

Speaker Blair: "The House will be in order. The Invocation will be by Doctor Johnson."

Doctor Johnson: "We Pray. Gracious Father in Heaven we ask You to send Your spirit upon us and grieve onto us fresh life filling us with radiance and vigor for this day. Granted as properly prize the gift of life which You have given us that we may remember each morning Your many mercies which do not forsake us even though we so frequently forsake You. Help us to magnify this day in our words and deeds with lores of Your name. Enable us to be wise stewards of Your gifts of time and talent. Open our hearts and minds to Your bidding that in all of our doings we may reflect the precepts of Your word and Your will. Hear us, Oh Gracious God, not because we deserve to be heard, but because you 'dain' to listen when we call upon you in spirit and in truth in our Saviour's name. Amen."

Speaker Blair: "Who knows? Introductions. Roll Call. Would that work? Roll Call for attendance."

Clerk Selcke: "Ah . . . If I could have your attention please. I inadvertently switched the wrong button and I think I dumped some of your votes, so please get back on. Jack, do you want to check this now? Okay. It's locked, after I take the Roll it locks. In case you weren't on, come up here and tell George . . . when we take . . . last time when I pressed the button, well, then your switches are locked. I can't move, yeah. Well, start it, I guess I can start it . . . George will put you on."

Speaker Blair: "Messages from the Senate."

Clerk Selcke: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution in the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit, Senate Joint Resolution #63,



resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois. The House of Representatives concurring herein; and when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, April 17, 1974, it stand adjourned 'til Tuesday, April 23, 1974 at 11:30 o'clock a.m., Central Daylight Savings Time; and when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, April 17, 1974, it stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 23, 1974 at 12 o'clock noon, Central Daylight Savings Time, adopted by the Senate April 17, 1974. Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary. Resolutions."

Speaker Blair: "It probably doesn't make that much difference, does it. I mean it. . . yeah . . ."

Clerk Selcke: "Do you want to recognize Walsh?"

Speaker Blair: ". . . the Gentleman from . . . ah . . . Cook, Mr. William Walsh. Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess for one hour, the hour of 1 o'clock, for the purpose of a Republican Conference."

Clerk Selcke: "Move the adoption of the Resolution."

Walsh, W.: "Yeah, oh, this is the adjournment Resolution? What's it say, Fred, one more time?"

Speaker Blair: "The . . . ah . . . question is on the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 63, which provides that when the House and Senate adjourn today that they will return . . . ah . . . on Tuesday . . ."

Walsh, W.: "Tuesday at 12 o'clock."

Speaker Blair: ". . . yeah, at 12 o'clock . . . ah . . . for the next regular Session."

Walsh, W.: "I move the adoption, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Blair: "All right, is there any discussion? The question is on the question is on the adoption of the adjournment Resolution. All those in favor say 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it the adjournment Resolution is adopted. Ah . . . Now, the Chair recognizes the Gentle-



man from . . . ah . . . Cook, William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until the hour of 1:10 for the purpose of a Republican Conference. The Conference will last about a half hour at which time the Rules Committee will convene in the Speaker's office. Ah . . . The Speaker's of . . . the Rules Committee will meet in the Speaker's office . . . ah . . . at 12:40. The Republican Members are asked to go to Room 212 for the purpose of the Republican Conference immediately. We will reconvene here at 1:10."

Speaker Blair: "All right. The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I don't really feel that there's a need for a Democratic Conference. Ah . . . I think that we might utilize this time to . . . ah . . . have a bite to eat breakfast or maybe lunch for the rest of you. So . . . ah . . . I would ask the Democratic Members to just stay at ease until 1 . . . 1:10, Bill? . . . ah . . . 1:10 and then be back in attendance because we will have very important matters to consider on the floor of the House. So I would ask you to be back at 1:10."

Speaker Blair: "All right, . . . ah . . . all right, all right, the motion is on the . . . ah . . . from the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh, that the House stand in recess until the hour of 1:10 for the purpose of a Republican Conference in Room 212, followed by a Rules Committee meeting at . . . ah . . . 12:40 in the Speaker's office. It's the intention that when we come back on the floor at 1:10 that we will be considering the recommendations of the Rules Committee with respect to Amendments to the House rules. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion say 'aye', opposed 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and the House is in recess then until the



hour of 1:10. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, 638 is a Senate Bill that was up before . . . yesterday it was taken out of the Record. I wish to move today move to recede from Amendment #2 and ask that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Blair: "Ah . . . Is there discussion? The Gentleman ask leave that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 638. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion say 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #2 and . . . ah . . . advise that the Senate . . . ah . . . that it request a Conference Committee be appointed. Introductions to First Reading. House Bill . . ."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2503, Dunn, amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2504, Waddell, creates the Data Information Systems Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2505, Waddell, appropriates \$25,000 to the Data Information Systems. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2506, Epton, an Act . . . a new Act creating the permanent Insurance Laws Study Commission. Yeah, it's okay. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2507, Epton, appropriates \$100,000. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2508, Epton, amends Section 537.2 of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2509, Epton, amends the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2510, Bradley, amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. 2511, Bradley, amends Public and Non-sectarian Hospital Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2512, Bradley, amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2513, Leinenweber, amends the Aeronautic's Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2514, Leinenweber, amends the



Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2515, Leinenweber, amends the Eminent Domain Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2516, Waddell, amends the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2517, Lauer, amends the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. 2518, Fleck, amends the Fees and Salaries' Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2519, Dave Jones, an Act to provide operating assistance grants and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2520, Dave Jones, appropriates \$8,000,000 to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2521, Palmer, amends the Civil Defense Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2522, . . . ah . . . Totten, amends the Regional Transportation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2523, Totten, amends the Public Utilities' Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2524, . . . ah . . . McClain, amends the Mobile Home Privilege Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2525, McClain, amends an Act relating to Street Light Districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2526, McClain, amends the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2527, McClain, amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2528, Tom Miller, Suburban Transportation Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2529, Tom Miller, amends the Regional Transportation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2530, Terzich, appropriates \$25,000 to the Department of Registration and Education. First Reading of the Bill. 2531, Terzich, creates the Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor's and Journeymen's Examining Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2532, Hanahan, et al, amends the State Police Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2533, Hanahan, amends the State Police Act. First Reading of the Bill.



House Bill 2534, Pierce, amends an Act in regard to judgments. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2535, Sangmeister, amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2536, Tuerk, amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. 2537, Tuerk, amends the Township Code. First Reading of the Bill. 2538, . . . ah . . . Fennessey, amends an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. 2539, Fennessey, amends Counties Fees and Salaries' Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2540, Fennessey, amends the Plat Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2541, Grotberg, amends the Circuit Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2542, Rayson, requires lending institutions to pay for credit rebates and so forth. House Bill 2543, Shea, appropriates \$2,517,200 to the State Board of Elections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2544, Neff, amends the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2545, Neff, authorizes the Director of Law Enforcement to convey certain land in Macomb . . . the City of Macomb. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2546, Neff, amends the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2547, Rayson, Consumer Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2548, Rayson, appropriates \$75,000 to the Consumer . . . Consumer Protection Agency. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2549, Rayson, an Act to the Illinois Mortgage Credit Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2550, Porter, appropriates \$6,000,000 to the Department of Conservation. First Reading of the Bill. 2551, Porter, amends the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. 2552, Totten, appropriates \$770,000 to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. 2553, Macdonald, authorizes the Department of Transportation to make improvements in the Willin . . . William . . . Willow-Higgins Watershed. First



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Reading of the Bill. 2554, Hirschfeld, amends the State Universities' Retirement System Article. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2555, Hirschfeld, amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2556, Hirschfeld, amends the Dram Shop Act. First Reading of the Bill. Chockey, when they gonna' quit? 2557, Peters, amends the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2558, Peters, amends the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. 2559, Peters, amends an Act concerning fees and salaries. First Reading of the Bill. 2560, Rayson, amends the Divorce Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2561, LaFleur, authorizes Department of Transportation to make improvements in the West Branch of DuPage River. First Reading of the Bill. 2562, Totten, appropriates \$500 . . . \$415,000 to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2563, Cunningham, amends the Civil Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2564, Cunningham, amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2565, Krause, provides for payments to the Secretary of Transportation for carriers and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. 2566, Krause, . . . I don't know, this Bill . . . what's your appropriation going to be, it's not in the . . . we can't introduce it if it appropriates nothing, hell, I . . . can't do that . . . thank you . . . House Bill 2566, Krause, appropriates \$2,314,800 to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. George, put the rest of the numbers on these Bills . . . put it on the first one, put it on the others so the girls can get it . . . House Bill 2567, Porter, amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2568, Jimmy Holloway, amends the Illinois State Fair Contest and Exhibits' Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2569, LaFleur, amends the Mosquito Abatement



District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2570, Porter, amends the Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2571, Calvo, amends the Controlled Substance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2572, McClain, amends the County Tax. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2573, Telcser, et al, appropriates \$1,708,657 for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Office of the State Appellate Defender. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2574, Porter, an Act to authorize and regulate the storage of guns for safekeeping and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2575, Walters, vacates highway easements in Madison County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2571, Polk, amends State and Counties Fees and Salaries Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2577, Fennessey, amends the Mobile Home Privilege Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2578, Madigan, amends the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. These next, Chockey? House Bill 2579, Madigan, amends Section 4 and 4.13 of the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2580, Madigan, amends the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2581, Madigan, amends Section 4.2 of the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2582, Madigan, amends the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2583, Madigan, amends the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2584, Madigan, amends the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. 2585, Madigan, appropriates \$172,000 to the Department of Agriculture. First Reading of the Bill. 2586, Madigan, authorizes the Department of Agriculture to persist . . . participate in the funding for preparation of the Chicago Metropolitan Area and so forth. First Reading of the Bill . . . messages from the Senate . . .



huh? . . . a constitutional Amendment . . . let's do messages . . . a message from the Senate by Mr. Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolutions in the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House, Senate Joint Resolution #60 . . . ah . . . adopted by the Senate April 17, 1974, by a three-fifths vote. Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary. That's a constitutional . . . a proposal to amend the Constitution . . ."

Speaker Blair: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "Ah . . . House Resolution 785, Timothy Simms. House Resolution 807, Capparelli, et al. House Resolution 808, Waddell. House Resolution 809, Beatty, et al. House Resolution 810, Ike Sims, et al. Yeah, Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from . . . ah . . . Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these are the Agreed Resolutions, and House Resolution 785 has some substance. It directs that the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission . . . ah . . . thoroughly investigate the circumstances involved in the death of seven mentally retarded patients at the Illinois Extended Care Center in Rockford. House Resolution 807 congratulates Mr. John J. Serpico of Chicago upon his election as the Executive Vice President of the Central State Joint Board of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization. House Resolution 808 congratulates Mr. and Mrs. John Tornow on the recent celebration of their Golden Wedding Anniversary. House Resolution 809 congratulates Father Charles J. Mc Nerney on his 25th year as a priest in the Catholic Church. House Resolution 810 congratulates Mr. Henry Aaron in breaking the lifetime home run record,



which went through almost 40 years; and that we wish him every success in his baseball career and all his future endeavors; and, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions.

Speaker Blair: "All right, the question is on the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. All right, there are a few additional Agreed Resolutions. Ah . . . I under . . . they're being submitted to the Leader . . . I might say that . . . ah . . . today . . . yesterday and today we've been lenient with respect to the allowing of persons on the floor who are not entitled to be on the floor, and it's not the intention of the Chair to allow that to continue. So I would advise anyone that's on the floor and that's not entitled to be on the floor that they should get off the floor because the Doorkeeper will remove them if they're not."

Clerk Selcke: "Ah . . . I'll go back to Agreed Resolutions. Further Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 814, Tom Miller. House Resolution 815, Fennessey. House Resolution 816, J. J. Wolf. House Resolution 817, Mahar, et al. House Resolution 818, Hirschfeld. House Resolution 819, Madigan, et al. House Resolution 820, Madigan, et al. House Resolution 822, Hyde, et al. House Resolution 823, Kent, et al. Yeah, that's not agreed. Well, hell, you ought to . . . is that Agreed? . . . House Resolution 820 . . . what is that? . . . 826 . . . ah . . . Borchers, et al."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 814 congratulates Robert . . . S. McMahon on his 40 years as a preacher. House Resolution 815 congratulates Hirsch Bob Strickland and his Marquette High School in Decatur for an outstanding student. House 816 congratulates the Reverend Henry



P. Koszkowski . . . on the 40th anniversary of his ordination. House Resolution 817 . . . ah . . . wishes John A. Ward on his upcoming retirement as the Chief of Police in Midlothian. House Resolution 818 congratulates Mrs. Ruth Kearns, an outstanding and dedicated Illinois educator on being named 'Teacher of the Visually Impaired of the Year'. House Resolution 819 congratulates the Chicago Savings and Loan Association on 50 years of service. House Resolution 820 congratulates Mr. Joseph F. Gayda and his lovely wife, Anna, upon the celebration of their Golden Wedding Anniversary. House Resolution 822 commends the Pirates of Proviso East High School upon their attainment of the State Championship . . . ah . . . Basketball Title despite what Roscoe told us yesterday. House Resolution 823 congratulates Cedar Crest Country Club and its members for whatever they did; and House Resolution 826 commends and congratulates George Williams upon his completion of 50 years of service . . . service to the Republican Party; and, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "He moves the adoption."

Speaker Blair: "The question is on the adoption of the further Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor say 'aye', the opposed 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted."

Clerk Selcke: "Further Resolutions."

Speaker Blair: "Further Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 821, Madigan, et al."

Speaker Blair: "Introduction to First Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2587, Cunningham, et al, clarifies Subsection D of Section 19 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "All right, we're going to get to . . . ah . . . general Resolutions next, and . . . ah . . . that will be



the consideration of the Rules Committee . . . ah . . . Resolutions and we'll hold for just a moment because it's being put on the Members' desks now. We'll have the Clerk read through it, so we'll wait until it's on your desks so you can follow."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah . . . do you want me to proceed with this Resolution, Mr. Speaker, do you want me to proceed reading this now? Yeah . . . I don't . . ."

Speaker Blair: "All right, House Resolution . . . ah . . . 813."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 813, W. D. Walsh, 'Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois that upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules adopted, therein, by a three-fifths vote, the rules of the House of Representatives are amended by adding thereto the following: Rule 31.1, Rule 31.1, consideration of Bills in 1974; A) This Rules shall apply to all Bills introduced or pending during 1974 regardless of their House of origin. Those Bills placed under 1974 Spring Calendar during 1973 and those Bills placed on the Interim Study Calendar of a standing Committee during 1973 shall be transferred to the Committee on Rules. To the extent of any conflict, this rules supercedes Rule 26. B) The Committee on Assignment of Bills shall assign all appropriation Bills and their companion Bills and revenue Bills to the appropriate Committee. A revenue Bill is a Bill which by its terms mandates, authorizes, increases, limits, regulates or denies the raising or expending of funds by the state, a unit of local government or school districts. All other Bills shall be transferred by the Committee on Assignment of Bills to the Committee on Rules. Notwithstanding the provision of Rule 31C, the Speaker may not lay any Bill other than appropriation Bills and their companion Bills or revenue Bills before the Com-



mittee of the whole until the Committee on Rules has referred the Bill to the Committee on Assignment of Bills, whereupon, the Speaker may exercise his discretion under Rule 31. C) The Chief Sponsor of any Bill transferred to the Committee on Rules may file a request with the Chairman on the Committee on Rules that the Bill be referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills for assignment to a standing Committee or that the Bill be returned to the standing Committee from which it was transferred or that the Bill be returned to the order of business on the Calendar from which it was transferred. The request must be in writing and shall state the reasons why the Bill should be considered during 1974 under the standards of Paragraph B. Documents or substantiating material may be submitted with the request. D) The Committee on Rules may refer a Bill which has been transferred to it under Paragraph B to the Committee on Assignment of Bills which will then assign it pursuant to Rule 31. The Committee on Rules may return a Bill transferred to it under Paragraph A to the standing Committee or to the order of business on the Calendar from which it was transferred. In all cases, however, the Committee on Rules may not refer any such Bill to the Committee on Assignment of Bills and may not return a Bill to a standing Committee or to the Calendar unless it determines by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of its Membership that 1) the Bill is properly an appropriation Bill, or its companion or a revenue Bill or, 2) immediate consideration of the Bill prior to July 1 is necessitated by an emergency to which the Bill is directly related or, 3) immediate consideration of the Bill prior to July 1 is essential to the operation of government. E) If the Committee on Rules rejects a request filed under Paragraph C or fails to take action on such a request by the end of the week following the week of its



filing, the Chief Sponsor of the Bill may file with the Clerk of the House a motion to refer the Bill from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on Assignment of Bills or a motion to return the Bill to the standing Committee from which it was transferred or to the order of business on the Calendar from which it was transferred. Such a motion may be filed only when in two legislative days after the rejection of the request on the Committee on Rules or in the case of inaction by the Committee on Rules during the second week following the filing of the request. The motion shall be carried on the Calendar for one day before it may be acted upon. Such motion shall require an affirmative vote of 89 Members. A motion to refer or a motion to return made under this 'fair Act', not adopted within eight Calendar days of its appearance on the Calendar, shall be tabled, and the Bill to which it relates shall be finally tabled and stricken. F) The Committee on Rules shall meet regularly to consider requests of referrals or for returns filed with it. The Committee on Rules shall give prompt written notice on its action on all requests to the Chief Sponsors at their Springfield offices. G) This rules may be suspended only by a affirmative vote of 107 Members'. Well, now, I've read it."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these are the . . . this is the change in the rules which was discussed at the two-party caucuses. The effect of this rule change will be to pretty limit this Session to consideration of revenue measures and appropriations and companion Bills to appropriations. Ah . . . I . . . I think that . . . ah . . . most everyone has been briefed pretty carefully on this. If there are any questions, I will be glad to try to answer them."

Speaker Blair: "All right, now, there are . . . ah . . . a



couple of Amendments up here, and we'll . . . ah . . . certainly get to those in due course, but in the meantime is there discussion . . . ah . . . with respect to the . . . ah . . . Resolution itself before we get to the Amendment? Now, . . . ah . . . yeah, we're doing it right, we push those buttons to speak. The Lady, and you can sit down and I recognize you and then you can get up, the Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . A point of information and I refer my question to the . . . ah . . . prior Speaker . . . ah . . . Mr. Majority Leader, do I understand by this House Resolution, 813, that if we move to adopt this whole Resolution that the only way the Bills will come out of the Committee on Assignment is by a two-thirds vote?"

