

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

APRIL 27, 1973

9:30 O'CLOCK A.M.

THE HONORABLE W. ROBERT BLAIR, SPEAKER

IN THE CHAIR



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Roll Call for attendance was taken and indicated that all were present with the exception of the following:

Representative Charles J. Fleck - illness;

Representative Peter C. Granata - illness;

Representative John R. Lauer - no reason given;

Representative William J. Laurino - no reason given;

Representative Virginia B. Macdonald - illness in family;

Representative Vincent E. Molloy - illness in family;

Representative Robert H. Holloway - no reason given.



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K. Miller: "The House will be in order. The invocation will be by Joseph Carey."

Carey: "Let us pray. We ask you this morning, Oh Lord to help those who labor in this House. The support staff, from the Clerk to the Pages to help make this House a workable House. We ask you to give your blessing to them this morning."

Miller: "Messages from the Senate."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Message from the Senate by Mr. Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution. by which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to which Senate Joint Resolution 23 ah.... adopted by the Seante April 26th, 1973 by a 3/5 vote. Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary."

Miller: "Committee Reports."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Mr. Capuzi, from Human Resorces, to which House Resolution 117 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted. Mr. Capuzi, from Human Resorces, to which House Bills 709, 725, 751, 831, 962 were referred, reported the same back with amendments be adopted. Those amended do pass. Mr. Soderstrom, from Elementary and Secondary, to which House Bill 829 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Soderstrom, from Elementary and Secondary, to which House Bill 661 was



referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that amendments be adopted, those amended to pass. Mr. Soderstrom, from Elementary and Secondary, to which 662 and 947 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation do pass. Be re-referred to Appropriations. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary, to which House Bill 754, 948, 969, 1040, and 1053, were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. North, from Cities and Villages, to which House Bill 682 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. North, from Cities and Villages, to which House Bill 821 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. North, from Cities and Villages, to which House Bill 913 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Bluthardt, from Elections, to which House Bill 540 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. Bluthardt, from Elections, to which House Bill 775 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Bluthardt, from Elections, to which House Bill 914 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Bluthardt, from Elections, to which



Senate Bill 151, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Duff, from Judiciary II, to which House Bills 544, and 687 were referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. Duff, from Judiciary II, to which House Bill 625 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Duff, from Judiciary II, to which House Bill 630 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Wall, from Registration and Regulation, to which House Bill 637 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. Wall, from Regulation and Registration, to which House Bill 588 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. Randolph, from Revenue, to which House Bill 510, 518, 672, 909, 911 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills do pass. Mr. Randolph, from Revenue, to which House Bill 593, 655, 665, 999 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills do pass. Mr. Randolph, from Revenue, to which House Bills 663 and 664 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills do not pass. Mr. Randolph, from Revenue, to which House Bill 673 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do



pass. Mr. Neff, from Transportation, to which House Bill 866 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Neff, from Transportation, to which House Bill 820 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted, those amended do pass. Mr. Neff, from Transportation, to which House Bill 867 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. McMaster, from Counties and Townships, to which House Bill 440 was referred, reported the same in persuant to Rule 23 (D) the Bill was ordered tabled. Mr. Bluthardt, from Elections, to which House Bills 513, 514 and 615 were referred, returned in persuant to Rule 23 (D). The Bills were ordered tabled. Mr. Neff, from Transportation, to which House Bills 379, 478, 626 were referred, reported the same back persuant to Rule 23 (D). The Bill were ordered tabled."

Miller: "Introduction of First Reading of Bills."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1697, Skinner. Provides for the regulation of Mass Appraisal Firms. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1698, Skinner. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1699, Skinner, Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1700, Skinner, Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1701, Champman. Amends the downstate State Policeman and Fireman Articles of Pension Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill



1702, Gene Hoffman. Amends the School Code. House Bill
1703, Gene Hoffman. Amends the School Code. First Reading
of the Bill. House Bill 1704, Gene Hoffman. Amends the
School Code, First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1705,
Hoffman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the
Bill. House Bill 1706, Molloy. Amends an Act regulating
Currancy Exchanges. First Reading of the Bill. House
Bill 1707, Dave Jones. Amends the State Employees Re-
tirement System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill
1708, Jones. Amends the Springfield Metropolitan Exposition
Auditorium Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill.
House Bill 1709, Jones. Appropriates \$500,000 to the
Capital City Railroad Re-Location Authority. First Reading
of the Bill. House Bill 1710, Jones. Amends the Park
District Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill
1711, Jones. Amends the Illinois Financial Assistance
Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1712, Collins.
Amends the Chicago Firemans Benefit Fund Article and
Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill
1713, Collins. Amends the Chicago Firemans Annuity Fund.
First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1714, Collins.
Amends the Chicago Firemans Annuity Fund. First Reading
of the Bill. House Bill 1715, Collins. Amends the Chi-
cago Firemans Annuti Fund. First Reading of the Bill.
House Bill 1716, Collins. Amends the Chicago Firemans
Annuity and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. House
Bill 1717, Collins. Amends the Chicago Annuity and so forth.



First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1718, Carter. Amends the Business Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1719, Schneider. Amends various acts and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1720, Maher. Amends the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1721, Williams. Amends Unemployment Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1722. Juckett. Amends the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1723, Juckett. Amends the Nursing Home Administrator's Licensing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1724, Juckett. Amends Article V of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1725, Juckett. Amends Nursing Homes Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1726, Juckett. Amends the Illinois Quarter Horse Racing Act. First reading of the Bill. House Bill 1727, Patrick. Amends Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1728, North. Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1729, J. M. Houlihan. Amends Retailers Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1730, Carter, or is that Porter, man, I wish they'd learn to write. Maybe that other one was Porter, I can't tell their R's from their C's. House Bill 1730, Porter. Provides for studies by the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1731, Porter. Appropriates \$100,000 to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1732, Lauer. Amends the Unified Code of Correc-



tions. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1733, Jones. Amends Airport Authorities Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1734, Waddell. Creates a Slaughter Livestock Buyers Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1735, Waddell. Appropriates \$36,000 to the Department of Agriculture. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1736, Totten. Amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1737, Totten. Amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Is that all. Wait a minute."

Miller: "Senate Bill's First Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 48. An Act to amend the School-Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 121. An Act in relation to State Police. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 278. An Act making appropriations for higher education. First Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "Constitutional Amendments."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Joint Resolution 23. Constitutional Amendment, resolved by the 78th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein. There shall be submitted to the electorates of this State the General Election next currently six months after this resolution the proposition to amend Section 12, Article 6 of the Constitution to read as follows: Article 6, Section 12, Election of Tenure. A Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit Court Judge shall be nominated primary elections by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicials as the General Assembly shall



provide. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge in the primary, general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions to be. The office of judge shall be vacated by his death or resignation, or retirement or removal upon the conclusion of his term. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office. A vacancy occurring in the office of the Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of law, vacancies may be filled by appointment of the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election shall nominate judges to serve until the vacancy is filled for a term to the next general judicial election. Appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days to the next primary election can nominate judges to serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election while on such appointed schedule. This Amendment to Section 12, Article 6 of the Constitution takes effect on January 1 following its approval by the electors of this State. First reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Miller: "The Lady from Lake, Representative Geo'Karis now moves



that the House recess until 9:30."

