6. Use of infra-sound at 8 cycles per second as a non-lethal weapon and riot control device.

7. Miniaturized radar to detect persons in fields, woods, buildings and/or houses, coupled with an automatic housing spotlight.

8. Device to automatically record (in printed form) officer assignments and all miscellaneous activities.

9. Miniaturized recorder permitting automatic transmission of reports to central point for typing, with personal radio-data channel.

10. Device to temporarily incapacitate a person without permanent injury.

11. Device to render automobile, scooter, motorcycle and/or helicopter completely silent.

12. Low light viewing devices in a price range which could be afforded and in a configuration which could be handled by police officers. (See No. 7.)

13. Techniques for use in the examination of physical evidence which exploit neutron activation analysis.

14. System for automated fingerprint identification.

15. Police microwave systems which are designed to do a police communications job with economy foremost in mind.

16. Secure communications at a suitable privacy level for law enforcement.

17. Further exploration of spread spectrum, random access techniques for police communications.

18. Development of *high speed* facsimile equipment having fingerprint transmission definition for use between headquarters and substations.

19. Examination of digital overlay techniques to provide the movement of data, etc., over existing radio channels.

20. Miniature transmitters—which can be monitored by a remote station for surveillance (RDF) purposes.

21. Remote visual security scanners (self-contained) for business and other high hazard areas. Such scanners should be sensitive to light and heat, yet not be activated by small animals. For example, scanners would be self-activating and would transmit a picture of an alley behind a series of medical offices to a remote monitor at police headquarters. Patrol personnel could be dispatched and guided by such an instrument. Such scanners could also be mounted on patrol vehicles for use during hours of darkness, thus persons and suspicious vehicles in dark shadows would be quickly located. Such scanners could be installed on rooftops of a group of stores, buildings, or warehouse areas to prevent rooftop burglaries.

22. A computerized library of criminalistic formulas which would be placed in several world-wide locations. Information relative to specific tests and/or procedures would be immediately available. (Data retrieval-information exchange.)

23. A chemical which can be discharged with direction by a police officer that will incapacitate without the undesirable discomforts of liquid tear gas, and which will not require penetration of the skin. (Related to No. 10.)

24. Blood coagulants that can be locally applied to stop arterial bleeding.

25. Small collapsible, lightweight ladders that can be carried in the trunks of police vehicles, which would enable police access to rooftops of buildings.

26. Small lightweight flashlights with powerful adjustable beams variable from pinpoint to flood. (See also No. 12.)

27. Waterproofing materials, yet porous, to impregnate police uniforms to eliminate the need for heavy cumbersome raincoats and boots.

28. Lightweight thermal clothing to eliminate need for heavy cumbersome cold weather clothing.

29. Computerized police assignment plans that will designate the most practical quadrant or line cover for any given location in a community. While taking a robbery report over the telephone the dispatcher would simply punch in the address of the incident and an assignment cover would be produced in a second.

30. Portable lightweight metal detectors for scanning suspects at a distance on the street for possible concealed weapons.

31. Inexpensive hidden miniature cameras capable of taking sharp photos with available light. These could be placed in strategic locations inside stores and connected with a silent alarm. When officers arrived at the scene of a robbery—if the responsible(s) had already left—there would be developed photographs of the suspects waiting for review and transmission.

32. A chemical that could be administered by police officers to reduce shock of severely injured or burned persons to reduce the possibility of death.

33. Development of odor identification techniques so that an individual can be identified through odors lingering at a crime scene. (See No. 38.)