Walsh, W.: "No, that . . . that's not correct. The Bill . . . it would be handled by the Committee on Assignment of Bills will be Bills that are appropriations and companion Bills to appropriation Bills and revenue Bills. Those Bills that do not fall within this category will be referred to the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee may then report them out by a two-thirds vote of the Rules Committee. Other Bills, exempt Bills, will not go to the Rules Committee."

Geo-Karis: "However, then I . . . if I understand correctly, that no Bill can escape the Rules Committee decision if it doesn't escape with a two-thirds vote, is that right, in order to go back to the floor?"

Walsh, W.: "Exempt Bills can escape . . ."

Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . the exempt Bills can . . ."

Walsh, W.: "All right, yes, that is correct, non-exempt Bills, yes."

Geo-Karis: ". . . All right, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak on the Resolution."

Speaker Blair: "Proceed."



Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I'm speaking against the Resolution because of the two-thirds vote requirement in the Committee on Rules for non-exempt Bills to go to the floor. I feel that we are being paid to do a job here whether we're running for reelection or not, and I think we should take the time as best as we can. There are many Amendments to the R.T.A. Bill that I, for one, like to see considered by this Assembly, and I don't feel they're going to escape that Committee if we don't have a majority voice . . . vote instead. So that's why I speak against the Amendment . . . this Resolution because I do feel its inequitable and it is not helping us do the job that we came here to do."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Would the . . . ah . . . Gentlemen yield for a question, that's offering this Resolution?"

Speaker Blair: "Yes, he . . . he's yielding to all questions."

Hanahan: "Is the . . . is the Resolution that you have offered for the purpose of time-saving consideration of almost a dilatory tactic that could take place by Legislators in holding up the progress of the appropriation and revenue matters . . . ah . . . for this Session of the General Assembly?"

Walsh, W.: "That's rhetorical question, isn't it, Tom? The . . . the purpose as you know is to limit what will be considered in this Session . . . ah . . . because of the limitations on time . . . ah . . . we are in mid-April, we're in a Regular Session . . . ah . . . we arrived early in January and consider all matters. Ah . . . The other consideration, I think as all of us know, that it's really too soon after one year to bring up the numerous things that come before this Legislature. We do feel that there is . . . ah . . . sufficient safeguard in the rules to consider matters of an emergency nature, however."



Hanahan: "Well, then, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I suggest that with that explanation that there is . . . ah . . . being shown to this General Assembly reasons that . . . ah . . . for whatever that we should not introduce Bills concerning Amendments to the R.T.A., minimum wage laws, usury limit increase regulation laws, divorce laws, maybe even increase in certain salary acts that are not state officers increase laws. It seems like the only purpose for being here then would be for . . . for specifically revenue and appropriation matters so that anything else, no matter how great the need may be without an emergency, such as the need of the poor that need an increase in the minimum wage, or the needs of the people who are injured as working people for workmen's compensation increases; seems we're going by the wayside because we can't clearly define that to be an emergency. I would . . . I would suggest that the . . . that the increases along in unemployment compensation should be considered, but I don't know how I'll be able to if this Rule is adopted . . . this Resolution is adopted. I don't know how we're going to pass increases in the unemployment compensation rates. It clearly can't be defined as an emergency, yet I find that their election in the Resolution as of yet that's being offered, and hopefully before we vote on this matter, this Resolution, that a . . . an Amendment to it may be considered before we vote on the total rules so that all matters that are clearly not an emergency are not considered, not just Bills pertaining to the needs of working men and women, not for just the needs of poor people who can't afford to work any longer in an intolerable situation which for \$1.60 an hour under our state minimum wage, not for the person who is injured on a work site or killed that his family may have some increased benefits. I would suggest that if this Resolu-



tion before it's adopted that we amend it to include all other measures, all other matters, and with your indication that it's truly being proposed to save time, then why didn't the Rules Committee propose truly a method of saving time and say only the Resolutions on . . . the Bills on revenue and the Bills on appropriations be considered. Why consider anything else? So for the reasons outlined, I oppose right now the Bill as . . . or the Resolution as submitted until it's amended properly, and I hope soon we'll have that opportunity."

Speaker Blair: "Ah . . . The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Robert Dunne."

Dunne, R.: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise to oppose this Resolution. Specifically, Section A of the Resolution. Last July on the last day that we were in Regular Session, the Leadership of this House of both sides proposed a list of Bills that should be carried over for this Spring Session because of their importance. This House voted and approved that list of Bills. Now, there are some issues . . . there are some Bills on that Agreed List that I know by a confidential survey of my district are uppermost on the minds of the people of Illinois or at least of the 28th District. I mean, specifically, items like merit selection of judges, no-fault insurance. These are issues that we should address ourselves to now. The people want us to, and I strongly object to Section A of this Resolution and I shall urge all the Membership to defeat it."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would . . . ah . . . Representative Walsh yield to a question?"

Speaker Blair: "Yes, he indicates that he will."

Madigan: "Bill, could you tell me why there's a requirement for an extraordinary majority in the Committee in order to obtain consideration of a Bill, but when there's an



appeal before the full House that the action of the Committee there's only a requirement of a simple majority of 89 votes?"

Walsh, W.: "It is the feeling, Mike, in the Rules Committee that to do otherwise would be too restrictive. Ah . . . We felt I think adviseably that a Sponsor would generally accept a judgment of the Rules Committee. Ah . . . If you felt so strongly, however, that you wanted to take the time of the House to submit a motion to it, then we should not be expected to get more votes on that motion than it would take votes to pass the Bill that he introduced. So this, I think, capsulizes the feeling of the . . . ah . . . of the Rules Committee on that point."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I'd like to . . . ah . . . speak against the Rules. I'm one who's in favor of restricting the Session as much as possible, and I suspect that what will happen in practice with this rule is that when a motion is filed before the Committee, there will be a decision made by the Joint Leadership regarding the state of the motion. If the Leadership rules against the Member, he then has the opportunity to file a motion before the full House. We can see from the requirement of an extraordinary majority in the Committee, a simple majority on the floor, but what will in actuality occur would be that the motions would be perfunctorily filed before the Committee, denied, and it will all be filed with the Speaker for consideration by the full House. What that will mean is we'll spend two to three hours every day defeating a motion for consideration of a Bill. Representative Walsh stated that it would be undue hardship to require more than 89 votes for consideration of the Bill on the floor. I disagree with that. I think if the sole rule is to restrict the



scope of the Session, then it's only reasonable to expect that you are obtaining more votes for consideration that would be required for passage. I would that there could be some Amendment to this. I believe in restricting the scope of the Session and also the amount of time it would be required by all of the Members."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I understand . . . ah . . . the distinguished Gentlemen from Chicago's remarks and what I think he is saying . . . ah . . . is an indication that we have sort of taken the middle ground here. As I understood the first Gentlemen from Chicago, he was objecting to the fact that we were not having an open Session. As regards . . . ah . . . that Gentleman's remarks, I think we do have to look at the reality, we do have a . . . Gentle . . . I would say that my remarks . . ."

Speaker Blair: "I did that so . . . I thought . . . yeah . . . yeah, just leave him off . . . ah . . . Mr. Katz, go ahead."

Katz: ". . . yes, . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I hope no one has any doubt about the dynamic quality of my remarks now, Mr. Speaker. I have the feeling that somebody upstairs must be with us with all of those 'parataxis'. Ah . . . As regards the Gentleman . . . the first Speaker from Chicago, I think that there would be something to be said . . . ah . . . than a unicameral Legislature for us having an open Session, but unhappily the House is not the only House. It takes two Houses to act; and there would really be something, I think, unfair and detested about committing unlimited activity in the House and knowing all the time that the Bills that might pass the House would be buried in the Committee on Rules in the Senate. I think as regards the poor about whom the Gentleman from McHenry spoke or the unemployed or the



ill that it would be a little, I think, unfair of us to build up their hopes that we are going to pass legislation knowing all the while that the Senate had already adopted a rule and that such legislation would be buried . . . ah . . . in the Senate Rules' Committee. Now, that is the price we pay for back-hand rule system. Ah . . . It takes action by both Houses to remain in full, and the other House has clearly indicated that it is not going to take action on such matters, and we really would be . . . ah . . . playing games, I think, with the poor and the dispossessed, and I'm glad that I'm adding some light on the subject, Mr. Speaker. Ah . . . We have closed our eyes to the reality of what goes on. As for the other Gentleman from Chicago, a good friend, Representative Madigan, as I understand it, he is suggesting to the fact that 89 Members on the floor can bring the matter to the floor from the Rules Committee, even though the Rules Committee has ruled against them. I want to say to you that there is a difference in the kind of system that the Rules Committee has set up here in the House than the . . . the difference is not in the rule, but the difference is in the method. In the House if any Member of the House feels that he has a Bill that is important that the Rules Committee has not ceded fairly that is an emergency, we can first have this stay with the Rules Committee; and if the Rules Committee directly turns him down or indirectly simply dilly-dallies and the matter does not come out of Rules Committee by the end of the following week, he can come to the floor. Now, if he has 89 votes which is the number of votes we would need to pass it, we can discharge the matter from the Rules Committee, bring it to the floor of the House and have this Bill heard and passed in the House; but if he does not have 89 votes, we would just be playing games here too, and that is why the pro-



vision was inserted in this rule by the Leadership on both sides and by the other Members of the Rules Committee which in an emergency situation will permit a Member to have his say, will permit a Member to have his say before the Rules Committee, and if he loses before the Rules Committee, perhaps his say on the floor of the House. Now, it is true as Representative Madigan said that we may waste some time in that process. It is perfectly possible that we will be listening to some political speeches or otherwise; but that is the price we pay for having a Democratic with a small House. We will spend that time to listen to the Members because if a Member feels that he has a Bill that ought to be heard, he will have an opportunity to have it heard in debate and to have a vote taken on the floor of the House; and so I would only say that it seems to me that the product as it comes out of the Rules Committee recognizes the reality of what the Senate has done, but also protects the right of the Minority who are in the House and the right of individual Members who don't agree with the Majority, either their own party or both parties, and so accordingly it does seem to me, Mr. Speaker and Mr. Minority Leader, that this rule is one that should commend itself in the reality to this situation to the amiable consideration of the House recognizing that any Member may persist and try to bring the matter before the House if he can prevent favorable and persuasive reasons in support of it."

Speaker Blair: "The . . . ah . . . flowers . . . ah . . . were not from electric, they were for . . . they were from some welding that's going on which has been stopped for the time being. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Phil Collins."

Collins: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, I, too, rise to oppose this Resolution. As a



matter of fact, was the only Member of the Rules Committee that voted against it in Committee. I don't feel that we should be meeting in limited Session. I don't think that the workload is such that we could not handle in this current Session . . . ah . . . as we all know, we are beyond the deadline for introduction of Bills, and I'm told something like 700 Bills have been introduced to date which would be only about 25% of our usual load. So I don't think the workload is insurmountable, but be that as it may, I think that the people do have every right to expect that we be here and be here working on the business of the people of the state. So I would oppose any limitation . . . ah . . . on the Session. However, when it comes to budget and appro . . . and appropriation for revenue matters, if this argument were made, at least I can appreciate limiting to these matters if this were the only things that were to be considered; but, however, under our rule, we are giving leeway for so-called emergency legislation and . . . ah . . . legislation essential to operation of government. Now, now we get into a matter of definition; and I think that some Members will be agreed by this Resolution. Certainly someone is going to say that they have not been treated fairly whether they have or not. So I do . . . I do think that we should open this Session up. Beyond that I think we're in a position of breaking face with the Membership. Last year we established a Spring Calendar, we established an Interim Study Calendar; and I think that every Member who has Bills in that category has a right to be expected . . . or has a right to expect that they be considered without going back into the Rules Committee and receiving an extraordinary vote to get back out of that Committee. I do think that it's a first mistake and bad faith on our part. Now, I know the argument has been made that we're doing a lot of these things



because the Senate will not work. Well, the mere fact these Neanderthals across the rotunda refuse to do their duty, I think it is no reason why we should follow suit; and so for these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I would urge . . . ah . . . a 'no' vote on this Resolution."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from McClain, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor of the Resolution would answer a few questions?"

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman indicates that he will. Ah . . . Push your . . . ah . . . your sound went off, Jerry. Do you got your speaker button on? Try again."

Bradley: "First a clarifying question, Bill, on . . . ah . . . report that received a letter from the Speaker concerning House . . . ah . . . Reso . . . ah . . . Rule #26, and you're saying on line 13 that this now supercedes Rule 26 that all Bills introduced will be taken to the Committee on Assignment of Bills . . . getting 107 votes from the floor."

Walsh, W.: "Well, . . . ah . . . is . . . is your question is what is Rule 26? Ah . . . Rule 26 addresses itself to the introduction of Bills and . . . ah . . . where applicable this . . . ah . . . new rule changes the provision . . . ah . . . on the introduction of Bills and . . . ah . . . provides a different procedure. Ah . . ."

Bradley: "Just wanted to clarify that so we can do away with the letter from the Speaker on April 4th regarding the . . ."

Walsh, W.: "Which would also supercedes that."

Bradley: ". . . fine, that's what it . . . it's just a clear . . . now, a . . . on . . . on . . . ah . . . in Section D, you define a revenue Bill on line 16, but I don't see a definition of an appropriation Bill."

Walsh, W.: "Well, it . . . it isn't doesn't . . . necessary. An appropriation Bill is a Bill in which there is an



appropriation."

Bradley: "Well, I like the . . . I like the definition on your . . . the revenue, it spells it out pretty clearly . . . ah . . . on . . . ah . . . increases, limits, regulates an . . . the raising or the spending of state funds. I'd like to see that in the . . . ah . . . same in appropriation . . . ah . . . definition in this . . . in this Resolution . . ."

Walsh, W.: "The Bill . . . the Bill . . . the Bill would contain an amount of money, and that by definition is an appropriation Bill. Yeah, the Constitution . . . the Constitution didn't define it any further than that, Jerry."

Bradley: ". . . all right, let me give you a . . . ah . . . an example, what if we wanted to increase the . . . ah . . . amount of money that could be . . . ah . . . could be taxed on a Bill say for a hospital district. Now, it's five cents, what if we wanted to allow them to go to a dime, a local government. Is that an appropriation Bill in the . . ."

Walsh, W.: "No, that . . . that . . . I would define that as a revenue Bill."

Bradley: ". . . that . . . all right. This Bill we get it in . . . all right, the other . . . ah . . . the other question I have in C . . . ah . . . if the Bill is . . . ah . . . goes to the Rules on Committee . . . if it goes to the Rules on Committee, will we be notified that it's been assigned to the Rules on Committee so that we can file a request for it to be taken from that Committee or do we just look in the Digest and catch it as it comes along that it's been put in the Rules Committee?"

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Ah . . . Oh, I guess I'm on. The . . . ah . . . the rule provides that the Chief Sponsor will file notice



with the Chairman of the Rules Committee who is the Speaker and the Chairman then will be notified . . . ah . . . in the same way that he's notified of a standing Committee . . . ah . . . meeting that his Bill is to be considered by the Rules . . . Rules Committee."

Bradley: "My question was, will we be notified that it has been assigned to the Rules Committee or we will just get that from the Digest that it's been assigned to the Rules Committee?"

Walsh, W.: "Ah . . . At this point, Jerry, I . . . ah . . . I don't know the answer to that. I would say this though that if . . . if it does not fall within the definition of exempt Bills, then it will be assigned to the Rules Committee."

Bradley: "The only reason I mentioned it are . . . there might be a question in my mind whether it's an appropriation . . ."

Walsh, W.: ". . . and we . . ."

Bradley: ". . . in the Committee and the kind . . ."

Walsh, W.: ". . . and the people that you would ask would be the . . . the . . . ah . . . the Committee on Assignment of Bills."

Bradley: ". . . we're . . . we're just going to have to watch the Digest then evidently there . . . ah . . . to see where our Bill went?"

Walsh, W.: "Yeah."

Bradley: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I have a question."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentlemen indicates he'll yield."

Porter: "Ah . . . Has there been a ruling that we are not to take up Amendments to this Resolution until after the Resolution has been voted on?"

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative



William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Ah . . . No, I don't believe so, John."

Porter: "Is . . . would the Chair care to rule on that, normally we'd be taking up Amendments first and then vote on the Amendment, then on a Resolution. Why is there some . . ."

Walsh, W.: "I . . . I would think that would be more appropriate for the permanent Speaker than for the . . . ah . . . temporary Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, the Speaker has indicated that . . . ah . . . in view of the fact a . . . ah . . . that the Amendment is not too long and not hopefully substantive . . . ah . . . the . . . the Body as a whole would discuss the Amendment in its entirety, and then all the Members have their questions answered, and then we would vote on the Amendment and discuss the Amendment, and finally vote on the . . . ah . . . Resolution with or without the Amendment as a whole."

