

with. Maybe they should be thanked for what they have done. Maybe they should be criticized, I don't know. But, I think the final determination is up to the Legislature. The final responsibility rests with all of us who will vote on these kinds of measures. So, in order that you understand the amendment that I am proposing, whenever a person has committed crimes against other persons in the same way that the sexual offender is treated in these committee amendments and the one added by Senator Nichol, any person convicted of a crime against the person in the circumstances of repetition would come under the same evaluation and the same procedures for commitment. Unless we are going to say that if you assault the top of somebody it is not as serious as if you assault the bottom of them.

SPEAKER MARVEL: Senator Fowler.

SENATOR FOWLER: Well with that explanation by Senator Chambers, I think that there is a certain wisdom to what he is trying to say, a certain benefit maybe in his bringing this amendment in to point out this thing. I have not had the chance to review the extensive amendments that Senator Nichol has to this original bill. But I am very much concerned with this creation of a separate process and a unique process in this area of criminal activity separate from either the mental health commitment law that is now in effect was developed over several years of work by the Public Health Committee of the Legislature through the use of outside expertise and interim study, extensive length, several drafts, several amendments and so on. That which has been established and the criminal procedures which obviously we know have been around for centuries in terms of development to hastily replace the sexual sociopath law with some new hybrid of both or maybe it is not a hybrid but a totally different process I think needs more study and more justification. And, if in fact it has wisdom for criminal offenders, at least criminal offenders involved in sex crimes, perhaps it should be applied to all criminal offenders and certainly before such things as the death penalty or long term imprisonment or whatever there should be a review of everybody who commits a crime to see whether or not perhaps they do have some type of mental disorder. I think that it is very possible that a large number of people that are confined for bad checks or for breaking and entering or for crimes of violence could in fact have a mental disorder and there does not seem to be a requirement that there is any sort of evaluation done in that case. I think that Senator Chambers makes a good point in bringing this amendment in. I think that this is not an issue that can be taken lightly. I think that it is because of maybe