W. Robert Blair: "The House will be in order. The invocation will be by Dr. Johnson."

Johnson: "We pray. Lord, God, eternal Ruler of nations, while we pray for all mankind, we petition You, especially, on behalf of our nativeland and this State we love the most. You have guarded our shores from every foe and blessed our borders with peace, as You have in the past, crowned our efforts with prosperous times and our fields with plenty-ivness. So we now ask: You to bless and protect our people, our homes, and our lands from further destruction from wind and waves. According to Your good and gracious will, restore those of our people who have experienced the devastation of flood waters, homes and possessions, and let the earth bring forth its harvest in its season. In such times of testing, let us acknowledge Your greatness in our own weakness, Your mercy in our own unworthiness to receive it. We bring before you the needs of Representative Charles Fleck and Susan, the daughter of Representative Macdonald. Be a heavenly physician to them as you sustain them these days with Your healing and restoring grace. And finally, be a refuge and a trust to all who call upon Your name, the name in which we pray, Father, Son and Spirit.



Amen."

W. Robert Blair: "Roll call for attendance. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, will the journal show that Representatives Granada and Fleck are absent because of illness and Representatives Macdonald and Molloy are absent because of illness in their family."

W. Robert Blair: "The journal will so indicate. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is an announcement with respect to when we'll be coming in yesterday....or next week. Ha.Ha. I'm right with it. Next week, instead of coming in Monday at 5:00, we'll come in Tuesday at 10:00 o'clock. So it will be Tuesday at 10:00 o'clock in the morning instead of Monday at 5:00 as was announced yesterday."

W. Robert Blair: "There will be a perfunct on Monday afternoon. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Could Mr. Walsh give us the schedule for next week? Is it gonna be Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday?"

W. Robert Blair: "Yeh, that's the intention, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday."

Shea: "Alright."

W. Robert Blair: "And if the calendar keeps flowing why we... the following week, we..we think we'll probably be in starting on Monday at 2:00 o'clock."



Shea: "Now, I'm wondering if today, we may work out something where we could keep the Clerk's office open and be in perfunct until 5:00 or 6:00 tonight so we could get all the bills out. May we be able to do that some way?"

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, the Leader of the House will have the Session stand in perfunctory situation until, say, 5:00 o'clock so that they can. We were advised that the Reference Bureau has delivered to the Members all of the bills that were in there so the responsibility is on the Members to get those bills in. There might be one or two large bills that are not completed, but we are advised that they will be completed sometime this morning by the Reference Bureau so that the responsibility will be on the Members, we will exceed to the request of keeping in a perfunctory situation so that they can be put in, up till 5:00. Agreed Resolutions."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 219, Sevcik. House Resolution, 236, Schlickman. House Resolution 237, Lemke. House Resolution 241, Kozubowski. House Resolution 243, Kucharski. House Resolution, 244, Tipsword. House Resolution 245, Tipsword. House Resolution 246, Tipsword. House Resolution, 247, Tuerk. House Resolution 248, Mann. House Resolution 249, Gene Hoffman. House Resolution 250, Redmond. House-Senate Joint Resolution 35, W. D. Walsh."

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

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



these are the agreed Resolution, House Resolution 236 congratulates Father Ed Laramey for 40 outstanding years of service to God and his fellow man. Father Laramey is the pastor of St. James Church in Arlington Heights. House Resolution 237 congratulates Reverend Joseph O. King upon the 40th year in the priesthood. House Resolution 241 congratulates Father Richard Jozwiac on the 25th anniversary of his ordination. House Resolution 243 congratulates Reverend Francis N. Monioley on the 35th anniversary of his ordination. House Resolution 244 congratulates Amanda Jones upon her selection of Miss Illinois Universe in Decatur. House Resolution 245 has to do with the Palmer of Bear Creek and congratulations are to be extended to the citizens of Palmer and the Bear Creek community for their achievements and their contribution to the great State of Illinois. House Resolution 246 congratulates the citizens of Argenta and the surrounding community for their achievements and contributions to the State and House resolution 247 congratulates Father John Frost on his winning of the American Legion National Oratorical Contest. And House Resolution 248 congratulates Julian H. Levy of ...appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago to serve as Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, and House Resolution 249 extends appreciation to Dr. Ralph Arlington Micken, teacher, author, and leader, for his service at Southern Illinois University. House Resolution 250 by Representative Redmond commends the Honorable Charles



Wiegle, Jr. upon its retirement as Mayor of the City of Elmhurst, and House Resolution 219 by Representative Sevcik, this one is maybe a little bit more importation, you might listen to it. House Resolution 219 directs the Illinois Legislative Commission to thoroughly investigate the Commission of Criminal Acts concerning horse racing and the security measures to detect and prevent such criminal acts."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, discussion."

Walsh: "There's one more, Mr. Speaker, and that's the adjournment resolution and what the adjournment resolution says is that when the House adjourns on Friday, April 27, this afternoon, we will stand adjourned until Monday, April 30 at 2:00 o'clock for perfunctory session, we will go into regular session at 10:00 o'clock on Tuesday, May 1. So when we adjourn today, we will come back at 10:00 o'clock on Tuesday, May 1, at I move the adoption of the agreed resoltuions."

W. Robert Blair: "All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion say aye; opposed no, the ayes have it and the agreed resolutions are adopted. Consent calendar, second reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 486. An Act in relation to fencing and operating railroads. Second Reading of the Bill. House 488. Amends the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 489. Amends the Highway Code, First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 536. Amends the Department of Children and Family Services Act. Second READING



of the Bill. House Bill 646. Amends Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 680. Amends Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 734. An Act relating to the easement in Rock Island County. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 793. Amends Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 19. Amends the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 22. Amends the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 108. An Act relating to the easement in Jackson County. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 230. An Act relating to quit claim deed in Cook County. Second Reading of the Bill. No committee amendments."

W. Robert Blair: "Third Reading. The consent calendar third reading of third day."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 387. An Act relating to the land in Kane County. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 493. Amends an Act relating to joint legislative reference bureau. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 577. Amends the State printing contracts act. Third Reading of the Bill. House 648. Amends an Act in relation to licensing of dogs. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 681. Amends the Governmental Ethics Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 81. An Act to enlarge the corporate limits of metropolitan sanitary district. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 227. An Act ...relating



to an easement in Whiteside County. Third Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "Any discussion? Alright the question is, shall these bills pass? All those in favor will vote aye, and the opposed no. Tuerk aye. For what purpose does the Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flynn, rise?"

Flynn: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be recorded as voting no on House Bill 387 and yes on all the others."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, sir. Record the Gentleman."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On each of these questions, the vote is 116 ayes and 2 nays, and each of these bills having received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. Change Palmer from no to aye. Senate Bills Second Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill Second Reading. Senate Bill 23, Fennessey. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend Senate Bill 23 on page 1, line 1, by deleting Section 11-207 and so forth."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Fennessey, on the Amendment."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry, but I don't have a copy of the Amendment right now, could I take it out of the record for the time being?"

Fred Selcke: "He wants to take it out of the record."



W. Robert Blair: "Take it out of the record."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 140, McPartlin. Is he here? A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act of 39. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

W. Robert Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 141. McParlin. An Act to provide a manner of imposing tax and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

W. Robert Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 177, Fennessey. An Act creating the roll of Transportation Assistant Demonstration Projects. Second Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "Is Mr. Fennessey back there now? Alright take it out of the record. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. DiPrima, rise?"