Porter: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I . . . I have some comments on the . . . as it might finally come before this Body, but I take it I should hold those until we vote it on the Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, fine, let's move on. Okay, the Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise in . . . in support of this Resolution. I want to tell you that I . . . I supported it . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Tip', that's about as loud as we can get you. Maybe they said it was without the microphone, I don't . . ."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I . . . ah . . . I rise . . . the reason I'm laughing is that Jerry told me not to to . . . to not to hit the self-destruct switch before I started talking . . . ah . . . I rise in



support of this Resolution, and this Resolution, I might tell you, is not . . . ah . . . totally what I would've liked to have seen; but I feel like it is a . . . a much more reasonable approach than that which has been taken in the Senate. I, like Representative Collins in Rules Committee, would like to have seen it opened up because I agree with him that I think we are here, not just to do the business of government, nor the business of the Legislature, but we're here to do the business of the people, the matters that all of the people are interested in. However, in the Senate we know very well that they had decided over there that only appropriation matters and only revenue matters and what they'd eliminate as emergency matters and to be decided apparently by the Leadership are the only things that are going to be . . . ah . . . received in the Senate and . . . and acted upon on the floor from what we hear. This is a little more liberal than that. We include all of those things, but as . . . has been pointed out, any Member that feels like his Bill is . . . ah . . . an important enough Bill has the right to bring it on the floor and to make an attempt to get only what is necessary to pass any Bill to get it heard here, 89 votes. Now, I also raised the question in Rules Committee, I raised it in our Conference, as to matters of . . . of particular importance to the people of the state that might not in everybody's mind be considered an emergency; but I was assured that in both instances that a matter that is important that we could convince the Membership of this Body was important to be considered here would necessarily fit within the terms of an emergency Bill; and, consequently, any Bill that is so important could be presented here on this floor. Now, consequently, I felt that . . . that this Resolution was the best and as liberal as we could possibly get for this . . . this



Session of the Legislature; and so I voted in Rules Committee and I will vote here on the floor of the House in support of this Resolution. I like it on one other basis, too. If this kind of a Resolution . . . if this kind of a rule is adopted and works well, and works to the general satisfaction of the Membership, perhaps we can have something like this or something akin to it in a Regular Session so that we can have some means of weeding some of the thousands of Bills that come before this Body and have a chance of . . . of having our standing Committee acting upon things that are truly important to the people, to the government and to the Members of this Legislature and we have this then as a trial run to prove that it can possibly work in this Body. I certainly hope that it can and, consequently, I urge all of the Members of this Body to vote 'aye' in favor of this Resolution to give us a trial to see if we can . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "One question . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Walsh, is Representative Walsh . . . ah . . . Representative Walsh, . . . ah . . . Representative Jaffe has a question."

Jaffe: "To the opponents, one half of the Bill is in two categories, number 1, Bills in Conference Committee, and number 2, Bills on the Calendar."

Walsh, W.: "Well, all . . . all Bills on the Calendar will . . . ah . . . if they are not appropriations or revenue Bills, be referred to the Rules Committee. That will include Bills on the . . . all Bills on the Calendar including . . . ah . . . Conference Committee matters . . . ah . . . concurrences, whatever. They will . . . ah . . . be referred. Those that . . . ah . . . are appropriations or revenue will . . . ah . . . be referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills and will by them



be referred back to the Calendar on the order in which they appear."

Jaffe: "Well, as I understood in our Conference and perhaps I was wrong, the Bills in Conference Committee would stay exactly in that . . . way they were. They would not be returned to Committee, am I wrong in that?"

Walsh, W.: "Ah . . . Yes, the Rules Committee . . . ah . . . discussed that point specifically, and it was the Speaker's feeling and there was no objection to . . . ah . . . his pronouncement that he would have to consider them in the same way that he considers other Bills, mainly that they would . . . ah . . . be referred to the Committee, one of the two Committees."

Jaffe: "Now, I was . . . if I may speak to the question. I was initially was going to support this Resolution, but I was assured in our Conference this . . . the Bills in Conference Committee would actually . . . ah . . . be left where they were and not be reassigned to Committee. As I understand what the Majority Leader is now saying that the Bills in Conference Committee will be returned to Committee, and, therefore, we will not hear them in . . . in their usual course. That being the case and that being not what I understood our Conference to state, I now feel that I have to take the position that I would oppose this Amendment or this Resolution."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would not like to go over some of the very good points that have been made already in this discussion of this Resolution today, but I would like to point out that some of the comments of Gentlemen, like Representative Hanahan, Representative Collins, are extremely appropriate to our situation that as Representatives of the people today here. Make no mistake, this Resolution which we



may end up voting for, and I suppose we will, causes us to finally surrender our individual responsibility on a very hastily conceived and hastily drafted rule that should take a great deal more consideration than this. When we established an Interim Study Committee rule in the name that was born last spring and it was to function effectively throughout this winter, Committee Chairmen, Committee Sub-committee Chairmen, throughout all the Committees of the House have met and worked on important pieces of legislation. They must now resubject them to the opinion and the whim of any particular Member of the Leadership who can prevent a two-thirds vote in the Rules Committee. Some of the most important issues are often, as we all know, some of the most highly contentious issues. To achieve a two-thirds vote in the Rules Committee on an important issue like no-fault handgun control, state-wide grand juries and so many other key issues that could be acted on it would be an impossibility. It is wrong for us to say that because we want to have no problems that the people's problems stop. There's a dangerous precedent involved in establishing this Rules Committee. This should be very lengthfully discussed and voted on only with a great deal of facts. From a practical standpoint, I would point out . . . point out to the Members of the House that with a time element involved in this particular rule, if you do have to have a Bill go to the . . . ah . . . Assignment of Bills Committee and that Bill sends it . . . that Committee sends it then with immediate action to the Rules Committee and the Rules Committee doesn't act and you have to wait two weeks for your motion and then it is assigned . . . ah . . . for 89 votes to the Assignment of Bills Committee again, and then assuming they act immediately and assign it to a . . . ah . . . a House standing Committee and that House standing Committee must . . . is required to



post a 6½ days notice and you have by then, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, reached May 25, and May 25 if you notice the other rules of the House and you all will recall, is the last day for getting Bills out of the House. These are very complicated words, but make no mistake what they really say is that nobody is going to have an opportunity to pass anything at all unless they can get the Leadership . . . the Leadership on both sides of the aisle in both House in agreement with him. This is not a healthy, timely Resolution when the people of Illinois are confronted with so very many serious problems."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from . . . ah . . . Cook, Representative Douglas."

Douglas: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that the problem that we are dealing with today is that the Rules Committee in all good faith has met . . . has acted hurriedly, has acted without adequate period of time to consider the multiple issues that are involved. I do not believe with this Amendment or that this House . . . or this Amendment and the Res . . . even the Resolutions that accompany it that the Rules Committee on behalf of this General . . . Assembly or in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois is doing what it's intended to do. I intend to vote against this Amendment. I think because this Amendment attempts to do too much, too quickly, I think we should put the Amendment back to the Rules Committee to come back to us next week with something that makes more sense than this that meets the needs of the people of Illinois. Many people have said the same things that are in my mind. I do not feel with this oversimplified way of dealing with the situation irrespective of what the Senate has done, but I commit my obligations to my constituents and I urge all of us to vote against this . . . against



this Amendment so that we can come back with something that makes more sense than this. Speaking specifically to the question of the Interim Study Calendar, that in retrospect is one of the most unfortunate developments that has taken place in this Session. We withhold all of us but . . . but by consigning Bills to the Interim Study Calendar and there are many thousands of people in this state who are looking to that Interim Study Calendar and the Bills on it, we were told that those Bills and the issues that were involved in those Bills that are equally important to many of the appropriation and revenue Bills that are going to be before us in this coming week would be heard; and under these circumstances even though it would appear that they would get an adequate hearing in the Rules Committee, in reality as Representative Duff and others have said many of those Bills simply are going to be killed. I think that that's wrong. I think that it's . . . it's in bad faith for those of us . . . ah . . . to the people who elected us to public office, and I urge you to vote against this Amendment so that it can be reconsidered in . . . in a more effective form."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that Representative . . . Representative Jaffe that raised a point about Conference Committees. As I understand, a Bill that's in a Conference Committee is really . . . ah . . . the property of both Houses and, therefore, I don't think that this Bil . . . this rule as it's written would take Bills out of Conference Committee, and I'd like to ask the Speaker of the opinion of the Chair."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . You . . . your point is well taken, Representative Shea. A Conference Committee . . ."



. . . ah . . . Conference Committees which have Bills in their possession which still have them in their possession."

Shea: "So that they . . . the Bills in the Conference Committee will not be subject to this rule, is that correct?"

Speaker Telcser: "That's correct, Sir."

Shea: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, the Gentleman has moved the previous question . . . ah . . . move it back, but no question has been put. Now, what the Gentleman is saying is that the general discussion on the . . . ah . . . Resolution . . . ah . . . be called to a halt. Now, all in favor signify by saying 'aye', the opposed 'no'; the Gentleman's motion prevails; and we'll revert back now to the Amendment. The Clerk please read Amendment #1."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hanahan, amends House Resolution 830 . . . -13 on line 9 after the word 'or' . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan. Representative Ewell, do you seek recognition, Sir? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Chairman, a point of order."

Speaker Telcser: "State your point, Sir."

Ewell: "Ah . . . Under what procedure would we amend a Resolution?"

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . Under . . . under provisions of Rule 34 and Rule 41, Representative Ewell, the Resolution can be amended. Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "If that is in fact the case that we amend it under 34, I should like to call your attention to Rule 34C. 34C which states that no Amendment is in order unless it



is confined to the subject of the Bill. As I read this Bill, it deals simply with the assignment of Bills in 31. It is my understanding that 41 is the rule that would control Resolutions, and in that event, I would contend that surely this Amendment is not in order since it is not confined to the subject of the Bill. In no . . . I cannot find the Resolution mentioned anywhere in the Bill itself."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Ewell, are you saying that Representative Hanahan's Amendment is not germane to the . . . ah . . . Resolution which the Rules Committee is now . . . ah . . . proposing?"

Ewell: "That's correct."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, let's look at Representative Hanahan's Amendment. Representative Matijevich, for what purpose do arise, Sir? Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to make a point of order. On your . . . evidently your ruling is that 34 . . . ah . . . all through our rules there . . . ah . . . is specific when it applies to Bill or a Resolution. Under Rule 34 it applies to Bills only, amendment of Bills only; and I would submit as a point of order, Mr. Speaker, that House . . . the Rule 41 specifically says that Resolutions concerning the House Rules shall be treated as provided in Rule 73. Therefore, Rule 73 ought to be the only rule that should apply; and under my reading of Rule 73, I do not see where it states that we can amend a . . . a Amendment to a House Rule. I think that the intent of House Rule 73 is that any Amendment to a House Rule shall go to the Rules Committee if it is prevented on the floor by Amendments . . . a Member then it is . . . it has been referred to the Rules Committee. Ah . . . Could I have a ruling on that. There's a few points there, I guess."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . interpret you . . . ah . . . Repe-



sentative Berman is seeking recognition. Let's see what he has to say first, and maybe we can come up with all the rulings at once, maybe."

Berman: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, . . . ah . . . Representative Matijevich raised the same point, I question whether the Amendment is proper under Rule 73 because 73 which is to give two procedures for amending the rules of the House. Number 1, is via the House Rules Committee; the second procedure is by a Member offering it on the floor of the House. There are different requirements for each procedure, and if we would allow a Resolution that has come out of the Rules Committee to be amended on the floor, we are subverting the intent of that rule because then a Resolution from the House Rules Committee could be amended by only 89 . . . could be adopted by only 89, whereas, a Member's Resolution that has not gone through the Rules Committee requires 107. So I would submit to the Chair that a Resolution from the House Rules Committee is not in order."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, is there any further discussion or points which . . . ah . . . Members wish to . . . wish to make on the subject . . . ah . . . the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster; Don, this good time to close, huh?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the exact language of Rule 73, Subparagraph D, says that any Resolution proposing to amend the rules has to come out of the Rules Committee. Ah . . . It says 'Resolution', it doesn't say 'Amendment to a Resolution'. We have the vehicle on the floor which is the Resolution, and the Amendments . . . Amendment #1 by Representative Hanahan and Amendment #2 which I have offered is our Amendments to Resolutions, not Resolutions; and it does not seem that they are covered by . . . ah . . .

the requirement of 73D. We have the Resolution, the vehicle, and we can have Amendments preventing or subverting the object of the rule at all. It does not seem to me."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I suggest that . . . ah . . . any Legislator that requests of the Speaker an Amendment and has the Speaker's staff working on an Amendment certainly wouldn't entrap a . . . ah . . . trusting Legislator in . . . ah . . . a manner of allowing him to introduce an Amendment that certainly wouldn't be germane to a rule change. So I'm fully confident that the legislative intent and to get on to the business of this House. If the whole purpose of the total Resolution is to speed up the activities of this House, we're certainly going about it in a backward manner. So I suggest let's get on with a simple vote on the issue, on the Amendment, it's offered as a legislative intent in the change of the rules; and I urge that the Speaker rule in favor of allowing the Amendment to be voted on its behalf of."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: Mr. Speaker, it's very interesting to note that when you have the law, you argue the rules; when you don't, you argue the intent. I should like to point out that if we're going to argue the intent of the law that 34 says 'Amendments to Bills', and if we're going to construe this to Resolutions also, may be adopted when a Bill is in the order of Second Reading. I see under no circumstances how we could possibly consider this Resolution on Second Reading; and I'm saying that the law as it is written is fairly clear; and I would ask that the Speaker confine himself to the law and not the intent of it in the interpretations. I think that



those who argue the interpretation are merely seeking to serve their own interests at the expense of the Body."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Chair has prepared to rule with regard to the germaneness of the question. Ah . . . The Resolution 813 as it came out of the House Rules Committee . . . ah . . . does apply to consideration of Bills in 1974. Ah . . . It is the Chair's opinion that . . . ah . . . a proper Amendment . . . ah . . . can be drafted to . . . ah . . . accomplish what the Gentleman from McHenry seeks to accomplish, but that the form in which Amendment #1 is submitted to the Body . . . ah . . . is not germane. Ah . . . Furthermore, . . . ah . . . the Chair would like to as an aside point out to the Gentleman that the very thing that he seeks to accomplish if this Amendment were adopted would not, in fact, be accomplished because the rule's proposed change does not address itself to the Body at all to the question of Resolution; and . . . ah . . . it would not . . . ah . . . effectuate if it were to be adopted the intent and purpose. What I would suggest . . . ah . . . I didn't want him to be precluded from having his matter . . . ah . . . considered in a . . . in a proper . . . ah . . . submission to the Chair . . . ah . . . and what I would suggest would be that . . . ah . . . you would . . . ah . . . ask for leave to withdraw it. We'll go on to #2 . . . ah . . . and then see if you can find a staff assistant other than the Chair . . . that would . . . ah . . . draft your Amendment in the form that . . . ah . . . would be proper on the question of germaneness. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Fine, Mr. Speaker. I would certainly suggest that . . . I would withdraw Amendment #1 for the moment in order to draft Amendment #3, but in no way would I like to see the Resolution voted on until we, the Members, are



given an opportunity to vote for a proper Amendment with the intent of not having to hear Resolutions that have previously been defeated by this House."

Speaker Blair: "Yes, the Chair quite agrees with that and understands the . . . ah . . . situation under which the Members are laboring because actually the rule was felt . . . or the proposed rule under the Resolution has not been on the desk so that the Members can get their Amendment . . . ah . . . drafted in the fashion that they want. The Chair understands that and would not be moving . . . ah . . . for submission of this matter for a vote of the Membership until the Members have had an opportunity to properly submit whatever proposals that they might have. Ah . . . So the Gentleman now asks for leave. Ah . . . Hearing no objection, leave will be granted for him to withdraw Amendment #1 and will now go to Amendment #2 . . . oh, there's no #2?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #2 amends House Resolution 813 on page 2, line . . . ah . . . Deuster, on page 2, line 9, by deleting the words 'an affirmative vote of two-thirds' and by inserting in lieu, thereof, the following: 'a majority vote'."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it . . . ah . . . seems to me that Amendment # . . . Amendment #2 strikes a reasonable compromise between the two extreme positions. On the one hand we do have a strong desire to place some limits on the subject to be considered at this Session. On the other hand, . . . ah . . . many, many Members are interested in important public questions which they regard as emergencies. As the House Resolution 813 stands, it abdicates and turns over to a small minority of our Body, that is one-third



Members plus one of the Rules Committee, the right to block our opportunity to hear emergency matters; and I think by striking the words 'two-thirds' and returning to a simple majority of the Rules Committee we accomplish both objectives. We place . . . ah . . . some reasonable limits on the subjects that will be considered, and on the other hand we give all of us an opportunity to go to the Rules Committee and to make a case and to persuade a majority of that Rules Committee that our matter is indeed an emergency or is necessary for the functioning of government or an appropriation matter; and I must say on my own behalf that without this Amendment, I would certainly have to vote against the . . . ah . . . Resolution; and I think that this Amendment goes right down the middle of the road. I think it's reasonable, I think it'll make it possible for us to elect and . . . and take the major work of the Rules Committee; and I commend the Rules Committee for working hard on this subject; but I think nothing is perfect. This Resolution is not perfect, but we can perfect it a little bit by changing the two-thirds to a simple majority; and I urge . . . ah . . . all . . ."

Speaker Tolson: "Is there any discussion?"

Deuster: ". . . striking the middle ground. Thank you."

Speaker Tolson: "Is there any discussion? I thought you were . . . the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this Amendment."

Speaker Tolson: "Ah . . . One . . . one minute . . . ah . . . Representative Hirschfeld has suggested that if we turn the microphones . . . ah . . . down by our chests . . . ah . . . we'll be able to hear better. There's a tendency on the part of the Members to . . . ah . . . turn the microphones too close . . . ah . . . to their faces. So . . . kind of hand it down."



Shea: "Is their . . . John . . . if John says it's all right, it's all right. Well, I arise in opposition to this Amendment. As we went into the Rules Committee, as you know, the Rules Committee has 10 of 1 . . . the majority party and 9 of the minority party; and we felt that rather than have this become a partisan matter, that if we took an extraordinary majority and we talked about three-fourths, three-fifths or two-thirds and it was the consensus of the 19 Members of the Rules Committee that emergency legislation that was beneficial to the people . . . people, the state or situations that need to be corrected could certainly get a two-thirds vote of that Rules Committee; and I would hate to see that we pass a Bill that would attempt to put this rule on a partisan light; and, therefore, I rise in opposition to the Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster, to close."

