

What seems to have been grossly ignored is the crime laboratory area—detection and identification. This is where updated technology is critically important.

(b) Much technology needs to be extended and specifically engineered for crime laboratory use. Much of it is in fields with which police experts have limited familiarity and, further, extensive training is needed in order that crime laboratory personnel be able to obtain the maximum benefits from the technology and new knowledge which will be increasingly available to them if they are prepared for it.

(c) Important education and training programs must be undertaken to attract more people of high competence into the field. Salaries will have to become competitive with those in other areas which employ scientific talent. The possibility of draft deferment for young men contemplating careers in the field should receive serious consideration. Programs to update present crime laboratory personnel must be undertaken. Qualification standards for experts should be developed as should standards for laboratory procedures for testing and evaluating results of tests in: bloodstain analysis; extraction and identification of poisons including narcotics and other drugs from biological specimens; drug level determinations; hair and fiber identification; firearms and tool mark identification; properties of common substances including residues of combustibles and the optical properties of organic and inorganic materials in general.

(d) Why industry hasn't filled the void as it would be expected to with normal consumer demands obviously is conjectural. For one thing, the public has a key role here. By and large, the public has not been aware of the technological needs of the crime laboratory. This may account for the absence of demand and the low response on the part of industry to develop and market improved laboratory procedures. When one considers that there are only 40 crime laboratories of varying degrees of capability among the 151 American cities with populations of 100 thousand or more, the industry's reluctance to invest in developing products for such a limited market becomes somewhat understandable.

The fact that the citizenry of the remaining 111 cities with no local crime laboratory facilities tolerates such a situation and the fact that the citizens of a number of the 40 cities whose police have only rudimentary local laboratory facilities permit the condition to continue is an interesting commentary on the effectiveness of our mass media, which have emphasized the strengths of the crime laboratory until even sophisticates labor under a vague notion that all the problems have been solved.

Mr. DADDARIO. This committee will adjourn to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:13 p.m., the committee was adjourned to the call of the Chair.)