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, due to an oversight, I forgot to have my bill, No. 598 heard in the Executive Committee, and I'd like to ask for suspension of the rules so that my bill may be heard next week."

W. Robert Blair: "Well, wait until we have the order of motions. We're on a separate order of business. I'll be happy to take care of that for you."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 226. An Act relating to an easement in White County. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. Any from the floor."



W. Robert Blair: Any from the floor? Third Reading. Alright, we'll go to the order of motions. Now, Mr. DiPrima renews his motion that, a...what's the number of the bill?"

DiPrima: "House Bill 598."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, that the permanent rule be suspended so that House Bill 598 may be heard in the Senate-House Executive Committee next week and now Mr. Philip has got a similar motion with respect to a bill. The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Philip."

Philip: "Yeh, Mr. Speaker, I have a similar problem as Representative DiPrima on House Bill 482."

W. Robert Blair: "482? And you want it heard in Executive?"

Philip: "Correct."

W. Robert Blair: "Mr. Collins has advised that that is satisfactory with him. Just so we keep in accordance with the rules, we'll take 107 votes. So all those in favor of the gentlemen's motions will vote aye and the opposed no. This is simply to allow these two bills to be posted and heard in Executive Committee next week. One for Mr. DiPrima and one for Mr. Philip. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record."

Fred Selcke: "Grotberg, aye. Merlo, aye. Mann, aye. Lemke, aye."

W. Robert Blair: "On each of these questions, 124 ayes and there are no nays and the rules are suspended so those two bills may be heard in the House Executive Committee next week."



Now for what purpose does the Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flynn, seek recognition?"

Flynn: "Mr. Speaker, because of the statement I made under a point of personal privilege yesterday, I believe that I should clear something up. There's been a few members come to me and ask me about this subject. Yesterday, I made the statement in regard to House Bill 432 that I had been treated less than fair. I did not mean to imply that the Speaker had treated me less than fair. In fact, the Speaker treated me as fairly as he could. I also did not mean to imply that Representative Geo-Karis was part of any plot to delay...and let me run out of time on House Bill 432. She did that in the interest of the bill and for expediting the bill through the regular process and the only unfair treatment I got was due to the time expiring, the recess, one Gentleman sought to knock it off the calendar, he told me so, but he waited until the very last day and that cost me some days. I did not appreciate that at all. That's exactly what it was about. Thank you very much."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, now on the order of motions, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart, arise."

Hart: "I had a motion, I just wanted to briefly make that I would like to have Representative Hudson added as a co-sponsor on House Bill 735, which I am the chief



sponsor."

W. Robert Blair: "Yeh, this office has a form, we've got a procedure now to expedite that kind of thing and it a... it a...what you have to do is put down the bill and your name and then get ...or have him sign your name to it and then it is automatically added."

Hart: "Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: Yeh. Now we are on some motions here. On the calendar, on actions, the first is 626 by Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a motion to discharge the Committee on Transportation from the further consideration of House Bill 626 to bring it to the floor of the House where it may be discussed here. I do not propose to get into a full-dressed state on the merits of the bill, but in order to be able to vote intelligently on the motion, it will be necessary for me, just briefly, to tell about the bill. House Bill 626 is designed to assure that the toll roads of Illinois upon the retirement of the indebtedness of the State of Illinois with reference to toll bonds, that toll roads will become part of the free highway system in Illinois. It is an extremely important subject, there was an 8 to 8 vote in the Committee on Transportation, I would like to say that the Chairman of that Committee is a distinguished gentleman and a friend, and in moving to discharge, I do not want to imply any unfairness of any kind with reference to the Chairman of the Committee.



The fact is there was a deadlock with reference to the bill, and the fact is that the subject of toll roads is one that effects an enormous number of people and if you look at the large number of sponsors of the bills, it is a matter that deserves very serious consideration here on the floor of the House. So I would very much appreciate the opportunity of this matter being heard on the floor of the House. I believe that there are issues that touch important matters relating to the future of toll way construction here in Illinois and that is the reason why I respectfully ask the support of the Members of the House in bring to the floor this bill, which, on which there was an 8 to 8 deadlock in Committee. I believe it would be a constructive thing to air the issues involved on the floor of the House. Let me add that the bill in addition to providing that the freeways, that the toll roads will become freeways, also requires that future construction of toll roads be a matter that must come before the General Assembly. It prevents the mortgaging of existing toll roads to build new toll roads. New toll roads bills must be able to support themselves. When our toll road system was constructed, the chief executive of this State promised, that upon the retirement of those bonds, it would become a freeway. So in a sense, the full faith and credit, the integrity of the State of Illinois pledged through the then governor of the State, Governor Stratton



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is involved by discharging this committee, is the only way, in my opinion, that we can redeem that pledge and restore the confidence of the people who live in Northern Illinois to the fact that they can rely upon the Governor of Illinois, and the pledge he makes at the time that our big bond issue and road construction is being done. And so I would urge that this matter be brought to the floor for a full consideration of this and the merits of the bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I must oppose the discharge of House Bill 626, Mr. Katz's, bill, it was, as it stated, given a fair hearing. We give him, I think, and his people, all the time that they asked for. I'm not sure, but I think we put in over an hour and a half on this particular bill on Transportation. Also, after it was tied 8 to 8, I did offer Mr. Katz an opportunity to call this again last Tuesday. It was put on postponement and after giving him some more time to explain the bill and answer questions, he decided not to ask for the roll call. He could have had another roll call on this tie vote, therefore, he did not ask for it and I certainly oppose this. And I think it would be wrong, at this time, to bring it out of the Committee if we are going to have a Committee system here and its workable, I think we should rely on the Committee, and if Mr. Katz, before bringing this out, should have asked for another roll call



in the Committee on in which he could have had, and then it would have been a different story, but I think he's been a little bit unfair to the Committee, therefore, I oppose bringing this out of Committee and I hope we'll vote against it."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Simms, is recognized."

Simms: "Well, Mr. S-peaker, I rise in support of Representative Katz's motion to discharge the Committee on House Bill 626. I think we have to look at what's proper and what's right for the citizens of Illinois, and I applaud Representative Katz for his action. Back when the toll ways were built, in the 1950's, the committment was made by that Governor of Illinois, William Stratton, who is a member of my political party, and the legislature, that these funds, once the toll ways were to be used, that these bonds would be retired. And no more toll ways would be financed and there would be immediate payment of those bonds. This hasn't been kept, and the people of northern Illinois and those who use the toll ways have been paying and paying and paying. And those bonds could be retired and they refinanced and use it to build additional toll ways. This was not the committment to the people of the State of Illinois. And I feel that Representative Katz's bill deserves support and the people of Northern Illinois and those areas in Chicago that are daily paying for the toll-way have more than paid. Let's get behind it and let's



help Harold Katz discharge the Committee."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Georgi, is recognized."