Deuster: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, all of us are interested in various subjects, and all of us believe in majority rule. I think there's nothing wrong with having majority rule prevail on the Rules Committee as well. Ah . . . There's some of us who might say, 'Well, let's turn everything over to the Leadership and trust them', and at this point . . . ah . . . there are many Members who are interested, for example, all of us in eastern Illinois, whether we were proponents or opponents to the recent Regional Transportation Authority, everybody agreed that . . . ah . . . it wasn't perfect and perhaps we could come down and offer some Amendments; and I think . . . ah . . . if we were to allow a small minority of just one-third of the Rules Committee to block any action . . . ah . . . we would doing . . . be doing a disservice to the people and actually we would be in conflict with what I thought was a sincere statement of all the proponents



and opponents alike of that great subject or great debate; and I think that . . . ah . . . we have seen in the past that the individual Members who rank in file and all of us ought to have a reasonable opportunity to move forward with legislation; and if we take these rules and we turn over to just a small little group on the Rules Committee, we're going to be sorry and sorry indeed. I think we should limit the Session, but would not limit it in that extreme and radical fashion; and I would urge your support for . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, in anticipation of five Members seeking a recorded Roll Call, this will be a Roll Call vote. The Gentleman has offered Amendment #2 to House Resolution #813. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'; now, do you have to turn this thing on, open vote? Does anyone wish to explain their vote? Have all voted who wish? No, get to your seat. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz. By the way, if any Members find their voting switch isn't working, if you turn your key, be sure your key is turned so that your switch is open. Okay. Ah . . . all righty, I don't know. How does the Speaker want to vote? Have all voted who wish? Take the Record. Well, let's take the Record. If someone wants to get on, they can get on. Ah . . . Representative Merlo, for what purpose do you arise, Sir? Hold it a second, Sir. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Merlo."

Merlo: "I would like to be informed on what we're voting on."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Deuster has . . . ah . . . offered Amendment #2 to House Resolution #813. The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. I just voted . . . okay, have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On this question there are 59 'ayes', 97 'nays', is that 21 voting 'present', Fred? . . . 21 not voting . . . none



answering 'present', 21 aren't here; and the Gentleman's motion to adopt Amendment #2 to House Resolution #813 fails. So do I. Are there further Amendments? What . . . ah . . . no further Amendments? What . . . ah . . . what's the problem, Fred? Ah . . . Representative Hirschfeld, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, a point of inquiry."

Speaker Telcser: "State your point, Sir."

Hirschfeld: "I'm wondering whether or not with the new equipment we are going to be able to get running totals . . . ah . . . later on like we used to do with the old machine, which was very helpful? You get the 85 . . . sometime."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . The Clerk informs me that that will be possible, that the Members want to see how they . . . ah . . . how the Roll Call is going. He can run the totalizer, I guess, up in back like the . . . ah . . . oh, I see, okay . . . and the Clerk . . . okay . . . it can be done, it can be done. So you can all figure out how to vote. Okay, anything else. Representative Maragos, for what purpose do you arise?"

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, at this time, having . . . ah . . . taken . . . of the Amendment, I move that we proceed to vote on the question before us. This is Amendment to the Resolution submitted to us by the . . . by the . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, now, wait a second here. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Well, Mr. Speaker, that can stand as a motion, and I would just like to close the debate very briefly. Ah . . . It has been mentioned here that we will not be able in this Session without some difficulty to consider such matters as . . . ah . . . a merit selection of judges, and . . . ah . . . other matters that have been



considered at great lengths a year ago and . . . ah . . . were not dissolved then and there's no reason to think that they will be resolved now without the support of the Rules Committee or from some other agency or to get 89 votes by discharging the Rules Committee or overruling them. I submit to you that this Resolution must be good because it antagoized people on both sides of this issue. On the one hand, we heard from people . . . ah . . . who said that they wanted to limit these Sessions more and did not see why 89 votes should overrule the rules Committee. On the other hand, we heard from people who felt that 13 was not the correct number we should have here . . . ah . . . to authorize the Bill to be put on the floor. I think this is probably a good a compromise that can possibly be worked out and I urge the support and . . . ah . . . would urge you to vote 'yes' on the Gentleman's motion to adopt."

Speaker Telcser: "Oh, now, wait a second. Representative . . . Representative Hanahan, I'm aware of the discussion a few moments ago with respect to your Amendment. I assume you're having another one drawn . . . prepared? Representative Hanahan, is that . . ."

Hanahan: ". . . not only have a Resolution being prepared, but I got the word of the Speaker that this Resolution will not be called until it's offered for adoption."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . right . . ."

Hanahan: "Now, I hope nobody's going to violate that trust."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . okay. Representative Duff, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Duff: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I had only asked for your attention because I did not see Mr. Hanahan on the floor, and I was going to raise the same question."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . Representative Walsh, . . . ah . . . in respect to . . . ah . . . with respect to Representative Hanahan's request, it seems that we should . . ."



ah . . . be at ease . . . is there any other business?"

Walsh, W.: "Well, certainly, if you have the commitments to the effect that it will be heard, yes."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. All right, . . . ah . . . Representative Washburn has some announcements with respect to the Appropriation's Committee."

Washburn: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Appropriation's Committee meeting that was originally scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed until next Tuesday afternoon, . . . ah . . . immediately after adjournment in Room 212. That will be the meeting at which Director Hovey will appear; and then on Wednesday of next week, the following day, the Appropriation's Committee will meet immediately after adjournment to hear the following Bills, and I shall give the Bill numbers and the Sponsors to alert them that they will be heard next Wednesday, that's House Bill 2274, Representative Stone; House Bill 2357, McCormick; House Bill 2264, Peters; House Bill 2298, Deuster; House Bill 2496, Chapman; House Bill 2486, Stone; and House Bill 2415, Lechowicz. All higher education Bills will be heard next Wednesday. However, we will meet next Tuesday afternoon in Room 212 immediately after adjournment. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "All right; House Bills, First Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2588, Getty, amends the Criminal Code of '61. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2589, Palmer, amends an Act relating to township community buildings. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2590, Palmer, amends the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2591, Palmer, amends the Insurance Code and Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 25 . . . ah . . . 92, Palmer, amends an Act providing for distribution of township funds. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2593, Hanahan, requires

for payment of prevailing rate of state employees. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2594, Hanahan, amends the Illinois Pension Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2595, Hanahan, amends the Fees and Salaries' Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2596, Beaupre, et al, amends the State Employees Retirement System Article. First Reading of the Bill. Ah . . . House Bill 2597 . . . ah . . . Hanahan, amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2598, Hanahan, amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2599, Hill, et al, an Act to establish the right of public school employees to organize and bargain collectively. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2600, Kucharski, creates the Illinois Public Landmark Commission. First Reading of the Bill. Do you got another one. House Bill 2601, Rayson, Professional and Industrial Hygienists Act. First Reading of the Bill. All right, now, what do we got?"

Speaker Telcser: "Constitutional Amendments, First Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "Oh, yee, gods, three . . . okay, House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29, Day, resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring, herein, that there shall be submitted the electors of the next General Election occurring at least six months at the adoption of this Joint Article a proposition to amend Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution to read as follows: 'Article 4, Section 2, Legislative Composition. A) One Senator shall be elected in each Legislative District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting the General Assembly by law shall divide the Legislative Districts as equally as possible into three groups. The Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years, and two years. The Senators from the second group



for terms of four years, two years and four years. The Senators from the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Legislative District in each group shall be distributed substantially for over the state. B) Three Representatives shall be elected from each Legislative District for a term of two years. C) To be able to serve as a Member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United Citizen, and at least 21 years old and for the two years preceding his election or appointment of resident of the district which he is to represent. The General Election following the redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which resided at the time of redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection. D) Within 30 days after vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in the Senatorial office, with more than 28 months remaining in the term, the apportionment . . . the appointed Senator shall serve until the next General Election at which time the Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in the Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a Member of the same political party as the person he succeeds. E) No Member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer employee from any other governmental entity for the time during which he is in attendance as a Member of the General Assembly. No Member of the General Assembly during the term in which he is elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which will have been created for the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term. Schedule. This



for terms of four years, two years and four years. The Senators from the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Legislative District in each group shall be distributed substantially for over the state. B) Three Representatives shall be elected from each Legislative District for a term of two years. C) To be able to serve as a Member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United Citizen, and at least 21 years old and for the two years preceding his election or appointment of resident of the district which he is to represent. The General Election following the redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which resided at the time of redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection. D) Within 30 days after vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in the Senatorial office, with more than 28 months remaining in the term, the apportionment . . . the appointed Senator shall serve until the next General Election at which time the Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in the Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a Member of the same political party as the person he succeeds. E) No Member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer employee from any other governmental entity for the time during which he is in attendance as a Member of the General Assembly. No Member of the General Assembly during the term in which he is elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which will have been created for the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term. Schedule. This



Amendment applies to nomination, election of Representatives of 1976 and thereafter. First Reading of the Resolution. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #30, W. D. Walsh, et al, resolved by the House of Representative of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted in the election of this state and the General Election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article 7 of the Constitution to read as follows: 'Article 7, Section 6, Powers of Home Rule Units, A) A county which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which as a population of more than 25,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license, to tax and to incur debt. B) A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit. C) If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction. D) A home rule unit does not have the power 1) to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred or 2) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony. E) A home rule unit shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law 1) to punish by imprisonment for more than six months or 2) to license or regulate any occupation or 3) to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations. F) A home rule unit



shall have the power subject to approval by referendum to adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law, except that the form of government of Cook County shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. A home rule municipality shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. A home rule county shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office in the manner set forth in Section 4 of this Article. G) The General Assembly by law approved by the vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House may deny or limit the power to tax and any other power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the state or any power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the state other than the power or function specified in Subsection 1 of this Section. H) The General Assembly may provide specifically by law for the exclusive exercise by the state of any power or function of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or a power or function specified in Subsection 1 of this Section. I) Home rule units may exercise and perform concurrently with the state any power or function of a home rule unit to the extent that the General Assembly by law does not specifically limit the concurrence exercise or specifically declare the state's exercise to be exclusive. J) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount of debt which home rule counties may incur and may limit by law approved by three-fifths of the Members elected to each House the amount of debt, other than debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, which home rule municipalities may incur. K) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require a referendum approval of debt to be incurred by



home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentage of the assessed value of its taxable property: 1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of 3%; 2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of 1%; and 3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government cannot be included in the foregoing percentage amounts. L) The General Assembly may not deny or limit the power of home rule units, 1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government or, 2) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services. M) Powers and function of home rule units shall be construed liberally. First Reading of the Reso . . . Resolution. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #31, Tuerk, et al."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Walsh, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Walsh, W.: "The . . . ah . . . motion with respect to . . . ah . . . House Joint Resolution 30, may I make it at this time?"

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . Proceed, Sir."

Walsh, W.: "I move to suspend the provisions of Rule 42B . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "30."



Walsh, W.: ". . . to refer . . . to place this Resolution on the order of Second Reading without reference to a Committee, and may I say that I make this motion because this is a Constitutional Amendment and that there is simply not enough legislative days remaining so that this can be heard in Committee, placed back on the Calendar and read two more times. I think the . . . ah . . . the Resolution is . . . ah . . . self-evident. For those of you who may not be . . . ah . . . in favor of it, need not vote against my motion . . . ah . . . you can simply place it on the Calendar and . . . ah . . . we can vote on whether it's a good idea or not on Third Reading. So I so move, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm wondering if the Clerk would answer a question."

Speaker Telcser: "Mr. Clerk, could you answer Representative Lechowicz's question?"

Lechowicz: "I've been looking at my desk and looking for a copy of the . . . ah . . . Article you just read and I can't find a copy of it."

Walsh, W.: "Ah . . . May I say, Ted, that there are not copies distributed. It was just introduced."

Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker, then I have to object as far as . . . ah . . . requesting the privilege of advancing from Second Reading without reference to Committee, I would not have an opportunity to have it on my desk if it were properly . . ."

Walsh, W.: "Well, Mr. Speaker, may I explain to the Gentleman that this is exactly the procedure on any legislation that's introduced, read a first time and referred to the order of Second Reading without reference to a Committee. There simply are not copies available. I would like to say though that this simply adds, and I read



exactly what it adds to the Constitution, under Article 7 . . . under Article 7, Section E, it provides that . . . ah . . . home rule units shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law and inserting . . . ah . . . in addition 'to punish by imprisonment for more than six months' and also 'to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations'. This Constitutional Amendment would add to license or regulate any occupations; and may I say that . . . ah . . . we have passed some Bills to this effect or several Bills to . . . ah . . . acco . . . one Bill to accomplish this effect. Of course, was founded unconstitutional . . . ah . . . because . . . ah . . . it did not provide for a separate Bill for each occupation that was effected. So I don't see how anyone can have any objections to this."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I still object."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, could you cite the rule . . . ah . . . Representative Lechowicz, upon which you make your objection? I'm not familiar with the rule that says that . . ."

Lechowicz: "He's asking leave to advance it to Second Reading."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . well, I . . . all right . . ."

Lechowicz: "And I said I object to that."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . I see, your objection is in order, Sir. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I'd . . . I'd like to cite the rule to the Gentleman. Ah . . . Under Rule 42, part C, 'Resolutions reported affirmatively from Committee shall be read in full a second and third time on different days and reproduced and placed on the Members' desks before the vote is taken on final passage'. So there's no requirement in any case that there be Resolution be on your desk before



you're voting on final passage . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Walsh, I . . . Representative Walsh, I believe . . . ah . . . Representative Lechowicz is simply objecting to leave and is requesting a Roll Call, is that right, Representative Lechowicz? So . . . ah . . . I . . . I assume that you wish to put a motion, Sir?"

Walsh, W.: ". . . Well, I . . . I do wish to put a motion, Mr. Speaker, I would . . . ah . . . move to sustain the provisions of Rule 42B, and I'd like to be heard on my reason why."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, . . ."

Walsh, W.: "I . . . I . . . I think we've demonstrated, Mr. Speaker, that the Gentleman's objection is . . . is not worthy to be considered. There is no requirement that the Resolution be on the Members' desks until it is actually voted upon. So that cannot be a valid objection. I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that there is a valid need for this action simply because there are not enough legislative days so that this can be passed by the House and Senate and placed on the ballot in November. As you know, it requires that it pass the last House of the Legislature six months prior to the date of the next General Election in order to be placed on the ballot. So if we're to consider this matter at all, we must take affirmative action on this motion; and I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that no one should object to this motion because they're not objecting. This is not the time to consider the merits of the proposal; and I would ask everyone to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Majority Leader alludes me with his argument . . . ah . . . this Bill or Resolution should go to Committee and



get fully heard. Now, all . . . all the Resolution does is prohibit every municipality in the State of Illinois to license or regulate any occupation. So you think about that that well diggers could now be regulated in some form or manner; but under this proposal, they couldn't be. Horseshoers couldn't be, no trades, business or occupations could be regulated in any manner by any municipality in the State of Illinois if this were to become law. Now, I think that this is something, it's such a far step that this Bill or Resolution ought to go to Committee and find out just how far it goes. I think it . . . behooves the Majority Leader to come in at the last minute to say, 'Here we are, here's a little something, just pass it out'."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, since the Gentleman did refer to the content of the Resolution and not to the motion that I'm making, I think I feel that I should be given an opportunity to close the debate."

Speaker Telcser: "I . . . it's the Chair intention, Representative, to give you that opportunity. However, other Members are seeking recognition . . . ah . . ."

Walsh, W.: "Oh, all right, fine."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as I understand the Majority Leader in why this Resolution was brought before the House, I believe it's an answer to a recent court case, and as I . . . ah . . . understand a little bit that I have read, although I haven't read the transcript of that court case, the . . . the matter was not resolved as to the substance of the issue. So I don't think we ought to jump to conclusions just because the court has decided a case; and as I understand



the court decision that was brought forth because all of the professions or all of the occupations were incorporated into . . . ah . . . one Bill. So I don't think we necessarily have to resolve the matter by a Constitutional Amendment; and, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, if there's anything that I do not . . . ah . . . endorse is that we alter our Constitution 'fiscally'. That is one thing that I think that this Legislative Body ought to deliberate on in a normal manner. Now, the powers that B. brought us here very late in the Session. Someone made the decision and I concurred with their decision that we ought to limit this . . . ah . . . this Session. Now, as the Leader . . . our Majority Leader who had to have us get involved in that decision to come late is saying, 'Let's hurry up . . . ah . . . let's bring forth the Constitutional Amendment and let's do it in a hurry'. I say that he, of all people, was part of that decision-making process that we come here in April and now it's mid-April and he now is not speaking in the best interest of all of the people of the State of Illinois by saying 'Let's hurry up the Constitutional Amendment'; even though he may have some merit to the Constitutional Amendment, I say this is the wrong procedure, and I think we ought to vote against the motion to suspend Rule 42."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff. Is there any further discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Walsh, to close."

Walsh, W.: "Well, to the last Speaker, may I respond that I am acting absolutely within the rules and acting within the rules as they would have been amended . . . ah . . . will hopefully later be amended. This is certainly consistent with that suggested rule change. To the Assistant Minority Leader may I point out that, yes, this would restrict the authority of municipalities, some of them



home-rule municipalities, home rule units, to license well diggers, plumbers, real estate agents, you name it, this will restrict their opportunity to license and regulate, but I submit to you that it is utterly ridiculous for someone who lives in Chicago or in La Grange Park to be subjected to 29 or 30 different licensing requirements. That is the . . . that is absolutely absurd and every one of you know that, and many of you voted in favor of the 'Duff' Bills which would have changed that. Now, this Bill is in my opinion one step further than the 'Duff' Bills and is a far superior approach. It was a mistake to permit home rule units to license and regulate opportunity; and I think we ought to recognize that. It was a mistake to permit them to do it on their own without any authorization from the General Assembly because it can result in a situation where a well digger must meet 29 or 30 different municipal requirements, must pay 29 or 30 different or municipal or county fees in order to carry out his business and attempt to make a living. Now, if you don't think that's ridiculous, you're crazy. Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit to you that we'll have an opportunity to debate this and debate it fully when it's on Third Reading. All I want to do now is provide a vehicle so that it can be considered on Third Reading because if we don't do it now, there's no sense in considering it after May 7 because we can't get it on the ballot in November. I solicit your support."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved to suspend the provisions of Rule 42B for the purpose of having Joint Session Resolution #30 placed on the order of Second Reading without a reference to a Committee. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion will signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'. The Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Hirschfeld, to explain his vote.



