

Mr. INBAU. It should be held constitutional. What bothers me, though, Mr. Chairman, is that there are some members of the Court thoroughly committed to labeling anything of this sort unconstitutional. I would hazard a guess there is going to be a 5 to 4 decision one way or the other.

Now, the trend—as you saw it recently—three Justices are now talking about holding it a violation of the Constitution to impose a death penalty. They spoke with reference to a rape case. So I do not want to be in a spot of assuring this committee what the Supreme Court is going to do. I do not know. What I am saying is in the light of the history back of these constitutional provisions, in the light of all that has been said by the Court thusfar, we have reason to believe that the Court should or would uphold the constitutionality of this. And I trust the Court will come around to doing that before the situation becomes so hopelessly bad in the District of Columbia, for instance, that the force of those circumstances will compel the Court or compel constitutional amendments to give the police this privilege. It takes time to come up with a constitutional amendment. And meanwhile, I am seriously concerned as to the safety of the public of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I certainly appreciate your appearance before us today and obtaining the benefit of your views in areas that you are proficient.

Thank you very much.

Mr. INBAU. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Our next witness is Mr. George Shadoan, of Washington, D.C., an attorney, adjunct professor of criminal law, Georgetown University.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE W. SHADOAN, ATTORNEY AND ADJUNCT
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WASHINGTON, D.C.**

Mr. SHADOAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, thank you for the opportunity of presenting my comments concerning titles I and III of H.R. 7525 to the committee.

I am George Shadoan. Until August 1 of this year I was an associate professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center and director of the Georgetown legal internship program. In that capacity I was an immediate participant in or supervised the handling of something like 1,500 criminal cases over the past few years, all on the side of the defense.

I would like to preface my remarks by saying that in the course of participating in or supervising the handling of 1,000 to 1,500 criminal cases in the District of Columbia, I have come to recognize a need for the police interrogation of suspects. I do not automatically oppose any bill which seeks to allow increased police interrogation of suspects. I believe that the bill advocated by U.S. Attorney Acheson sometime earlier this year warrants serious consideration, and I believe that with modification it would be acceptable to me and to most fair-minded people. I do not endorse H.R. 7525 which has been popularized as the omnibus crime bill. Looking over the list of imposing witnesses appearing before this committee to present their