

Mr. GALLATI. No, we are not. The records in the State of New York have been utilized for these purposes by the Vera Foundation and have been found to be——

Mr. GALLAGHER. No. I meant on the transmission of fingerprints.

Mr. GALLATI. No, sir, we are not.

I would like to also mention in this connection that the judge has, through this type of system, at his fingertips a great deal more information than he would otherwise be able to assemble quickly in reference to the individual whom he must deal with. And, therefore, he can more discreetly or in discreet fashion sentence in those cases where a conviction results or may release on his own recognizance the person before him, if this is an appropriate decision to make. If the court is uninformed, the court is liable to err on the side of keeping the person in jail.

I would like to continue the point which we made about the process of criminal justice at the point of arraignment, because I think here again we have a situation where, through the utilization of this facsimile system, which is one of the parts of Building Block One of the system, we will be able to overcome some of the very problematic areas of rapid arraignment requirements. I am sure we are all aware of the need for rapid arraignment and the implications that are bound to arise in those cases where arraignment is unduly delayed.

Now, one of the problems that the police have always had has been this problem of making sure what the prisoner represents and, of course, fingerprinting gives us complete, thorough and incontrovertible identification if we have a set of prints for this person on file in the Central Identification Bureau. And also, of course, a record of his criminal history, if such is the case.

Now, the situation in which the police are placed in terms of rapid arraignment is this: When they have a prisoner and they can legally fingerprint the prisoner, they must learn one of two things. They must either assure themselves from the criminal record received, as the result of the submission of the fingerprints, that this person is not wanted for a more serious crime elsewhere, or, is in fact wanted for such a crime and must so advise the judge, upon arraignment, as to the status and the criminal record of the person whom they present to the arraigning magistrate.

The seriousness of this is not to be underestimated. For example, in the city of New York the police department maintains at considerable expense to the city of New York a bureau of identification which is very largely redundant and duplicates the same type of file, although perhaps more extensive, maintained by the State in Albany, but, because of the requirements of the New York City criminal courts and the desire of the New York City Police Department to present what is known as the yellow sheet the criminal history at the time of arraignment before the magistrate, they have maintained in the city of New York at a considerable expense, perhaps in the neighborhood of \$2 million yearly, a duplicate type of facility to enable them to respond in that fashion.

We feel with this new facsimile system and our increased capabilities for the search of our fingerprint files that we will be able to respond in such fashion that rapid arraignment will be possible in New York City based upon those files which we in NYSIIS maintain, but