The Gentleman says he'd rather not . . . the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Majority Leader talked about he wants to restrict home rule units, but what about those non-home rule units that will have the power to regulate and license these trades and occupations? Now, isn't funny that all of a sudden that we go after one . . . one type of unit of government we don't know how far reaching the implications of this are; and all I ask the Majority Leader to do is to let it go to a Committee and find out just how far he's going with this type of Resolution. I think that we go much too far, much too fast because of a court decision; and that court decision didn't go to the meat of whether this General Assembly could prohibit a home rule municipality or any municipality to regulate in a trade or a business. It said that the Sponsors of the Bill want 27 occupations in one Bill and that you couldn't do it that way."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, . . . ah . . . the Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh, by the way, this will take 107 votes."

Walsh, W.: "Well, I'd just like to clarify one point. The Gentleman knows full well that the . . . that . . . ah . . . units of government other than home rule units have no authority to license or regulate occupations, except that authority which this General Assembly gives them. So he . . . he knows that and I think he's trying to confuse the issue by that. He knows also full well that as a practical matter we can do nothing with this unless we sustain this motion. I don't make this motion willy-nilly, I just like . . . I don't remember the last time that I have ask to suspend a rule relative to a reference to Committee. I do it because I think that it's urgent. I think the subject matter is urgent."



I think the people should have an opportunity to vote on it. I don't think they'd get that opportunity if this has to go through the Committee process; and, incidentally, and I don't . . . ah . . . I don't count this as a very strong point in my favor, it is certainly simple enough to understand, and everybody does understand it, despite the Assistant Minority Leader's efforts to confuse matters."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff, to explain his vote."

Duff: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I . . . ah . . . don't want to speak to the merits of this . . . ah . . . Consti . . . Resolution for Constitutional Amendment at this time. Ah . . . Everybody who was in the General Assembly in 1971 and '72 knows that we discussed the problem of licensing at the state level ad nauseam . . . ah . . . all of the people who were . . . what does it mean, Art'? . . . all of the people who were . . . ah . . . there then are aware that the Illinois Supreme Court has made a recent decision on a technicality on that legislation, and I, myself, have submitted in concurrence with the court's decision and related to it drafting 37 Bills . . . ah . . . to relate to that problem that already exists. The real problem here and the same the Majority Leader's asking for is a simple constitutional difficulty . . . ah . . . in order for this subject to be on a referendum next November, if we should want it to be, it has to get out of this House and out of the Senate by the 5th of May, practically speaking with the Calendar the way it exists, it means it has to get out by the 1st of May. If the Majority Leader is to get an opportunity to even discuss this method of solving this problem, then his motion to bypass Committee is in order because I don't think anybody in this House questions that this



Resolution, when it comes to Second Reading, will get a very thorough and very perspicacious . . . ah . . . view from the Assistant Majority Leader who is so knowledgeable, excuse me, the Assistant Minority Leader who is so knowledgeable in this subject. Ah . . . I really think that the Majority Leader should be given an opportunity to bypass Committee, and I do not address myself to the merits."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Have all voted who wish? Take the Record. Okay, on this question there are 86 'ayes', 60 'nay', 5 answering 'present', 26 jumped ship, and the Gentelman's motion to suspend the provisions of Rule 42B fail. Representative Hirschfeld, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, can you hear me?"

Speaker Telcser: "I certainly can."

Hirschfeld: "Is the microphone coming across?"

Unknown: "Yeah."

Hirschfeld: "Well, may I make another suggestion, I hate to belabor this point, but if you sit behind these chairs and hear these voices flowing across here, we've only been here really two days, we're going to have a real problem. Now, there's a cord on everybody's desk, and I think if they would kindly put the cord on the microphone and when they get up and go over their neck and pin it down where this one is, that is the length that it's supposed to be spoken into and we can all hear it much easier that way and we don't get all the reverberations that we're getting from the other speakers; and I think it would frankly be a great boon to those of us who are sitting here when one is talking to the other 176 are hopefully listening, and I think it comes across much better this way."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, Mr. Clerk, do you wish to proceed with the reading of . . . ah . . . Constitutional Amend-



ments, First Reading? Do we have more? Okay."

Clerk Selcke: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 31, Tuerk, et al . . . ah . . . okay . . . resolved by the . . . 'Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring, herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the General Election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article 4 and Section 1 of Article 9 of the Illinois Constitution to read as follows: 'Article 4, the Legislature, Section 1, Legislative Power and Structure. The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate of 59 Members and a House of Representatives of 177 Members elected by the electors from 59 . . . from 59 Senatorial and 177 Representative Districts. Section 2, Legislative Composition; A) One Senator shall be elected from each Senatorial District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Senatorial Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; Senators from the second group for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Senators from the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Senatorial Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the state. B) Each Senatorial District shall be divided into three Representative Districts and one Representative shall be elected from each Representative District for a term of two years. C) To be eligible to serve as a Member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United State citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or



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appointment a resident of the district which he is to represent. In the General Election following a re-districting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection. D) Within 30 days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial office with more than 38 months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator shall serve until the next General Election, at which time a Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in a Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a Member of the same political party as the person he succeeds. E) No Member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for the time during which he is in attendance as a Member of the General Assembly. No Member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term. Section 3, Legislative Redistricting. A) Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. B) In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the General Assembly by law shall redistrict the House and Senate. If no redistricting plan becomes effective by June 30 of that year, a Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted not later than July 10. The Commission shall consist of eight Members, no more

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than four of whom shall be Members of the same political party. The Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives each shall appoint to the Commission one Representative and one person who is not a Member of the General Assembly. The President and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint to the Commission one Senator and one person who is not a Member of the General Assembly. The Members shall be certified to the . . . to the Secretary of State by the appointing authorities. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled within five days by the authority that made the original appointment. A Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be chosen by a majority of all the Members of the Commission. Not later . . . huh? . . . not later than August 10, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five Members. If the Commission fails to file an approved redistricting plan, the Supreme Court shall submit the names of two persons, not of the same political party, to the Secretary of State not later than September 1. Not later than September 5, the Secretary of State publicly shall draw by random selection the name of one of the two persons to serve as the ninth Member of the Commission. Not later than October 5, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five Members. An approved redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House that year. A Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted not later than July 10.' Back up a little, I've got two page 3's in here. 'The Supreme Court shall have original and



exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate, each shall be initiated in the name of the people of the state by the Attorney General. Article 14, Constitutional Revision. Section 1, Constitutional Convention. A) Whenever three-fifths of the Members elected to each House of the General Assembly so direct, the question of whether a Constitutional Convention should be called shall be submitted to the electors at the General Election next occurring at least six months after such legislative direction. B) If the question of whether a Convention should be called is not submitted during any twenty-year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such question at the General Election in the 20th year following the last submission. C) The vote on whether to call a Convention shall be on a separate ballot. A Convention shall be called if approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election. D) The General Assembly, at the Session following approval by the electors, by law shall provide for the Convention and for the election of two delegates from each Senatorial District; designate the time and place of the Convention's first meeting which shall be within three months after the election of delegates; fix and provide for the pay of delegates and officers; and provide for expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention. E) To be eligible to be a delegate a person must meet the same eligibility requirements as a Member of the General Assembly. Vacancies shall be filled as provided by law. F) The Convention shall prepare such revision or . . . Amendments to the Constitution as it deems necessary. Any proposed revision or Amendments approved by a majority of the delegates elected shall be submitted to the electors in such manner as the Convention determines, at an election designated or called



by the Convention occurring not less than two nor more than six months after the Convention's adjournment. Any revision or Amendments proposed by the Convention shall be published with explanations, as the Convention provides, at least one month preceding the election. G) The vote on the proposed revision or Amendments shall be on a separate ballot. Any proposed revision or Amendments shall become effective, as the Convention provides, if approved by a majority of those voting on the question. Schedule. If this Amendment is adopted at the General Election in November, 1974, the existing Legislative Districts shall become Senatorial districts for the election of Senators. The General Assembly shall, in 1975, divide each Senatorial District into three Representative Districts. If such division has not been made by June 30, 1975, such division shall be made by a Legislative Redistricting Commission as provided in Section 3 . . . in paragraph (b) of Section 3 of Article 4.' First Reading of the Resolution. Now, George, this is a duplication, they've got page 3 in here twice. No more of those. What else do we got?"

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. We're still . . . we're still waiting for Representative Tuerk, for what purpose do you arise, Sir? Tuerk, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, strictly from a procedural manner, I would make a similar motion that Representative Walsh made a moment ago relative to the suspension of the appropriate rule to refer to this to Second Reading without reference to Committee, and the reason I make that motion is we have a timetable to fulfill here in order to get this proposition on the ballot . . . ah . . . come November. As was stated before, this would have to be approved by both Houses by May the 5th, 6th or 7th depending on the interpretation; and, therefore, from a practical standpoint, if this goes to



Committee . . . ah . . . we're just going to run out of time; and what this proposal pretends to do is offer an alternative method for electing Members to this House as an alternative to that of the reformed group which I'm sure we'll get the 375,000 signatures needed in order to get it on the ballot come November; and I would move for the suspension of the rule . . . ah . . . so that this can be advanced and we can argue the relative merits of this Constitutional Amendment at that time."

Speaker Telcser: "Rep . . . Representative Tuerk, you mean the so-called reform group. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Yeah, Fred, would you yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Shea: "Ah . . . Would you tell me just . . . I . . . I know what the present law is, you know, one district, three Members, what . . . what does this give us?"

Tuerk: "Well, what this does, Jerry, is . . . ah . . . in effect, eliminate cumulative voting."

Shea: "It would what . . . I didn't hear you, Fred."

Tuerk: "It eliminates cumulative voting, it retains the size of this House to 177 Members, it divides each Senatorial District into three Representative Districts as single-Member districts. That's what it does, in effect, and as I said, it's an alternative to the other proposal which is now being petitioned to get on the ballot."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this motion. The reason being . . . unintelligible, noise . . . organize that is made up of some of the high-powered people in the Union League Club of Chicago, which I unfortunately happen to be a member of, but I also think there's a lot of other people



who have ideas how this Body should be organized, and their proposals should be brought before this House and presented to the Senate and presented to the voters as well; and if we have the way of organizing the Legislature by means of initiative, I think that other people should have the opportunity to have their proposals presented to the elected as well, and I feel that this is one method that we all can decide this question finally; and so I rise in support of this motion in order that this House and the Senate can hear this Resolution at its fullest and vote it up or down as well as every other Resolution on this question."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: ". . . question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he'll yield."

Kosinski: "I presume this will be more suitable to people who are opposed to single-Member districts. What occurs with this Resolution in the event enough signatures are not received to sustain the present single-Member district system? Will it still be maintained?"

Tuerk: "Ah . . . That would be . . . ah . . . that would depend on . . . ah . . . what the mood of this House is relative to this Resolution, as I see it."

Kosinski: "Do you . . . I understand, you have no immediate plans for disposing of this Resolution if the other fails?"

Tuerk: "I don't understand . . . ah . . ."

Kosinski: "Maybe we'd better discuss this privately. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Pierce."

Pierce: ". . . Speaker . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Constitutional Convention in its wisdom in 1970 decided to leave up to the voters



of this state whether or not they wanted to retrain cumulative voting. That put a question on a ballot a mere four years ago. The voters of this state voted for proposition 1A to attain cumulative voting and they're rejected in the Member districts because they produce bad Legislative Bodies, like the Body across the rotunda that won't let us hear Bills now at this time. Back in 1870, when cumulative voting was adopted, the Constitution said. 'This is something new, this is something novel; we'll have a separate question on the ballot and the voters will determine whether we should have cumulative voting', and our . . . our forefathers in their wisdom in 1870 voted to have cumulative voting, and it worked . . . worked so well for centuries that in 1970 when the people of that convention, like Mr. Madigan and others in this House, Laurino and so on, . . . ah . . . when they . . . when they couldn't decide what they wanted to do on cumulative voting, like almost every other issue, they said this is too hot and perhaps too complicated for us to understand, we'll turn it over to the people. We'll put a proposition on the ballot, the symbol of 1970, less than four years ago the voters of our state voted to retain cumulative voting, and it carried Lake County, it carried Cook County and it carried many other counties, I don't know all the counties it carried, but it carried quite a few. The people want cumulative voting, it's produced a very fine Legislature, very fine House of Representatives. There's no need to vote it up or down again, once a century is enough; and I'm going to oppose this Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Do you wish to close, Representative Tuerk? Okay, Representative Tuerk has requested that his motion . . . ah . . . to suspend the provision of Rule 42B be withdrawn for the



time being. Representative Shea, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it's my understanding that all these Resolutions for Constitutional Amendments to the Legislative Article . . . ah . . . will not be assigned to Committee, but are going to be left on the Speaker's table. So that these same motions could then be again put on Tuesday."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, that is my understanding, if the Speaker were here . . . when the Speaker gets back on the floor, Representative Shea, let's you and I ask him to be sure, then we'll make the announcement to the rest of the Members. Yes, the Speaker says that's correct, that these . . . ah . . . will not be referred, but will remain in the position they are now . . . ah . . . preparation for possible action on Tuesday. All right, on the order of Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading, House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18."

Clerk Selcke: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18, 'Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring, herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state in the General Election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 8 and . . .'"

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . Wait a minute, Representative Shea, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Shea: "Yeah, I've got a point of order with the Gentleman . . . would the Gentleman tell me what posture this Resolution is now in? This is one that's been to Second Reading, Third Reading, back to Second, up to Third."

Speaker Telcser: "It appears on the Calendar at a Third Reading, Representative Shea, and it has been called a



third time, and it is being read a third time for final action."

Shea: "Well, it's . . . could I just ask you, rather, I don't have it on my desk for one thing, and I don't think any Member has, so that until I get it on my desk, I will object to the rule . . . object to anything being done on it . . . and I think I will quote the Majority Leader on that point that he raised that earlier today that we didn't need it on our desks until Third Reading."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, the Clerk will please proceed to read the Amendment a third time. I . . . can we . . . reading . . ."

Shea: ". . . Can we have a copy of it . . . can we have a copy of it on our desks before it's read?"

Speaker Telcser: ". . . ah . . . well, Representative Shea, . . . ah . . . the Clerk indicates he'll make some copies for you, but the Chair would simply like to point out that the Amendment was distributed during the course of the Session and the rules with respect to this Amendment . . . ah . . . has been complied with."

Shea: "Well . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "We'll make more copies now for you and Representative Lechowicz."

Shea: ". . . ah . . . now, I think that we ought to have . . . comply with the rules and have them on the Members' desk."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Duff, do you seek recognition, Sir?"

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

Speaker Telcser: "Well, now it hasn't been read in total three times yet, are you rising to a point of order or inquiry?"

Duff: ". . . ah . . . I believe my name was used in debate."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, Representative Shea, the Chair would



have to rule that the objections are not in order simply because the Amendment was distributed during the course of the Session, and the fact that it's not on your desk now . . . ah . . . if it's at home . . . Representative Shea, for what purpose do you arise?"

Shea: "All I know, is that the Chamber was under the control of the Speaker between the time I left and the time I'm back now, and somebody took the Bill or the Amendment off my desk. So maybe the Speaker has got them back in his office."

Speaker Telcser: "No, they're all on your desk or in your office, Representative Shea, I'm . . . I'm told, I'm told."

Shea: "Well, like I said, I'd just like the Chair to comply with the rules because I think the rules clearly state that you're entitled to have a copy of the Amend . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "No, Representative Shea, yeah, the rules provide that the Amendment has to be distributed, and they were distributed, I . . . I think it's beyond the scope of the Chair's responsibility to provide that the distribution takes place on every matter every morning."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . if you want to read the rules the way you want, and you want to go ahead and talk about passing Constitutional Amendments on a subject as critical as this without getting us copies of the Bill, I think you're a bit remiss . . . remiss in your duty, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, Representative Shea, that depends on one point of view in perspective. Would the Clerk please proceed with the reading?"

Duff: ". . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, . . ."

Clerk Selcke: ". . . 'next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 8 and Section 12 of and to add Sections



12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "One minute, Representative Lechowicz, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't have a copy of the House Joint Resolution, and I'd like to know the date that it was distributed . . . desks. You put your coat on."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, Representative Shea, the Chair . . . ah . . . cannot . . . recall the specific date, I . . . I seem to recall it was somewhere around May 22 or May 23 . . . ah . . . if I recall, but . . . ah . . . we did comply with the provisions of Rule . . . ah . . . 42C, which provides for the distribution of the Resolution."

Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I just point out the fact that I was here on the May the 22nd and 23rd. I haven't been absent from . . . ah . . . being a Member of the General Assembly, and I would hope that you would kindly reflect because that Resolution was not on my desk to the best of my recollection, and I'm asking for a copy of it now."

Speaker Telcser: "Sure, well, the Clerk just reaffirms . . . ah . . . the question put by both you and Representative Shea that the Resolutions were indeed distributed in the course that's been pursuant . . . ah . . . to the rules which were adopted by this House. Now, would the Clerk proceed with the reading of the Amendment?"

Clerk Selcke: ". . . '12.2 and 12.3 to Article 6 of the Constitution . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Shea, for what . . . for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Shea: "Art, I don't know what you're up there . . . and it's nice to have you and the Speaker giggle a little bit up there, but I think it's rather important if you're



going to talk about amending the Constitution of this state that you supply the Members of this Body with copies of the Resolution because I don't know . . . this Resolution was up, down, to Third Reading, back to Second Reading, it was talked about being amended. I don't know what the posture of this was, but it's probably been one of the most debated Constitutional Amendments here, and I think you're just a bit remiss if the Members are not supplied with copies."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, by chance I happen to have a few extra copies and . . . ah . . . if Representative Shea will notice there's one on his desk now. Ah . . . Representative Lechowicz has one. I would also bring to the attention of the Members that . . . ah . . . indeed Representative Shea is correct. This Bill was debated . . . ah . . . on Second Reading twice . . . ah . . . at the time, the question was raised as to whether there were issued copies on the desk, and the . . . I'm sure the verbatim transcript will show that the Clerk noted at that time in May and then again around the last week of June and then again on the 29th of June that the . . . both the Amendment and the Resolution was placed on the . . . were placed on all the Members desks. In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that not only have the rules been followed in respect to this Resolution most carefully, but even particularly, if you'll recall, between Second Reading and Third Reading we had the Bill enrolled and engrossed . . . ah . . . which was a recommendation of the Parliamentarian at the time. Ah . . . They do now have copies of the Amendments on their desks."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Berman."



