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Doorkeeper: "Attention, Members of the House of Representatives. The House will convene in fifteen minutes. All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery. Attention, Members of the House of Representatives. The House will convene in five minutes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Breslin's bringing her lunch today. The House will come to order. Members please be in their seats. Be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Rev. Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. It was Paul Richard who said: 'When the rich assemble to concern themselves with the business of the poor, it is called charity. When the poor assemble themselves to concern themselves with the business of the rich, it is called anarchy.' Let us pray. O Lord God, Almighty Father, before Whom all men are equal and accountable for each other; Who, in Thy divine wisdom, didst order the prerequisites for a system of social justice; grant that the Members of this House of Representatives may be so guided by that same wisdom that all their labour on legislation for the State of Illinois may address itself keenly to the needs of the humanity which Thou hast created; always, and in all ways, bringing harm to none and benefit to all; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Assistant Majority Leader, oh, you're leaving now, huh? Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative Kornowicz is excused because of illness and that Representative Ewell is excused because of an emergency in his family."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing no objections, the record will so show. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill, the following title, to wit. House Bill 13 together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended June 1, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to



inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House of Representative in the passage of a Bill, the following title, to wit. House Bill 120, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended June 1, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of a Bill, the following titles, to wit. House Bills #23, 40, 86, 117, 770 and 805. Passed by the Senate, June 1, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution and the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit. Senate Joint Resolution #45. Adopted by the Senate June 1, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Jacobs, Chairman from the Committee on Labor and Commerce, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 72 and 1225; do pass as amended Senate Bill 152. Representative E.M. Barnes, Chairman from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass as amended House Bill 2404. Representative Laurino, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 168. Representative Mann, Chairman from the Committee on Judiciary I, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Senate Bill 24, 38 and 218; do pass as amended Senate Bill 170 and 227. Representative Matijevich, Chairman from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with



the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 715, 1634, 2386, 2388 and 2394; do pass as amended House Bill 1023, 2077, 2385 and 2387."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2410, Totten. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois Community College Board. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh has joined the gathering. Once again, the attention of the Members is directed to the Senate Bills, First Reading. There's 54 Senate Bills here that are crying for Sponsors and I understand that each and every one of them assures the House Sponsor reelection. Senate Bills, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 579. A Bill for an Act to make the unauthorized taking of a citizen's band radio or tape recorder a burglary. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative DiPrima, Chairman of the Committee on Veteran's Affairs, Registration and Regulation, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 316, 377 and 492; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 167, 766 and 819. Representative McLendon, Chairman from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions, to which the followings Bills were referred; action taken June 1, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 182, 353, 451, 631 and 684."

Speaker Redmond: "Constitutional Amendment, Third Reading. Constitutional Amendment, Third Reading appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 27. Out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. Those within earshot of my voice, it'll be pretty soon though."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill, First Reading. Senate Bill 1201, Lechowicz. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Joint Committee on Legislative Information Systems. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. House Bills, Second



Reading appears House Bill 1594."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1594. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Business and Economic Development. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 and 2 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #6, Amendment #3, 4 and 5 failed in Committee. Floor Amendment #6, Jim Houlihan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms. What's your pleasure with respect to this Amendment?"

Simms: "We will accept Amendment #6, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the acceptance of Amendment... for the adoption of Amendment... Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, will someone explain the Amendment. We're not illiterate here."

Simms: "Representative Giorgi, it's Representative Houlihan's Amendment which adds eighteen thousand dollars to membership in the Great Lakes Commission. It is Representative Houlihan's Amendment. We have no objection to it."

Giorgi: "Where's the eighteen thousand dollars coming from?"

Simms: "Well, it would be from General Revenue Funds."

Giorgi: "Are you sure or is it from the Agricultural Premium or Metropolitan Exposition Authority?"

Simms: "It's an Amendment from your side of the aisle, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "I understand your numbers aren't correct. Will you check your aide again and see what the number is?"

Simms: "It's... it's for twenty-one thousand, Representative Giorgi, for the state's participation in the Great Lakes Commission."

Giorgi: "Yeah, what does the word mean on line 3, 'sume'?"

Simms: "I didn't draft the Amendment, your staff must have... you'd have to talk to the caliber of your own staff."

Giorgi: "I also have a staff now?"

Simms: "You're in Leadership, my friend."

Giorgi: "Oh, you recognize that finally."



Simms: "It's difficult."

Giorgi: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as long as the... you don't know where the money's coming from and it's from our side of the aisle..."

Simms: "It's not my Amendment, Zeke."

Giorgi: "I can understand that very well. Why don't you have it amended on it's face to read 'sum' instead of 'sume'?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's sume, that's Italian."

Giorgi: "He wouldn't understand that, Mr. Speaker. I'll move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #6. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carries. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #7, Simms."

Speaker Redmond: "There weren't any motions with respect to Amendments 1 and 2, were there, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions were filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms, Amendment #7."

Simms: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #7 adds one hundred and two thousand dollars to restore to the Department of B.E.D. the program of the hotline for business inquiries, the affirmative economic action program, to help commercial businesses of the inner cities in a cooperative program in order to answer the type of inquiries that business, industry have in the State of Illinois that would allow the Department to assist them in the development and solving of their problems. And I think this is the Amendment that is needed and should be added to the appropriation. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment #7."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "How much does this increase the appropriation, Mr. Simms?"

Simms: "One hundred and two thousand."

Giorgi: "Where's that money coming from?"

Simms: "General Funds."

Giorgi: "Is this in the Governor's budget?"

Simms: "Yes. I'd move for its adoption."



Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #7. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Motion carries. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #8, Campbell. Amends House Bill 1594 on page 4 by deleting line 19 through 27 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Campbell."

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker, this is a very important Amendment and I would like to have a little order before I get into it if you please. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was one of the people who helped put Danville into the Civic Center Act last year. And I have no intention of affecting any other civic center in the State of Illinois. I have no intention of affecting the budget of B.E.D. But since Danville was put into the Civic Center Act, we have had in the City of Danville a great number of people, as a matter of fact, about 15% of the registered voters who do not like the deficit spending that is going to be called for in the operation and the maintenance of the civic center. They are only askingasking...the application to be deferred until we can have a referendum within the City of Danville to determine the wishes of the people as to whether they would like to have that civic center. I have talked with the, and all due respect to Director Duster. I have talked to some of his subordinates with a deaf ear. I have not had the cooperation in getting it delayed from that standpoint although this is not a reflection against the Director himself. What I am doing by this Amendment is leaving the amount of money for the other civic centers exactly as it was before. There is no money in this particular budget for Danville, but I'm adding a line item that says, 'Danville Metropolitan Exposition Auditorium and Office Building Authority - zero.' One of the reasons for this action is a declaration of legislative intent and I will be the first one, if we have a referendum and if it passes in Danville, to come back and remove this Amendment and place Danville in the Civic Center Authority Act. And I'm sincerely asking you on the behalf of three thousand people out of nineteen thousand people in the



City of Danville and this is the only one that is affected, for you to vote 'aye' on this Amendment. And it is very, very important. And I urgently and respectfully request your favorable support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Simms. I did say Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's with great reluctance that I rise and oppose the Amendment of my good friend, Representative Campbell. I oppose the Amendment on the basis of principle that it does show legislative intent that Danville would receive zero. The problem with the Amendment is that it does affect, I am told by authorities of the salability of the other bonds as it pertains to the selling of bonds for the other civic center authorities which may come under the Act. Now, Danville has not had a referendum on the issue and I would not disagree with Representative Campbell because I'm sure that he knows his district as well as anyone. He is a Representative of that district. But the problem by placing a zero for the intent that Danville will receive zero funds, it jeopardizes to a certain extent the bonds being sold to bond holders for other civic centers that may decide to participate in the state program. Namely, the community of Rockford may decide to participate and if Representative Ebbesen's legislation is enacted into law, that would also jeopardize the bonding authority of selling those bonds for that civic center authority as well as the other ones that are included under the Ebbesen Act. So, therefore, it's with a great deal of reluctance that I oppose the Amendment on the philosophical grounds that the legislative intent shown by this Amendment is not the proper way to stop a civic center in Danville rather than to direct their attentions towards changing the attitude of the Danville community and letting them make their own decision and not using this as a vehicle to perhaps jeopardize the bonding authority and salability of the bonds to other civic centers throughout the state. And for this reason, I would urge a 'no' vote on Amendment #8."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle, are you seeking recognition?"



Stuffle: "Mr. Speaker and Members, I, too, represent the district which contains Danville and I would rise in support of Representative Campbell's Amendment. No one has worked harder on this issue than he. The other two Representatives, myself and Representative Edgar worked closely on this as well, but Representative Campbell is exactly correct when he says that there ought to be a referendum in Danville because of the outpouring of opposition to the possible deficit in debt on this project. I think Representative Simms is entirely wrong when he says this would affect the sale of bonds on the other projects. The way Representative Campbell has presented his Amendment, it line items each of the projects and for Danville, provides nothing. If anything, it ought to make the sale easier because it reduces the amount. And it does line item it. As I said, it should not affect the bondability at all. If anything, it ought to help the whole situation. I would urge support of the Amendment for the reason cited and cited correctly by Representative Campbell."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Campbell, to close."

Campbell: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this specifically directs itself to the Danville Civic Center Authority. It does not affect the bonding power of the others. It possibly will affect the bonding power of the City of Danville. That's exactly what I want to do. And the reason I want to do it, I want to hold it off until such time as the people have an opportunity to vote on it to determine their wishes. And I respectfully ask you urgently to give us an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for adoption of Amendment #8. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 103 'aye' and 3 'no'. The Gentleman's motion carries. Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Houlihan. Dan Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "We would ask that the Bill be held on Second. There is another Amendment being prepared to House Bill 1594."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."



Simms: "The Bill has been moved to Third Reading."

D. Houlihan: "Yes, I'm asking that the Bill be held on Second. It was moved to Third before the Speaker recognized me. There is another Amendment being prepared."

Simms: "No, I would like the Bill on Third. I would confer with you on the Amendment, possibly of bringing it back to Second, but I'd like to have it on Third."

D. Houlihan: "Would you bring it back to Second?"

Simms: "I'd have to look at the Amendment first."

Speaker Redmond: "We moved it to Third Reading. I think that we should have our Amendments here on time. This has been on the Calendar for quite some time."

D. Houlihan: "We didn't know about the necessity of the Amendment until one of these Amendments was adopted. That's why another Amendment is being prepared."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, he needs 89 votes ultimately, Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "I understand that, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Third Reading, substantive Bills awaiting companion appropriation Bills, appearing on page 3, House Bill 820. Representative Kucharski, is recognized."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 820. A Bill for an Act to provide for the home loan to any Illinois resident for the purpose of purchase for a first home. Third Reading of the Bill."

Kucharski: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. What I'd like to do is table Amendments 1 and 2 with leave of the House, to take this Bill back to... rather from Third Reading to Second Reading with leave of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return House Bill 820 to Order or Second Reading? Hearing no objections, it will be returned. Read the Amendment, Mr. Clerk: Oh, Representative Kucharski, has moved to table Amendment #2 to House Bill 820. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment #2 is tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Kucharski-Skinner. Amends House Bill 820 by deleting all of line 1 and 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "To explain the Amendment, Mr. Kucharski."



Kucharski: "This Amendment deletes the direct home loan program and inserts instead Amendments to loan to lender program of the Illinois Housing Authority to allow for low-equity first mortgage. The Bill... intent of making these mortgages available to needy, perspective Illinois home buyers will still be satisfied with this Amendment. It changes... are made to loan-lender program of the Illinois Housing and Development Authority as follows. Language is added to enable the authority to make loans to institutions under the program whenever the resulting loans to home buyers can be made cheaper than is possible with money from normal channels. I have given the additional fifty million in authorization for revenue bond sales with the provision that the money be available to Illinois residents for first mortgage and that the loan be made for the amount equal not to more than 95% of the value of the property for which the loan is requested. The item would be... would add other qualifications to its loan... to institutions that... as it has in the past. Under the program, makes secured loans to lending institutions from tax-exempt bonds which permits them in turn to make loans under the market rate to low and moderate income home buyers. To insure that these people are served with lower costs of the tax exempt financing, maximum mortgage amounts as specified, accounts and fees are limited, and other regulations are stipulated as necessary. With low equity loans, private insurance will also be necessary for loan amounts above conventional loan maximums. The loan program will help the means in which lower income Illinois citizens can obtain single-family housing. That's basically what Amendment #3 does."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's... Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question or two?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mautino: "Representative, with this additional funding and bonding authority, could you give me some estimation of the percentages used in the metropolitan area and how much will be used in the downstate area? Do you have anything in that particular area



for figures?"

Kucharski: "It would be very difficult to really define it specifically. I would say that the urban areas would probably receive a majority, 55% of the loans. Maybe more, maybe less. I really couldn't say."

Mautino: "But it would benefit the downstate areas just as well?"

Kucharski: "It would..."

Mautino: "Would it be on the power of the existing Illinois Housing Development Authority breakdown under their existing program which is about 80 to 85% urban and metropolitan and about 15% downstate. Would that be a correct evaluation?"

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further?"

Kucharski: "That has nothing to do with that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, perhaps I can answer that question. The two programs are separate programs and so where the I.D.A. projects are now has nothing to do with where these loans would end up going."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm rising to support this Amendment because as I understand it, I think it's a perfect antithesis to the Bills we had previously that were regulating mortgage bankers who as you know have been responsible for a high loss of housing to foreclosure. I think I might also add that it's sufficient to say that this money that will go for the home owners is recapturable. I think Representative Kucharski can confirm that. I think it's a good Amendment and I move for it's immediate adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #3. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries, the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading, appears House Bill 1593. Representative Deavers, is recognized. Desires to have that returned to the Order of Second Reading, is that correct? Any objections? Hearing none, return it to the Order of



Second Reading. Are there any motions filed with respect to the Committee Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions on file."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Floor Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #9, Winchester. Amends House Bill 1593 as amended by deleting Section 18 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #9 is requested by the Department of Conservation. It's been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Representative Deavers and I are wishing to include it in House Bill 1593. It increases by seven hundred thousand dollars the appropriation of Federal funds to the Department of Conservation to conduct a Youth Conservation Corps in the State of Illinois for the 1977 and 1978 summer programs. I request the adoption of Amendment #9. Move for the adoption of Amendment #9."

Speaker Redmond: "No further discussion, the question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #9. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #10, Deavers. Amends House Bill 1593 as amended by deleting Section 6 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deavers. Representative Hoffman, would you sit down please? Representative Deuster."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #10 has also been approved by the Bureau. As a matter of fact, the Amendments 9 through 14 have been approved by the Governor's office and the Bureau of the Budget. And what this does is appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of state park funds to the Department of Conservation, the Division of Law Enforcement to provide for ten additional conservation police officers and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D.L. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "I have a question of the Sponsor if he'll yield."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed. Please come to order."

D. Houlihan: "Representative Deavers, did I understand you correctly



that the net effect of this Amendment would be to increase the appropriation by an additional two hundred and fifty thousand dollars?"

Deavers: "That's correct."

D. Houlihan: "And this would be for ten law enforcement officers, is that correct?"

Deavers: "That's correct."

D. Houlihan: "Are each of them going to be paid twenty-five thousand dollars?"

Deavers: "That I cannot answer, but if you'd take ten into two hundred and fifty thousand, I'd have to agree with your figures."

D. Houlihan: "I mean, they seem like pretty good jobs. Ten twenty-five thousand dollar a year jobs, you're telling us this has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget?"

Deavers: "That is correct."

D. Houlihan: "Where do the funds come from?"

Deavers: "Come out of the state parks fund which is administered... out of the camping fees and fees that they collect. You got uniforms, social security, other taxes, retirement benefits and all that that comes out of there also now. But the total package would be pretty close."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you."

Deavers: "I move for the adoption of Amendment #10, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion to adopt Amendment #10. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, can I take these Amendments out of the record for a couple minutes? I think I need to have a little discussion with the other side of the aisle. I thought most of this was agreed to after visiting with one of your Leaders."

Speaker Redmond: "You can't depend on Giorgi. Take it out of the record. Take this Bill out of the record. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 613, Von Boeckman. Out of the record. 962,



Representative Ryan."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 962. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Office of the Governor.

Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is the ordinary and contingent expenses for the Office of the Governor and it's for two million, thirty-four thousand, four hundred dollars. And I would move for the passage of House Bill 962."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 145 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Ryan, do you have any excused absences? We didn't get to you on the Roll Call."

Ryan: "No, I don't have any this morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. 966, Representative Sandquist."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 966. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense of the Environmental Protection Agency. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sandquist."

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is the appropriation Bill for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Environmental Protection Agency. And I think all matters have been worked out and I'd ask your favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Mann 'aye'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 143 'aye' and 1 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 1047."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1047. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Illinois Housing Development Authority. Third



Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer. Representative Meyer. Out of the record. State Treasurer aspirant, Senator Pate Philips, has joined his colleagues, former colleagues in the House. 1090, Representative Younge."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1090. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the East St. Louis Exhibition and Auditorium Authority. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May I have leave to..."

Speaker Redmond: "Please, please, give the Lady attention."

Younge: "May I have leave to hear House Bill 1091 which is on Postponed Consideration at the same time with 1090?"

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Lady have leave to hear 1091 at the same time that 1090 is heard? Representative Schlickman objects. Objection has been raised, Representative Younge."

Younge: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "You want to proceed with 1090?"

Younge: "Yes. House Bill 1090 is a Bill to appropriate fifty thousand dollars to the East St. Louis Exposition Authority... and Auditorium Authority. These would be Federal funds for a required feasibility study in reference to a small exposition facility in East St. Louis, for East St. Louis and I move for the passage of this Bill and ask for your favorable consideration of it."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Schlickman. Representative Dyer and Representative Sandquist."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "She will."

Schlickman: "House Bill 1090 would appropriate fifty thousand dollars from the state General Revenue Fund to the East St. Louis Exposition and Performing Arts Authority to be created by House Bill 1091 to conduct a feasibility study with respect to the need for design or location of an exposition and performing arts facility. Is that correct?"

