

undoubtedly see some significant proposals being generated. I would hope to see some of them working on problems such as fingerprint recognition, the development of safe and effective non-lethal weapons, police car locators, inexpensive radio scramblers and other technical concepts that may or may not derive directly from their past technical experience. The only disadvantage that I would see in such a concept is that this would be a diversion of resources from the needs of the agencies supporting them. I would hope, however, that this process would result in serving a greater national good.

Q. 8a. How would Federal laboratory personnel be aware of the specific needs of law enforcement agencies?

A. The laboratory personnel would become aware of the needs through the normal processes of familiarization. They would meet with law enforcement personnel individually and in groups, they would ride in police cars and observe and participate in the operations directly. They would also, of course, read the reports of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Q. 9. Insurance companies report research and standard setting in an effort to lessen the losses due to fire. Why, in your opinion, hasn't this occurred in the crime field, either with support by insurance companies or industrial trade associations?

A. I believe that insurance companies should provide greater incentives to people to protect their property. I do not know the exact amount of insurance payment for stolen property, but it is probably not too large since the total value of property other than automobiles reported stolen was \$227.1 million in 1966, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. Thus, since the insured losses are relatively low, the insurance premiums are relatively low. It is probably difficult for the insurance companies to provide very strong economic incentives for self protection when the rates are very low. There are, however, reductions in insurance rates for various kinds and degrees of self protection. Furthermore, standards are established and administered by Underwriters Laboratories for various kinds of safes and alarm devices.

Q. 10. To what extent has the Task Force Report on Science and Technology been sent to Federal agencies?

A. The Task Force Report was distributed widely, with over 3000 sent free across the nation, and another 12,000 purchased from the Government Printing Office. It has been distributed widely to Federal agencies interested in problems of law enforcement as well as those engaged in related research.

Q. 10a. Would it be useful to send the Task Force Report to Federal laboratory directors and request them to match the report's identification of opportunities for research and development with their capabilities?

A. Yes.

Q. 11. If it were decided to announce a Federal policy calling for positive and energetic cooperation of Federal laboratory directors with law enforcement organizations, would it be desirable to concentrate the resulting relations with national or regional organizations of law enforcement groups, or with individual agencies? Why? What are the major national and regional organizations?

A. The relationship of Federal laboratory directors should be with both national as well as local groups for different purposes. They should relate to the national groups for identification of requirements which exist across the nation and for widespread dissemination of their research findings. For simple reasons of convenience, however, they should relate closely to the individual agencies in their immediate area so that they can become more intimately familiar with the operating problems and so that they can have a field laboratory for testing under careful supervision and control the results of their investigations. The principal national professional police organization is the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The executive director, Mr. Quinn Tamm, would be best able to identify the most useful regional groups.

Q. 12. To what extent would it be desirable to establish at one of the Federal laboratories a clearinghouse to collect, hold, and send out information about Federal research and development that reasonably relates to problems of law enforcement and crime control?

A. Such a clearinghouse is needed now and will certainly be needed after a Federal research and development program becomes more fully developed. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice called for by the Safe Streets Act is specifically charged with establishing such a clearinghouse. It is not clear, however, that the best place for such a clearinghouse would be at a Federal laboratory. It might well be more desirable to have it housed di-