

bus crime bill opened on October 10 to make an indepth examination of this broad subject matter. The House bill actually contains 12 proposed changes of law in 5 separate titles and deals with two of the most complex and difficult subjects in the criminal law field today—*Mallory* and *Durham* rules.

During the past weeks and before this day is over, we will have listened to 42 witnesses. They have included some of the outstanding legal scholars from prominent law schools around the country; practicing attorneys dealing closely with the crime picture; medical-psychiatric experts; police chiefs from several of our Nation's major cities; and representatives of our local citizenry who must live with this crime upsurge in the Nation's Capital City day in and day out.

It was the committee's hope that this in-depth examination would be completely objective and I believe this commitment has been carried out. I believe it is noteworthy that the witnesses we have heard have been the finest the committee could secure in the broad field of law enforcement. This committee by the end of today will have listened to 23 hours of testimony since our hearings on this bill began on October 10. The committee records show that no single piece of legislation has received greater attention in this committee for many, many years.

Likewise, this committee in its efforts to examine this city's crime problems, held joint hearings with the House District of Columbia Committee on February 6, 25, and March 4, listening to 10 witnesses at that time. Subsequently, on April 2, this committee again heard witnesses on four different bills dealing with the crime situation. In my judgment this committee is making a most conscientious and determined effort to bring about some accomplishments in the difficult area of law enforcement in this city.

As we have heard so many times from witnesses from all over the country, this city faces the same problems that other cities do in the rising crime trend. However, that is little consolation as any crime is too much crime. I still say we should take every reasonable step to strengthen the arm of the law enforcement agencies as long as constitutional guarantees are provided. We have attempted to hammer home the constitutional guarantees related to the crime problems. Those accused must have their constitutional guarantees but law-abiding men, women, and children must also have their constitutional guarantees of the safety of the streets and their homes.

It will now be the committee's task to deal in executive sessions with the information we have at hand. I hope that this can be done expeditiously in the weeks ahead and the decisionmaking is not a simple task as I know other people who have listened to the testimony over these months, will agree.

May I extend the appreciation of this committee to the witnesses we have called back several times on various sections of this bill for their attention to their official positions.

And now, Mr. Bennett, we will be very happy to hear from you.

Mr. BENNETT. Senator Bible, and members of the committee, as Director of the Federal Prison Bureau and at one time a member of the advisory board of the American Law Institute, in its drafting of its model penal code, I want first of all to congratulate you for the thoughtful work you have done here and for the care with which you are going into this entire piece of legislation.