Berman: "Mr. Speaker . . . ah . . . Representative Duff just brought over to me a copy of this . . . ah . . . Constitutional Amendment # . . . ah . . . Resolution #18, and . . . ah . . . I'm looking at Section 12.1 in the copy that he gave me and it talks about judges outside of Cook being elected; and my memory, if it serves me correctly, . . . ah . . . states that . . . ah . . . Representative Pierce had an Amendment which was adopted to this Bill that changed that Section, and this is one of the reasons why I think we are requesting that the . . . ah . . . form of the Resolution as on the Clerk's desk be supplied to all the Members. Now, I'd appreciate some . . . ah . . . information about what the status of Representative Pierce's Amendment, and I . . . my memory would indicate that there's a conflict between what I have in my hand and what the posture of the Resolution is."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, Representative Berman does have the Resolution as it was proposed. He probably also has . . . has on his desk because he had it during debate last June, Amendment #4, which was proposed by Representative Pierce; if he doesn't have a copy of Amendment #4, I'd be happy to give him a copy of that too."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, what we're called to vote upon here is the Amendment to the Illinois Constitution; and it has been questioned as to whether or not this was ever distributed. Now, the Clerk tells us that it was printed, and the Clerk tells us it was distributed; but I can recall many times in this House when Bills have been printed and purportedly



distributed, but did not appear upon the desks of the Members of this House, and if I was presenting a Constitutional Amendment, I'm going to be darn sure that it's been on the Members' desks because I'm sure it could be challenged in the courts as to whether it should ever appear on the ballot or not and that if it does pass the House at this time, and I certainly wouldn't want it passing unless I could be darn sure I was going to get it on the ballot if I was interested in it. So it appears to me the best thing to do would be take this out of the Record and get it on the Members' desks to be sure that it is absolutely there."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . Representative Tipword, the Chair has ruled that . . . ah . . . it has complied with Rule 42C with respect to distribution of the Amendment, however, the Clerk felt . . . and is now preparing more copies for all of the Members . . . ah . . . unless there are objections . . . ah . . . I'm wondering if the Clerk can proceed to read a third time and . . . ah . . . by the time we get into the discussion period and certainly long before the voting . . . ah . . . the Clerk informs me that the copies will be distributed. Jack is getting the copies right now for you. Representative Shea, for what purpose do you arise?"

Shea: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, I've got a copy of an Amendment . . . ah . . . Constitutional Amendment and two Amendments Amendments #2 and Amendment #4, and 3, which is on the back of 2. Now, are all three Amendments in the Bill? Are any of the Amendments in . . . in the copy I've got? What does the enrolled and engrossed copy that the Clerk is reading from contain, involve here?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, I think it's most unusual . . . ah . . . that



when the . . . ah . . . the Assistant Minority Leader is usually so well supplied by staff support that he does not need on the House floor a legislative history. I can supply him with some of the recollections if he likes, when Representative Hyde offered Amendment #1 and Amendment #2 and then tabled Amendment #1 and offered Amendment #2 . . . ah . . . this is all in the Digest. Also, we had an Amendment which was not accepted, and you will recall that in compromise that Representative Pierce's opinion, we then adopted Amendment #4. Representative Shea has all the in . . . of the Bill that he needs; and if I have been at all incomplete in my recollections, I recommend you to the legislative history in your Digest."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, since last May, it seems to me we had just a few other things go on in the Chamber and in this Body. Now, I would like to respectfully ask the Gentleman to take this out of the Record and call it on Tuesday or take it out of the Record while we finish up the other business, voting on a Constitu . . . or an Amendment to our rules and let us have an opportunity to look at."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like very, very much to be able to comply with that request. I would remind the respected Assistant Minority Leader that I've already taken this Resolution out of the Record approximately four times at his request. He, himself, came down . . . ah . . . and joined with us in the deliberations of the Committee for three and a half hours on the Bill . . . ah . . . because of his real interest and desire to see it done right. Ah . . . We also worked with the Assistant Minority Leader in the Subcommittee for over two hours . . . ah . . . because of his high interest in it. Ah . . . We had the Bill taken back to Second Reading, we had the Bill enrolled



and engrossed. Now, I have a very practical problem, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, even though I would like . . . very much like to once again cooperate with the Assistant Minority Leader, the very fact is that I have the problem that was caused earlier on this House floor. This is the last opportunity I will have no matter how cooperative I have attempted to be to take a Roll Call on this Bill. If it's to get to the Senate and be acted on by the Senate before the first of May . . . ah . . . I will have no opportunity. So, Representative Shea, although I'd like to very, very much to accede to your request, it's a parliamentary impossibility for me to pass the Bill if I do accede."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, Representative Shea, here is the answer to your inquiry about what Amendments were adopted and which ones weren't. Jerry? You inquired, Jerry, which Amendments were adopted."

Clerk Selcke: "All right, on June the 19th, Amendment #1 was offered by Mr. Hyde and was tabled. Amendment #2 was offered by Mr. Hyde and was adopted. Amendment #3 was offered by Mr. Pierce and it was adopted. On June the 25th, it was read a third time and held on the order of Third Reading. On July the 3rd, it was recalled from Third to Second. Amendment #3 was tabled by Mr. Pierce. Amendment #4 . . . ah . . . was adopted and that was Duff's Amendment, and that was put back on Third Reading, and that's where it is now."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Now, that I've been reminded of some of the legislative history of this great Resolution, I think on July the 1st, I raised a point with your Parliamentarian, and I now raise it again to make sure the legislative record is quite clear and concise that this Amendment to the Illinois Constitution has not been read in one form on three different occasions. Now, this



has been read the first time in one form, read on the Second Reading at least in two or three different forms and has been read in Third Reading in two different forms so that I think this violates the rules of this House and the Constitution of the state and that it has not been read three times in the form that it presently appears before us; and I would ask a ruling from the Chair."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I res . . . realize that a lot of time has passed since June, and I realize that perhaps the . . . ah . . . Assistant Minority Leader who has so many important things on his mind will not necessarily easily recall all of the decisions, and rulings and questions that have been made on the past . . . on all issues, let alone this one. Ah . . . But I would remind the Chair that this issue was raised by the respected Assistant Minority Leader last Spring and the Parliamentarian did make a ruling on it at that time."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Shea, the Chair recalls that . . . ah . . . the ruling we made . . . ah . . . was one which . . . ah . . . applied to the normal procedure . . . legislative procedure . . . ah . . . which we undertake with . . . ah . . . regular Bills. Although the Constitution provides that Bills must be read on three separate legislative days . . . days, they, too, after Second Reading . . . ah . . . are really not being read in three . . . ah . . . being read on three separate days all in the same form. The Chair ruled that that . . . ah . . . same concept . . . ah . . . applies to Constitutional Amendments, the Chair so rules again today as it did last Spring or Summer . . . ah . . . on your question."

Shea: "All right, now, as I understand the Chair's ruling, the



Chair is saying that although the Constitution states and our rules state that a Constitutional Amendment must be read on three occasions that we now have at least three forms of this Bill, none of which have been read three times, in the form that is now before this House, and the Chair is ruling that that does not matter, that we could still pass it."

Speaker Telcser: "The Chair's ruling, Representative Shea, that this Constitutional Amendment fulfills the constitutional obligation to be read on three separate days. Now, if you wish, in your judgment, to read into that ruling something which is a change to your position, that, of course, is your privilege; but the Chair has not ruled . . . ah . . . in terms of the substance as you have described. The Chair has simply ruled that the constitutional obligation, the reading on three separate days, will be met after it's read a third time today or a subsequent day if another type of legislative action is taken."

Shea: "Well, again, I take exception to the Chair's ruling."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Selcke: "'Article 6, Section 8, Associate Judges. Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside of Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Ah . . . Section 12, Appointment and Retention--Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and Circuit Court Upon Adoption. The following provisions shall govern the selection and tenure of Judges of Supreme Court, of all Appellate Courts, it shall also govern the selection tenure in Circuit Court of any Circuit which pursuant to Section 12.1 of this Constitution shall adopt the provisions of



this Section 12. All of said Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit or Associate Judges shall hereinafter be deemed included in the term 'Judge'. A) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions. B) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office. C) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge, the administrative director shall notify the Chairman of the appropriate Nominating Commission, who shall immediately convene the Commission. The Commission may conduct informal meetings and hearings; but no formal action shall be taken by the Commission except upon concurrence of a majority of all Members of the Commission. Within 28 days after the delivery of the notice, the Commission shall submit a list of three qualified persons to the Governor; provided, however, that the Commission, by certifying in writing by its Chairman to the Governor that additional time is required, may take additional time not in excess of 28 days. If there is no more than one vacancy on the same court, the number of qualified persons listed shall be three times the number of vacancies. The Commission may determine and advise the Supreme Court that the number of qualified persons available is less than three times the number of vacancies. The Supreme Court may accept this determination and permit only the names of those available to be listed; otherwise, it shall request the Commission to continue its search for qualified persons. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more than 56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall appoint therefrom one person to



fill each vacancy. If the governor does not make the appointment in 56 days, the Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the list. D) A Judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve an initial term ending on the first Monday in December following the next General Election held after he has completed one year in office. He may at that General Election stand for retention in office as hereinafter provided. E) Not less than six months prior to the General Election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge previously elected or appointed may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 63 days prior to the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. The elections shall be conducted in the appropriate Judicial Districts and Circuits. The affirmative votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate his office on the first Monday in December following the General Election, whether or not his successor shall have been qualified . . . shall have qualified. F) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed immediately in a manner similar to that above provided in this Section so that the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs. G) Any law reducing the



number of Judges of the Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuits or Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of Judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office as hereinafter provided. The reduction shall become effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs. Section 12.1, Circuit Courts. The Judges and Associate Judges of all Circuit Courts shall be elected, and vacancies in said offices may be filled by appointment for interim periods, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; provided, that the provisions of paragraphs (E), (F) and (G) of Section 12 hereof shall apply to such Judges and Associate Judges as shall be elected pursuant to the provisions of this Section 12.1. However, the electors of any Circuit may be referendum . . . may by referendum adopt the provisions of Section 12 to govern the selection and tenure of Judges and Associate Judges of said Circuit Court. . . The electors of said Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the General Election held not less than three months following the filing of petitions with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than five percent of the total number of electors who voted at the next preceding General Election in the Circuit, asking that the proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative, the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter govern the selection and tenure of Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit. Section 12.2, Judicial Nominating Commissions. There shall be Judicial nominating Commissions in each Judicial District, and in each Circuit which shall hereafter adopt the proposition pursuant to Section 12.1, hereof, for nomination of Judges or Associate Judges for the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and Circuit Courts, as follows: A) The Circuit



Judicial Nominating Commission for each Circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Circuit Court Judges in each respective circuit, shall consist of six persons who are not lawyers, no more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party and five lawyers. B) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, to make nominations for . . . make nominations for Appellate and Supreme Court Judges from each respective district, shall consist of two lawyers and two persons who are not lawyers from each Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission within the district, elected by each Circuit Commission, and an additional non-lawyer member appointed by the Governor from any Circuit Commission within the district. District Judicial Nominating Commission members from any circuit which does not have a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission shall be elected and appointed in the manner provided in subparagraphs (D) through (G) of this Section; provided, however, that from and after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission in any such Circuit, either by reason of an election thereof pursuant to Section 12.1 hereof or by reason of the establishment of such a Commission by law enacted by the General Assembly for the filling . . . filling of vacancies pursuant to Section 12.1, the members of the District Judicial Nominating Commission from said Circuit shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this subparagraph (B). C) The First District Judicial Nominating Commission, to make nominations for the Appellate and Supreme Court Judges from the district and for Circuit Judges be elected to the Circuit and adopted the provisions of Section 12 shall consist of 11 persons who are not lawyers, no more than six of whom shall be members of the same political party and 10 law-



yers. D) The non-lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall designate one of the non-lawyer members of each Commission as chairman. The chairman may vote only in case of a tie. The term of any chairman shall be three years unless his remaining term as a member of the Commission expires sooner. The non-lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district for which they are appointed.

E) The lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be chosen by secret ballot by those lawyers admitted to practice in Illinois whose principal offices are in the appropriate circuit, in such manner as shall be provided by rules which shall be adopted by the Supreme Court. The lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district for which they are chosen. F) In appointing the initial members of each Commission, the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer appointees into two groups and shall designate one group to serve for three years and one to serve for six years. As near as may be, the groups shall be equal and the number of members of one political party shall not exceed half the number of the group. The initial lawyer members shall be divided into two groups equal as near as may be, in such manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve for three years and one to serve for six years. Thereafter the terms of all members shall be six years. G) A vacancy in the office of chairman or member of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as those originally chosen. H) No person who holds any office under, or is an employee of, the United States or this state or any municipal corporation or political



subdivision of this state or who holds any official position in a political party is eligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission. Compensation for service in the state militia or the armed forces of the United States for such period of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be considered a disqualification. No member of a Judicial Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to judicial office for a period of three years from the last day of his service on the Commission. A member, having served a full term of six years on a Commission, may not be selected to serve on a Commission during the next three years. 1) Members of Commissions shall not receive any compensation for their services but shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such reimbursement and for other administrative expenses of the Commission. The Commission may conduct such investigations, and employ such staff members as may be necessary to perform their duties. Schedule. If approved by the electors, these Amendments shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote'. Third Reading of the Resolution."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff. Representative Duff, do you wish to have your Amendment put, Sir? Proceed."

Duff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 18 is intended to offer the people of Illinois an opportunity on a somewhat different basis than they had in 1970 to give their opinion as to whether or not they feel that the system of selecting judges in Illinois should be changed. It provides for a referendum, in my opinion, a referendum which would



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allow the selection of judges in Illinois to taken out of partisan politics. We have put in this . . . ah . . . Resolution suggestions or opinions from many people to counter the argument that . . . which have been historically made on the problem of changing the system of election to selection. What we have here is a modification of the Missouri plan, which has worked successfully for several decades. We have a plan which in its basic nature has been adopted by almost a dozen states, not one of which has ever chosen to go back and change it once they've had it; a system which has been totally approved by the people in the state where they have had it, a system which has not yet had historically one judge selected under it connected with any scandal. A remarkable demonstration of the possibility of improving the quality of the Judiciary. This is not to demean the existence and the quality of some of our judges today, whom I certainly consider in many instances to be outstanding . . . ah . . . jurists. It is to improve the system which . . . ah . . . makes it necessary for judges sometimes to go to the very lawyers . . . in fact it's in front of them for their campaign contributions. It is . . . or offers checks and balances in the selection, including the good suggestion by Amendment of Representative Hyde, who provided the idea that we must have the advice and consent of the Senate; the idea of Representative Pierce, who wanted to provide for a uniformity of option; and what it does, Ladies and Gentlemen, is provide that every local Circuit Court District can have its own referendum, including Cook. In 1970, the people of Illinois addressed themselves to this issue . . . Cook County, it passed Lake County, Dupage County, Kane County, Will County, McLean County. It has the support of all of the major news media in Illinois, it has the support, and I know that



it's unusual . . . and I don't want to talk a long time on this, unless there are questions and answers on it; but I would like to do one thing before I conclude my remarks. There is a Committee in Illinois which constitutes the Committee on Courts and Justice, which has done a remarkable job in developing support for this concept, and because the organizations which are backing it are so very important in the constituencies of so many of us here, I would like to point out some of the various procedures and thoughtful organizations in Illinois who have chosen to back this concept. It's backed by the American Association of University Women, the American Judicature Society, the Better Government Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Counsel of Lawyers, the Chicago Crime Commission, the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and Industry, the citizens that go to Chicago, the Civic Federation, Illinois Agriculture Association, Illinois Jaycees, Illinois Manufacturer's Association, Illinois Retail Merchant's Association, Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, the Independent voters of Illinois, the John Howard Association, the Lake County Crime Commission, the League of Women Voters, the Union League of Chicago and many, many other organizations that are important to all of us as representative and responsible groups. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I recognize that there are legitimate some differences of opinion on an issue so important as this, and I repre . . . recognize that there are legislators in this Body who are knowledgeable in the operation of court systems, who can take contrary positions to this; but I would suggest to you that when an idea has such merits that so many people can get behind it



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and say very simply, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,
 . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Maragos, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Duff: ". . . gives people of Illinois an opportunity to state their opinion by referendum. Thank you."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Turn on Representative Maragos. Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I have a point of order."

Speaker Telcser: "State your point, Sir."

Maragos: "I'd like to know that if that clock in the rear hits 12, are we going to get an extra day's pay because I see it's beating very fast."

Speaker Telcser: "That's not a bad idea, and I . . ."

Maragos: "It's almost midnight, so I was wondering if we could stop the clock or do something and stop the wind so we could get the work done and get out of here today. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: ". . . it's stopped now, and . . . shortly after 12 o'clock."

Duff: "To conclude, while the green light is still on and Representative Maragos is welcome to that portion of the time that he wanted to use."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I have one question for the . . . ah . . . Sponsor and that is, do I understand it that the entire 101 downstate counties have the referendum, one referendum, and Cook County has a separate one?"

Duff: "Each circuit can have its own referendum on . . ."

Leinenweber: "When you say, 'Can have it', does that mean . . ."

Duff: ". . . if it chooses to. By . . . by petition and referendum, and each . . . each circuit under the . . ."



this Amendment, which we accepted, can have their own referendum, including Cook."

Leinenweber: "In other words, there'll be no change unless there's a referendum or is this a back-door referendum?"

Duff: "There'll be no change in the Circuit Court at all unless there's a Circuit Court referendum, that's right."

Leinenweber: "And that is by petition of the electorate and . . . ah . . . repre . . ."

Duff: "All provided."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Does the Gentleman wish to close debate? He closed it. The question is, shall the House adopt House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18? All in favor signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'. This will take the constitution of three-fifths majority of 107 votes. Open vote. Have all voted who wish? Who? All right, have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leon, to explain his vote."

Leon: "I didn't want to explain my vote. Mr. Speaker, I did not desire to explain my vote. My switch was locked and I wanted to be sure I voted 'no' on this measure."