Georgi: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House. Back in 1965 there was an attempt by Representative Katz and myself and other members of the General Assembly, to amend the Toll way Act that when the Northwest Toll way bonds were bought, the toll ways would become freeways, and this was much before the East-West Toll way was in the planning stage. Now, we plan the East-West Tollway, we're going to spend the money on the East-West Tollway, and all we're saying is alright we'll go along with that, but now the East-West Tollway has been built, let's say to the people that have to support the tollways in the ten northern counties that they will become freeways. And I resent the arrogance of a tollway authority that promised us in the spring of this year that tolls would be lowered from 30¢ to 25¢ and now they are renigging on their promise. And further, in 1955, when the tollway bonds were first issued to the bond holders, 32 million dollars was the break even point and now they are hitting 70 million dollars a year and I think this fraud perpetrated on the people in Northern Illinois should cease. Furthermore, the people of Northern Illinois that have to journey to the center of the State have to use an antiquated highway, 51, you take your life in your hands every mile, and no one seems to be concerned about giving us some relief, but



they are taking our money from the ten northern counties and want to spend that money all over the State. They think we are the big suckers from Northern Illinois. I think, furthermore, that the Tollway Authority should be made to lower those toll costs from 30 to 25 cents and still, further lower, because if they promise the people of the State of Illinois 32 million dollars to take care of their bonds, and now they are realizing 70 million dollars, there is something, some shakiness somewhere."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I think you people in downstate Illinois should take a good hard look at this Bill. I'm sure it had a hearing in Committee and I want to say to you people in downstate yesterday, just yesterday, if you please, they was took and raided again on the gas tax fund money wanting to be returned to the various areas up here. Today they have the nerve to come back with another bill wanting their roads to be freeways and again, if they, I think its time that the people of downstate Illinois, maybe they can put some tollroads in downstate Illinois, I'd be more than happy to drive over a decent road in downstate Illinois and pay that toll, and I think this Bill has been in here session after session and I think the people in downstate Illinois are entitled to some good roads the same as up there. You people up there have these tollroads and all the good roads put in



getting all the industry there, the sales tax money and everything else, and now then that you've got all of this, you want all the money to be freeways now, you want the gas tax money to be refunded up there to your various cities and villages, I think we should vote against and vote a no vote on this particular measure."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I also am a co-sponsor of this Bill with Representative Katz and feel most strongly on this issue. I feel that we should give this bill an opportunity to come on the floor of the House for full discussion. I hope that it is not made an upstate and downstate issue as being from Lake County, I am truly a downstate Representative. And in our area, we are most concerned to see this tollway, which has grown like the typical bureaucratic animal that it was into a monster. We will be paying...."

Miller: "Just a moment sir. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. J. J. Wolf, arise?"

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, I hate to interrupt, but I believe we discussing right now a motion either to discharge or take from the table. I don't think we are on third reading deciding on a bill, and I think that all of the remarks ought to be held to why the bill should be taken from the committee and not talking about the bill."



Miller: "I think your point is well taken. Will all those desiring to discuss this issue confine your remarks, if you will, please, to the question before the House, which is on the motion to discharge the committee?" Mr. Griesheimer, do you care to continue."

Griesheimer: "Merely to conclude most quickly. I understand this is a non-debatable issue, so a..."

Miller: "Alright, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld arise?"

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I think we've raised the point before and the Chair decided this is a non-debatable motion that they have permitted the sponsor of the bill, the motion to say a few words and then the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Neff in this case, to say a few words, and they say its not debatable. pass that stage."

Miller: "I think your point is well taken, but the Chair is inclined to let some discussion on the motion, not on the merits of the bill, but on the motion. The Chair realizes it is rather difficult to do that, but nevertheless, that's the rules of the House. We should follow those rules. Now the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matejevich, is recognized."

Matejevich: "Mr. Chairman, and Members of the House, I support this motion and without going into the merits of the bill, and let's face it, it is difficult to talk about the motion without at least touching on the merits of the bill, but in fairness to the sponsor of the motion, the bill was a



very close vote in committee. I understand it was 8 to 8. That's a tie in Committee, and I think it is reasonable, since it was so close in the committee, that such an issue that carries to the breast of the State of Illinois, be given to all of us, to all of us Representatives on the floor of the House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I would hope in view of that close vote, and I think that many of you have some views on the subject and in fairness to all of us, those views ought to be expressed on the floor of the House, and therefore, I would urge the membership to support the sponsor of the motion and discharge this committee."

Miller: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis. "

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I too, am a co-sponsor of this Bill and without going into the merits of this Bill, I certainly am going to support this motion to discharge because I feel that it is of such importance to the people of the State of Illinois that all of the legislators of the State of Illinois should have a chance to vote on it. And therefore, I urge my friends to support the discharge of this bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dunn, is recognized."

Dunn: "Yes, I rise to support the motion to discharge. I'm on the Transportation Committee, and the day...the second day we were ready to vote on this important issue after we tied the first time, by the head count I took, if a... a...it could have passed out except for the absence of one



member, so there is strong committee support for this bill, and I urge everyone to vote to discharge this bill from committee."

Miller: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson, is recognized."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I too, rise in support of this motion to discharge this bill from committee. I think that debate on this issue of vital interest to the citizens and the taxpayers of the State of Illinois is long overdue. I'm a co-sponsor of the Bill, I heartily support the motion to discharge in the hope that the members of this body can have a full, full, and ample opportunity to debate this question and get it settled."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell, is recognized."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I normally do not rise on a matter of discharging over committee because I believe in the committee structure and the committee system. In this case, however, where there was a vote cast as it was, in a tie, and the fact that this issue is so important to everybody. It amounts to literally, double taxation, for some, I feel that, at this time, it should be allowed to come out before the House."

Miller: "Is there further discussion on the Gentleman's motion? Alright, we'll return to the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, to close the debate on his motion."



Katz: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in concluding my remarks on this bill, the Chairman of the committee, I think, would concede, since he did mention the conversation between us, that he proposed for me, the alternative of a second vote in committee, or my attempt to bring it to the floor. I thought it more appropriate to bring it to the floor. I felt that the 8 to 8 vote was going to remain deadlock and I wanted to be free to give the members of the House an opportunity to vote. I want to point out that this bill does not prohibit the construction of any new tollroad in Illinois. All that it does is to prohibit mortgaging the present tollroad to pay off some of the other tollroads, and I believe that this is a matter of great importance, that the members of the House ought to have a chance to consider it here on the floor, and for that reason, I respectfully request a green light."

Miller: "The question is, on the Gentleman's motion, to discharge the committee with respect to House Bill 626. Should his motion prevail? Alright all those in favor...just a moment. The Gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, for what purpose do you rise, sir?"

Neff: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. How many votes does this require?"

Miller: "It's the Chair's understanding that as long as this is not a motion when a bill lost in committee, that it would take 107 votes. Now, if ...this is my understanding and on advice from what I understand, from the parliamen-



tarian, that would seem to be the rule. Alright, we'll recognize the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, who is the proponent of this motion."

Katz: "I believe, Mr. Speaker, if you will refer to what my colleagues say is the rule 67, but as I understand the rule, it is if the committee unfavorably reported the bill and if it has not been tabled, only 89 votes is required. That is the same 89 votes that pass the bill, and certainly, if the House can pass such a bill, they ought to be able to consider it, which is all that is involved in this motion. I believe that you are incorrect. 107 is not required for the simple discharge of the committee of a bill that is alive and that has not been reported do not pass."

Miller: "A...Mr. Katz, the Chair would like to ask you a question with respect to committee report. Did it report that the bill did not pass?"

Katz: "No, Mr. Speaker, it did not so report. It has not reported the bill either way."

Miller: "Then it is my understanding that under 33(c) that the rules provide that it takes 107 votes under those circumstances. Now the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matejevich."