Younge: "No, that is not correct. House Bill 1090 that we are considering was amended in the Appropriations Committee to make the



funds come from Federal funds, a feasibility study under the...
an E.D.A. grant. So there are no state funds involved."

Schlickman: "Okay, that was by Amendment #2."

Younge: "Yes, that's correct."

Schlickman: "I asked you as my question why should..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms and Campbell. Campbell and
Simms, please sit down."

Schlickman: "Why should state or Federal funds be used to determine
the feasibility of a local project?"

Younge: "Because this is a local project that would spur economic
development. The basic purpose of the Exposition Authority Act
is to help an economic development of cities. The Department
of Commerce and its economic development administration has funds
available for feasibility studies. And in that situation, the
only logical thing to do is rather than using state funds or
local tax monies to ask the Federal government to assist in that.
And so that is the basic rationale."

Schlickman: "May I speak to the issue, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed. Representative Walsh, Representative Dyer
and Sandquist, please sit down."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, implicit in House Bill
1090 is the principle of 'let's make work whether or not we know
whether or not the work need be done'. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker
and Members of the House, if there is to be determined feasibility,
that should be done at the local level and it should be done at
local expense. It seems to me that by the appropriating of fifty
thousand dollars, whether it be Federal funds or General Revenue
Funds, we are presupposing that there should be something. And
out of that feasibility report, will come the conclusion that
there should be and from that conclusion will come a tax levy
on the people within the authority's geographical boundaries.
I think it's putting the cart before the house and I respectfully,
sincerely urge a 'no' vote on H.B. 1090."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the
situation isn't nearly as melancholy, as dour as the prior speaker



made it to appear. Those of us in Appropriations I have come to admire and respect the ingenuity of the Sponsor of this particular Bill. She's been before our Committee many, many times. She has found the perfect solution to a very demonstrable need in her particular area. Yesterday, the principle was pronounced here on the floor by Representative Lechowicz and when he pointed out that these are Federal funds involved. This project will not undermine the republic, it won't bankrupt the state. It costs the State of Illinois not a dime. Now if the Representative has come forth with a program, we salute her effort in the matter. We're going to vote 'aye' for her program because if it succeeds, there are many other communities throughout the State of Illinois which will wish to take advantage of that very similar approach to a very real problem. We wish her at least 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Younge, to close. Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Birchler and Brady, please sit down."

Huff: "I couldn't agree with the last speaker more. I think Representative Younge in her desire to bend to every suspicion, that may seem rather a Draconian remark to make... the other side of the aisle, but I think she's... in her effort to appease the objections from the other side of the aisle, has come out with a very definitive approach to her problem as it relates to her area. She has stated quite explicitly that this would not cost the state any money. The money is going to come from the E.D.A. And on the question of taxation, I think that should be left with the people of East St. Louis. And I think that she's done a commendable job for her people in her district and I would pray that we could all support her this time. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge, to close."

Younge: "I ask for your favorable consideration of this matter."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Sharp, do you seek recognition? Representative Sharp. Please give the Gentleman order."



Sharp: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out that when we were on the House Bills moving toward deadlines, the appropriation Bill came up or it was the authorization, one or the other, and at that point, I pointed out that there was an authorization for an exposition center to be built in the Madison-St. Clair County area. And the problem that arose and the reason that the area did not get an exposition center is because Madison County and St. Clair County were fighting amongst themselves and they couldn't agree upon anything. Each of them wanted it for themselves and I say that until the area of Madison and St. Clair County and I'm from Madison County, can get together on an approach to developing an auditorium or exposition center or anything else, that we shouldn't be passing legislation that's introduced for one area or the other. And I would stand up and oppose it if it were for the Madison County area mainly because I feel that we have to take an approach that the people of the entire area want it. And so, I'm opposing this Bill and I would ask my colleagues to do the same thing. And ask the area to get their act together before they bring their problems here."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 102 'aye' and 34 'no'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 1349."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1349. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation in relation to the provision of..."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. I want to caution if there are any unauthorized persons on the floor, please leave. All unauthorized people leave the floor. 1369, Representative Taylor."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1369. A Bill for an Act to appropriate funds for the Department of Conservation for the establishment and operation of urban parks. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 1369 appropriates five hundred thousand dollars to the Department of Conservation for the establishment and operation of urban parks



throughout the State of Illinois. I solicit your support for House Bill 1369."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. 1369, House Bill 1369. Have all voted who wished? Representative Taylor, to explain his vote."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I don't understand the hesitation in casting a vote for this good Bill. It is something that is needed and certainly in my area in Cook County I know that there's only one urban park anywhere near me and that's the Douglas Tomb at 35th Street and I think that we should do something in this area, trying to develop more urban parks throughout our state, especially in my town and I solicit your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. The Gentleman points to a real need not only in his own district, not only for the City of Chicago, not only for the 101 counties in the state, but for the totality of open space that is left, Mr. Speaker. There isn't much open space left and if we leave it to the contractors and the road builders and the urban-sprawled people, we're not going to have anything left. So the Gentleman wants a park now before it's eaten up by something else. And I think that the Gentleman is asking for a fair amount of money to do something construction for the city. The city's crowded, the parks are crowded, the beaches are crowded. There's little available room for many of the people that live on the lakefront and even as many that do not. So, Mr. Speaker, I think it's a good Bill and I urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative... Have all voted who wished? Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in opposition to this Bill basically because it costs five hundred thousand dollars out of the General Revenue Fund. And I would certainly hope we could get it down below 89 because if we don't, we're going to have to verify it. Now, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Department of Conservation had the Edgewater Beach Park in



Chicago and couldn't manage it and couldn't handle it. It had to go back to the Park District of Chicago. Now, that's an example of the kind of management that we've got there and it shouldn't be handled that way. We need the five hundred thousand dollars for education for the poor people, for the sick people; and at this time, the state can't afford this. And I think that, Mr. Speaker, we ought to have more red lights on the board. And at the proper time, I'm going to verify it."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record.

On this question there's 90 'aye' and 60 'no'. Request is made for a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Taylor desires to have a poll of the absentees. Will you poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Ralph Dunn, Ewell, Garmisa, Dave Jones, Kane, Kornowicz, McBroom, Meyer, Mudd, Mugalian, Pullen, Reed, Schoeberlein, Stearney. That's all."

Speaker Redmond: "Verify the Affirmative Roll Call, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Antonovych, E.M. Barnes, Beatty, Birchler, Bowman, Bradley, Brady, Brandt, Breslin, Rich Brummer, Don Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Capparelli, Catania, Chapman, Conti, Darrow, Corneal Davis, Dawson, DiPrima, Domico, Doyle, Farley, Flinn, Gaines, Geo-Karis, Giglio, Giorgi, Greiman, Hanahan, Harris, Hart, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Jacobs, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Kelly, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Kucharski, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leverenz, Levin, Lucco, Luft, Madigan, Madison, Mann, Marovitz, Peggy Smith Martin, Matejek, Matijevec, Mautino, McClain, McGrew, McLendon, McPike, Murphy, Nardulli, O'Brien, O'Daniel, Pechous, Pierce, Pouncey, Richmond, Robinson, Sandquist, Satterthwaite, Schisler, Schneider, Scharp, Shumpert, Steczo, Stuffle, Taylor, Terzich, Tipsword, Van Duyne, Vitek, Von Boeckman, Willer, Williams, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to change my vote from 'aye' to 'nay'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'aye' to 'nay'. Any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call? Representative Mulcahey, for what purpose do you rise?"



Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote from 'no' to 'yes' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'no' to 'yes'. Representative J. Dunn. Record J. Dunn as 'aye'. Any questions? Please give the Gentleman order. Members please be in your seats. Representative Deavers, you're to be in your seat. You're welcome over here if you promise to vote right. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Representative Darrow."

Speaker Redmond: "He's in his seat."

Ryan: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis. How's she recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummet, do you have a... will you turn Representative Brummet on?"

Brummet: "Representative Geo-Karis just went by."

Speaker Redmond: "Is that satisfactory? What's your pleasure, Representative Ryan?"

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the rules say she should be in her seat on the floor and I would wish that you'd take her off the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, take her off."

Ryan: "Could you do that, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "She should not be recorded as voting 'yes'. Proceed."

Ryan: "Did you take her off, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's your job."

Ryan: "You may think it's funny, Mr. Speaker. This is five hundred thousand dollars of General Revenue money."

Speaker Redmond: "She should not be recorded as voting 'aye'."

Ryan: "I don't think it's a joke."

Speaker Redmond: "She should not be recorded as voting 'aye'."

Ryan: "Representative Kucharski."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kucharski. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him. Representative Sandquist, for what purpose do you rise?"



Sandquist: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote from 'aye' to 'present'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'aye' to 'present'. Representative Ralph Dunn, for what purpose do you rise?"

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would you please record me as 'no'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'no'. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as to the great interest in my whereabouts, I'm very sympathetic of the cause. I'd have to be mindful that we are in sort of a crunch and I would like to change my vote from 'yes' to 'present'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Lady from 'yes' to 'present'."

Ryan: "Did you check with Brummet on your way back out, Adeline? Representative Laurino."

Speaker Redmond: "Laurino, how's he recorded? Remove him."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Ryan: "Did you take Representative Laurino off?"

Speaker Redmond: "I took him off, yes."

Ryan: "All right, Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Redmond: "He's in the back."

Ryan: "Representative Madison."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison on the floor? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Ryan: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Representative Marovitz. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Ryan: "Representative McClain."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Ryan: "Representative McGrew."

Speaker Redmond: "McGrew is here."

Ryan: "Representative Robinson."

Speaker Redmond: "Robinson is here."



Ryan: "Representative Von Boeckman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Von Boeckman. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Ryan: "Representative Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Yourell? He's right here."

Ryan: "Representative Farley."

Speaker Redmond: "Farley. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Is Farley here? Von Boeckman has returned. Put him back on the Roll Call. Is Farley here? Take him off the Roll Call."

Ryan: "Representative Caldwell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell. Oh, he's here."

Ryan: "Representative Antonovych."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Antonovych is here."

Ryan: "I have no further questions, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Garmisa, for what purpose do you rise?"

Garmisa: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Garmisa: "Vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Anything further? Representative Farley has returned. Put him back on the Roll Call. Representative Christensen."

Christensen: "Mr. Speaker, would you record me as 'aye' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record Representative Christensen as 'aye'. What's the score, Mr. Clerk? On this question there's 87 'aye'... Representative Taylor. For what purpose do you rise, Representative Taylor?"

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I was looking for some of my friends, but I would ask leave of the House to place this Bill on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Postponed Consideration. Representative Pierce. Do you seek recognition, Pierce?"



Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I would at this time, like to suspend the posting rule to post Senate Bill 1251 for the House Revenue Committee tomorrow morning at nine a.m. It's an emergency matter, it has to be acted upon by the House by the end of next week and, of course, we're not meeting Monday and Tuesday. I understand this has been cleared with the Leadership on both sides of the aisle. So at this time, I would like to suspend the posting rule, five and a half day posting rule. We will post, in fact, we are posting immediately, if we suspend the rule, Senate Bill 1251 for hearing in a House Revenue Committee tomorrow morning at nine a.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used."

Pierce: "One other matter. Representative Greiman has asked, requested that there be no television during the E.R.A. debate. You can confirm that with him even though he has his blue shirt and tie and vest and coat on today."

(con't on next page)



Speaker Redmond: "We'll take care of it. We'll just turn out the lights. Constitutional Amendment...House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 27. All unauthorized persons leave the floor. I would like to caution our guests in the gallery that are...they are our guests. We respectfully request that there are no demonstrations; and if there are, we'll have to clear the gallery. All unauthorized persons leave the floor. Members please take their seats. Mr. Clerk, will you read...yeah..."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #27. This Resolution has been read a third time previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman. Will you please break up the caucus on the Democratic side. Please, the Members take their seats. Representative Greiman,"

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm told I could get a lot of points if I called for the question now. However, I will make...try to make my remarks brief. and try and bring the Equal Rights Amendment, the proposed 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution, into some perspective. Seventy legislative bodies, more than seventy, in this country have approved and ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. Thirty-five states with almost 90 percent of the population have approved it. Presidents...Presidents have gone out on the limb for it. The Democratic Party in its platform has enthusiastically approved. The Republican Party in its platform likewise. Both of the candidates for Governor in Illinois support...supported in the last election the Equal Rights Amendment. Illinois remains the only northern industrial state that has not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. Our laws...our constitutional law has changed as the years have gone by. No longer does the law ask, 'What is your race, what is your religion, what is your creed, where are your ethnic roots?'. And after ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, it will now ask...the law will not ask, 'What is your gender?'. This year in the House Sponsorship of the Equal Rights Amendment was headed by four hyphenated Sponsors, all men. Our Sponsorship was a symbolic one in a sense, a directional one in a sense, to show



that the Equal Rights Amendment is not a woman's issue. It is a human issue because as long as there are some Americans...as long as there are any Americans that are denied rights, and all Americans in a sense are deprived. You know, sometimes when I read my newspaper I think to myself, 'Well, we're on the right track'. You know, I read about a woman is a State Policewoman...a State Policeman, a woman is the welder topping out a skyscraper, a woman is the best lineman, and E.R.A. or no, I guess telephone guys or people who climb up on telephone poles will be lineman, to me anyhow. So maybe things are okay, maybe discrimination is ending for women. And then...then that Judge in Madison brings it home to me, brings home the residue of discrimination against women. The idea that women somehow are not equal, women somehow have less rights than men. There are those who will tell you...tell you on this floor today that the 5th and the 14th Amendments of the United States Constitution does it all, that we need not worry, that there is no more discrimination or that there are some kind of reasonable classifications of discrimination. That you can reasonably discriminate against people. To show you how unsettled the law is, in 1877, not 1877, not 1900, 1977, the Supreme Court of the United States came down with two decisions, each with five justices, each holding a different way, one that you couldn't discriminate and one that you could discriminate. That's the 'Webster case and the Goldfarb case'. The 'Gouldie case' in '74 indicated that the 14th Amendment does not end discrimination. And perhaps the most cogent expression was in a case called 'Verheimer versus Philadelphia', that said, and I quote, 'Race is a subject classification of the Constitution, but the Supreme Court has declined to so-characterized gender'. As the Supreme Court has said, gender has never been rejected as an impermissible classification. I say to you that that makes clear to me that discrimination against people by reason of their gender has not been put to rest. Let me read to you the simple declarative sentence, that is, Section 1 of the Equal Rights Amendment. 'Equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.' It has a legislative history. Its meaning was debated in the Congress.



It bids us end discrimination and any classifications by reason of gender. Although you will hear people to the contrary, Illinois has a similar...a similar prohibition against discrimination by reason of sex; and I will read that to you. Section 18 of the Illinois Bill of Rights of the Constitution of 1970, 'No discrimination on the basis of sex, the equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex by the state or its units of local government and school districts'. I say that's the same meaning, I say that's the same intent. Twelve other states have adopted Equal Rights Amendments in their own Constitution. Over thirty decisions have been rendered by courts, including, by the way, decisions of the State of Washington which indicate that this has nothing to do, absolutely nothing to do, with homosexuality. That if the court...if the drafters had wanted to talk about homosexuality, they would have said, 'sexual preference, sexual orientation'. The Equal Rights Amendments and the use of the words, 'on account of sex' speaks of gender. We know that, we all know that. Everybody in this room knows that even though you will hear differently. And if it's not true, if what I say isn't true, then I suggest that the opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment look at Section 17 of the Illinois Constitution, which uses sex in a way that would make them a little nervous apparently. Not to dwell on this, but I suspect that those people who are fearful of homosexuality somehow are mixing up the sex that we do with the sex that we are. There are those who say that perhaps we don't need this, perhaps we can do this on a case by case basis, but I'm afraid that the case by case challenge, which has been pursued in the courts, in the Legislatures and by Congress has not succeeded in eliminating sex discrimination. Witness under our local E.R.A.'s in the various states the more than thirty cases that have been filed in the last three years. My friends, there are those who say if Illinois women are protected why should we be concerned. What is there about it that should concern us? When we sit, and listen and vote on a Constitutional Amendment to the Federal Constitution, we have a different constituency, we have



a national constituency. Our concern is not just for women in Illinois, not just for men in this state, our concern instead is for people in every state in the Union, in every territory of this land. As the Equal Rights Amendment has moved towards ratification, and is moving and continues to move--Indiana having been the thirty-fifth state this year--opposition has become in a sense more hysterical, more irresponsible. Somehow abortion is brought in, and abortion has nothing to do...nothing to do with this. Right to privacy will remain. No state has integrated their prison cells or public bathrooms. No state...no change has taken place on freedom of religion. The Equal Rights Amendment will not affect Domestic Relations Law, it remains with the state under the Equal Rights Amendment. Much has been said, my friends, about the second paragraph that somehow is a great, great grab for power...I will finish, I'm...a great, great grab for power. It says, 'Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article'. Those exact words appear in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 23rd, 24th and 26th Amendments to the Constitution. We have given to the Federal Government the power to...to wage war, the power to coin money, the power to make roads, the power to govern interstate commerce, the power to regularize in a million different ways. My friends, in closing many, many of you know that I have six daughters; and I am not interested in destroying the family because I have tried to raise them with my wife with the same kind of tenderness and love that I'm sure all you have tried with your children. I think that equality with...among the sexes will exhalt... will lift up, rather than take down the family. In the gallery in the press...above the Democratic Press Box are four of my daughters, who asked me as we enter this third century of nationhood, 'If they're not to have equality now, then when?' And I say to you as I say to them, this day...this day let us join together in the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich, the timer is on."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker..."



Speaker Redmond: "Just remember the admonition about demonstrations..."

