

the United States. And with only a few exceptions it didn't get into the nuts and bolts. It didn't analyze the Montgomery Police Department, the Mobile Police Department, or the Dallas Police Department and explain how they ought to be reorganized.

It made some few specific suggestions in the Federal area, but nothing comprehensive. It gave general guidance.

Mr. EDWARDS. But it did talk about the need for coordination, and in that need did not point up the need to move these two bureaus into Justice.

Mr. CLARK. It stressed all the grave dangers of narcotics and drug abuse control and the need for effectiveness of law enforcement in this area and the great need for coordination.

Mr. EDWARDS. Do you know of any plan in the making to move any of the other law enforcement bureaus in the Federal Government into Justice, such as Customs or Internal Revenue Service or any of these others?

Mr. CLARK. This move, of course, has been in contemplation for decades, first recommended by the Hoover Commission. I don't think that we should fear to do this out of fear that we would set a pattern. I know of no other such recommendation. Internal Revenue Service, obviously, if you look at its Intelligence Division, is engaged primarily in something that is vital to the performance of the Internal Revenue Service in the collection of taxes. It is necessarily related to taxes. It does not deal with a general crime control problem that permeates criminal conduct in the United States.

Customs is spending most of its time at border points of entry, and narcotics is only a very small part of what their agents are engaged in daily, their work with importing and exporting.

Mr. EDWARDS. As I recall it, the law permits the Commissioner of Narcotics to designate a Narcotic agent as a Customs officer and may assign him duties at ports of entry and so forth. Will this be transferred to your department, this authority?

Mr. CLARK. We will have the same power to engage in collateral support that the Bureau of Customs or the Bureau of Narcotics presently has.

Mr. EDWARDS. Does the Department of Justice use undercover agents to any great extent?

Mr. CLARK. Not to a great extent. We have used some in the organized crime field. The FBI generally does not use undercover agents.

Mr. EDWARDS. The Bureau of Narcotics does, however, does it not?

Mr. CLARK. It has a different problem. The investigation of car theft and other areas of concern of the FBI do not really call for undercover work.

In narcotics our experience at the local, State, and Federal levels has indicated that the use of undercover agents is a very effective technique.

This is another reason I think that any fears that the FBI is going to absorb these agents is not well founded.

Mr. EDWARDS. Well, will there be any change in the philosophy of the Justice Department as far as undercover agents are concerned?

Mr. CLARK. I don't know of any change in philosophy. We have worked very closely with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, throughout the period of its existence. And we do prosecute its cases. The De-