Matejevich: "Mr. Speaker, Rule 67 specifically states that it is the motion to discharge committee. You've got to go by that rule. 67(c) says if the motion receives an affirmative vote of 89 votes the bill shall be placed on



the order of Second Reading first legislative day. Now 67(a) said if the bill is not reported back do not pass, or do not pass is amended, the sponsor shall make the motion, which he has, and under 67(c) it definitely states that it be 89 votes. I don't know how you can rule under any other rule except 67(c) which definitely refers to discharge of committee. I ask your ruling on that."

Miller: While there is a delay, let's recognize the Gentleman from Rock Island, Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of personal privilege."

Miller: "Proceed."

Polk: "For the first time you are all aware of the ravages we are having in Whiteside County, but we are very fortunate to have some constituents that came in from Whiteside County today from Pacific School in Whiteside County and I wish the Members would recognize them please."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to introduce the lovely wife of our colleague, Fred Tuerk, who is sitting up to our right, Mary Tuerk, and two of the Tuerk children."

Miller: "If I may have your attention, please? The question has raised as to whether or not this motion requires 89 votes or 107 votes. The Chair, a few minutes ago, was considered that this was controlled by Rule 33, which would be the case if the bill was actually on the table. It is



my understanding and our information is, that under the 45 day rule, that this is the last day of that 45 day period. Therefore, the Bill is still in committee. Now therefore, it appears to the Chair that Rule 67 would apply, and under Rule 67, it appears that it would require 89 votes for this motion to be successful. Now the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Chairman...Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm not going to quarrel with the Chair's ruling because it is my understanding that this rule is applicable. But the reason that the rule is applicable is because the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Neff, has told me, and I think I heard the sponsor admit that he had a fair treatment in the committee, and I think that if my memory serves me correctly, the bill was called at least a second time last week, or this week one, was explained again, and then there was not vote taken at the request of the sponsor. I would like to ask the sponsor instead of attempting to discharge the committee, to do what we did yesterday on a couple of other bills and that is to extend the time that it can be heard again in committee, and have it heard in committee again next week."

Miller: "Does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, care to respond from the Gentleman from Union's statement?"

Katz: "Yes, the Gentleman indicated about my conversation with the Chairman of the committee. It was the Chairman of the committee who gave me the alternative, either of bringing



it to the floor, or of having the vote in committee. I felt it was a matter, really, that the entire floor ought to vote on. That was the reason for my doing it, but it was at the suggestion of the Chairman I was not at all trying to do anything contrary to the Chairman whom I greatly respect. I do believe that it is a matter of considerable importance, we've already taken a lot of time in debate. My inclination would be just to go ahead with the motion so we don't have to repeat this on some other occasion."

Miller: "Alright, the Chair will recognize again, the Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Did I hear...I was talking to some Members here, did I hear Representative Katz, did you not agree to the extension of ..extending the deadline as far as the bill is concerned so it doesn't die today and it could be heard in committee, did you not agree to that?"

Miller: "Mr. Katz."

Katz: "I did not because I believe that the committee is deadlocked on the issued that the Chairman already gave me the alternative, one or the other, of either going to vote in the committee, or bringing it to the floor, and I made that election to go to the floor. I've come to the floor and taken a good deal of the time of the House, and I believe that the matter ought to be voted on here, because I believe the committee is, in fact, deadlocked, and I will be back on the point that we will simply be wasting



time. It is an issue that the committee is totally deadlocked on as far as I can tell."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Then, Mr. Speaker, would I be in order to make a substitute motion that the deadline as far as this bill is concerned be extended for a two week period so that it could be heard in committee and debated by the committee members and then reported to the floor of this House the actions of the committee?"

Miller: "The Chair is of the opinion, Mr. Choate, that perhaps your motion...such a motion...would not be in order at this time, because, in effect, it is the reverse of the other motion."

Choate: "Why it isn't either, it is not. It's a motion to extend the deadline such as we did yesterday on other pieces of legislation so that it doesn't die at midnight today. That isn't effecting the motion that you..in the manner in which you just said at all."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, desires recognition on this point."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, your ruling is you know, you made a ruling, which is, as I understand it, is that the motion would not be...What? Excuse me. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, my colleague desires to....Alright, well, if the Gentleman from Union desires, and the Chairman desires that I go back before the committee and they want to give me two additional weeks, I have no objection, I would certainly



go along with our distinguished Minority Leader if that is his pleasure, and the distinguished Chairman of the committee."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate, with respect to his motion. Will you proceed again, sir?"

Choate: "Then, Mr. Speaker, I think that the proper rule applicable in this case would be 23(f). If that is the proper rule in accordance to the advice of your parliamentarian, I would move that the provisions of that rule be suspended for a two-week period so that this bill might be heard in committee, and then if there is not the proper action taken as far as the sponsor is concerned, he still has the opportunity of making the motion which he is doing today."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett, arise?"

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would object to the motion of the distinguished Minority Leader. I think it is a proper motion, it is not a corollary motion, it does not have equal weight with the motion from Representative Katz, and I think your ruling was proper in the first case."

Miller: "The Chair understood that Mr. Katz was withdrawing his motion in difference to the Gentleman from Union's motion. Alright, the question is on Mr. Choate's motion to extend the provisions of Rule 23 with 23(f)..with"



respect to the hearing of this bill in committee and the motion states, if the Chair understands it correctly, that this be suspended for a period of two weeks so that bill can be heard once again in the Transportation Committee. Alright, the question is on this motion, as I understand it will take 107 votes. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. The date certain is May 11, when this would be postponed to, under his motion. Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. Cupuzi, aye. J. J. Wolf, aye. Grotberg, aye. On this question, there are 133 ayes, and one nay, and the Gentleman's motion prevails. On the calendar is, under motion, is House Bill 659, and in connection with this motion, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Henry, Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would appreciate the same vote as the last Gentleman received with some rise, at that. 659 is a bill that appeared before the Public Utilities Committee and was voted down in that committee. I think it is a very important issue. I think it is something that the people of the State of Illinois would like to see discussed on the House floor. I think it would benefit all of the Members to air this situation, to listen to some of the arguments, and I would certainly appreciate the opportunity to explain the bill on Second or Third Reading, and answer all questions to show the necessity for this bill, and I would appreciate very much a favorable vote."



this bill was giving a thorough hearing in Public Utilities. The vote on it, I believe, if I'm right, and I think the Chairman will know, is 12 to 1, do not pass. And I would urge everyone, if we are going to keep our committee strength, to vote against this motion. Thank you."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? Alright, the Gentleman from Henry, Mr. McGrew, is recognized."

McGrew: "Thank you again, Mr. Speaker. I would like to make one correction here. I don't honestly feel that I did receive a fair hearing in committee. They were somewhat courteous, but when I entered the room, the simple statement was "Do you have anything to say?" Obviously I do as the sponsor of the bill. During the course of the questioning, one of the Gentlemen ask the question of me and said, "you don't need to answer, we know how we are going to vote anyway." Only when there was objections did I receive the right to close. And I don't feel that I did get the opportunity to have a hearing on this bill and I'm asking for that now. Thank you."

Miller: "Alright, the question is, shall the Gentleman's motion to take House Bill 659 from the Speaker's table, a...just a moment, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Schoeberlein, arise?"

Schoeberlein: "I happen to be Chairman of the committee that heard this bill."

Miller: "Proceed, Mr. Schoeberlein, if you wish to make a



comment."