Friedrich: "...Mr. Speaker, I rose to point out to you this Gentleman had exceeded his time, and I implore you to start the clock on the rest of the speakers. I think we all know how this is going to come out and how...we're going to vote. And you're...I think we're abusing the use of the time of this House when we've got important other matters to consider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this proposed Amendment as I have risen in opposition to this Amendment for the past three Sessions. And I do it for essentially the same reasons. If the E.R.A. has a single fatal flaw, and I believe it does, it is that by design or inadvertence it tends to undo the natural God-planned order of things. And it will, in my opinion, if strictly interpreted by the courts cast men and women into a doctrinaire mold of sameness. To achieve equality it will make unconstitutional any legal differences or distinctions between the sexes. The scriptures tell us that God created man in his own image, male and female he created them equal, yes, in God's love, care and grace; but vastly different physically and psychologically; and because of these differences their roles in society have been different. These unique roles have carried with them special responsibilities protected by law. Under E.R.A. we foreclose forever our right as a state to legislate in this area, to legally recognize these God-given differences no matter how reasonable they may be. To surrender rights we now have under our State Charter to the Federal Government seems to me to be wrong. It has been said we already have the E.R.A. in our State Constitution. This is false. Compare the language. Our State Constitution speaks of equal protection under the law as does our Federal Charter, the very Charter that the proponents now claim is deficient in this area, equal protection of the law, and provides for reasonable exemptions in certain cases. The E.R.A. we all know is worded differently, so broad as to become a unisex Amendment if I may use the word, so melting the



roles of men and women as to undermine the family, not strengthen it, to subject young girls to draft and to combat duty, to cloud the issue of privacy based on sex no matter what the proponents say to negate protections already gained over many years that the women now have. The E.R.A. simply offers nothing women do not now have or have a way of getting. It is unisex, in effect, unnecessary and counterproductive. The losses will far outweigh the gains, my friends. Millions of women do not want the Equal Rights Amendment. Some of the states who hurriedly passed the Equal Rights Amendment now are seeking to rescind, and this is not mentioned too often, either in the media or on this floor; but they're now seeking to undo what they did in haste. Let Illinois not be in that position. Illinois should say, 'Fairness for women, yes'. I think we all agree on this. And where invidious discrimination does exist, correct those discriminations; but do it under provisions already in the law, both federal and state, or those that can be put in the law and those that we can put in the law and not those that the Federal Government has to dictate and implant upon us. Illinois should say, 'Fairness, yes'; but E.R.A. simply is not the way. I urge you, my colleagues, to think carefully before you vote on the issue. Do not today vote 'yes', and then find that we have enacted into law something that we cannot later rescind even if we want to. And this seems to be the direction in which we are moving. I urge you, my colleagues, those of you that may be wavering or may be undecided, I urge you to think carefully and to look down the long row ahead...road ahead and see, if you can, the confusion, and the chaos and the litigation that this is going to bring. Let us work within the framework of our existing statutes or those that we ourselves can put there and not place ourselves in a precarious legal position which we will forever regret..."

Speaker Redmond: "Your time is expiring..."

Hudson: "...I urge you, my colleagues, to vote 'no' on the E.R.A."

Speaker Redmond: "...Representative Peggy Smith Martin. The time...the caution about demonstrations applies to the floor, too, and that



includes applause. Representative Peggy Smith Martin."

Martin, P.: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 72, and I also stand to...I'm sorry, 27...and I also stand to represent some, if not most, of 103,263 women of our district, women of labor and of religion. Let's examine what the Equal Rights Amendment really says and what it means to me as a double minority, woman and black. Double jeopardy is the real issue which I am addressing. I'm not suggesting that black women declare that they are women first and black second or even the reverse. What I am saying is that we must recognize that we are caught into two groups which have been a 'sign' and serious status in this society. We accomplish very little by comparing the severity of the wounds which have and are being inflicted upon us on the basis of race, plus that infliction on us based on sex. The Equal Rights Amendment ratification would help in preventing the wounds which is being done on the basis of sex and which comes down most heavily on nonwhite women. We, black women, have always been working women. Apart from whether we wish to acquire the sole status of housewives, the fact is that the highest unemployment rate in the nation is among nonwhite women, age 16 and over, which is 55.8 percent. The passage of the E.R.A. will benefit us with regards to our ability to obtain a job, to receive adequate pay and benefits and to be afforded the opportunity for mobility. For example, the tiny program sponsored by the Federal Government, such as Job Corps and Work Incentive Programs for welfare recipients, most often prepare women for low-paying jobs without a future. 27 percent of females; head-of-households, are black; and 54 percent of these have income below the poverty level. This is a twin-headed monster, racism and sexism, which prevents us from supporting our families adequately. 38.5 million women in the labor force are single, separated, divorced, widowed or have husbands who earn less than \$10,000 per year. And we as women are still heavily concentrated in the low-paying jobs that we have traditionally held. Three-fourths of our working women are nurses, household



workers, elementary school teachers, clerical workers, who average only \$6,500 per year, or non-household service employees, who average \$4,100 a year. All five job categories are characterized by lower than average earnings. Over the last 25 years, unemployment has averaged 30 percent higher for women. Among minorities, women over this period, unemployment was 78 percent higher than it was among white women. The issue is choice. We ask you, the State Legislature, not to limit any of us, but to permit us to fulfill our potential whatever color, whatever sex we are. The 14th Amendment does not eliminate sex discrimination as some people claim. The main purpose of that Amendment...Amendment was to primarily prohibit race discrimination. It was not until 1971 that the Supreme Court ruled in favor of women who complained of unconstitutional discrimination. Since then the courts have upheld sex discrimination in some cases and rejected it in others. The 14th Amendment has been important in achieving whatever gains we made as by people. While it has not eliminated racism, it has provided legal basis for doing so. The Equal Rights Amendment will provide all women status as a person under the law. I urge an 'aye' vote for H.J.R. #27. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster. The timer is on."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a very serious and controversial subject, and it is fine that the people of Illinois are having another opportunity to understand why it is some of the proponents support this and why it is the opponents oppose it. I think we do need calm consideration of the merits, rather than some of the rhetoric that has taken place out on the campaign trail and simplistic expressions, and-as some say, scare tactics or scary lies. I think we should consider the merits. Representative Grieman mentioned Presidents to the United States; and I might say that I was serving with the United States Congress when this matter came up. And we only have one President who ever sat in a chair and had to vote on a subject like this as a Legislator, and that was President Jerry Ford. And President Jerry Ford had the same thing happen to him that has...happens to



our leaders, the Governor and our Minority Leader. He had a delegation of feminists who came to him and said, 'Surely, surely, the Republican Party must stand for this glad slogan, 'Equality''. But Jerry Ford was familiar with the report of the House Judiciary Committee, which I have in my hand, and the legislative history. He knew that the 'Wiggins' Amendment, which would have exempt... allowed us if Congress wanted to to exempt women from the military service in combat and would've allowed State Legislatures, such as us, to legislate on subjects that are of interest to our male and female citizens. He knew that Amendment had been rejected on the floor. So Jerry Ford said, 'I'm not going to vote for this thing. The people of Grand Rapids, Michigan, don't want me drafting women, sending them into combat'. And so what did he do? The only President of the United States that had an opportunity to vote took a walk. Now, I don't mean to say that to embarrass the President; but to illustrate that there are many Members on this floor, and we have the Speaker of the House who jokingly has said he's voted 'yes', 'no' and 'present' on the issue the three times it came up. It is an issue in which minds are changing right now. And that's good. I would like to say that if the votes are not here to adopt this Amendment, we shouldn't blame the lady Members of our House and the Senate who have worked so diligently because it's not their fault Congress sent us a defective Amendment. I think the people of Illinois owe a debt of gratitude to Representative Dyer ...and Chapman, and Catania, and former Senator Saperstein and the others who have labored so tirelessly because what has really happened, if this fails today they should not feel defeated, they should not feel frustrated, they should feel victorious and happy because the byproduct of this great debate has been the laws of Illinois. Good laws have been passed far more effectively helping the women. Now, there are really four questions. The question is, is this necessary, would it be effective, would it be harmful, and is it too flexible or is it too inflexible? I think the answers to all of those is 'yes'. There is no one, the burden of proof as Rabbi Keller said, who was standing up there when the Judiciary



Committee heard this, the burden is proof...proof is on the proponents to prove that there is something wrong with the United States Constitution. That there's something in that Constitution that prohibits us and the Congress and the people from giving equal opportunity to women. I stand here as a father of four daughters; I'm for it. It doesn't have anything to do as to whether you love your daughters. Representative Hudson loves his wife, he's against it. Representative Dyer from the same district loves her husband, she's for it. It's a serious matter of constitutional law, rather than what is your motive or your attitude. I have here a chart which is astounding to most people. This is just one area where the United States Congress and the Federal Executive said we're going to eliminate sex discrimination in the area of education. These are all the procedures, all the rules...got a booklet of the 129 pages of what we've done for women. And we can do it much better, carefully with laws. I sent each of you a memo that told you what Congress did. I was there, I served with these Members of Congress. They're not geniuses, they make mistakes...what they did...in the middle of the Viet Nam War, with a lot of these barefoot girls, sitting around..."

Speaker Redmond: "Your time is coming to a close, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "...okay, the Rayburn Office Building, they struck down all these Amendments. They did the same thing with sex equality, and they found that, yes, there's a good general rule you should not discriminate against women. But they found they had jeopardized the Girl Scouts, the Boy Scouts, the American Legion Program, sending young boys and girls to Boy Scouts conferences, all these things. They had to rush in a year later in 1974 and amend their mistakes. I think that if you examine these documents, examine the legislative-history and give careful thought to this, you will find as other speakers will point out in the area of abortion, state prisons, everything else that Congress sent us a mistake. The problem is over, we have eliminated discrimination against women in most areas. We are making great progress. And you must remember one thing, in the Constitution right now is



the phrase that the 'Equal protection of the law is guaranteed to every person'. And the men and the women of Illinois and this nation are women, are persons, they're entitled to equal protection. All we must do is enforce what's already here. And I would urge you to consider this carefully, and to vote 'no' and to not ratify what was really a legislative mistake by our well-intentioned members in Congress. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis."

Davis, C.: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have no quarrel with tradition, none whatever. Tradition is not necessarily a wrong; but it needs to be subject to the test of truth. Some tradition I accept and some tradition I reject, and I'll always do it. I will always be a champion of human freedom, hear me now, from the tyranny even of tradition and custom. Now, the Gentleman mentioned the law, and I mention the 14th Amendment. The 14th Amendment was not adopted when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, and all of you know that. It was adopted in '68, that's when it was adopted. Due process of law; but there's nothing in there that destroyed the old tradition, and even the 14th Amendment has been substituted in many cases, and I come from the bottom of the South, and I know it was substituted because there's a man on the Supreme Court now by the name of Thurgood Marshall, who overturned more than 32 laws that substituted the 14th Amendment and that never protected women. And you know that it never protected women. Now, let's see, what does E.R.A. do? What does it provide? E.R.A. provides that women and men are equal under the law. Is there anything wrong with that? Under the law. This does not mean that women and men are the same. Any little child knows that women and men are different, but that the law cannot treat them differently solely because of their sex. E.R.A. provides government action but not private action. And they're entitled to the same protection under the law we are protected to. They take care of our children, they nurse them--you nurse them we don't--and even when we pick up boot bag and britches and leave them and go to the foremost corners of the earth, and a lot of us grab up some



women of the easy virtues and forget about our homes. Over, now hear me now, over 9,000,000 women in this nation, do you hear me, are heads of families. And if you don't believe, examine the welfare rolls and you'll see that they're head of families and their husbands are not doing anything about it. When we were out in California, do you know that the State's Attorney, when we were out there with the Advisory Committee on Public Aid, the State's Attorney and the Attorney General when women come in for welfare for their children and say that their husbands have left them, do you know that the State's Attorney and the Attorney General and the Grand Juries in California have to go after a lot of these men to make them take care of their families. Now, then somebody mentioned religion. Talk about sin. They'd have you to think that it's sin. Well, let me tell you this is what my Bible says, and I go to prayer meetings with the distinguished Gentleman. My Bible says there is no difference, all of you have sinned, and that includes many of the preachers. Every last one of you have sinned. And let me point out to you in the Old Testament. Abraham, the father...the father, do you hear...of all of us, if we believe it, lied about his wife. Isn't that right? Moses lost his temper. David killed a man and went off in a...after a strange woman. Solomon, the wise man, went off after strange women. Jeremiah compromised and got mad with God and questioned God. And all of the Disciples, every last one of them, wanted to know who was going to be first in the Kingdom. And this was what they was talking about. They weren't talking about any heavenly Kingdom, they... they thought that Jesus came to set up a kingdom down here, that He was going to bring His sword; but He told them, 'If you live by the sword, you'll die by the sword'. 'Who will be first?', they said. Never mind that, and do you know what He said? 'He that would be great among you, let him become the servant', not men, not women, but men and women, 'let him become servants'. And if there servants, do you hear me, it's our women. Wash your clothes, cook your meals, tendsto your babies, and not only that, I think it's a shame and a disgrace. A woman will work in an office, a woman will



work in an office for 20 years, know all about the office, do everything about it. They'll send and get a man if the boss quits... they'll send and get a man and say, 'Go in there, that lady in there will teach you what to do'. She shows him how to hang his hat, she shows him all of the intricacies of the office, she teaches him everything about the job. And you know what they say, 'She is a woman, now you are her boss since she taught you everything'. I tell you this is the most unfair, this is so unfair, I don't believe there's a man in this House who wouldn't say that that is unfair. They talk about making soldiers out of women. The expert witness is one of the greatest generals this country has ever had, Dwight David Eishenhower. Let me tell you what he said. Let me tell you, he was president, too, my friends, let me tell you what Eishenhower said, like most old soldiers... let me tell you what Eishenhower said...you don't want to hear the truth, but it's the truth that makes you free, my friends... like most old soldiers I was violently against women soldiers. I saw a tremendous number of difficulties with the corps, not only of an administrative nature, but of others of a most personal type that would get into us trouble. None of that occurred, ended the simple day afield. Woman was a model for the army. This is what Eishenhower said. 'More than this their influence throughout the entire command was good. I am convinced that in another war they have got to be drafted just like men.' That's what Dwight David Eishenhower said. And don't you worry about it. If we have an all-out war, all of our little babies, do you hear, if any of those Commies over there touch that button, all of our little babies will be in the front line, don't you worry. That atomic war will spare nobody. Don't worry about it. 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' Let me tell you this, you want me to read it out of the Bible, I won't have time, I wished I could. In the very, very first chapter of the Old...Old Testament, God created male and female. created He them to walk together, to talk together and to work together. And this is what's wrong now. We don't walk, we don't work...we don't talk with our wives. And



there are more divorces in this nation than any other nation in the world."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tom Hanahan."

Hanahan: "As one Legislator that talked to my wife, and I talked to my daughter, and this is one Legislator that listens to them, listens to them well. And I could say to the Members of the House, to the country, the world, that the women in the Hanahan household are opposed to E.R.A. I could say this, a lot of well-meaning friends of mine have said, 'Well, you shouldn't go down in history as being a woman-hater, and that by some of your speeches in the past and possibly in your speech today you may be known as a woman-hater'. And I could say this very honestly to all those who may think that the reason why I'm against E.R.A. is because I happen to love my wife, my mother, my daughter. I happen to love women. I think they are somebody special. I think that they have to be treated something different. You know, if E.R.A. did all the things that the proponents said it would do, I would be for it; but I think each and every Member of this House recognizes that E.R.A. is not a panacea for discrimination. E.R.A. is a hoax. It's such a hoax that when the State of Colorado, without any wisdom or any input by deliberation, hurriedly adopted their State E.R.A., they went as far as to desexualize all the laws in Colorado. They went so fast that they didn't realize that in the marriage laws they took out all reference to even...whether or not you are human. And some cowboy came in and applied for a marriage license to marry his horse. And really it didn't matter because it didn't question whether it be a male or female horse, it just said whether two people or two persons, two objects, wanted to get married. That's how far they desexualized their laws. Well, the quick-thinking County Clerk there denies the application for a marriage license based on only one thing that was left; and that was that the horse wasn't 18 years, and he denied the application. Some of the... some of the Members have questioned me because the Democratic Party has adopted as part of their Resolution, their plank, their state party plank, a consensus that that should be part of the