Speaker Telcser: "Oh, . . . have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On this question there are 60 'ayes', 60 'nays', none answering 'present'; and this Amendment having failed to receive the constitutional three-fifths majority is, hereby, declared lost. Representative Duff, for what purpose do you arise?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been trying to get a Roll Call so long on this Resolution . . . ah . . . and respecting so greatly the parliamentary ability of the Assistant Minority Leader, I just want to say, 'thanks for the Roll Call!'"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you arise?"

Geo-Karis: "I got mixed up with the boards, frankly speaking,



and I thought I was voting 'yes' . . . as long as . . .
 may I be recorded as 'yes' on it, and I think I . . ."

Clerk Selcke: "Too late, too late."

Geo-Karis: "Too late? It doesn't make any difference."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, it's okay. Okay, I'm informed
 now . . . back on the matter of . . . ah . . . House
 Resolutions . . . okay, on the matter of House Resolution
 #813, I announced 18, the Bill, that it failed to receive
 the constitutional three-fifths majority."

Clerk Selcke: "All right, now . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "On House Resolution #813, we're back to
 Amendment #3, the Clerk read the Amendment."

Clerk Selcke: ". . . Amendment #3, Hanahan, amends House
 Resolution 813 on page 1, line 6, by inserting immediately
 before the colon the following: 'And by adding the
 following paragraph (G) to Rule 41', and on page 3 by
 adding below line 6 the following Rule 41G, 'No Resolu-
 tion considered by the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly'
 before the adoption of this paragraph (G) may be con-
 sidered after the adoption of this paragraph (G)'."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative
 Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment
 #3 to House Resolution 813 would just further enhance
 the posture taken by the Rules Committee in their desire
 to limit debate and limit the issues that will be
 brought before the Members of this General Assembly. I
 suggest that the intent of the Sponsor's introduction
 of this Resolution and the Rules Committee's sponsorship
 of this Resolution was clearly stated in the point that
 we will not, unless a . . . a direct emergency is brought
 to the attention of the House that we will not be able
 to debate many issues that are not revenue or appropria-
 tion matters. It seems to me that in all fairness that
 this Session of the General Assembly in the last year has



debated many issues that if debated once again would only seem dilatory and in opposition to the intent of the Rules Committee in shortening up this Session of the General Assembly's debate. I suggest that Amendment #3 to Re . . . House Resolution 813 be adopted so that if the rules are changed that all matters that have been debated, all Resolutions that have been debated before will not be considered; and I move for the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The Lady from Lake, Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "May I simply . . . how many votes are required to pass this Amendment?"

Speaker Telcser: "Good question, it will take a majority of those voting on the question. The Lady from Du . . . DuPage, Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, and I . . . am I audible? . . . okay, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to urge everyone in the Chamber's to think very, very carefully about what this Amendment means and to vote 'no' on this Amendment. You all know that one of the Resolutions pending is the Equal Right's Amendment. This involves, not only the State of Illinois, but it involves people all over the country. It involves the people in 49 other states. It would be totally irresponsible to make it impossible to consider this Resolution in this Session. Furthermore, our esteemed Attorney General, who was just visiting this Chamber's a few minutes ago, pointed out in his opinion if you remember that it is really illegal for our State General Assembly to delay by an additional means . . . ah . . . the consideration of a Resolution to amend the Federal Constitution. Whether you plan to vote 'yes' on the Equal Right's Amendment or 'no' on the Equal Right's Amendment, you should vote 'no' on this particular Amendment to the rule. Ah . . . The



women in Illinois know . . . ah . . . when a little dodge is being proposed that will avoid facing . . . ah . . . real consideration of an issue. You're not fooling anyone one bit. So I urge you . . . ah . . . to vote 'no' on this Amendment and let's get on about the business of the House in a proper way. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . Ladies and Gentlemen, in reading this . . . ah . . . Amendment, I think we're going hunting for a fly with an elephant gun because the way that this Amendment is written no Resolution considered by the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly before the adoption of this paragraph may be considered. That means all the Resolutions that you've been so busily talking about for the past half a day will not be able to be considered because surely these measures have been considered by the General Assembly. The Resolution doesn't state whether we accepted it, rejected it, passed it or what. It simply says 'considered'. I'm saying that the language is sloppy, ill-advised and it will cover everything that this Body has in any form or fashion touched on prior to the state. I'm suggesting that if the intent is solely to knock out one particular provision, I think we ought to have a vote on the merit of the particular provision and put it up to the Body to vote on as individuals. I think that this type of dodge is ill-considered, it's going to stymie and stifle every other Resolution that has ever been introduced into this Body and it's going to totally restrict the mobility of this particular Body. I think it's erroneous and it would be ill-advised for us to follow this course. I think that the Equal Right's Amendment has the right to have its day in court. If the Governor saw fit to proclaim an Equal Right's Day, if the Mayor



saw fit to proclaim an Equal Right's Day, I think the least . . . least that we can do in this Body is give its day in court; and to vote for this Amendment, you are surely trying to force the rule of the majority of the Members of the Body who voted before on this particular issue; and I would urge the defeat of this Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative R. Hoffman."

Hoffman, R.: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As we consider the Resolution that is being presented to us, it is an implementation and . . . thank you, Mr. Speaker . . . I think the Resolution that we're considering here is prohibiting legislation from being considered, legislation that is individually important to every single Member in this House. I think what we're doing here is asking the Members to decide whether they want to consider all propositions or just limit it specifically to budgetary purposes. I think it no different to ask any Member on the House here to decide between the two and not exclude one in preference to the other; and I find this . . . this issue very important, and I think the Members should take into advisement the fact that this has been heard in this House previously, has been voted on in this General Assembly Session, Seventy-Eighth General Assembly and was not passed. It has had in deference to the previous Speaker it's day in court. I think now the decision for the individual Members is whether we are going to open the Session to all Bills or realistically only to budgetary purposes. Therefore, I would ask your indulgence and support of this Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "The Lady from Lake, Representative . . . or the Lady from Cook, Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and . . ."



and Gentleman, we probably should thank Representative Hanahan for giving us this opportunity. This early in the Session to show our support for equal rights for all citizens regardless of sex. We know by this Amendment was supposed, it was supposed to defeat E.R.A. before it even could be considered in 1974. A 'no' vote is a vote for the Equal Right's Amendment. This is a chance for each one of us to get on an E.R.A. Roll Call vote so that each one of us can be counted . . . ah . . . for equal, legal rights, equal constitutional rights for all persons regardless of sex. Please vote 'no' on this Amendment, it is a Roll Call E.R.A. vote. Time and time again, I've heard Tommy Hanahan stand up and say, 'This is a flag vote turnover'. Tommy Hanahan, this is a flag vote for human liberty, for human rights, for equal constitutional rights and I say vote 'no', please."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker . . . Mr. Speaker, could I possibly get an interpretation as to . . . ah . . . whether this means a Resolution that was considered, does that mean considered on the floor or considered in Committee?"

Speaker Telcser: "Well, it would seem to the Chair that . . . ah . . . the intent of that language, unless Representative Hanahan . . . ah . . . disagrees, would mean that any Resolution that was considered in any stage of the legislative process and left there until the time at which . . . ah . . . a Resolution will be adopted . . . ah . . . with the Amendment. Is that right, Representative? He's indicating 'yes'. If it was considered in Committee, and is still in Committee, it would be dead. If it was on Third Reading or Second Reading or whatever."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, today we had several Resolutions that were introduced regarding . . . ah . . . the . . . ah . . ."



style or status of Legislative Districts . . . ah . . . which were actually carbon copies of Bills that did not get voted out of Committee during the Regular Session. Would this, if this is adopted, would that preclude us from pursuing . . . pursuing these Resolutions which were introduced today which may be quite similar in nature or identical in nature to Bills that did not get out of Committee, although they had never actually had a vote on the floor?"

Speaker Telcser: "Well, the Chair at this point, Representative Wolf, can only make a broad . . . ah . . . guess as to how to interpret your question, simply because the proper time for that question would be when the Resolutions . . . ah . . . on a . . . ah . . . Legislative District matter . . . ah . . . is before us. Ah . . . I would very broadly say, however, that the Sponsor is . . . ah . . . talking in terms of a Resolution with the same language and with a thrust other than one which could be . . . ah . . . the central theme of a number of Resolutions giving it the legislative article."

Wolf: "It's very clear, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "Didn't mean to be clear. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as some of you may be aware, the issue of how far the State of Illinois and this General Assembly may go in prescribing requirements for ratification of Federal Constitutional Amendments is presently the subject of litigation in the Federal District Court in Chicago. The precise issue before the court there is the required majority for ratification of a Federal Constitutional Amendment. Having participated in the briefing and arguing of that case before the court, I would like to make one point to those Members who take seriously their oaths to uphold the Federal Constitution,



an oath which all of us take when we're sworn in, and which some of us . . . at least I hope some of us take seriously. Whatever can be said about the required majority to ratify a Federal Constitutional Amendment the cases are very clear that a state and a state Legislature may not attempt to delay the consideration of a Federal Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature, it may not attempt to do so by requiring that Amendment to be submitted to referendum of the people. It may not do so by imposing arbitrary delay requirements on when the . . . the Amendment may be considered. The Supreme Court cases on these points are absolutely clear. They have been decided, they're our precedent. For those of you who are lawyers, I urge you to consider your constitutional oath to uphold the requirements of the Federal Constitution, which in this case has authoritatively interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court say that a Legislature may not attempt to delay the consideration of a proposed Amendment to the Federal Constitution. For those of you who take that oath seriously, I commend those decisions to your attention."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Skinner. The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', the opposed 'no'; the Gentleman's motion prevails, and Representative Hanahan to close."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, some people don't want equal rights, they want special rights. I'm asking for humanity also. I'm asking for and in behalf of many people in this state that happen to feel that their issues are just as important as some special issues, that their issues also be debated and considered, and I'm talking about those of us who live in the six-county region call . . . R.T.A. . . . that very shortly we're going to be precluded from any voice and debate and rights



to introduce and try and pass legislation on that. So I'll tell the Members that live in that six-county region that you go back home and you explain why you can't call up Bills pertaining to the R.T.A. Amendment, but you can call upon . . . to vote upon an issue that not has only been voted on once, but twice, by this General Assembly; once by the previous Session and once by this very same Session. I'm not asking for any special rights, I'm asking for the same rights . . . ah . . . pertaining to all issues that are not revenue or appropriation matters. If the wisdom of this House is to preclude issues like minimum wage and unemployment compensation from being considered, I say that other issues that are not so important to many working people, such as Resolutions that have had their say in court be not considered. I move and I urge an 'aye' vote on this most important equalizing Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman has offered to move the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Resolution #813. All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'. Ah . . . What? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Hyde, to explain his vote."

Hyde: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Ah . . . We have a question of elementary fairness here. If this Session is going to be open for all legislation, then so be it; but if the purpose of this . . . day . . . main Resolution is to confine the deliberations of this Body to appropriation matters, revenue matters and emergency matters, then we're being very selective in giving preference to a matter that has already been considered and already debated and is now the subject matter of a Federal court case. It seems to me it violates the spirit of the Resolution of the limitation. Now, if you want to have the open Session,



so be it; let's all get our legislation in and let's all get it considered; but if we're going to be selective in . . . ah . . . those areas to whom we're going to record special privilege, then I think we're being very unfair to every Legislator in this Body. Now, if we're going to consider E.R.A. a second time, I think then the Ladies ought to withdraw their Federal court suit because by implication they're saying, 'We don't think we're going to win, we're probably wrong; so let's have another go at it'. I think it's a great imposition on this Body, and as far as Mr. Lundy is concerned, I appreciate his reminding us that we took an oath and that he takes it seriously and is . . . hopes that we take it seriously. I would remind him there's another Constitution to be looked at, and that was passed by the State of Illinois, that provides for an extraordinary majority in Constitutional Amendments; and I would also instruct him that there are other cases that differ with the proposition he so authoritatively purports; but this is another imposition on this Body . . . ah . . . it's Easter Sunday again and again resurrection, resurrection, and if we have . . . if we have by five or six months, let's consider it every week that we're down here until they win out. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that . . . ah . . . each Member should be aware that . . . the Amendment that Representative Hanahan has proposed would not fall under the provisions of Rule 31.1. In other words, there would not be an opportunity to bring the matter before the Rules Committee . . . ah . . . for any consideration, rather this is an absolute prohibition on the consideration of any Resolution that has been considered previously by this General Assembly."



I don't think . . . ah . . . many Members are aware of that. If they are, they will understand that there would be no opportunity to consider, not only E.R.A., but any other Resolution, and I'm sure that you would want to support . . . ah . . . this particular Amendment; and I urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Telcser: "Ah . . . The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I had a little dream when I came here this morning that in a sense I'd be voting on E.R.A. and the fate of my granddaughters, one is three years away, if this should pass, from having to sign up for the draft. I've discovered in my area that many fathers, mothers, and grandfathers . . . grandfathers haven't the faintest conception that if this passes that their daughters, their granddaughters, will by law have to sign for the draft of the army of the United States. That's not the point whether they have to . . . they would be drafted or not, but they will have to sign, millions and millions of them, completely changing the complexion of this particular facet of our society. Now, there's just one other thing that I would like to mention. As far as my district is concerned, I can tell you right now that the women are overwhelmingly against it. So for the two reasons I vote 'yes' on this Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On this question there are 50 'ayes', 80 'nays', 1 answering 'present'; the Gentleman's motion to adopt Amendment #3 to House Resolution 813 fails. Are there further Amendments? No further Amendments. House Resolution 813, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh, W.: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of House Resolu-



tion 813."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "I'd like to speak in opposition to that motion.

I think that . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed, Sir."

Hanahan: ". . . I think what has just happened is clear evidence that when we talk about equality on this floor, it's only for special interests, that we're not talking about equality for all the interests of all the people of Illinois. If this Resolution is passed, oh, yes, oh, yes, there'll be some tears shed, all crocodile tears of those who will no longer have to be faced with some real issues, not a hoax called the E.R.A., I'm talking about some gut issues, I'm talking about a minimum wage law, I'm talking about unemployment compensation, I'm talking about workmen's compensation increases; yes, how about time and a half for state police, how about election law reform, how many of your constituents have said that they want to change the primary? How many want a secret primary? You know, before you vote on this Resolution, start thinking. Those of you who are against the R.T.A., those of you who are for other issues that are important to your area. Oh, we open the flood gates now, we're going to debate something that has been debated, not only today, but was debated last year and the year before and . . . and it didn't show 107 votes up there, but it'll be debated again. I just suggest that we . . . before we hurriedly pass this Resolution, that we stop and think of how serious it will be to explain to the constituents back home that, no, the Equal Right's Amendment is an important issue. Well, let me tell you something, what we think of it in McHenry County, when I consider my statement that's before an election or when I consider some women that



voted for and supported the Equal Right's Amendment, I stood a test of election in the 33rd District; and I might tell you that I was reelected with the largest majority I ever had in previous elections; but that's what the people of the 33rd District think of E.R.A.; but they do think something about flood control, they think of something about the clean up of the Fox River, they do consider that important issues of social welfare are important, that are necessarily revenue or appropriation matters; and I can't go back to that constituency and tell them that in McHenry with 92% of the people voting against the R.T.A. that we couldn't even stand up and amend the R.T.A. Bill, that we couldn't even take our Park Districts or Forest Preserve Districts. No, but we can hear the issue of the Equal Right's Amendment. Well, I suggest to you, you want equal rights? Now, is the time to vote 'no'. Then we'll give it all an equal right. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The question is, shall the House adopt Resolution #813? All in favor . . . do you want to say something? . . . the Gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, that's why I turned my light on. I wanted to say something. Now, maybe I didn't understand how it was to go, but I want to say, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in opposition to the prior Speaker, I would point out to you that the Majority Leader has a very splendid rule change here; and I hope that it's not crass of me to observe to each of you that this is an election year, and that being true, those of you who wish to return here after November 5 need to listen to the will of the voters in your particular district. Despite all of this chest-beating about being about the people's work for five days a week, or seven days a week or 24 hours a day, the fact remains that



the people want you to go home. They want you . . . get the message loud and clear, they want you to get the heck out of here as fast as you can because they equate your continued presence here with the expenditure of their money. They know that the \$32 a day that each of us get for being here is just the tip of the iceberg, and they realize full well that millions of dollars are being saved by every day that you cut out of the station between now and the 1st of July; and for that reason it behooves you I say, it's to be repetitious, to keep that in mind when you vote for this Resolution because the people back home, Tommy, will say, 'That fella's good for economy or that lady', and they'll remember when they get into the poll. I have one more thing I want to point out, you needn't be so distraught, there is an escape clause here, and the escape clause says if it's an emergency, why you can have it heard. I suggest that you do as I do because I have many Bills that are in various stage . . . of . . . ah . . . danger, and I'm going to argue . . . I'm going to argue on every one of those Bills if it's a genuine, honest-to-God emergency; and I'll join with you in arguing the same way, but now for the Record vote economy and vote 'aye'. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to say that I agree with the distinguished Representative from McHenry on this issue, that we certainly should have . . . ah . . . equal opportunities for all of the Bills, that we are elected to come down here and represent the people from our districts. The people in my district like having me back home in the district, but they also like having me in Springfield doing the job that they elected me to do; and I urge everyone to vote against this Amendment."



Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I agree with Roscoe, I move we adjourn sine die."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I don't want to belabor this, but I . . . I would like to point out in this . . . ah . . . particular Resolution for rules that we are precluding, as been pointed out before, that a number of Members who in good faith and . . . ah . . . by instruction submitted their Bills to Interim Study Calendar and they were told that you would get a fair hearing and get a chance to present your Bill in the Spring. Now, I'm for a limited Session, and I would be glad to go along with the rules, but I think we can't make the rules after the fact, when Members of this House, and I don't happen to have any Bills in the Interim, so I have no personal ax to grind, but as Chairman of the Committee, we held Committee and Subcommittee meetings during the Summer, we tried to work with those Members, who in good conscious tried to present good Bills and work them out, and get the proper Amendments, such as trying to help the downstate retired teachers, who get less than a \$100 a month pensions and a few other things, and I don't see why that these Members after going through this and taking the Leadership at its word that if they put their Bills in the Interim, that they would be given their consideration in the Spring Session, why they have to go with their hat in their hands to the Rules Committee and get two-thirds of the Members to approve them or else get a majority on the floor and go through numerous hours of debate. Now, as far as the previous Speaker or one of the previous



Speakers who talked about us spending money the longer we're in Session, don't kid yourself, these people who need their pension funds . . . would like to get somebody; and those people who voted for the Regional Transit Authority on the con job that we would correct it later or expect us to put the proper Amendment to protect their money; and so I think we have to take care of these, and I would urge the Members to vote 'no'."