Schoeberlein: "I had 12 bills that particular night, some railroad bills that have been coming in every year, and we finally had agreed bills and Representative Palmer left there very happy with seven bills he had that particular night, and other bills. I knew the young man had a speaker up in his district that night, a very important man, and I did not want to hold him any longer, so I let him plead his bill when he did. I did not make the remark that he just made, I don't know who made it, but I let him give his story on it, and I kind of laughed when he said that he enjoyed the telephone company broadcast on the basketball games two nights. I was real good and everything and that is what part of this bill is about. But he did get a fair hearing on the roll call, one motion was made and it was defeated 12 to 1, and then someone made a motion to reverse the roll call and have the bill reported out do not pass. So the roll call was 12 to 1, with one voting present. Now I think this is absolutely opposite of what we just heard of Representative Katz's bill. And I think if we are going to continue to have the committee structure and we worked until 7 o'clock, quarter to seven at night, and later, to have bills heard. This is going to be rather discouraging especially on the last day of the week, when you have a hard time holding the membership. I lost four members because they had to leave in order to get rides



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up to Chicago or where ever they were going. I, too, had my ride that I found waiting for me outside at that particular time. I came down with a Gentleman and wanted to ride back with him. So I just get out of there immediately after we heard another bill or two after this particular bill. But the Gentleman, I believe, is a little in error, he hasn't been here too long. I don't know how many committee meetings he has been to or listened to, and I think with a roll call of 12 to 1 one cannot say that my own committee members didn't question my handling of this particular bill, I cannot see how this House can override the actions of the Chairman or the committee proper. Thank you."

Miller: "Well, I thought we had already closed any debate on this, but the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones, is seeking recognition. Mr. Jones proceed." "Alright, alright, he can Jones explain his vote. I think in fairness we should return now to the Gentleman from Henry, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would like to thank Chairman Schoeberlein for reinforcing my statements and the committee was in hurry to get away that evening. I can certainly appreciate that. I was too. But in fact I think he has supported my statement in saying that they were in a hurry to get away, that it was late in the evening on that particular day, and I ask for a favorable vote to discharge from committee. Thank you."



Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman has moved that House Bill 659 be taken from the Speaker's table and placed on the calendar. And this will take 89 votes. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Alright, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Emil Jones, to explain his vote."

Jones: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I, too, am a member of that particular committee, we were in a hurry that night, and I'm quite sure my colleague did not have the opportunity to present his bill as it should have been presented on its merits to the members of the Utilities Committee. A remark was made prior to his given his closing statements that we know how we are going to vote, but whatever you say doesn't make any difference. I don't think that is fair, so I think we should take this bill from the table and give it a yes vote."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Kennedy, to explain his vote."

Kennedy: "Now, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's obvious that the young man is going to get 89 votes, so I think the members ought to realize what they are doing here. I'm a member of the Public Utilities Committee, and I can recall no one saying they were in a hurry. I certainly wasn't in a hurry. The Gentleman certainly had a fair hearing. Has it ever been brought out he had no



witnesses there at all? His witnesses didn't show up. He had a fair hearing. No one made any disrespectful remarks to him. I don't treat freshman members that way because I was a freshman myself. And if you are going to continue to discharge bills from committee all the time, the integrity of the General Assembly is at stake, this bill had a fair hearing, this bill was defeated 12 to 1, and I think you are in error to discharge this committee, and that's why I'm going to vote no."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caldwell, is recognized to explain his vote."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm a member of the Public Utilities Committee. What happened here, I think, is due to a...a...new member's a...zeal and eagerness, and I was one that made the remark that the young man was entitled to, I think, I'm not saying he did not have a fair hearing, but I'm convinced that he didn't have as much time as he felt that he had, and I was one who made such a remark in the committee. I would suggest that this is a very good time to indicate to a new member that he is entitled to every opportunity. And this bill can go up or down on its merit, but I think that Representative McGrew is entitled to a green light on this occasion and I'm certain that all of us will have benefitted from the experience. I would urge all of us to vote green and let's give him enough votes to get his bill out of



committee."

Miller: "Alright the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, to explain his vote."

Peters: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, This bill, as Representative Matejevich indicated in regard to the last measure we had before us, is most difficult to explain if we don't get into the content of the bill. But it does involve, as you well know from reading the digest and the synopsis of the bill, the rights of the Public Utility to raise their rates and the limitations we may put on them. In my estimation, this is a consumer bill. This is a bill that goes to the heart of the rights which we have granted, the utilities and monopolies in this State, and I think the discussion on this matter is one that serves the consideration of every member of this House. And I urge all of you, in the public interest, and in the people's interest, to vote green on this bill."

Miller: "Alright, the Chairman recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I certainly thought that after the Chairman of the Committee had spoken and others had spoken, that this matter would be pretty well laid to rest. I can't for the life of me see, how there can be 90 people in this House who so disregard the committee system as to take a bill from committee that has been beaten 12 to 1. Now if we



can justify taking a bill from committee, certainly we can't justify it when it has been beaten 12 to 1. What's the matter with this committee? Why do the members here feel this way? Certainly, they've heard it, they know more about this matter than we do. If we are going to have any order in this House at all, I guaranty you that every one is observing this vote, every sponsor. Mrs. Dyer and I had a vote that got beaten 16 to 1. My only regret is that we didn't take that from committee, I think we'd have probably gotten it through with Mrs. Dyer's personality. I urge you, please, to reconsider what we are doing here. We are destroying the orderly operation of this House. You've got to vote no on this bill."

Miller: "Alright, have all voted who wished? Mr. Clerk take the record. On this question...for what purpose does the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson, arise?"

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, I would like a verification of the roll on this particular."

Miller: "Alright, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Henry, Mr. McGrew, arise?"

McGrew: "I request a poll of the absentees."

Miller: "Alright, that is your privilege, sir. Mr. Clerk, will you poll the absentees and let's have all members in their seats during the verification.. All members in their seats please."

Fred Selcke: "Alsup. Arnell."



Miller: "Record Mr. Alsup as present."

Fred Selcke: "Yeh, we are pollin the absentees."

Miller: "Mr. Alsup. Mr. Alsup. Mr. Alsup. This is on the vote of the absentees, did you desire to vote present on the motion? Record the Gentleman as present."

Fred Selcke: "Arnell. Duester. R. L. Dunne. Epton. Fleck. Garmisa. Gibbs. Granada. Grotberg. Grotberg, present."

Miller: "Grotberg present."

Fred Selcke: "Hirschfeld. Gene Hoffman. Ron Hoffman. R. H. Holloway. Huskey. Hyde. Dave Jones. Juckett. Kempiners. Kosinski."

Miller: "Mr. Kosinsky, it is a poll of the absentees."

Fred Selcke: "Lauer."

Miller: "Do you desire to be recorded, Mr. Kosinski? How? Record Mr. Kosinski as aye. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Fred Selcke: "Laurino. Leinenweber. Lemke. Londrigan. Macdonald. Maher. McAvoy. McCormick. McPartlin. Kenny Miller."

Miller: "Record Miller as no."

Fred Selcke: "Tom Miller. Molloy."

Miller: "Just a moment. Mr. Tom Miller, no?"

Fred Selcke: "Neff. Palmer. Philip. Schlickman. Shea."

Miller: "Record Mr. Schlickman as no. Mr. Philip as no."

Fred Selcke: "Schoeberlein. Oh excuse me Al, you are on this. Shea. Skinner."