Democratic Party's platform. And I might point out that those Democrats that may have some trepidations about that, that I served on that Platform Committee, I voted 'no'. I intend to continue voting 'no' on any Platform Committee. And as a political leader of this state, as Chairman of all the County Chairmen, I was reelected well after my...my views have been known as in opposition of E.R.A. As far as the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters, the Auto Workers, the many other trade union groups, they reversed their stand. They got a little weak-kneed when a bunch of braless, brainless broads came into their office, and they changed their mind. But I want to tell you something about that. I don't think that E.R.A. is any more of a labor issue than parochial aid, than abortion, than gun control or many other social issues that could be debated. And if the President of the United States, or his wife, or the Governor of this state, or George Meaney asked me to change my mind, I'd say the same to all of them. Let them get elected to the Legislature and vote on the issue themselves. That's what it's all about. The Congress of the United States shifted its responsibility to those states from voting down this hoax, this fraud upon the people. Saying to the people that it's going to answer all discrimination based on sex. You know, if the Congress really wanted to do something, they would've said we should prohibit discrimination on age. We should prohibit discrimination on the handicapped or on race, or religion, or ethnic origin. Where are those constitutional Amendments? Let's not kid ourselves. The issue of discrimination is not going to be changed through a Constitutional Amendment. It will be changed by debating legislation. And it will be changed by debating ordinances locally, and where it counts, where people have an input, not by some Judges ruling. And you and I know there's enough kooky Judges in this country to allow all sorts of homosexual marriages and any other kind of marriage and any other kind of rule by law, by a judicial fiat to allow a completely topsy-turvy system of government in this country if we pass E.R.A. I think that the question that Representative Kelly put to this House the other day amplifies the...the fears of those proponents of E.R.A. It



amplifies it very loud and clear. When they said, 'No, we don't want to vote by referendum on this issue', what are they afraid of? They're afraid of what happened in New York, in New Jersey, where the people in their wisdom voted it down. I'm sure the same thing would happen in Illinois; but if you notice the proponents were the leading objectors to a referendum on E.R.A. in this state in the next general election. I question their sincerity if they think the people of Illinois are so much in favor of it that they think we should overwhelmingly adopt it, why aren't the people for it, and why don't they trust the people that are for it? We should send this Resolution back to the Congress of the United States. I heartily agree with Representative Deuster in his observation. There was a 'Hayden' Amendment that was offered in the Congress of the United States that would've allowed forms of discrimination that should be allowed in any anti-discrimination Constitutional Amendment. We should be allowed as a Legislature to make differences in law based on employment, based on education and based on any other social needs and adopt our laws according to the time, not to be hamstrung with a Constitutional Amendment that cannot be easily adopted to the needs of the future. If we adopt the E.R.A., I suggest to you people, to the Members of this General Assembly, it's a step backwards, it's not a step forwards for the women you propose that you love and you respect. I urge...I just from the bottom of my heart say to you, that don't be fooled by those people who would even go as far as to change the Lord's Prayer because it says, 'Our Father', instead of, 'Our Person'. Now, let's not kid ourselves about the religious aspects about the E.R.A. This is cutting the very bone, the very fabric of our society if we adopt it. And I'm not for changing the Lord's Prayer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pullen. Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's been apparent to me that the longer E.R.A. has been exposed to the public the further its support has eroded. There is no bandwagon of support for this Amendment. In fact, the current of public opinion has been steadily turning against it. The vast majority of states



which have ratified, did so during the first two years before full public debate had taken place. But what is happening now? The E.R.A. has been defeated in eight states this year. It has been ratified in only one. And one state this year has adopted a Resolution seeking to rescind its earlier hasty ratification, adding its Resolution to that of two other rescinding states. We all know what happened in New York and New Jersey when the voters resoundingly defeated their own State E.R.A.'s in referenda. In Illinois, three of your five new lady colleagues openly opposed the ratification and did so before their election. The tide has turned. The voters are speaking and the majority are asking you to vote 'no' on this Resolution. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

I'm speaking today in opposition to the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. I'm not opposing this Amendment because I oppose equal rights. I support equal rights for all people, regardless of race, creed or sex. But I am opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment because I do not believe it is the best way to work for equal rights for women. I believe this Amendment could take away certain rights and protection that women already have. I think in examining the question of adopting the Equal Rights we have run...we have to do much more than merely look at its short-term effects, we must examine society's changing attitude towards women and the changing role of women in our society. I don't think there's a person here today who can argue that women haven't assumed a much more major role in our society in the years since World War II. More women are working full time than ever before. In response to that Congress and the Illinois Legislators have passed legislation to protect women from possible exploitation. We have passed laws limiting the rights of women, amount of weights women can be expected to lift. We have passed laws limiting the amount of...the number of hours that women can work. All these things have been done to protect the working women. I fear that these things may be taken away if we pass the E.R.A. Besides



assuming more of a role in the society world, the role of women in the home has changed greatly in recent years. Women are less and less regarded as subservient to men. As women have developed earning powers, they have become more independent. This has in some way changed the way..very nature of marriages. But this has been done on an individual basis and it has been done with the consent of both parties to a marriage. I believe the E.R.A. may involve the government in this very sensitive area; and I believe that the marital roles that...sometimes should be worked out between individual, the government should not be involved. Therefore, I think that women will lose much more than they are gaining if we pass the Equal Rights Amendment. And I hope that we'll all give this some thought and oppose it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell. Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

Roses and apple pie, what do I mean by that? In my observation of this issue, to me they are very cogent symbols. The other day we received some stemmed roses from the proponents of E.R.A., roses that were bristling with thorns. And the mothers, the next day, the opponents of E.R.A. favored us with apple pie. The symbolism that I see in this gesture is that it is my belief that there is within the...there's a faction within the proponents of E.R.A. who like nothing better than to fashion out of those roses a crown of thorns upon which they would nail men to a cross of impotency. So, therefore, very simply I want to vote with my friends and vote for apple pie."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This issue has been before the Legislature for now five years. I would like to point out that I am very sure that your constituents have spoken quite loudly, quite clearly as mine have done that this is an issue that has been bandied about, and I'm very sure that you have had a great deal of mail, a great deal of telephone calls, a great many telephone calls, a great many personal contacts. I cannot help but remember, Mr. Speaker, that I was a guest on the



floor of the House as Representative-elect when the first vote on the issue was taken. There was a Gentleman on the other side of the aisle, unfortunately no longer with us, but in my opinion in the time that I served with him, one of the most decent, honorable truly gentle men on the floor of this House. I'm referring to Representative...to the late Representative Victor Arrigo. As all of you know, Mr. Arrigo was very strong in getting the Equal Rights provision into Article I, Section 18 of the Illinois Constitution. He was passionately for it. However, when that first vote was taken, Mr. Arrigo said that he was reluctantly voting 'no' because his people had spoken with a resounding clarity. Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the Ladies and Gentlemen on the floor of this House that this is one time we should recall the words of Edmund Burke. In that we should recall that he said, and I think he was absolutely right, that in a representative democracy the people of a constituency have the right to be represented and also to have the benefit of the best judgment of their Representatives. And if they were denied either, they were badly served. I don't think that there is an individual sitting on the floor of this House who will cast a vote who has not heard enough from his constituency to realize how he should vote. And that is...this is one of those cases where we must set our personal philosophy aside and represent our people. Representing the people of the 44th District, even though I chance to philosophically agree with them, but even if I did not, I would take a lead from Mr. Arrigo and I would vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

It's difficult to equal the eloquence of the remarks that have been expressed today. Nonetheless, I feel compelled to rise and express my own deep conviction in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. This afternoon many, many Americans throughout the country will be waiting the outcome as we decide the fate in this chamber for E.R.A. in Illinois. While I have had respect for the genuine concern of certain opponents of this issue, I have been



deeply troubled and offended by the deliberate misrepresentations and false charges made through studied and orchestrated attacks by those who would use any tactic to generate fear and distrust in order to gain their point. Two allegations that have been made that are totally unrelated to the Amendment are that the Amendment will promote unlimited abortions and that the Amendment also would open the door to homosexual marriages. These charges have been reputed...refuted repeatedly by legal and constitutional experts and prominent clergymen throughout the country; and yet the opponents of E.R.A. persist in reiterating such charges. However, the people of Illinois to their great credit have already spoken on the issue on sex discrimination. Our 1970 Constitution has one of the strongest anti-discrimination sections of any State Constitution in the United States. Regardless of the claims of polls to the contrary, the facts speak for themselves. The people of this state bothered to go to the polls in 1970 to vote their convictions. To those Representatives who still may be undecided on this vote, may I just remind them that every President in both parties since Eisenhower have supported the Amendment. Every Illinois Congressman but one voted for E.R.A. in 1972. And the Amendment has been a part of both national party platforms since its original introductions in the early '20's. Also all of the Governors since 1972 of both parties have also supported E.R.A. The Amendment is a basic issue of justice that is long overdue; and it is inconceivable that any American can vote against the premise that equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex. I urge your support for this vitally important Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I've asked myself a question here today and in recent days, why should it be necessary for the courts to have to interpret what our Federal and State Constitutions attempt to say on the equality of rights for both male and female? Now, if equality of rights was meant for males only in both the State and the Federal Constitutions, I



think that's the way it would've been written and adopted. Now, since it was not written for males only, it must include females. And I'm sure that we all know that the courts have substantiated that fact over, and over and over. Now, when we ask if one favors equal rights for women, I'm sure that an extraordinary majority of persons, both male and female, will respond affirmatively. The Equal Rights Amendment states in a very clear and precise manner exactly what the Federal Constitution tries to say, what the State Constitution tries to say, what the courts have already said, what the majority of persons try to say and what I think this House should say. Now, equality...equality of rights for all persons-- if you're voting 'no' or thinking of voting 'no', you should also, I think, be thinking of drafting a Constitutional Amendment which would have our State and Federal Constitutions apply to males only. Let's answer this question once and for all in a very clear and precise manner so there's no question about what the Constitution says. And I encourage everyone to vote in favor of this Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the main question be put?"

Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. Who's going to close, Representative Sandquist?"

Sandquist: "Yes, Ladies and Gentle...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wish I could have your attention for just a few moments. I won't speak long because you've heard many of the arguments. And you've heard refuted some of the things that have been said. I'd just like to say that this is an Equal Rights Amendment; and that means equality for men and women both. Now, you've heard people say that they've got daughters and that they want their daughters to have equal rights. Well, I've got two daughters and I've got two sons, and I want them all to have equal rights. And I can tell you if my two daughters don't have it, my two sons don't have it either. And each and every one of you on the floor of the



House, whether you're male or female, if we don't have rights for both women and men, you do not have them. Now, this is really a serious matter. Illinois, as you know, sticks out like a sore thumb. It's the only northern industrial state that has not approved it. Now let me say this, there was mention made about the number of states that turned it down this year and the one that approved it. Which was the one that approved it this year? It was our neighbor, Indiana. And which were the ones that turned it down? It was the southern states. So let's get together with... with the leading states that have already approved it. Over 85 percent of the population is in the states that have approved it. Let's not stay behind like one of the...the poorer way. And let me say for Members on this side of the aisle, our Governor yesterday came out with a very strong program for...in support of E.R.A. Let's remember that. Every one of our Republican Leaders have supported it. And then when you talk about people that have...you think are writing you, there's been an organized effort to do this; but you're not talking to the real people who have a feeling. Now let me tell you this, this is not going to go away because if you talked to the colleges, and you talked to the high schools, the people...the young people are for this, whether they're male or female. So this is going to be with us. Let's pass it now and let's move Illinois in with the other states. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Resolution be adopted?"

Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hoxsey to explain her vote. The timer is on."

Hoxsey: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I feel compelled to explain my vote. I oppose the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. As a candidate for State Representative in the 80th General Assembly, I campaigned in a district made up of portions of five counties in north central Illinois, over 100 miles from top to bottom. My position on the Equal Rights Amendment was the same then as it is now. I was elected by a plurality in that district. The large volume of mail that I've received indicates the majority of the people in the 38th Legislative



District oppose the Amendment. I believe in equal rights; but federal and state laws already provide for equal rights in the fields of education, employment and credit. The vagueness of this Amendment leaves too much for the overburdened courts of the future to decide. If discrimination exists, and we know it does, I believe it can better be answered by specific legislation and enforcement of the laws at the state level. This Amendment actually threatens, rather than protects the rights and privileges of all Americans, and strikes at the Constitution itself. We must protect our rights as individuals. We must protect the rights of local and state government and must not transfer to the Federal Government the vast powers which have been reserved to the state throughout history. For you and the future of the traditional American family, I ask you to vote 'no' on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sumner to explain her vote. The timer is on."

Sumner: "Thank you, Mr....Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to explain my vote. Yes, I believe in equal rights; but I am voting 'no' because of Section 2, which says, 'Congress shall appropriate laws'. And I do not want to give that much power to Congress. We need more state rights to prevail. The government Body closest to us can do more for us for far less money. Therefore, I vote 'no' and urge others that have not yet voted to vote 'no'. And, incidently, I don't know why we would need this Body if we support this Amendment because that will also take the legislative...away from us in this state, we no longer would have that opportunity. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer to explain her vote. The timer is on. Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote, I'd like to repeat to the Membership something said to me last night by one of our State Senators in a casual conversation at a party. He said to me, 'Name one good woman Legislator, there aren't any, they're all terrible'. And I will refer you to one of our Members today saying, 'The Equal Rights Amendment would form a cross', I don't



remember the exact words, 'of thorns nailing men to the cross of impotency'. And you're going to tell me that we can do this law by law? I think both of those Gentlemen clearly reveals what really goes on in the minds of many of the Members, not all, but many of the opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment down here. They feel threatened perhaps as one Member clearly stated. The others view us with contempt to say the least. And I think the attitude is what is important. Sure, we may do it by laws. It'll take 30 to 40 years perhaps; but without the Equal Rights Amendment we aren't going to have equality. It's going to be fought over and over by the people who viewed that viewpoint."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's apparent to the poet when he wrote, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever, never into nothing this will sink', wasn't speaking of E.R.A. For this very mischievous Amendment has been divisive and controversial since its inception. With your vote here in a few minutes, we can bury it forever. And it's a burial that's long since overdue. Nor should we yield to the Senate the honoring of doing that particular service to mankind. I shall not dwell on the common bathroom, the female draft service, the demise of chivalry or the homosexual marriage aspect of E.R.A. Even the proponents, many of them, concede these evil side effects, many of them just shrug and say, 'Why not?'; but I would say to you the more relevant question, is why divide this nation on a matter that has long since become more an emotional matter than a matter of substance. From the very beginning the only argument for E.R.A. has been equal pay. It's demonstrably true that the male oriented society in the past has discriminated against women on wages, but happily mankind has changed. And more importantly, the federal law has changed in that matter. If there be any lady here who feels in any way that she's being discriminated against, all she needs is to go in person or by phone to the U.S. Department of Labor, 528 South Fifth Street in Springfield, Illinois. The phone number is 525-4060.



The man that's there is named Ron Dean. He's very effective and he's quite merciless. Now, you need only to look around this room to see how, how quick, how frighteningly far the women have come by noticing how many women serve with distinction in this House. Who needs to defend any of these from whom? That question is just as silly when you ask it in..."

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't...it automatically went off. You had one minute and you've exceeded it. Representative Younge. The timer is on."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'm voting in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment because I think that there is plenty evidence in the State of Illinois that we need a reaffirmation of equality of rights before the law. And that is the principle that is at issue here in discussing the Equal Rights Amendment, that every person that steps up before the Bar of Justice, that every person, every citizen of Illinois that is considered by the law of Illinois shall not be considered on the basis of sex, but on the basis of personal attributes as an individual. I believe that we need that reaffirmation, that statement of principle here. One very quick statistic that proves this is even in state employment, in this very state, in something that we should be able to control with 50 percent of all the state employees being women, two-thirds of the employees of this state that are women make less than \$5,000 a year. It is very clear that in the employment opportunities of this state there is inequality, there is inequality. I believe that the Equal Rights Amendment would bring about a re..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima. The timer is on."

DiPrima: "Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as Legislative Spokesman for all the veteran organizations, I just want to point out that I have here the Bible of the NOW Organization. And on the first page, line 7, it states that, 'NOW opposes any state, federal, county or municipal employment law or program giving special preference to the veterans. Well, that's enough for me, besides my many other objections to it. I have supported all state legis...laws benefiting the women. And as far as I'm concerned, we put our women on a pedestal and all it does is lower them



to our grade. And in closing, I just want to say that the women control 70 percent of the country's wealth. So, therefore, I think they're better off today than they could ever be under E.R.A.; and I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis. The timer is on; one minute."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the NOW Organization does not speak for me, any women's liberal organization does not speak for me; but the memory of my mother and father do speak for me. My mother and father had a marriage of equality. Equality does not mean sameness. They each had self-respect and respected the other. They had a marriage for many, many years until my mother first died; and then later my dad died. They taught me one principle, to be fair and just to all irrespective of race, color, creed or sex. And that's the way they taught us. And I'm proud to tell you that I was the youngest of 10 children. To best emphasize this Amendment, I want you to know I'm happy being a woman. I'd like to have time to read one short statement that was sent to me by my constituents, 'Happiness is being a woman and remembering woman was made from the rib of man, she was not created from his head to top him, nor from his feet to be stepped upon, she was made from his side to be equal to him, from beneath his arm to be protected by him, near his heart to be loved by him'. I believe in the social amenities, I believe women should be ladies and men should be gentlemen. I believe courtesy to be reciprocal. I say it's only right and fair when this state was the first to adopt the Amendment to vote for women that we should support the Equal Rights Amendment. Let's not hide behind stones and people who go out and say it's fashionable to sell babies and yet run all over the country and say..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley. The timer is on; one minute."

Bradley: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to explain my 'no' vote and it deals directly with Section 2. And Section 2 has been talked about earlier in debate and in explanation of votes. But I would like to suggest to you and...that we are giving up our rights as State Legislators regarding some very



important issues, family law, divorce, child custody, alimony, marriage act limits, inheritance, survivor benefits, insurance rates, welfare, prison regulation, protective labor legislation. We're giving up all those rights to the Federal Government and to Congress in Section 2 of this Act. And I can remember very clearly when we were put in a position, in fact, we were black-mailed into accepting the 55 mile-an-hour speed limit by Congress or else we would lose our federal funds for interstate highways. There were some eloquent speeches on the floor of the House at that time opposing and being...very upset that we were having to accept the 55 mile-an-hour speed limit. By the same token, by supporting this Amendment with Section 2 we would be giving up those state rights that we were elected to come here and address ourselves to those problems. And I call the attention to the Members of the House that Section 2 is definitely there and..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines to explain his vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it intrigues me to hear the distinguished Members of this august Body talk about not giving equality to women. We have women in our midst, many of whom are superior to many of the men here, others are not. Women are like men inasmuch as they are also human beings. And because of that they should be equal, they should be treated equally. They shall have equal opportunity to please us men, and they should have equal opportunity to work with us men. They should have equal opportunity to chose whether they wanted to be a housewife and make those lovely pies that we all enjoy or the fine cookies we enjoy, or whether they want to be a truck driver or whether they want to be a State Legislator. All of us were born of a woman who carried us as part of her own being until we were ready to take our place in the world of living. So how could anyone not want their mother, sister or daughter to be treated equally to anyone on God's earth. I support this legislation knowing and loving the difference between men and women. I firmly believe that women can be treated equally without their becoming anything other than



the loveliest creatures God ever put up..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kent to explain her vote. The timer is on."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Here I stand a Member of this General Assembly for three terms and I am a woman. Am I not equal to all of you of the opposite sex? Am I not a person covered as you are by the other Amendments to our Constitution? Are not all of the other women of our country also covered by these same Amendments to our Constitution? If they are not persons, what are they? Equal rights, who could be against it? I am certainly not. Discrimination must be eliminated. We cannot allow differences in employment, salary, education, insurance, social security or credit; not for men, not for women, not for minorities; but no vague Amendment to the Constitution will correct these specific problems. But we can eliminate discrimination through specific legislation. It is being done now. I will continue to support any legislation to correct inequities. The language of the Constitution is constantly being interpreted by the courts and dis...and distorted by the bureaucrats. They are making changes which we never..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, yes, the Constitution is defective. I think probably because it was written by the founding fathers, and there were no founding mothers at that original convention. The rights that you men treasure the most are found in the 10 Amendments, the Bill of Rights. The fact is the United States Constitution does include women. Women had the right to vote in several of the original colonies; and this right was taken away in 1787 because women were not included in the Constitution. We're not asking for the right to change the laws of nature--heaven forbid--or the laws of God--heaven forbid--all we want to do is include women in the guaranteed rights under the Constitution just as every man in this room it...has presently. We're speaking of your mothers, your sisters, your wives, your daughters. We're not speaking of sexual deviates or illegal aliens."