Speaker Telcser: "The question is, shall the House adopt Resolution #813? All in favor signify by voting 'aye', the opposed by voting 'no'; this will take 89 votes. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "To rescind it, why does it only take 89 votes to pass it?"

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further explanation of votes? 89. Oh, is that an inquiry?"

Duff: "Yes."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, would you repeat your question, Representative Duff, I'm sorry."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. If this Amendment says on its face that it can't be rescinded without 107 votes, then why does it take on 89 votes to pass it?"

Speaker Telcser: "Those are in the original rules, Representative Duff, for which were adopted by the Members of this House. The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'no' vote, I wanted to say that everybody that puts a green light on, you ought to understand what you're doing. We're . . . 177 of us are turn . . . turning over to six Members the right to say 'no' on our Bills; and I offered an Amendment a little earlier to make some . . . to put some reason into this. So instead of a two-thirds majority to have to get on the Rules Committee, a simple



majority would do it. We still put it in the hands of a little Committee, representative of the Leadership, but I thought a simple majority was better. Well, here are the results, if you put a 'yes' vote on, you're abdicating your responsibility, your ability to move legislation, you're turning it over to six Members. If you want to do that, vote 'yes'; but I think if you want to leave the door open a little bit, you ought to vote 'no'."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I . . . I'm explaining my vote only because the last Speaker explained his; and I think his explanation is erroneous. Ah . . . It takes 89 votes, and we can consider anything. Actually, we can open up the Session with 89 votes. So really it doesn't take any two-thirds . . . ah . . . of a Committee really. They . . . They aren't binding anybody. 89 votes of this House can do anything you want, and those who talked about R.T.A. and said that we are by this rule handstraining this Legislature from considering any R.T.A. legislation, they're wrong. If you've got 89 votes, and that's what it takes to pass legislation anyway, you can do it. Now, really that two-thirds vote of the Committee is a good rule. You know, you may be the Minority next Session, you don't know; and you're going to be glad that this is incorporated in the rule. That rule protects the Minority, and that minority ought to be protected because if it weren't for that provision, you or the Majority or the Rules Committee could open it up to your whims, to your wishes; and that would be wrong, and you'd be sorry for it next Session if you didn't have the Majority. So I think the Rules Committee did a good job and 80 . . . 89 votes can do whatever they want anyhow, and so I



urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted to wish? Take the Record.

The Gentleman . . . not yet . . . Representative . . .
ah . . . Porter, do you seek recognition, Sir? Okay,
on this question there are 103 'ayes', 41 'nay'; and
the House adopts Resolution #813. Representative
Hanahan, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Hanahan: "I request a verification of the affirmative Roll
Call, and suggest because a rearrangement of the House
floor that . . . ah . . . we can't see everyone, that
the Speaker request a person being verified stand so
that we could verify that they are present."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, now, Representative Dave Jones
wishes to be recorded as voting 'aye'. A verification
of the affirmative Roll Call has been requested and the
Members please . . . Representative Shea, for what pur-
pose do you arise, Sir? Representative Shea?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Telcser: "Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk. One . . .
one second, Representative Epton, for what purpose do
you arise?"

Epton: "I'm not sure I heard . . . ah . . . Representative
Hanahan correctly, is he suggesting with 104 votes that
he wants a verification? Tommy, you're out of your
mind today."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Gentleman has requested a
poll of the absentees. Ah . . . If the Clerk would
proceed. All right, yeah, there . . . ah . . . well,
let's get those before you start. Right now, we're
at 103 to 41."

Clerk Selcke: "We had 103 'ayes'. Dave Jones voted 'aye'
so that makes 104 'ayes'."

Speaker Blair: "Neff 'aye'."

Clerk Selcke: "That makes 105 'ayes'. We had . . . ah . . ."

Speaker Blair: "Dunn . . . Ralph Dunn 'aye'."



Clerk Selcke: "You know, it'd really be nice if you . . . okay, wishful thinking . . ."

Speaker Blair: "Fleck 'aye'."

Clerk Selcke: "107 'ayes' now. Ah . . . 42 'nays' and . . . ah . . . how many 'present'? . . . 4 . . . no, I mean, absent, all right . . . Alsup 'aye'. Barnes. Beatty. Beaupre. Berman. Borchers. Boyle. Brandt. Brummet. Caldwell. Calvo. Campbell. Capparelli. Capuzi. Oh, that's right, I didn't poll that."

Speaker Blair: "Poll the absentees."

Clerk Selcke: "I'm sorry. Barry. Carter. Day. Dee. DiPrima. Flinn. Gibbs. Giglio. Gene Hoffman. D. Houlihan. Jacobs. Juckett. Klosak. LaFleur. Laurino. Martin. McClain. Mugalian. Philip. Rayson. Schlickman. Schneider. Schraeder. Stedelin. Stiehl. Tuerk. Washington. B. B. Wolfe. I guess he's no longer on there is he, B. B. Wolfe . . ."

Speaker Blair: "All right, now, we've polled the absentees and . . . ah . . . the Gentleman from McHenry has requested a verification, and we'll proceed with the verification of the affirmative vote, if the Members will be in their seats . . . ah . . . it will make it easier for them to be verified. As a matter of fact, the rules requires that, so if the Members will please be in their seats."

Clerk Selcke: "Alsup is seeking recognition."

Speaker Blair: "Alsup. The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Alsup, for what purpose do you arise?"

Alsup: "Did you record me as an absentee?"

Clerk Selcke: "No, I made a mistake, John, I started verifying the affirmative when I should've been polling the absentees."

Alsup: "Okay, okay."

Speaker Blair: "All right, now, proceed to verify the affirmative."



Clerk Selcke: "Alsop. Barnes. Beatty. Beaupre."

Speaker Blair: "Ah . . . a point well taken. As I've indicated earlier to try and expedite . . . all the people take your . . . my right, your left, . . . ah . . . kindly sit down . . . ah . . . so that . . . ah . . . Mr. Hanahan can verify on that side."

Clerk Selcke: "Beaupre."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Beatty."

Clerk Selcke: "Berman. Borchers. Boyle. Brandt. Brummet. Caldwell. Calvo. Campbell. Capparelli. Capuzi. Chapman. Choate. Clabaugh. Craig. Cunningham. D'Arco. Davis. Deavers. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Epton. Ewell. Farley. Fary. Fennessey. Fleck. Garmisa. Getty. Giorgi. Grieshemier. Grotberg. Harpstrite. Hart. Hirschfeld. Jimmy Holloway. Robert Holloway. J. Houlihan. Huskey. Jaffe. Jenison. Emil Jones. Dave Jones. Katz. Keller. Kelly. Kennedy. Kent. Kosinski. Kozubowski. Krause. Kriegsman. Lauer. Lechowicz. Leinenweber. Lemke. Leon. Londrigan. Mann. Maragos. Matijevich. McAuliffe. McAvoy. McCormick. McGah. McGrew. McLendon. McPartlin. Kenny Miller. Molloy. Murphy. Nardulli. Neff. North. Pappas. Patrick. Pierce. Randolph. Rigney. Rose. Ryan. Schisler. Sevcik. Sharp. Shea. Shurtz. Timothy Simms. Ike Sims. Soderstrom. Springer. Stone. Taylor. Terzich. Thompson. Tipsword. Totten. VonBoeckman. Wall. R. Walsh. W. Walsh. Washburn. Williams. Yourell; and Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "Questions of the affirmative Roll Call? Representative Hanahan. Do you got Hanahan on?"

Hanahan: "Representative Beatty, Sir?"

Speaker Telcser: "Who?"

Hanahan: "Representative Beatty?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Beatty on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"



Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Boyle?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Boyle on the floor?"

Representative Boyle? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Corneal Davis?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Davis on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off of the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative R. Dunne?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Ralph Dunn is in his seat."

Hanahan: "Representative Harpstrite?"

Speaker Telcser: "What?"

Hanahan: "Representative Hart?"

Speaker Telcser: "Well, wait a second, did you say Bob Dunne before or Ralph?"

Hanahan: "Both, Sir, I don't know which . . . Dunne was the last name I wrote."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, Ralph is in his seat."

Hanahan: "Robert Dunne."

Speaker Telcser: "Robert Dunne, how is he recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Hart? Representative Hart on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Jaffe?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Jaffe is right here by the . . ."

Hanahan: "Representative Katz?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Katz on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"



Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "You mean . . . didn't vote for it, huh? Representative Patrick?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Patrick on the floor? He's in his seat."

Hanahan: "Representative Rose?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Rose is in his seat."

Hanahan: "Representative Ike Sims?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Ike Sims on the floor?"

Representative Sims? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Tipword?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Tipword on the floor?"

Representative Tipword? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Telcser: "Take him off the Roll Call."

Hanahan: "Representative Totten?"

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

Hanahan: ". . . Representative . . . ah . . . Lemke?"

Speaker Telcser: "Lemke? He's standing by his seat."

Hanahan: "Representative Thompson . . .?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Bob Thompson is in his seat."

Hanahan: "I'm . . . I'm not blind then, am I, Mr. Speaker, there's some absentees here weren't there?"

Speaker Telcser: "What do you have, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk Selcke: "100 'ayes', 42 'nays'."

Speaker Telcser: "On this question there are 100 'ayes', 42 'nays'; the House adopts Resolution #813."

Clerk Selcke: "We have . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Introduction to First Reading . . . oh, no . . . all right, Death Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "Ah . . . House Resolution 811, Shea, et al,



in respect to the memory of the Honorable Frank H. Bicek; and House Resolution 812, Shea, et al, et al, in respect to the memory of Edward J. Barcal . . . ah . . . House Resolution . . . ah . . . 824, Timothy Simms, et al, in respect to the memory of Mrs. Ruth S. Rosander. Now, . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh moves the adoption of the three Death Resolutions. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', the opposed 'no'; the Resolutions are adopted. Now, Introduction to First Reading, House Bills."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill . . . Juckett . . . House Bill 260T . . . --02, Catania, et al, declares that a public policy of this state that all persons are entitled to full and complete information regarding the affairs of the government and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. Ah . . . House Bill 2603, Catania, et al, an Act to provide increase in employment opportunity and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. Ah . . . House Bill 2604, Catania, amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2605, Catania, amends the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2606, Catania, et al, amends the Crime Victims Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2607, Borchers, et al, amends the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2608, Ryan, et al, appropriates money to the Attorney General. First Reading of the Bill. Now, here, Chockey, what are these? That's all."

Speaker Telcser: "All right, the Clerk has an announcement to the Members who are present . . ."

Clerk Selcke: "The Speaker has appointed the following Members . . . the Speaker has appointed the following Members to represent the House that the fun . . . at the funeral of . . . ah . . . Senator Keegan . . . ah . . ."



Timothy Simms, Pat North, Ralph Dunn, Eugenia Chapman and Zeke Giorgi."

Speaker Telcser: "Death Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 825, Choate, et al . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Mr. Clerk, can you wait one moment?"

Representative Collins has an announcement first. Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, . . . ah . . . House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 30 has been assigned to the House Executive Committee and we have posted it for hearing a week from say next Wednesday immediately after adjournment. Ah . . . The Members will be notified by mail, but I thought I . . . I'd like to notify the Membership at this time. It has been posted in answer to . . . your question."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Lechowicz, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Lechowicz: "Ah . . . Just a point of information, Mr. Speaker. It's already been announced that the Appropriation's Committee will be meeting immediately after adjournment on the same day, has been posted as well."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, is . . . there a problem, Representative Lechowicz, are there Members on both Committees?"

Collins: "There are Members on both sides of the aisle who are Members of both Committees . . . ah . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, perhaps the two of you can re . . . send notices out . . . well . . ."

Collins: ". . . we . . . we're only going to hear one matter . . . ah . . . I don't know how long it should take. Ah . . . Hopefully, we'll be out of there rapidly . . . maybe . . . maybe the Appropriation's Committee could hear non-controversial Bills for the . . . ah . . . first half hour or so."

Lechowicz: "I wish that was true, Harold, but that . . . we're



talking about the entire Higher Education budget in the various universities; and that's already been posted and it's been posted for some time, and I would hope that he could cope with a different time for the Executive Committee because that's going to take some while as far as that specific Resolution is concerned."

Collins: "Well, I . . . I have already posted it . . . so I don't have any notion . . ."

Speaker Telcser: "Death Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 825, Choate, et al, 'Whereas Members of the House of Representatives have learned with deep sorrow and great sadness of the death of a distinguished Member of the Senate, the honorable Betty Ann Keegan, of Rockford, the Senator from the 34th Legislative District; and, whereas, Senator Keegan died Tuesday, April 16, 1974, in Rockford following a one-year struggle with cancer during which time she demonstrated the greatest personal courage and a tremendous dedication to serving her constituents despite her own severe problems of health; and, whereas, Senator Keegan has a long and distinguished record of public service to the State of Illinois, which culminated in her election to the State Senate in 1972; and, whereas, Mrs. Keegan, the former Betty Ann Southwick, was born in Springfield, Illinois, on January 20, 1920, to a well-known pioneer family of Sangamon County; and, whereas, she was educated in the public schools of Springfield and at Rockford College, where she graduated in 1949, and she later attended the University of Wisconsin, where she did graduate work in economics; and, whereas, she was married to Thomas A Keegan and they became the parents of three children, Ann (Mrs. Leonard Aronson), Elizabeth (Mrs. Stephen Stonefield), and Thomas Southwick Keegan, all of whom survive; and, whereas, Mrs. Keegan's record of service to the state began in 1949 when she



was appointed by Governor Adlai Stevenson to the Illinois Commission on Children and Youth, a position in which she served with great dedication and distinction; and, whereas, in 1963, Mrs. Keegan was appointed as a public Member of the Illinois Election Laws Commission, where she proceeded to wage a long and vigorous campaign for election law reform; and, whereas, Mrs. Keegan rendered notable service to the Democratic Party, as a delegate to both the 1964 and 1968 Democratic National Conventions and as a former chairman . . . chairwoman for the Northern Illinois Democratic Womens' Organization; and, whereas, Mrs. Keegan was first elected to public office in 1969, when the people of the Rockford area chose her to represent them at the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention; and, whereas, Mrs. Keegan's service to the Constitutional Convention was highlighted by her work on the Convention's Committees on Rules and Local Government, on both of which Committees she made notable contributions to the document that eventually approved by voters in 1970; and, whereas, in 1972, Mrs. Keegan was honored by election as State Senator from the 34th Legislative District, the first Democrat to represent her area as a State Senator in decades; and, whereas, during her brief, but dedicated service in the General Assembly, Senator Keegan was a Member of the Committees on Agriculture, Conservation and Ecology, Elections and Reapportionment, and Local Government, and she was appointed as a legislative Member of the Illinois Elections Law Commission in recognition of her contributions as a public Member of the Commission; and, whereas, Mrs. Senator Keegan demonstrated great devotion to her constituents and to the Senate when she made every effort to attend Senate Sessions and Committee meetings during the course of her illness, even though at the time she suffered great pain and fatigue; and, whereas, in addition



to her service as an elected and appointed official in State Government, Mrs. Keegan rendered other outstanding community service, including member in the League of Women Voters, in which she served as advisor to the League's Voters Service Committee; the Girl Scouts of America, in which she was a member of the Rock River Council; and the United Fund, for which she served as a board member; and, whereas, Senator Keegan will be sorely missed by her thousands of friends, constituents and admirers all over the State of Illinois, who looked upon her as one of Illinois' most talented public servants; and, whereas, Senator Keegan will be especially missed by her husband, her children, and by her mother, Mrs. Harry A. Southwick of Springfield, all of whom have suffered greatest by the loss of this wonderful woman; therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Illinois that Members of this House join in expressing our great sadness at the loss of one of the most distinguished public servants in the State of Illinois, the Honorable Betty Ann Keegan, Senator from the 34th Legislative District; and be it further resolved that Members of this House express our deepest heartfelt sympathies to Mr. Thomas Keegan, Mrs. Harry A. Southwick, Mrs. Ann Keegan Aronson, Mrs. Elizabeth Keegan Stonefield, Thomas Southwick Keegan, and to all other members of Senator Keegan's family; and be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this preamble and Resolution be forwarded to the Keegan family as a token of our esteem for their wife, daughter and mother; and be it further resolved that this House now stand adjourned as an additional sign of our respect and admiration for Senator Keegan'."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh, moves the House do adopt the House Resolu-



tion of #825. All in favor signify by saying 'aye',
the opposed 'no'; the Resolution is adopted . . .
until noon on Tuesday the 23rd."

Clerk Selcke: "12 noon, Tuesday the 23rd."



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2		Clerk Selcke	Reads Messages
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4		LaFleur	
4		Speaker Blair	Refuse motion H.A. #2 Motion adopted. Introduction First Readings.
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9		Clerk Selcke	Reads Message from Senate SJR 60
9		Speaker Blair	
9		Clerk Selcke	Agreed Resolutions H.R. 785, 807, 808, 809, 810.
9		Speaker Blair	
9		W. Walsh	Reads Resolutions-Moves adoption
10		Speaker Blair	Agreed Resolutions adopted
10		Clerk Selcke	Agreed Resolutions H.R. 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 822, 823, 826
10		Speaker Blair	
11		W. Walsh	Reads Agreed Resolutions Moves adoption
11		Speaker Blair	Motion of Agreed Resolutions adopted
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11		Speaker Blair	Introduction of First Reading.
11		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2787. First Reading
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14		Clerk Selcke	H.R. 813.
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14		W. Walsh	Explains H.R. 813 effects
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16		Geo-Karis	Opposes resolution
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STATE OF ILLINOIS
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

APRIL 17, 1974

12:00 O'CLOCK NOON

W. ROBERT BLAIR, SPEAKER

IN THE CHAIR



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES