

from the Crime Commission staff. A separate laboratory will have to get it into their own staff.

To the extent that a Federal laboratory can meet these requirements, can establish the close and continuing relationships with the ongoing operations, and is ready and able to recruit the appropriate range of professional skills, to that extent it can make a significant contribution as a Federal laboratory devoted to the problems of crime control.

Mr. DADDARIO. Thank you, Dr. Blumstein.

Mr. Roush.

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Chairman, even as a lawyer, I can appreciate the testimony which has been given here today. I am sorry that we are so restricted on time because it happens to be one of my favorite subjects, and it happens to be one of those areas of endeavor that my office has been connected with. But there are just one or two areas I would like to explore.

Mr. DADDARIO. May I say this? Recognizing that and understanding that the House is meeting an hour earlier today, please ask all the questions you have, and we will proceed on the basis that we will have another opportunity to discuss this if necessary. It was never our intention to do it in 1 hour.

Mr. ROUSH. At this time I will be as brief as I can.

Doctor, I would imagine that there are certain cities in America which are far ahead of other cities in this matter of using innovations and using our technical and scientific skills. Could you identify some of these cities for us?

Dr. BLUMSTEIN. I would certainly rate Los Angeles high. I would certainly rate New York high, with its attempt to introduce a major command and control system. I would certainly rate Chicago with its sophisticated crime laboratory, and I would certainly rate St. Louis with its advanced computer system high, and there are many others.

Mr. ROUSH. What research is done by the FBI, if anything?

Dr. BLUMSTEIN. I would say that the FBI's research is in the crime laboratory itself. And even there, there is not very much of what one would call research. The major part of the FBI's technical activity in the crime laboratory is the provision of additional services.

The FBI is supporting the development of a fingerprint recognition system in its initial phases.

The FBI does do some research, which has been challenged by many criminologists, on criminal career data, on the course of development of criminal careers. This research is published in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Although I wouldn't call it research, the FBI has taken the technological lead in developing the National Crime Information Center, which provides police departments around the country with instant access to a national file of stolen cars, wanted persons, and a certain class of stolen property.

Mr. ROUSH. I appreciate the FBI and the work they are doing, but I am wondering if as legislators and as people in Government and as citizens if we aren't trapped by the thought that the FBI is doing everything. The feeling that the FBI is the unit in charge of crime control, detection, and what have you in this country. As a result of that, I believe we have neglected this area tremendously. You were very kind, I think, in outlining what the FBI is doing by