We're speaking of those nearest and dearest to you who deserve to wake up each morning with a guarantee of equality of rights under the law that you presently have. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. Representative Levin."

Levin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "The timer is on; one..."

Levin: "...in explaining my 'aye' vote, I have a great deal of difficulty understanding those who oppose this Amendment because as has been pointed out we have it in Illinois. And as the result of the Amendment to the Illinois Constitution, Illinois has not fallen into Lake Michigan. We have not been forced to make changes in housing with respect to our National Guard, our prisons, our rest room facilities or any of these other horrors that the opponents talk about. I can't see what we're afraid of. Equality is what this country is based on. I think people must be judged solely on the basis of merit, and not on any artificial bases, race, religion, creed or sex. I urge more green votes for this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania to explain her vote. The timer is on."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Some people have implied here today that a majority of Illinois citizens are not for the Equal Rights Amendment. Since we last voted in this House on this issue in August of 1975, the Illinois Commission on the Status of Women surveyed people at the Illinois State Fair, which I think you will agree is not exactly swarming with rabid feminists. 74.2 percent of the people who stopped by the Commission booth said that they were in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment; 10.2 percent said they were opposed. I would like also to point out that at the Republican Convention last August in Kansas City, our Illinois delegation was 2 to 1 in favor of the Equal Rights Amendments. We've heard talk here today about bare foot girls, how women have come frighteningly far, about how men are interested in marrying horses; and I have to be persuaded that that Legislator who talked about it likes the subject because this is the second time he's talked about it. I would like to tell you that once you



give us shoes and books and let us have equality, yes, you do have to have intelligent conversations with us, we're not like horses. We do talk back. But, Gentlemen, if you can handle it, equality is more fun. There's nothing to be afraid of. I would suggest to you that this is an Amendment whose time has come. Section 2 appears in 7 other Amendments to the Constitution. Those Amendments haven't hurt us. You keep telling us..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman to explain her vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, much of the misunderstanding that was still evident today in some of the discussion regarding this proposal could be responded to so easily if you would look to what the proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment said when it was voted on in the Congress in 1972. At that time, there were 84 Senators voting 'aye' and 8 voting 'no'. They indicated that Section 2 is no problem at all because this is merely the wording taken from the 14th Amendment, the 15th, 13th, 19th, 23rd, 24th and 26th. There is no attempt through this Amendment to change the physical characteristics of men or of women. It would take more than a Constitutional Amendment to do that; but to provide equality of rights onto the law is not to provide sameness, it is to provide equal treatment. I ask you to put women into the United States Constitution and vote for House Joint Constitutional Amendment #27."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Jones, E.: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I am one of those Members who like several other Members who had mixed emotions concerning this Constitutional Amendment. But after listening to the opponents I find reasons to vote for this Bill. We have...we have several Legis...women Legislators in the House who I do not consider braless, brainless broads. And I happen to know what the state's rights have done to my people in certain sections of this country. So I urge all my good friends to vote 'aye' for this Constitutional Amendment."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite. There will be no lobbying on the floor. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise simply to say that as a Member of this House I took an oath to uphold the Constitution of the Uni...of Illinois, which has in it a clause that says, 'We will not discriminate because of sex'. It seems to me that we are inconsistent to say that we do not want to extend that right to the Federal Government and to the other states in this union that we have. I don't see why we as a Legislative Body want to have a difference in what we expect from one state to another. I think we should be consistent with our own Constitution and allow this Amendment to be on the Federal Constitution as well."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer. The timer is on; one minute."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would just like to point out that in the long debate that has been going on on this subject, it's very interesting to note that many Legislators have gotten up, urged to vote on this one way or the other, explain their vote, and have imposed their own personal feelings on why they're voting on this Bill. Some of them have even used why their mother and father were together or what their wife or daughter tells them. I've tried to go to the people of my legislative district on this, and I've gone to them three separate times in polls. And these are broad-based polls, the same group of people, it's close to 16,000 homes in my legislative district. It's interesting to note that the first time they were polled in March they were in favor of the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, that's March of 1973. In July of 1975 they were still in favor of it; and in March of 1976 they turned around and said, 'No, do not ratify'. The fact of the matter is that we do not need this in our Constitution any longer. There are adequate federal laws. I think many Legislators ought to listen a little bit more to their constituents and a little bit less to the lobbyists on behalf of this. They'd find out what their people really want. That's what representative government's



really about."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, can I have a...a little attention...I know where we are...Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I arise with a great sense of frustration because in my terms in the Illinois House, I think 4 or 5 of which have considered E.R.A., I've either ...I've been a Co-chief or a Cosponsor. And the people in my district know where I am; but I'm against it for a very simple American apple pie reason. We are supposed to be against discrimination, and this is an anti-discrimination Bill. Now, I realize that the votes are not there. I don't have any magic elixir or a pipeline to the great person underlined in the sky. I wish I did. I wish that I could explain to my daughters, 'Lorriane and Alice', who are active participants in athletics and are looking forward to competition at some time or another, I know that's not going to count, but I do have some accountability in my own home. That's what I guess I'm saying. And I'm...I'm also saying that all of us have a continued accountability. And I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huskey to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, I still want to be a male chauvinist, so I'm going to yield my minute to Representative Kent to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and also Mr. Huskey..."

Speaker Redmond: "It takes less time to let her do this than to scream about it."

Kent: "...He thought that I hadn't finished my speech and so he is giving me time. Proponents of the E.R.A. say that discrimination cannot be wiped out by laws because laws are too easy to change. But what about the courts, the U.S. Supreme Court changes its interpretations of the Constitution depending upon who's sitting on that court; and we the people have nothing to say about it. If we passed this Amendment, we will not only lose state and local



power to the Federal Government, but the constitutional equality of the Judicial, Legislative and Executive branches will become eroded, and even further with the legislative arm coming out on the short end of the stick. So I urge you to vote 'no' on the Equal Rights Amendment. I thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representen...Representative Brady to explain his vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Brady: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members.--I have waited until the minute of explanation of vote because what I had to say I didn't think was necessarily going to swing anybody's mind; but I wanted to personally make a statement on this issue. I've talked to the main Sponsor, Representative Greiman, prior to this and said that through some inadvertency we had not included my name as a Cosponsor. I didn't want anybody to feel that my stand on this issue has changed. I support this E.R.A. Amendment and I support it strongly. I think the opportunity that we have here today in voting in favor of this is to put pressure on the Federal Government and other areas of the country that don't have the same type of good Article in their Constitution that we have already enacted in ours. Illinois already has an Article, Section 18 on the discrimination of sex; but there are states in this United States that don't. The Equal Rights Amendment adopted on a nationwide basis will bring this reality closer for the rest of the country. And I just wanted to say that as one who has strongly supported equality of life in all areas, I think that it is necessary for us to get the equality before we get the true quality of life. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner to explain his vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Skinner: "Someone has suggested what about the courts? People keep changing. I would suggest if 50 percent of the Judges in this country are for women...were women, E.R.A. might not be necessary. Until 50 percent are women I suspect it will be necessary to get the male Judges off their rear end. If we're going to talk about polls, let's talk about polling everybody in one constituency."



There are not 16,000 households, there are 55,000 households in every district in this state. I'm probably the only one that has polled every household; and I'm happy to tell you that 58 percent of my district is in favor of E.R.A."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As we all know, we've heard a lot of talk on this Amendment. For years and years we've heard talk, rhetoric. But one thing we haven't heard for a long time is logic and reason. We've heard from opponents of E.R.A. what Judges in divorce court are going to do if we pass the Equal Rights Amendment. We've heard from opponents of E.R.A. what's going to happen on the front in case of a war if we pass the Equal Rights Amendment. But we haven't heard about logic and reason. Judges in divorce court will still be using logic and reason whether we pass the Equal Rights Amendment or not. Nothing is going to change. When we determine who's going to fight on the front lines, we're still going to be using logic and reason to determine who's going to fight on the front lines. Nothing is going to change. Passing this Amendment will not make reasonable men and women devoid of reason. Let's think about that and vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is an issue that obviously has elicited a great deal of emotion on both sides. Unlike many of the proponents and opponents, I don't think that the passage of this is going to be a panacea or solve all the problems the people think it's going to solve. Nor like some of the opponents do I think it's going to be a catastrophe for the American family. I do think, as a strong proponent of equal rights, that there's a better vehicle than a Constitutional Amendment. And I think other speak..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers. The timer is on, explain your vote; one minute."

Byers: "Thank you...thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to yield my minute to Representative Corneal Davis."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative...Woods Bowman.!!

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules don't permit yielding on explanation of votes. Now, Representative Bowman, The rules don't provide it, they snuck one over on me there; but...Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "...I hope that wasn't taken out of my minute...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to explain my 'aye' vote. I've heard a lot of nonsense here today. I think it's really about time for a little common sense. You know, really, passing the E.R.A. is not going to make gentlemen any less...it's not going to make them any less kinder or considerate; and it's not going to make women any less ladies. And I think Bill Marovitz hit it right on the head in terms of the interpretation of the ...the Amendment in the courts. This doesn't rule out the differentiations in law based on biological or functional differences in the sexes. What do we have to fear of equality under the law? If not...I do not hesitate to remind you that only a generation ago we would have found a lot of Legislators, and a lot of Legislatures around this country passing laws that discriminated on the basis of race, laws that wouldn't stand a chance today. And what I want to do is to take advantage of the sentiment that there is in the country today about equality of rights for women that has provided many good, progressive laws. And I want to lock this into the Constitution so Legislatures in the future will not turn their back on equality of rights for women."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. One of the main questions we've had here today is whether or not the E... Equal Rights Amendment is in fact necessary. And if we all look at the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution, it forbids the depriving any person of life, liberty or property without due process. The question is, does the 14th Amendment offer adequate protection against discriminatory state laws? And if we look historically, we find that the answer is, 'no'. Since 1870, the United States Supreme Court's approach to women's rights



this one apparently is today. Mr. Speaker, I think we can believe in this principle. I think we can trust our system. I think that it will work for us. And I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative John Dunn to explain his vote. One minute; timer is on."

Dunn, J.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I just wanted to talk to a little different audience. I wanted to say 'hello' to my children at home and tell them, 'Kids, today dad is called upon to vote either for or against discrimination; and kids, you've been taught at home, and in school and in church that that's wrong. And I think you would like dad to vote against discrimination just as you would if you were here to vote. And I'm going to do that to try to retain the respect that I enjoy from you and to try to make a better world for you in the future'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk to explain his vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, it's obvious to me that our mail is going to continue. House Joint Amendment is not going pass today. It will have another opportunity at another time. I think it's interesting what's happened to our mail in the three terms that I've had an opportunity to vote on this legislation. My mail used to be in relation to the draft and in relation to bathrooms. It's changed now; and I think it's very unfortunate. The mail that I've been receiving in the last couple of weeks, and those who are opposed to it, are talking about homosexual marriages. Those who are for it are berating Mrs. Schlafly because she is for selling children. I think it's unfortunate that both sides, both sides of the issue, have had to go to that point where they are grasping at any type of a straw. I think the legislation is good legislation. I would've like to have seen it passed today. It's obvious that it's not. And I think that we should get on with the business of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle to explain his vote."

Stuffle: "Briefly, Mr. Speaker and Members, I think every other issue except the main issue has been drug into this. Some of us are against



has been characterized by a vague but strong belief in a woman's separate place and a casualness in reviewing state legislation based on stereotypes. The trend for the past 100 years since the adoption of the 14th Amendment has shown that judicial decisions consistently deny women's claims for equal rights and indicates that any hope for large-scale change through the courts can hardly be deemed realistic. The ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is decent, it's necessary and it's based on the very principles in which our country was founded. And I urge your support for this most important Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers to explain his vote. The timer is on; one minute."

Byers: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think it should be noted that the four Representatives from Madison County, where one of the leading opponents of E.R.A. lives and has never been elected to any office down there, are supporting the Equal Rights Amendment. And I think that should be a significant fact for the media to know that people from Madison County are in support of the Equal Rights Amendment, and we are in strong support of this and urge adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter. The timer is on; one minute."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if E.R.A. fails, and it looks like it will, it seems to me the message of its failure will be one for the courts of this nation. The principle of equal rights under law is one that on its face all Americans support; but the people have largely lost faith in the courts and their ability to rationally and reasonably interpret these words. Unfortunately, I'm afraid, and those 67 'no' votes indicate the problem, the people have good reason for this fear. If E.R.A. fails, the message for the courts is clear. Stop your judicial legislation, leave that to the people of elected Representatives. And the message is also one for the President and the U.S. Senate, make sure your appointees are hard-headed jurists, not activists with preconceived notions as to how this country ought to be directed. If these messages are not heeded, every idealistic principle to extend human rights under our Constitution is doomed as



gays, some of us are against abortion. I don't think they go hand in hand with this Amendment. It only speaks to discrimination solely on the basis of sex. And I think it ought to be pointed out that it doesn't say women in this Amendment, it says sex. And I think men are being discriminated against, too, in this country in divorce laws, pension laws, social security laws. And an 'aye' vote here is not only for women, but for men as well. And we ought to keep that in mind."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis, for what purpose do you arise?"

Davis, C.: "Mr. Speaker, A..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Davis, C.: "...A point of information. My name was mentioned. Now, and it was...just a minute, just a minute...I'm going to raise this question, and I have enough confidence in the Speaker. When he rules, I'll stand up or sit down. I know the rules. I raise the question that if my name is mentioned during the debate, whether it's mentioned in praise or whether it's mentioned in condemnation, I ask of you and inquire of you, do I have the right to respond on a point of personal privilege?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think you do, but a very limited time."

Davis, C.: "All right, all right. That's all I want to know. My name was mentioned. I simply want to say one thing in parting. I want you to know this, that I love every one of you and I respect your rights to vote, thank God, vote your conscience. Thank God, we live in a country where we can vote our conscience. Thank God, I'm willing to fight and die for a country where men can vote their conscience and speak the truth as God inspires them to speak the truth. Now, what...let me say this to you, and then I'll sit down... when I see on the license plates, 'the Land of Lincoln', what does that suggest to me? That suggests to me that Illinois is the land of freedom, not for men, not for women, but Illinois is the land of freedom for men, women, children, every race, every color, and every creed and every religion. And this is why I ask you to vote 'aye'."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Christensen to explain his vote. One minute; the timer is on."

Christensen: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, since I have been a Member of the House, I have not arose to speak for or against a single Bill. Now, for this Amendment most of the people that got up to oppose it have admittedly, and I say most of them, have admitted that there is some discrimination. Now, if you want to end discrimination for once and for all, I suggest you vote green."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Friedrich ..Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 101 'aye', 74 'no'. Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you would advise me of the Constitutional Majority necessary for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment under our rules."

Speaker Redmond: "In my opinion, 107."

Greiman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, just for the record, I would appreciate that my dissent with Representative Sandquist's dissent, be placed in record by reason of the possibility that it may...our rule may contravene the Federal Constitution in the manner of...of ratification. And with that I will ask that this be placed on..."

Speaker Redmond: "The timer went off...what was your request, Sir?"

Greiman: "...I ask that it be placed on Consideration Postponed. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Postponed...Postponed Consideration. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 1429. Representative Madigan."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1429. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Arts Council. Third Reading of the Bill."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I request leave that this Bill be considered in conjunction with House Bill 1428."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Mr. Clerk, will you read 1428? Mr. Clerk, will you read 1428? 1428. It's the companion Bill to 1429. 1428."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1428. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Arts Council, making an appropriation in connection therewith. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order. There's some misunderstanding about whether we will have a Session, floor Session tomorrow and the answer is 'yes'. We will have a floor Session tomorrow. It's one o'clock, one o'clock. Representative Madigan on 1428 and 1429."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, these two Bills have broad bipartisan support. I'm the primary Sponsor of the Bills and the secondary Sponsors are Representatives Epton, Sandquist and Telcser. And the purpose of the Bills taken together is to provide a three million dollar subsidy to the major museums operating in the state. The one Bill amends the Arts Council Act to allow the Arts Council to administer this money and the other would set up a definition which would provide that the museum would have to be owned by a governmental body or be located upon land owned by a governmental body. I request a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could have a little attention here. This is a very important Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order please."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, during the course of this next..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan, please sit down. Representative Mann can't be seen."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, during the course of this next month, we'll do some log rolling and we'll do some creek building and we'll do some dam mending and we'll help some lakes and so forth. And I'm rising on a matter which affects all of us across the state and I'd ask you to just take a cultural pause for a minute. Now, the Museum of Science and Industry which is in my district, hundreds and hundreds of kids across this state and hundreds and hundreds of senior citizens across this state come in to the Museum of Science and Industry. It, as you know, one day it may be on a scientific subject, one day it may deal with the ethnic histories of one of our people in our communities. Some people like



to go down into the iron mine, down underneath the museum and there are other museums like this. In a sense, you could talk about Brookfield Zoo. It's not literally museum, Representative Walsh, but it's close to it. It's cultural in nature and what I'm saying here is this. This is a Bill which affects each of us without regard to any party affiliation. It makes sense, you'll be helping your constituents and we'll be elevating another important value in our society and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn."