Miller: "Record Mr. Skinner as present."



Soderstrom. Wall. R. Walsh. Walters. B. B. Wolfe."

Miller: "Alright, Mr. Clerk, proceed with the verification of the affirmative roll. And this, more importantly, every member should be in his or her seat."

Fred Selcke: "Arrigo. Barnes. Barry. Beatty. Beaupre. Berman. Boyle. Bradley. Brandt. Brinkmeier. Brummet. Caldwell. Calvo. Caparelli. Carter. Catania. Chapman. Choate. Craig. Cunningham. David. DePrima. Douglas. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Ebbeson. Ewell. Farley. Fary. Fennessey. Flynn. Geo-Karis. Getty. Giglio. Georgi. Griesheimer. Hanahan."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matejevich, arise?"

Matejevich: "Mr. Speaker, I see a few gentleman from the telephone company over here, lobbyist, I'd like him removed right now."

Miller: "Alright, if there is lobbyist on the floor in the hallways to the side, he should remove himself immediately and if not, the door keeper will do so."

Fred Selcke: "Jimmy Holloway. D. L. Houlihan. J. M. Houlihan. Jacob. Jaffe. Emil Jones. Katz. Keller. Kelly. Kosinski. Kozubowski. Krause. Kucharski. LaFleur. Lechowicz. Leon. Lundy. Madigan. Mann. Maragos. Martin. Matejevich. McAuliffe. McCourt. McGah. McGrew. McLendon. Merlo. Mugalian. Nardulli. Patrick. Pierce. Peters. Polk. Porter. Rayson. Redmond. Sangmeister. Schisler. Schneider. Schraeder. Sharp. Timothy Simms.



Ike Sims. Stedelin. Stone. Taylor. Telcser. Terzich.
Thompson. Tipsword. Totten. VonBoeckman. Washington.
Williams. Yourell."

Miller: "Alright, now, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten,
for what purpose do your rise, sir?"

Totten: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded as voting."

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Totten: Please change my vote to nay."

Miller: "Change the Gentleman from aye to nay. Alright, are
there questions of the affirmative roll call. The
Chair recognizes the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Representative Boyle?"

Miller: "Representative Boyle, yes, he's in the back of the
room."

Hudson: "Representative Brummet?"

Miller: "Representative Brummet? Yes, he's in his seat."

Hudson: "Representative Carter?"

Miller: "Representative Carter, he's in his seat. For what
purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea arise?"

Shea: "Now on verification, we ran into a problem yesterday,
and I'd just like to find out from the Chair. Once a
person is asked to be verified, and their name is called
out and the Speaker says they're here, they're here. They
are not going to be taken off the roll later, is that
correct?"

Miller: "That is my understanding of the rule, and that is the



way the rule will be enforced." The problem is we want to be sure we don't make a mistake in that regard if they are off the floor."

Shea: "Well, I just wanted to get it straight. Like, if Mr. Hudson says, Representative Shea, and I'm here, and five minutes later, I leave, we know that I was here at the time the vote was verified and I'm not going to be taken off the roll a little later. "

Miller: "That is the way the Chair understands the correct rule."

Shea: "Thank you."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman fro Cook, Mr. Lundy, arise?"

Lundy: "Point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Would the...I think, however, the reverse would not be true, that is, if a member is found not to be in his seat if he does at a later point during the verification, then returns to the floor, he could be counted as having voted, is that right?"

Miller: "That is correct, if he returns before the roll is announced."

Lundy: "Thank you."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett, arise?"

Juckett: "A point of parliamentary inquiry, sir."

Miller: "Proceed."



Juckett: "Are we being paid to be here for one indication of whether we are in are seat, or are we being paid here to be here all day?"

Miller: "Sir, you ask that as a retorical question. Alright, proceed, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Barnes?"

Miller: "Barnes is here."

Hudson: "Representative Tim Simms?"

Miller: "Representative Tim Simms, yes he's on the side, the left side of the hall."

Hudson: "Representative Douglas?"

Miller: "Representative Douglas. He's not in his seat. I don't see Representative Douglas on the floor. Take him off the roll."

Hudson: "Representative Dunn, Ralph Dunn?"

Miller: "Representative Dunn, is Ralph Dunn on the floor? I don't see him in his seat. Take him off the roll."

Hudson: "Representative Farley?"

Miller: "Representative Farley. I don't see Representative Farley on the floor. How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "I don't see him on the floor, take him off the roll."

Hudson: "Representative Fennessey?"

Miller: Representative Fennessey is here."

Hudson: "Representative Cunningham, Roscoe?"

Miller: "Representative Cunningham is in his seat."



Hudson: "Representative Telcser?"

Miller: "Is Representative Telcser on the floor? Yes, he's down in front."

Hudson: "Representative Von Boeckman?"

Miller: "Representative Von Boeckman, yes, he's here in the back."

Hudson: "Representative Barnes?"

Miller: "I thought you called Barnes once, he's here."

Hudson: "Alright, Representative Houlihan, both?"

Miller: "Both Houlihan's, they are both here."

Hudson: "Representative Lechowicz?"

Miller: "Is Representative Lechowicz here? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Hudson: "Representative Maragos?"

Miller: "Just a moment. Just a moment. I don't see Representative Lechowicz on the floor. Take him off the roll, Mr. Clerk. Alright, there is Mr. Lechowicz, return him to the roll call."

Hudson: "Representative Maragos?"

Miller: "He's in his seat."

Hudson: "Representative Pierce?"

Miller: "Representative Pierce? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "I don't see Representative Pierce on the floor."

Hudson: "Representative Schisler?"



Miller: "Just a moment. Just a moment. Take Representative Pierce off the roll."

Hudson: "Representative Schisler."

Miller: "Representative Schisler. I don't see him. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll call."

Hudson: "Representative Rayson?"

Miller: "Representative Rayson is near his seat."

Hudson: "Representative LaFleur?"

Miller: "Representative LaFleur. On the floor? I can't see him in his seat. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Hudson: "Representative Jim Holloway?"

Miller: "Representative Jim Holloway. I don't see him in his seat. How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll." Return Representative Pierce to the roll. He is now on the floor."

Hudson: "Representative Ralph Dunn? I got him."

Miller: "I think we called him once."

Hudson: "Representative Leonard. Who's he?"

Miller: "The Gentleman might have been recorded in many previous sessions, but not this session. Are there further questions of the affirmative vote? Alright a..."



Hudson: "Representative Dyer?"

Miller: "Representative Dyer is in her seat. Alright, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Alsup, arise?"

Alsup: "Would you change my vote from present to aye?"

Miller: "Is he now recorded as present, Mr. Clerk? Change the Gentleman from present to aye. Just to give you a tally, there are 89 ayes at the moment. Yes, Mr. Farley, how is the Gentleman now recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is now recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Does Mr. Farley care to vote? Mr. Farley? You desire to vote aye? Record the Gentleman as aye. Alright, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telcser in Mr. Skinner's seat."

Telcser: "Record me as voting no."

Miller: "How is Mr. Telcser recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Telcser: "Record me as no."

Miller: "Record the Gentleman as no. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Geneleman is recorded as voting as not voting."

Shea: "Vote me aye."

Miller: "Record the Gentleman as aye. How is Mr. Lemke recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."



Miller: "Record the Gentleman as aye. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill, arise?"

