

8. It is estimated that our annual crime costs are in excess of \$20 billion, and only some \$2.4 billion of that cost is for police services. At the same time, the Department of Commerce tells us we, as a nation, spent \$28.7 billion on recreation in 1966, and we are averaging over \$18 billion per year on research and development, little or none of it for law enforcement. I believe it impossible to give you a definitive estimate on costs per year to reverse the crime rate. I do feel, however, that the funds authorized by Title I of the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1967" should provide initial resources towards this end.

9. *It has been proposed that the directors of Federal laboratories have funds available to pursue research relevant to national problems (such as crime) up to the point where proposals could then be submitted to the agency having the primary mission responsibility. What do you see as the advantages and disadvantages of such a concept?*

(a) *How would Federal laboratory personnel be aware of the specific needs of law enforcement agencies?*

9. I would suggest that it would be quite useful to have funds available for the directors of federal laboratories to pursue research relevant to the reduction of crime. Federal agencies which are geared and structured towards research matters would not have the problems of staffing, and other incidental matters that would be involved in beginning new research either by police departments or private institutions. I would suggest that the IACP should be the organization through which the specific needs of law enforcement agencies can be identified.

Mr. DADDARIO. Even though we are in a rush, I wonder if you could come forward, Mr. English, and in the short time remaining, give us the highlights of your statement.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH M. ENGLISH, DIRECTOR OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES LABORATORY, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Mr. ENGLISH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is certainly an honor and a privilege to participate in your discussions concerning Federal Government laboratories which have scientific and technical skills applicable to the forensic sciences, which are the disciplines of the crime laboratory. The crime laboratory disciplines include document analysis, firearms and tool-mark identification, bloodstain identification, identification of stains due to other body fluids, hair and fiber analysis, analyses of paints, glass fragments, soils, dust and other particulate evidence, extraction and analysis of drugs and poisons found in biological specimens, analysis of inks and dyes, and others.

Unlike many who have spoken here before me, whose organizations have long since established enviable records of accomplishment, the National Bureau of Standards, for instance, which observes its 67th birthday this month, the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the others, I represent an installation which is not yet a year and a half old. That you of this subcommittee of the Congress should have sought us out is gratifying.

If I may, I would like to explain what the Forensic Sciences Laboratory is. The laboratory came into existence on October 19, 1966, as a result of the combined effort of the Ford Foundation and Georgetown University. This effort produced the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, of which the Forensic Sciences Laboratory is a part.