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to correct the previous speaker and tell him we live in coal country and that's a coal mine under the museum instead of an iron mine. You should come down to southern Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "That... I agree, it's coal. I've been down there."

Speaker Redmond: "Is it anthracite or bituminous? Representative Jim Houlihan, for what purpose do you rise?"

J. Houlihan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, just to hopefully correct the record. I was under the impression that the Majority Leader had included me as one of the co-principal Sponsors on this good Bill. Did he mean to leave me off by intention or is that an oversight on the Leader's part?"

Madigan: "I only have the first five listed on the Bill and..."

J. Houlihan: "You don't want me to be one of the first Sponsors?"

Madigan: "If you were not listed on the Bill, it was purely an omission and, you know, it'll be corrected with leave of the Body that Mr. Houlihan be added."

J. Houlihan: "I appreciate that."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question is, shall these Bills... Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Schlickman: "By the definition that's contained in 1428 with respect to public museums particularly directing your attention to lines 25 and 26 which indicate a public museum operated by or located upon land owned by a unit of local government, how many public



museums in the State of Illinois and what is their geographic distribution that would qualify for grants as provided for in House Bill 1429?"

Madigan: "Mr. Schlickman, the Democratic staff analysis indicates that there are approximately twenty museums located all over the State of Illinois that would qualify under that definition. This list is not a totally inclusive list. It is a representative list of museums that we were able to locate through our research. There are probably more."

Schlickman: "By your definition, the state museum would not qualify, is that correct?"

Madigan: "They are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Registration and Education and not the Arts Council."

Schlickman: "Well, these public museums aren't the jurisdiction of the Arts Council either. We're talking about beneficiaries of grants and you do not qualify the states own museum. Was Amendment #1 adopted to House Bill 1429?"

Madigan: "Not to my knowledge, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Could the Clerk advise us?"

Madigan: "What's Amendment #1? What does it provide?"

Schlickman: "It would have provided for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the Realto Theater."

Madigan: "No, no. That Amendment was not even offered."

Schlickman: "What is the position of the Arts Council?"

Madigan: "They have not communicated with me regarding the Bill. I can tell you that Mr. Sagen, who is the former Chairman, is strongly supportive of the Bill. But I don't support the position the current Chairman."

Schlickman: "Well, if you thought enough of the position of the former Chairman, didn't you think enough of the position of the present Chairman whom I'm advised opposes this Bill because it goes far beyond the original intention and purpose of the Arts Council which is to promote the arts by grants to local organizations, but not for the funding of public museums as you've described it."

Madigan: "To date, the Arts Council has administered a program of individual grants based upon their individual decision relative to



the merit of proposals brought before their board. This proposal on the other hand would not entail the exercise of discretion by the Arts Council. On the other hand, it would simply provide for the Arts Council to administer this money to the beneficiary state-wide."

Schlickman: "Can you tell me what percentage of this three million constitutes the amount that was appropriated through the Arts Council during the last fiscal year?"

Madigan: "I don't know."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, first of all this three million dollars that this Bill appropriates is not in the Governor's budget. I don't know where the Gentleman would expect that it be found, but it simply is not in the budget and it simply is not available. That's all there is to it. And I suggest, too, that Representative Schlickman was absolutely correct. This is way beyond the purview of the Arts Council. The Arts Council was created for the purpose of fostering the arts. Now, this is a... in effect, an award to museums throughout the state and those museums that the Arts Council itself decides ought to get the money. Now, this is not the way that this should be done. If a particular museum is in trouble in our state, then we ought to consider here whether or not they should get money and the money that we award them if it is awarded, should be taken from some other appropriation. I suggest that maybe the Arts Council appropriation should be reduced possibly for this purpose, but the Arts Council should not have expanded the responsibility of determining where three million dollars that we don't have ought to be awarded. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative James Houlihan. He's been up once. James Houlihan."

J. Houlihan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I was on a point of order and I had that information resolved. And now as a Cosponsor of this Bill, I'd like to speak in support of the Bill. I think Representative



Walsh has unfortunately placed his finger on one of the things that's wrong with the Legislature. So often, we say we're going to do everything. We're going to run the school departments, we're going to run the various agencies, we're not going to allow the Executive to have leeway to implement particular decisions he wants to implement. What we're talking now is about support for our cultural institutions in the State of Illinois and it's appropriate that the Illinois Arts Council make that determination. That's a very reasonable approach. We should not be put in the position each year of deciding which institution needs those funds. It is the Arts Council, people that are duly appointed by the Governor, are confirmed by the Senate, who ought to review that and make that decision. And I wish Representative Walsh would listen for a minute so that he could be straightened out on this issue. It's unfortunate that he makes this mistake because it's a very critical decision with not only regard to this Bill, but to many items in the Legislature. We shouldn't try to do everything, Representative Walsh. We should try to allow those agencies that are set up to do their job and this Bill provides the funds and directs them to do their job and I urge an 'aye' vote for House Bill 1428."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters. Representative... well, Walsh is always mentioned. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Peters: "Representative Madigan, did I hear correctly, did I hear correctly that Representative Arther A. Telcser was a Cosponsor of this legislation?"

Madigan: "In addition to Representative Sandquist and Epton."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am shocked. I am chagrined, I am taken back at this move on the part of our Leader. I can say no more. My throat is just tied up, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, to close."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, this is a good Bill. It provides state support for institutions which clearly benefit people state-wide."



The institutions are located at various sections of the state and I would recommend an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Telcser, to explain his vote."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I simply want to rise in defense of Representative Epton who is our Leader and I... Representative Epton, I'll defend you to the bitter end and I'm sorry that Representative Peters feels that way about your sponsorship of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Epton."

Epton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I really want to explain how Roy Sandquist managed to screw this all up and I do apologize for his being a Cosponsor. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 105, 108 'aye' and 35 'no'. The Bill having, these Bills having received the Constitutional Majority are hereby declared passed. On the Order of Motions appears a motion with respect to 32 and many more. Out of the record, Sponsor isn't here. Senate Bill 600, Representative Bradley. Representative Bradley. Bradley. There he goes,"

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would move that the Committee on Labor and Commerce be discharged concerning Senate Bill 600 and that the Bill be moved to Second Reading, Second Legislative Day. The Bill is a Workmen's Comp. Bill that we'd like to move along as rapidly as we could and get it to the floor of the House for consideration, full consideration of all the Members of the floor and I so move, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I don't know what in the heck is going on. Yesterday, we received and referred Senate Bill 600 to Labor and Commerce Committee. We posted and it's going to be heard next Wednesday. Now, what... I wish that someone could tell me how you can discharge the Committee before the Committee has even had the Bill or even acted on it. What kind of rule you making?

Your own?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."



E. Barnes: "Well, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Well, just to expand on Representative Jacob's question, mine was a question to the Chair. As I understand on this particular Bill that it has been posted for hearing a week hence. It has not been heard, but it has been posted and given public notice. And I would like a ruling from the Chair whether or not a measure, any measure, not just this one, but any measure could be discharged from a Committee after the Bill has been posted for public hearing and prior to the time that it's been heard."

Speaker Redmond: "Until such time as it's reported, the motion is in order. Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor of the motion yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mautino: "Representative Bradley, I don't know what's in Senate Bill 600, I'm serious cause I haven't read the Bill and I haven't seen an analysis. I don't know if anyone else has seen the Bill or... it's a Senate Bill is what I'm saying and I don't know how... basically what's in it that it has to be moved without a Committee hearing."

Bradley: "If I started talking on the merits of the Bill, I think I'd be out of order. I'd have to confine myself to the motion so I really can't, you know, respond to your question as to what's in the Bill."

Mautino: "Well, how can we intelligently vote on bypassing a Committee if we don't know what's in the Bill, Representative?"

Bradley: "Well, like I say, if I could expand on what's in the Bill, I would, but I'd be out of order and I don't think I can do that at this time. Not that I'm trying to not tell you what's in the Bill, it's a Workmen's Comp. Bill, very similar to Senate... or House Bill 853."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Is this motion debatable?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Deavers: "Then, I rise to support the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich, for what purpose do you



rise?"

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I know what we do on the floor is very important, but I didn't even know this thing was coming up. And I just talked to Representative Pierce and I said, 'You know, we've got Committees scheduled. They're scheduled at two o'clock. I don't have a Committee but I do have three Bills in Committee and I think our Committee work is just as important as what we do here.' And I now move we adjourn."

Speaker Redmond: "Don't recognize you for that purpose. Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, would the maker of the motion yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Tipword: "When the Bill has been set immediately upon receipt and is now set in Committee and is to have a hearing in just a very few days, what legitimate, good reason is there for not proceeding to a Committee hearing on the Bill?"

Bradley: "Well, I think that the only legitimate reason I can give to the Gentleman is the fact of the... the time limit that we're under right now. We'd like to move the Bill from the Committee onto the floor so that the whole floor, this is... this is probably and you're well aware, the most important issue before us in this Session of the General Assembly and I think that the whole House should address itself to that Bill, to Senate Bill 600. That's the simplest and most honest, forthright answer I can give."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "May I address myself then to the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, to the motion."

Tipword: "Well, it appears to me that it was set immediately upon it being assigned to Committee, that the Committee hearing is set well within the time for Bills to be heard in Committee and be reported back to the House. We then have considerable time before Senate Bills and this is a Senate Bill, has to be voted out of the House. There's plenty of time. So certainly the constraints of time do not apply upon this Bill at this time. If we were at a place where it was impossible to get to a Committee hearing



and the Bill could not legitimately be heard and be well heard in Committee, I'd be supporting the motion quite frankly even though I probably may not be supporting the Bill. But it appears to me that at this time on this Bill, a Senate Bill that has just come to this House, we have not been given a legitimate reason that this Bill should not proceed to Committee hearing that is already set for it. And I would urge that we vote 'no' on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I don't know what the reason of the mover of this motion is but I'll tell you what my reason is for supporting it. This is probably the most critical Bill that we'll be voting on in this Session and what happens to this Bill will probably determine the fate of the economy of Illinois for the next five years. It's that important and believe me, it affects the laboring man as well as the employer because when business goes down the drain, jobs go down the drain. I think we all know what the fate of this Bill will be if it's heard in that Labor Committee because you know what happens to business Bills or Bills on Workmen's Comp. when they go to the Labor Committee. If that Bills fails, if this Bill fails in the Committee, it'll take 107 votes..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine your remarks to the motion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "All right, I'm confining it to it. If this Bill is heard in Committee and fails, it'll take 107 votes. This motion takes 89 and that's why I'm voting for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support Representative Bradley's motion to discharge the Committee. I think this is probably one of the most important topics that the Illinois House and Senate will consider during this Session of the Legislature. And now let's not kid ourselves in order to save time of the Committee process as well as having Amendments offered to other Bills, let's bring Senate Bill 600 to the floor of the House of Representatives and have this Bill



fully debated both at Second and Third Reading so we can expedite the matter and so we can save precious hours of legislative time. This Bill is... deals with Workmen's Compensation, everybody I think is well-appraised of what the contents are, and for this reason I think we'd be saving a great deal of the time of the expense of the House of Representatives and the hours spent by discharging Committee and allowing the full House of Representatives to be participatory in the consideration of this Bill at the Second and Third Readings. For this reasons, I would urge a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think that some of the statements that the Members have made themselves in regards to the importance of this Bill certainly ought to indicate that we... anything that's important shouldn't come to the floor, it should have a Committee hearing. And I think that we have specific rules that cover what type of Bills that the motion would apply to in dismissing a Committee. And this certainly doesn't fall into any of those and I think that the motion to just dismiss because it's an important Bill, I think that every Bill that comes to the House is an important Bill to somebody. And I think it's a wrong route to go to bring something of this magnitude to the floor rather than to have a full Committee hearing with all types of input from witnesses and everything. If it's that important, it belongs in Committee, not on the floor of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, the Gentleman's moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Bradley. What's your point? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I don't believe this Bill is on the Member's desks and I'd like to know from the Clerk if this Bill is on the Member's desks or not."

Speaker Redmond: "What rule requires that the Bill be on the Member's desks?"



Lechowicz: "It's supposed to be printed and distributed and I'd like to know if it's been printed and distributed. That's in the rules."

Speaker Redmond: "Not for this motion, Representative Lechowicz. You show me the Bill... the rule."

Lechowicz: "Pardon me?"

Speaker Redmond: "Show me the rule."

Lechowicz: "I'd be more than happy to bring it up there and I'd like..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, let me say that if that's true, then it can't be posted for next week because you can't post until they're printed."

Lechowicz: "I believe Representative Ryan's embanking that point yesterday, all day yesterday as far as Senate Bills being posted and not available with staff analysis or, in turn, for the Membership of this House to read."

Speaker Redmond: "That's for Committee, not for a motion to discharge."

Lechowicz: "I believe this Bill is posted for Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "The question has been carried, the question's carried. Representative Bradley, to close."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I simply would close by asking for an 'aye' vote on my motion to discharge the Committee. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion to discharge the Committee with respect to Senate Bill 600. Those in favor, vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Jacobs, to explain his vote. Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, one of the greatest things we have in this House is the Committee system and for God's sake, don't destroy it. It's the only thing we have left and let me tell you. We got fifteen Bills sent to us which is fine, but I was checking on them. Most of these Bills that came from the Senate was never even heard over there. What kind of a business are we running here? This Bill, this Bill, Senate Bill 600 had six hours of hearing in the Senate and we want to take and hear it in Committee where it belongs. If you want to destroy that, then take all of the damn Bills out of the Committee. You can have them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry as to the number



of votes required for the motion to carry and I direct your particular attention to 31(b). This is, in effect, a motion to bypass Committee to advance to the Order of Second Reading without reference to Committee. It clearly says under Rule 31(b) that 107 Members are required and so that's a parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "The Parliamentarian advises me that the Bill has been assigned to a Committee and, therefore, takes 89 votes. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, might I suggest that we dump this Roll Call because it's going to be verified and there's so many people that are not here that are voting green. Maybe we could try it again, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, a point of order. When was the motion filed? Could you give me the date on when it was filed?"

Speaker Redmond: "When was it filed, Mr. Clerk? June the 1st."

Matijevich: "June 1st, on that day it was assigned to Committee, is that true, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know."

Matijevich: "Well, it's very important because if it wasn't, then Representative Katz's point is well taken."

Speaker Redmond: "If it wasn't, it should have been because it was over here a long time."

Matijevich: "Well, that's... I don't know."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Barnes."

E. Barnes: "Thank you very much. Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in casting my 'no' vote, I only have one brief, brief statement to say. If we believe in the Committee system, there is no logic, rhyme or reason for this motion to pass. If we do not believe in the Committee system, all Bills, all Bills should be reported directly to the House floor. I, for one, as a Chairman of a Committee would suggest, would suggest with the carrying of this motion that all Bills will simply be reported to the House floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Hanahan."



Hanahan: "At the proper time I'd like a verification of the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to explain my vote real quickly. I recall early in the Session, Mr. Speaker, a conversation we had when I said last Session we really violated the Committee system and I recall you saying to me that you agreed with me and you would like to have me send a letter to all the Committee Chairmen telling them that they should defend on every chance we get when such an issue comes to the floor of the House. And I really think that it's a shame that a Leader makes this type of motion. All of our Bills are important. I've got the Department of Transportation Bill in Appropriations Committee. The way I feel right now, I'd just as soon see Ed McBroom file a motion and put it on the floor, put them all on the floor. The hell with it all. There's a lot of important Bills we've got and we might as well put them all on the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Farley."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I certainly oppose this motion in that it is a breakdown in the Committee system. As everyone on that side of the aisle knows, we do handle that Committee with a great amount of respect for every Bill. The people on the Committee are knowledgeable in the Workmen's Comp. and labor matters. I think it's an insult to the Committee Members to propose this motion and remove this Bill from the Committee system. I think, Mr. Speaker, that a 'no' vote is the proper vote on this particular motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative William Walsh. Walsh? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, just as I intend to vote for Representative Barnes' Bill to discharge Committee, the Education Committee, I am voting in favor of this and I would suspect that all those people who are arguing against discharging Committee will not be voting with the opponents to discharge when her motion comes up."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Murphy."

Murphy: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPike, will you sit down please?"



Giorgi, Schneider, Hanahan."

Murphy: "I thought when I first came to the Legislature here, the Committees was the strength of the Legislature and it was emphasized all through the Session. If this is going to be done to the Committee system, I, for one, will call every Roll Call for a verification that exists in this House. I don't care how minute the Bill will be, I will call a Roll Call on every vote that'll be taken in this House if this is what's going to happen to the Committee system."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, has this procedure ever been used before?"

Speaker Redmond: "I believe it has, yes."

Ebbesen: "Well, I just wanted to reinforce my 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "It has. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 90 'aye' and 72 'no'. Representative Madison is recognized."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I yield to Representative Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "I yield to Representative Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan has requested a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Poll the absentees. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I think Representative requested an oral verified Roll Call which seems to me would negate the need for a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, there's been a misconception of the oral verified Roll Call. That's intended to take the place of the original Roll Call. We've used it sometimes. I don't have any particular feeling one way or the other. If anybody can..."

Madison: "Well, Mr. Speaker, may I ask a ruling of the Chair as to whether or not the rules provide for an oral verified Roll Call to be the option of the person requesting a verification or the option of the Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Wait till I look. What's the rule, Mr. Walsh?"

Walsh: "Well, it's clearly at the option of the Speaker, Mr. Speaker. He is the only one who may call for an oral verified Roll Call



and he must under the rules do that prior to the electronic Roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "It would appear to me from 47(b) that... that it's the option of the Speaker and it looks to me under these circumstances that... I think we can go with the one we've got."

Clerk O'Brien: "Beatty, Bennett, Birchler, Rich Brummer, Capparelli, Ewell, Gaines, Kornowicz, McAvoy, Mulcahey, Polk, Satterthwaite, and Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. According to Hanahan's rules, you have to be seated in your own seat. Members please be in their seats. Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have an appointment and I'm ten minutes late right now. Could I be verified?"

Speaker Redmond: "May Representative Willer be verified? Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "May I be paired with Representative Willer? I have an emergency."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham. Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "The question I've got is that everyone has emergencies to be at everyplace and I don't want to be objecting. A lot of people have Bills over in the Senate and people have Bills all over..."

Speaker Redmond: "You're correct, you're correct."

Hanahan: "I think that... I hate to object if there's a true emergency and you say there's a true emergency, your family or something of that nature, you know, I'd have no objection. But just because you have someplace else to be, I got someplace else to be, too."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call."

O'Brien: "Abramson."

Speaker Redmond: "Maybe you're too short. Will a taller man verify for Representative Hanahan? Will you sit down, Representative Domico? You're blocking the view. Representative Schoeberlein. Members please be in their seats."

Clerk O'Brien: "Adams, Anderson, Bartulis, Bluthardt, Boucek, Bowman,



Bradley, Don Brummet, Campbell, Catania, Collins, Conti,
Cunningham, Daniels, Jack Davis, Deavers, Deuster, Ralph Dunn,
Dyer, Ebbesen, Edgar, Epton, Ewing."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Flinn, for what purpose do you rise?"

Flinn: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to change my 'no' vote to an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'no' to 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Flinn, Friedland, Friedrich, Geo-Karis, Griesheimer,
Harris, Hart, Hoffman, Hoxsey, Hudson, Huskey, Johnson, Dave Jones,
Keats, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Kucharski."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kucharski, for what purpose do you rise? Change the Gentleman from 'aye' to 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Lauer, Leinenweber, Macdonald, Mahar, Lynn Martin,
McAuliffe, McBroom, McClain, McCourt, McGrew, McMaster, Meyer,
Miller, Mugalian, Neff, O'Daniel."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, Telcser, Miller, Ebbesen,
Wolf, will you please sit down? Representative Hanahan can't see."

Clerk O'Brien: "Peters, Pierce, Porter, Pullen, Reed, Reilly, Richmond,
Rigney, Ryan, Sandquist, Schisler, Schlickman, Schneider,
Schoeberlein, Schuneman, Sevcik, Simms, Skinner, Stanley,
E.G. Steele, C.M. Stiehl, Sumner, Telcser, Totten, Tuerk, Waddell,
Walsh, Wikoff, Willer, Williams, Winchester, Wolf, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative John Dunn, do you seek recognition?
Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Brummer: "Vote me 'aye' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Any questions of
the Affirmative Roll Call? I don't know. What's the count,
Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "91 'ayes'."

Speaker Redmond: "91 'ayes'. Any questions, Mr. Hanahan? Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Boucek."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."



Hanahan: "Bartulis."

Speaker Redmond: "Bartulis. Will you stand up, we can't see you?"

There he is in all his glory."

Hanahan: "Representative Friedland."

Speaker Redmond: "He's there."

Hanahan: "Representative Mahar."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "Representative Sevcik."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sevcik is there."

Hanahan: "Representative Skinner."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "Representative E.G. Steele."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "Representative Schisler."

Speaker Redmond: "Schisler? He's there."

Hanahan: "Representative Lynn Martin."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Martin. Representative Lynn Martin."

How is she recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Where? Representative Martin here? Take her off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Jack Davis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jack Davis is here."

Hanahan: "In his seat?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Martin has returned. Put her back on the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Edgar."

Speaker Redmond: "Edgar is here."

Hanahan: "Representative McMaster."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "Representative O'Daniel."

Speaker Redmond: "O'Daniel is here."

Hanahan: "Representative Pullen."

Speaker Redmond: "She's here."

Hanahan: "Representative Dave Jones."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."



Hanahan: "Representative Deavers."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deavers is here."

Hanahan: "Representative Huskey."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huskey is here."

Hanahan: "Representative McGrew."

Speaker Redmond: "McGrew is back... he's back there."

Hanahan: "Representative Schneider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider is over there with Hoffman, bad company."

Hanahan: "Representative Wikoff."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "And Representative Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "He's down in front."

Hanahan: "Representative Totten."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hanahan: "You notice many of them weren't in their seats as I called them."

Speaker Redmond: "I know it. If you can tell me how I can get them sitting down, why you're a better man than I am."

Hanahan: "Representative Byers. Dyer, excuse me."

Speaker Redmond: "Dyer, Representative Dyer. How is the Lady recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove her."

Hanahan: "Representative McClain."

Speaker Redmond: "McClain is standing there. He's that young fellow there. It's not a Page, that's McClain."

Hanahan: "I have no other questions."

Speaker Redmond: "What's the count, Mr. Clerk? On this question there's 90 'ayes' and 72 'nays'. The Gentleman's motion carries. House, Senate Bill 600, Labor and Commerce Committee is discharged and it's advanced to the Order of Second Reading, First Legislative Day. Somebody else had something they wanted me to call. What was it? Representative Tipword. That's it. Insurance."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, there will be no meeting of the Insurance Committee tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giglio."



Giglio: "Mr. Speaker, have leave to hear five Senate Bills in the Motor Vehicle Committee this afternoon in 122B?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Representative Ryan. Wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute, wait a minute. Representative Ryan. Well, I'll get to you."

Ryan: "What are the Bills, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "I don't know what the Bills are. Do we know?"

Speaker Redmond: "Please tell him what the Bills are, Representative."

Ryan: "Nobody's talked to me about it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeovich. Mr. Pierce, can't see Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, I see no need for the Appropriations Committee to meet next Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. Those meetings are called off."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I spoke to some Members of the Appropriations II Committee concerning a meeting tomorrow morning. There will be no Appropriations II Committee tomorrow morning. The meeting scheduled for Tuesday, June 7th and the meeting scheduled for Wednesday, June 8th, are hereby cancelled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, a couple of items. First of all, the Judiciary II Committee meeting will be scheduled and is taking place tomorrow morning at 8:30 a.m. in Room 114. Second of all, Mr. Speaker, I would like to table H.J.R. 13 if I might have leave to do so, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to... H.J.R. 13, was it?"

Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Environment of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources on D.N.A. which is supposed to meet at two o'clock will now meet at 3:45, right-before the regular meeting today of the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources



Committee and we'll meet in Room 118. The same room as the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. The D.N.A. Subcommittee will meet at 3:45, fifteen minutes before the full Committee. And at nine a.m. tomorrow, the Revenue Committee will hold its regular meeting in Room 118. Revenue Committee tomorrow. It's on, it will be held nine a.m., Room 118."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there'll be no Labor and Commerce Committee meeting on next Wednesday."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "I have a question of the Chair. If the Labor and Commerce Committee is not going to meet as the decision of the Chairman, would it be in order then that a motion be put that all Bills in that Committee be discharged and sent to the floor of the House of Representatives?"

Speaker Redmond: "You file your motions and we'll do whatever the Parliamentarian..."

Simms: "As a matter... Bills have been posted. Is it the discretion of the Chair to capriciously cancel Committee meetings?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think the setting of the meetings is the discretion of the Chair, so I would assume that calling them off is the discretion of the Chair."

Simms: "So that's at all true then for any Committee that the Chairman could at his discretion cancel any meetings?"

Speaker Redmond: "I would think so. I know nothing to the contrary."

Simms: "Okay, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Since the Chairman of Appropriations II does choose to function, I volunteer Representative Peters' services to act as Temporary Chairman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative James Taylor."

Taylor: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The Committee on Cities and Villages was scheduled to meet tomorrow morning at eight o'clock. That meeting is now cancelled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the



Motor Vehicles Committee which is meeting today will be cancelled and there will be no meeting next week."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Capparelli."

Capparelli: "Mr. Speaker, Executive Committee, which is scheduled today and next week, will be cancelled."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Any other cancellations? Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Elections which was scheduled for next week, Wednesday, will now be cancelled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McLendon."

McLendon: "Mr. Speaker, Personnel and Pensions for next week is cancelled. Wednesday of next week."

Speaker Redmond: "Any other cancellations? Anybody want to call a Bill for passage on Third Reading now? Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, would you accept a motion to adjourn sine die?"

Speaker Redmond: "No. Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, I have a Bill on Third that I'd like to move back to Second for just..."

Speaker Redmond: "What number is it?"

Porter: "2001."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return 2001 from the Order of Third Reading to the Order of Second Reading for purpose of an Amendment? Representative Murphy objects."

Porter: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers."

Byers: "Well, Mr. Speaker, we've so many meetings cancelled I now move that the election next Tuesday in Chicago be cancelled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley... Representative Giorgi, do you have something there? Move to adjourn till tomorrow at one o'clock, Representative Bradley? The question's on the Gentleman's motion. Representative Telcser, is this the... Senate Bill -344. Where is it?"

Telcser: "It's on Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bills, Third Reading."

Telcser: "Senate Bills, Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, on Senate Bills, Third Reading, Senate Bill 344. He's got a right to have it called. It is the first Bill



in that order of Senate Bills, Third Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 344. A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriation to the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, Senate Bill 344 is a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Vocational and Rehabilitation in order for them to finish out this fiscal year with Federal funds. I'm sorry I'm calling it now. We all want to leave. But the Bill has to be passed before the fiscal year ends. It was amended here in the House, has to go back to the Senate for Concurrence. It is a supplemental appropriation for a million, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, six hundred dollars. I'd appreciate a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Byers."

Byers: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think there's some problems to resolve and I think the best way to do it is some people vote 'present' or 'no' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not quite sure what all this is about. There may be a problem with some other Bills... please... it's a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. I mean, how was this question... get involved in some other issues? The Bill passed the Committee sixteen to nothing. The only reason it's being called now because it has to go back to the Senate for a Concurrence motion and they're going to be out... it has to be done by July 1. This shouldn't be interjected into some other issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Murphy."

Murphy: "Speaker, if it reaches 89, I want a verification of the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "You'll get it. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 94 'aye' and 14 'no'. Representative Murphy has



requested a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Adams, E.M. Barnes, Beatty, Bowman, Brady, Caldwell, Chapman, Cunningham, Corneal Davis, Ewell, Garmisa, Greiman, Hoffman, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Kane, Katz, Keats, Kornowicz, Kucharski, Levin, Marovitz, Lynn Martin, McGrew, Mulcahey, Nardulli, O'Daniel, Pouncey, Robinson, Satterthwaite, Schneider, Stanley, Steczo, Tipsword, Van Duynes, Von Boeckman, Willer, Younge, and Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Barnes."

E. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Could we have all of the Members please be in their seats so we can see who is here and who is not here?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's a valid request. Members please be in your own seats. Please be in your seats. Representative Geo-Karis, Leinenweber, Simms, Campbell, please be in your seat. Pullen. Proceed with the verification."

Clerk O'Brien: "Abramson, Anderson, Antonovych, Jane Barnes, Bartulis, Bennett, Birchler, Bluthardt, Boucek, Bradley, Breslin."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Keats. Record him as 'aye'. Representative Abrams... Adams 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Don Brummet, Campbell, Catania, Collins, Conti, Daniels, Jack Davis, Deavers, Deuster, Ralph Dunn, Dyer, Ebbesen, Edgar, Epton, Ewing, Flinn, Friedland, Friedrich, Gaines, Geo-Karis, Getty, Giglio, Griesheimer, Hart, Hoxsey, Hudson, Huskey, Johnson, Dave Jones, Keats, Kelly, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Lauer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kucharski, for what purpose do you rise?"

Kucharski: "Vote me 'aye' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Leinenweber, Macdonald, Madison, Mahar, Peggy Smith Martin, Matejek, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McBroom, McCourt, McMaster, Meyer, Miller, Molloy, Mugalian, Neff, Peters, Pierce, Polk, Porter, Pullen, Reed, Reilly, Richmond, Rigney, Ryan, Sandquist, Schisler, Schlickman, Schoeberlein, Schuneman, Sevcik, Simms,



Skinner, Stearney, E.G. Steele, C.M. Stiehl, Sumner, Telcser, Totten, Tuerk, Waddell, Wall, Walsh, Wikoff, Williams, Winchester, Wolf, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call? Representative Murphy."

Murphy: "Abramson."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Abramson is in his seat."

Murphy: "Bennett."

Speaker Redmond: "Bennett? Is Representative Bennett here? He's here."

Murphy: "Brummett."

Speaker Redmond: "Brummett? Representative Brummett in his seat? Take him off the Roll Call."

Murphy: "Daniels."

Speaker Redmond: "He's in his seat."

Murphy: "Dawson."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

Murphy: "Dawson."

Speaker Redmond: "Dawson. He's a judge. Dawson did you say, Murphy?"

Murphy: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "He voted 'no'."

Murphy: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Redmond: "He's there."

Murphy: "Edgar."

Speaker Redmond: "He's there."

Murphy: "McAvoy."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAvoy, is he here? McAvoy here? Take him off."

Murphy: "McCourt."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Murphy: "Griesheimer."

Speaker Redmond: "Griesheimer here? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Murphy: "Meyer."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."



Murphy: "Molloy."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

Murphy: "Molloy."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Molloy is here."

Murphy: "Getty."

Speaker Redmond: "Getty?"

Murphy: "Getty."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty here? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Getty's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Peters."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters here? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Polk."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Schlickman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman. Schlickman here? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Redmond: "Schoeberlein's here."

Murphy: "Sevcik."

Speaker Redmond: "Friedrich?"

Murphy: "Sevcik."

Speaker Redmond: "Sevcik? Is Representative Sevcik there? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Skinner."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."



Murphy: "Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wall. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove Representative Wall and return Representative Skinner to the Roll Call."

Murphy: "Peggy Martin."

Speaker Redmond: "How is she recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove her."

Murphy: "Giglio."

Speaker Redmond: "Giglio. How's he recorded? Remove him."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Friedland."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Murphy: "Matejek."

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Matejek here? How's he recorded?"

Remove him."

Clerk O'Brien: "Voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Greiman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty has returned. Put him back on

the Roll Call. How many? 86 now. What's the count, Mr. Clerk?

The count now is 86 'ayes' and how many 'nos'? Representative

Peters has returned. Put him back on the Roll Call. Represent-

ative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to explain my vote. May I explain my vote, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Point of order. I believe we're on a verification, not explanation of votes."

Ryan: "I believe the rules say that I can explain my vote anytime until



the record's taken. Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting 'aye' here for the handicapped people of the State of Illinois. As Representative Telcser pointed out, this is supplemental appropriation that's needed very badly for the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and I am somewhat appalled to see the Majority Leader in total opposition to this Bill and voting against the Speaker, I might add. I am also appalled to see some of the people that would... that ought to be for this Bill that aren't. And to do this kind of thing to the Vocational Rehabilitation Board in retaliation for some action that was taken by a majority of the Members of this House is certainly, doesn't seem to be very fair justified, Mr. Speaker, and seems somewhat childish to me. And I would encourage all Members to get green on this Bill and to get it passed now and quit playing games with the Vocational Rehabilitation Board and the Members, the crippled children and the people in the wheelchairs that need this money. And you, Corneal Davis, I'm surprised at."

Speaker Redmond: "Peggy Smith Martin returned? Representative Martin, do you desire to be returned to the Roll Call? She hasn't indicated a desire to be returned to the Roll Call. So what is the count, Mr. Clerk? On this question there's 87 'aye' and 14 'nay'. Representative Polk has returned. Put him back on the Roll Call. That's 88. Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you rise?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I was off the floor and returned. How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is Representative Deuster recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "You slipped one over there. Representative Martin. Representative Lynn Martin."

L. Martin: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady's recorded as not voting."

L. Martin: "Vote me 'aye' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Change me to 'present' please."



Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'aye' to 'present'. Representative Birchler. Change the Gentleman from 'aye' to 'present'. Representative Barnes. Representative Murphy."

Murphy: "Breslin and Flinn."

Speaker Redmond: "How's Representative Breslin recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take her off."

Murphy: "Flinn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Flinn. How is Representative Flinn recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Chapman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman has returned. Put him back on the Roll Call."

Murphy: "Mugalian."

Speaker Redmond: "Whom, Representative Murphy?"

Murphy: "Mugalian."

Speaker Redmond: "How's Representative Mugalian recorded? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Mugalian. The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Murphy: "Chapman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peggy Smith Martin, for what purpose do you rise?"

P. Martin: "Mr. Chairman, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's she recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady was taken off the Roll Call."

P. Martin: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman. How's Representative Chapman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Lady is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner, for what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "For the first time since I've been here, the Speaker has apparently decided that you have to ask to get back on the Roll Call. You don't just walk back into the room. Now if



Peggy Smith Martin is obviously in the room, she walks back, if she wants to vote 'present', she has to ask to vote 'present'."

Speaker Redmond: "She requested to be recorded as 'present'."

Skinner: "She did not request it over the microphone. Maybe she's giving you some signal."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, she did."

Skinner: "No, she didn't. She said leave me off the Roll Call or something to that affect."

Speaker Redmond: "I believe if you'll listen..."

Skinner: "You cannot be absent by saying you're absent."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, we are engaging in some very irresponsible action here. The people that could be helped by this Bill have nothing to do with the fights in this House. They are people who are crippled, who are trying to get back to active work and useful employment. I've heard all the weeping and wailing across the aisle about the underprivileged, about the sick, the handicapped and so on, but I want to tell you right now, you're being irresponsible. And I want you to take the blame for it and the credit for it. When your Bill comes up, we can use the same thing if you want to play their game. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move this House adjourn until next Wednesday."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute. Don't, don't recognize you for that purpose. What is the count, Mr. Clerk? On this question there's 85 'aye', how many 'no'? 14 'no' and the Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. Representative Telcser, for what purpose do you rise?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that I think this is one of the lowest points in my eleven years in the General Assembly to see one side of the aisle get into a political hassle over people like those who needed this money to let this Bill go down."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I now move that we adjourn till tomorrow at twelve o'clock."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative... Mr. Clerk, you need five minutes perfunctory after which time... Representative Ryan."



Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I understand all the Committees have been cancelled for tomorrow morning. Is there any reason that we can't come in here in the morning instead of in the afternoon?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well. Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "The Gentleman doesn't listen very well. The Revenue Committee is meeting at nine a.m. Isn't Elementary and Secondary Education meeting tomorrow? Isn't Judiciary II meeting tomorrow morning?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevec."

Matijevec: "I think I'm joined by about four other Members asking for a Roll Call on the adjournment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion that the House adjourn after five minute Perfunctory Session and that the House adjourn until twelve o'clock tomorrow. On that question, all in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Point of information, Mr. Speaker. When is it the appropriate time to ask for Postponed Consideration on a Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Before the result has been declared?"

Mudd: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "That's all right. Have all voted who wished? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "(tape failure)...explain my 'no' vote by pointing out that I have a couple of constituents down here for a Committee hearing and I deeply resent what the Democrats are doing to the people who have made a trip of over two hundred miles to explain..."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? (tape failure)...there's 29 'aye' and 94 'no'. The Gentleman's motion fails. House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1538. Representative Younge, do you want to call that one? Out of the record. 15... 1736. Representative Polk, 1736."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1736."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, I respectfully decline."

Speaker Redmond: "1834, Representative Matejek. Out of the record. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there's all this melee going on in this House instead of at some ball-game. I'd like to know whether or not the Environment Committee



is still meeting today because I just have them confused with all this 'yes' and 'no' business going between mature people on both sides of the aisle to my disheartening."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Committee will be meeting at four o'clock as scheduled. I do not want to be reading in the paper where I was one of those ridiculous people standing up because of another situation that I was very irresponsible. I'm trying to be responsible. We will hold the meeting at four o'clock."

Speaker Redmond: "2126, Dan Houlihan. Out of the record. 2213, Representative Younge. Out of the record. 2296, Representative Tipword. Out of the record. 2356, Representative Pouncey. Out of the record. 2359, Representative Caldwell. Out of the record. Representative Friedrich, for what purpose do you rise?"

Friedrich: "There is a provision in the rules, 37(b), which allows the Sponsor to take the Bill out of the record and I move that Bill be...I move that be suspended. Obviously, we're not going to be doing any work if we permit that rule to prevail, so I move we suspend the rule."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the suspension of Rule... which one is it?"

Friedrich: "37(b)."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, the rule that permits the Sponsor to remove his Bill from the record. Representative Giorgi, on the motion."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I've been requested to ask... to ask him to place that in writing."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman..."

Friedrich: "Obviously, I'll have plenty of time. We're going to be here all afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman is within his rights. 2364. Representative Huskey, for what purpose do you rise?"

Huskey: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. If a... does the Speaker have the right, I know.. to remove the Committee Chairman and appoint another Committee Chairman at any time?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's a moot question at this time. 2364, Representative McCourt. Out of the record. 2369, Representative Kane."



Out of the record. 2377, Representative Meyers. 2381, Representative Bradley. Out of the record. 2397, Representative Kane."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2397. A Bill for an Act to reorganize the Department of Law Enforcement. Third Reading of the Bill."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is presently being discussed with representatives of the administration and I would ask leave of the House to take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Representative Kane, what was your request on that? Out of the record? Okay. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn until noon tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion to adjourn. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carries and we now stand adjourned."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	11:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order
1		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
1		Speaker Redmond	
1		Clerk O'Brien	
2		Speaker Redmond	
2		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
3		Speaker Redmond	
3		Clerk O'Brien	Introduction & First Reading
3		Speaker Redmond	
3	11:09	Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports-SB 1st Reading
3		Speaker Redmond	
4		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1594-2nd-Am 1 & 2 adopted
4		Speaker Redmond	
4		Clerk O'Brien	Am 3,4,5 failed. Amend #6
4		Speaker Redmond	
4		Simms	
4		Speaker Redmond	
4		Giorgi)	
)	
5		Simms)	
5		Speaker Redmond)	Amendment adopted
)	
5		Clerk O'Brien)	Amendment #7
)	
5		Speaker Redmond	
5		Simms	
5		Speaker Redmond	
5		Giorgi)	
)	
5	11:17	Simms)	
6		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #7 adopted



<u>2.</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
6		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #8
6		Speaker Redmond	
6		Campbell	
7		Speaker Redmond	
7		Simms	Oppose
7		Speaker Redmond	
8		Stuffle	Support
8		Speaker Redmond	
8		Campbell	To close
8		Speaker Redmond	Am #8 adopted-3rd Reading
8		Houlihan, D.)	Asks be held on 2nd
)	
9		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
9		Simms)	Leave it on 3rd
9		Speaker Redmond	
9		Clerk O'Brien	HB 820
9		Kucharski	Move to table Am #2-HB 820
9		Speaker Redmond	
9		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3
9		Speaker Redmond	
10		Kucharski	
10		Speaker Redmond	
10	11:30	Mautino	Yield?
11		Kucharski	
11		Speaker Redmond	
11		Skinner	
11		Speaker Redmond	
11		Huff	



3.	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	11		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #3 adopted-3rd Reading HB 1593 returned to 2nd
	12		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9
	12		Speaker Redmond	
	12		Winchester	
	12		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
	12		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #10
	12		Speaker Redmond	
	12		Deavers	
	12		Speaker Redmond	
	12		Deavers	
	12		Speaker Redmond	
	12		Houlihan, D.)	
	13		Deavers)	
	13		Speaker Redmond	
	13		Deavers	Out of record
	13		Speaker Redmond	
	14		Clerk O'Brien	HB 962-3rd Reading
	14		Speaker Redmond	
	14		Ryan	
	14		Speaker Redmond	Passed
	14		Clerk O'Brien	HB 966-3rd Reading
	14		Speaker Redmond	
	14	10:40	Sandquist	Sponsor
	14		Speaker Redmond	Passed
	14		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1047
	15		Speaker Redmond	Out of record



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
4.			
15		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1090 - 3rd Reading
15		Speaker Redmond	
15		Younge	Leave to hear 1091
15		Speaker Redmond	Objections
15		Younge	
15		Speaker Redmond	
15		Schlickman)	
16		Younge)	
16		Speaker Redmond	
16		Cunningham	
17		Speaker Redmond	
17		Huff	
17		Speaker Redmond	
17		Younge	To close
17		Speaker Redmond	
18		Sharp	
18		Speaker Redmond	Passed
18		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1369-3rd Reading
18		Speaker Redmond	
18		Taylor	
19		Speaker Redmond	
19		Taylor	Explains note
19		Speaker Redmond	
19	11:53	Mann	
19		Speaker Redmond	
19		Ryan	Oppose-will verify
20		Speaker Redmond	90 'aye' - 60 'no'



5. Page	Time	Speaker	Information
20		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees-Affirmative Roll
20		Speaker Redmond	
20		Conti	Change to 'nay'
20		Speaker Redmond	
21		Mulcahey	Change to yes
21		Speaker Redmond	
21		Ryan	Questions Affirmative Roll Call
21		Speaker Redmond	
21		Brummet	
21		Speaker Redmond	
21		Ryan)	
21		Speaker Redmond)	
22		Sandquist	Change to present
22		Speaker Redmond	
22		Dunn	Change to no
22		Speaker Redmond	
22		Geo-Karis	Change to present
22		Ryan)	
23		Speaker Redmond)	
23	12:06	Clerk O'Brien)	
23		Speaker Redmond	
23		Garmisa	Vote me aye
23		Speaker Redmond	
23		Christensen	
23		Speaker Redmond	
23		Taylor	Postponed Consideration
23		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
6.			
24		Pierce	Suspend Posting Rule on HB 1251
25		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted
25		Clerk O'Brien	HJRCA 27
25		Speaker Redmond	
26,27		Greiman	
28		Speaker Redmond	
28		Friedrich	
29		Speaker Redmond	
29	12:24	Hudson	Oppose
30		Speaker Redmond	
31	12:29	Martin, P	Support
32		Speaker Redmond	
33,34, 35	12:35	Deuster	Oppose
35		Speaker Redmond	
36,37	12:40	Davis, C.	Support
38		Speaker Redmond	
39	12:48	Hanahan	Oppose
40		Speaker Redmond	
40	12:55	Pullen	No
41		Speaker Redmond	
41		Neff	Oppose
42		Speaker Redmond	
42	1:00	Huff	Oppose
42		Speaker Redmond	
42		Lauer	Votes no
43	1:03	Speaker Redmond	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
7.			
43		Macdonald	Support
44		Speaker Redmond	
44	1:06	Ebbesen	
45		Speaker Redmond	
45	1:08	Darrow	Moves previous question
45		Speaker Redmond	
45		Sandquist	To close
46		Speaker Redmond	
46	1:11	Hoxsey	Oppose
47		Speaker Redmond	
47	1:14	Sumner	Oppose
47	1:14	Willer	Explains vote
48		Speaker Redmond	
48	1:15	Cunningham	Oppose
49		Speaker Redmond	
49	1:16	Younge	In favor
49		Speaker Redmond	
49	1:17	DiPrima	Votes no
50		Speaker Redmond	
50	1:20	Geo-Karis	
50		Speaker Redmond	
50	1:21	Bradley	Oppose
51		Speaker Redmond	
51	1:22	Gaines	Support
52		Speaker Redmond	
52	1:25	Dyer	Support
53		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
8.			
53		Levin	Explains aye
53		Speaker Redmond	
53	1:29	Catania	Explains aye
54		Speaker Redmond	
54		Chapman	Explains aye
54		Speaker Redmond	
54	1:30	Jones, E.	Explains yes
55		Speaker Redmond	
55		Satterthwaite	Support
55		Speaker Redmond	
55		Greisheimer	Explains no
56		Speaker Redmond	
56		Mann	Explains aye
56		Speaker Redmond	
56		Huskey	Explains vote
56		Speaker Redmond	
56	1:37	Kent	Continues explanation
57		Speaker Redmond	
57		Brady	Explains yes
57		Speaker Redmond	
57		Skinner	Explains yes
58		Speaker Redmond	
58	1:39	Marovitz	Aye
58		Speaker Redmond	
58		Johnson	Explains vote
58		Speaker Redmond	
58		Byers	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
59		Speaker Redmond	
59		Bowman	
59		Speaker Redmond	
59	1:43	Steczo	Support
60		Speaker Redmond	
60		Byers	Aye
60		Speaker Redmond	
60		Porter	Aye
61		Speaker Redmond	
61		Dunn, J.	Explains vote
61		Speaker Redmond	
61		Polk	
61		Speaker Redmond	
61	1:47	Stuffle	
62		Speaker Redmond	
62		Davis, C.	Point of personal privilege
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Christensen	
63		Speaker Redmond	HJRCA 27-101 ayes
63		Greiman	Question-Postponed Consideration
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1429-3rd Reading
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Madigan	Leave to hear 1428 also
63		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted
64		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1428-3rd Reading
64		Speaker Redmond	



<u>10.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	64	1:52	Madigan	HB 1428-1429-3rd Reading
	64		Speaker Redmond	
	64		Mann	
	65		Speaker Redmond	
	65		Dunn, R.)	
	65)	
	65		Mann)	
	65		Speaker Redmond	
	65		Houlihan, J.	Point of order
	65		Madigan	
	65		Speaker Redmond	
	65		Schlickman)	
	66)	
	66		Madigan)	
	67		Speaker Redmond	
	67	2:01	Walsh	
	67		Speaker Redmond	
	67		Houlihan, J.	Support
	68		Speaker Redmond	
	68		Peters)	
	68)	
	68		Madigan)	
	69		Speaker Redmond	
	69		Madigan	To close
	69	2:05	Speaker Redmond	
	69		Telcser	
	69		Speaker Redmond	
	69		Epton	
	69		Speaker Redmond	HB 1428-passed
	69		Bradley	SB 600 - motion



<u>11.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	69		Speaker Redmond	
	69		Jacobs	
	69		Speaker Redmond	
	70		Barnes, G.	Asks ruling of Chair
	70		Speaker Redmond	
	70		Mautino)	
)	
	70		Bradley)	
	70		Speaker Redmond	
	70	2:10	Deavers	Question
	70		Speaker Redmond	
	71		Matijevich	Move to adjourn
	71		Speaker Redmond	
	71		Tipsword)	
)	
	71		Bradley)	
	72		Speaker Redmond	
	72		Friedrichs	Supports motion
	72		Speaker Redmond	
	72		Simms	Support
	73	2:15	Speaker Redmond	
	73		Mudd	
	73		Speaker Redmond	
	73		Ewing	Moves previous question
	73		Lechowicz)	Point of order
)	
	74		Speaker Redmond)	
	74		Bradley	To close
	74		Speaker Redmond	
	74		Jacobs	Explanation of votes



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<u>12.</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
74		Speaker Redmond	
74		Katz	Parliamentary Inquiry
75		Speaker Redmond	
75		Madison	Suggest dump roll
75		Speaker Redmond	
75		Matijevid	Point of order
75		Speaker Redmond	
75		Barnes	Oppose
75		Speaker Redmond	
76		Mahar	
76		Matijevid	Oppose
76		Speaker Redmond	
76		Farley	Oppose
76		Speaker Redmond	
76		Skinner	In favor
76		Speaker Redmond	
77	2:24	Murphy	
77		Speaker Redmond	
77		Ebbesen	
77		Speaker Redmond	
77		Madison	Yield to Hanahan
77		Speaker Redmond	Hanahan requests verification
77		Madison	Oral Roll Call
77		Speaker Redmond	
77		Madison	Ruling of Chair
77		Speaker Redmond	
77		Walsh	Speaker's option



13.	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	78		Speaker Redmond	Poll absentees
	78		Clerk O'Brien	
	78		Speaker Redmond	Proceed with verification
	78		Willer	Asks to be verified
	78		Speaker Redmond	
	78		Cunningham	Emergency
	78		Speaker Redmond	
	78		Hanahan	
	78		Speaker Redmond	
	78		Clerk O'Brien	Affirmative Roll Call
	79		Speaker Redmond	
	79		Flinn	Change to aye
	79		Speaker Redmond)	
	79		Clerk O'Brien)	Continues reading Roll Call
	79		Brunner	
	79		Speaker Redmond)	
	79		Clerk O'Brien)	
	80		Speaker Redmond)	
	81		Hanahan)	Questions Affirmative Roll
	81	2:41	Speaker Redmond	Motion prevails
	81		Tipsword	
	81		Speaker Redmond	
	82		Giglio	
	82		Speaker Redmond	
	82		Ryan	
	82		Speaker Redmond	
	82		Matijevich	Announcement



<u>14.</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	82		Speaker Redmond	
	82		Barnes	Announcement
	82		Speaker Redmond	
	82		Katz	Leave to table HJR 13.
	82		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
	82		Pierce	Announcement
	83		Speaker Redmond	
	83		Jacobs	Announcement
	83		Speaker Redmond)	
	83		Simms)	Questions of the Chair
	83		Speaker Redmond	
	83		Lauer	
	83		Speaker Redmond	
	83		Taylor	Announcement
	83		Speaker Redmond	
	83		Von Boeckman	Announcement
	84		Speaker Redmond	
	84		Capparelli	Announcement
	84		Speaker Redmond	
	84		Laurino	Announcement
	84		Speaker Redmond	
	84		McBroom	Announcement
	84		Speaker Redmond	
	84		McLendon	Announcement
	84		Speaker Redmond	
	84		Madison	Motion to adjourn Sine Die
	84		Speaker Redmond	



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15. Page	Time	Speaker	Information
84		Porter	HB 2001 leave to return to 2nd
84		Speaker Redmond	Murphy objects
84		Byers	
84		Speaker Redmond	Move to adjourn-1:00 p.m.
84		Telcser	SB 344
85		Clerk O'Brien	SB 344-3rd Reading
85		Speaker Redmond	
85		Telcser	
85		Speaker Redmond	
85		Byers	
85		Speaker Redmond	
85	2:52	Telcser	
85		Speaker Redmond	
85		Murphy	Verification
85		Speaker Redmond	
86		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees
86		Speaker Redmond	
86		Barnes	
86		Speaker Redmond)	
86		Clerk O'Brien)	Affirmative Roll Call
86		Speaker Redmond	
86		Kucharski	Votes aye
86		Clerk O'Brien	Continues
87		Speaker Redmond	
88,89		Murphy	Questions Affirmative Roll
89		Speaker Redmond	
89		Ryan	Explains vote



<u>16.</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
89		Speaker Redmond	
89		Hanahan)	Point of order
)	
89		Ryan)	
90		Speaker Redmond	
90		Deuster	
90		Speaker Redmond	
90		Speaker Redmond	
90		Martin, L.	Votes aye
90		Speaker Redmond	
90		Getty	Change to present
91		Speaker Redmond	
91		Murphy)	Questions Affirmative Roll
)	
91		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
91	3:06	Clerk O'Brien)	
91		Speaker Redmond	
91		Martin, P.	
91		Speaker Redmond	
91		Skinner)	
)	
92		Speaker Redmond)	
92		Friedrich	
92		Speaker Redmond	Lost
92		Telcser	
92		Speaker Redmond	
92		Bradley	Moves adjourn 12:00 Friday
92		Speaker Redmond	
93		Ryan	Questions
93		Speaker Redmond	



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<u>17.</u> <u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
93		Pierce	
93		Speaker Redmond	
93		Matijevich	Questions on adjourning
93		Speaker Redmond	
93	3:12	Mudd	
93		Speaker Redmond	
93		Skinner	Explains no vote
93		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails
93		Clerk O'Brien	HB 1736
93		Polk	Out of record
93		Speaker Redmond	
93		Geo-Karis	
94		Speaker Redmond	
94		Flinn	
94		Speaker Redmond	
94		Friedrich	Asks suspension of rules
94		Speaker Redmond	
94		Giorgi	Place in writing
94		Speaker Redmond	
94		Huskey	Parliamentary Inquiry
94		Speaker Redmond	
95		Clerk O'Brien	HB-2397
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Kane	Out of record
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Ryan	Move adjourn-12:00 Friday
95		Speaker Redmond	Adjourned