Hill: "Point of order, what are we waiting for? Why doesn't the vote be announced here? Why isn't it announced?"

Miller: "Just a moment I'll get it from the Clerk. What is the final tally, Mr. Clerk? There are 91 ayes, and 45 nays, and the Gentleman's motion prevails. And there were two present on the last roll call. Now under motion, the Chair will recognize the Gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Barry, for a motion."

Barry: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. As a miscellaneous motion, I'd like to suspend the appropriate provisions of Rule 18, its the posting rule, to post House Bill 947 in Appropriations next week. May I have leave?"

Miller: "If the Chair has been ruling consistently that this takes 107 votes to waive the requirement. The Gentleman has moved that the provisions of the appropriate rule be suspended for the purpose of posting a bill. All those in favor will vote aye, and the opposed, nay. Have all voted who wished? Take the roll. The Gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Barry."

Barry: "Gentlemen, I need about 7 more votes, just to post a bill next week. Is it possible that those of you who didn't get on would add your names, please?"

Miller: "The Gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, votes aye. Neff. Mr. Walters, aye. Mr. Katz, aye. Mr. Rayson, aye."



Mr. J. Houlihan, aye. Randolph, aye. Ms. Stiehl, aye.
Mr. Peters, aye. Mr. McAuliffe, aye. He's already
recorded? Mr. Londrigan recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Record the Gentleman as voting aye. Mr. Deavers
recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "Not voting."

Miller: "Vote him aye. Have you got a call on this Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "111 ayes."

Miller: "On this question, there are 111 ayes, no nays, and the
motion prevails. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I, at this time, move the Chair and
the House for the same motion, to suspend 23(f), I believe,
to allow House Bill 612 to be posted for hearing in the
Motor Vehicles Committee next week. I need 107 votes, I'd
like to have your cooperation."

Miller: "The question is on suspending rules for posting for a
bill to be heard in what committee? Motor Vehicles
Committee next week. All those in favor will vote aye,
and the opposed nay. For what purpose does the Gentleman
from Cook, Mr. Juckett, arise?"

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House. Unless this is an emergency, this is getting
ridiculous. If we suspend our rules, we take all the time,
we don't follow it, all of these members had plenty of time
to post the bills before the committee. And we either have



a set of rules which were hailed as an advancement for the operation of this House, or we just dispose of it. We haven't got to one important matter before this House and we've been in since 9:30, and I think several of us are getting sick and tired of spending all of our time doing Mickey Mouse affairs rather than dealing with the people's matter of the State of Illinois. And I, for one, would urge everyone to start voting no on this. Let's get the word across that the members should take the time to go to see the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the committees and get them posted properly."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Barry, is recognized."

Barry: "Well, I don't like to take the time of the House, but I also don't like to be accused of playing games. The question in my case was keeping a school open, this year, because they lost 50.6% of their assessed valuation of taxation in 1971."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Pappas, arise?"

Pappas: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As Chairman of the Motor Vehicle Committee where this bill was referred and assigned, we have been meeting every week, with the exception of one. We have been available and have posted any bill that any member has asked to post. I think with 45 day limitation that we have, it gives every sponsor the time necessary to ask the Chairman to have a bill posted. Now, if this is going to prevail,



then what we can expect for the rest of the session is, that whenever we get the time we'll have our bills called, because if we don't we can just suspend the rules and go ahead. I have no idea what the content of this bill is, but we have rules and I think that we should start following them."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Hunsicker, is recognized."

Hunsicker: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I tried to get recognition immediately after the vote was announced on the House Bill previously, that we wasted one hour on, that was defeated 12 to 1 in committee. Now if the members of this House want to operate that way, after 6:00 PM, this is going to be one member that will not be in committee from here on. Thank you."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 88 votes. How many nays, Mr. Clerk? 88 ayes and 2 nays, and the Gentleman's motion... the Gentleman from DuPage Mr. LaFleur, how is he recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye. Mr. Cunningham, how is he recorded? "

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting!"

Miller: "Record the Gentleman aye. On this question, there are 90 ayes and 2 nays, and the Gentleman's motion prevails... oh, that's right, it takes 107 votes. The Gentleman's motion is lost. Alright, on the House calendar under



motions, appears House Bill 715. In this connection, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Williams."

Williams: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm not going to take a lot of time to point out a problem that effects, not only every member of this room, but every person in the State of Illinois, who is currently being effected by the flooding. Even the Chaplain, this morning, pointed that out to those of us who don't remember what's happening right not. There is an urgent need at the present time for the Government of this State through this Assembly here to prosecute and to adopt through its Executive and Administrative agencies, which places the primary responsibility for the solution of State wide flooding, flood related problems within the State of Illinois on this Assembly. With the initiative that could be taken by the State and supported by the necessary leadership, determination and funding would surely result in an earlier and less costly solution than could be achieved through the existing pattern of un-coordinated flood planning. Action on flood and drainage problems cannot wait. We must seek ways to speed the processes that will lead to flood hazard reduction. I would like to point out to the General Assembly here that on March 10, there was a Storm and Flood Water Conference that was attended by approximately 550 persons and I'd like to point out that 76% of those in attendance were elected



public officials. 16 members from our own General Assembly here. And the other participants in this conference were highly skilled technicians and professionals associated with flood control. It was the consensus of that conference, No. 1 that existing governmental authority and responsibility for storms and flood water planning is overly fragmented."

Miller: "A...just a moment sir. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett, arise?"

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker, a point of order."

Miller: "Proceed."

Juckett: "This motion is non-debatable."

Miller: "The Chair has always recognized that the Gentleman making the motion has the right to make some remarks concerning his motion and concerning the bill. The motion technically is not debatable, but that has been the practice to give the person making the motion, to allow him to make some comments concerning the bill."

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker, he is...normally, those comments are made about the action of the committee and the type of bill that is being represented and he is taking us into a conference which did not occur in Springfield, did not occur in the committee, and has nothing, in a way, to do with the bill. He's talking about a conference which was held by a commission which is he seeking to repeal, by this bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman, I believe, should confine his remarks,



as best he can, to the motion that he made."

Williams: "Alright, thank you Mr. Speaker. I did want to point out how important this is for this entire body to have the opportunity to look at this bill and act on it. At a committee hearing which was held on the day that we recessed here, April 12, and if you will recall that day, we were here late and there was an overlapping of committees. There were five members absent on the committee due to the fact that they were in attendance at other meetings. Yes, there were five members absent. It came out of committee on a 10 to 8 do not pass. There are no animosities to the committee, but I do feel that due to the fact that there were five members that were not in attendance, that I would like to have the opportunity on a matter of this importance to have every member of this body take a look at this bill. This isn't an area bill this is a bill that effects every part of this State of Illinois. And I'd like to have the opportunity for it to come on the floor of this House and I would appreciate an affirmative vote to get this on the floor of the House. Thank you very much."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades, is recognized."

Blades: "Point of inquiry, Mr. Chairman." Mr. Speaker are we a...a...hearing a debate on 715 or both bills 715 and 716?"

Miller: "The Chair called 715."

Blades: "Well, 715 calls for an appropriation, and 716 is the



meat of the bill that provides..."

Miller: "The Gentleman, Mr. Williams, is recognized."

Williams: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would leave address both of these since 715 is a companion bill to 716, and sets up the appropriation for 716."

Miller: "Does the Gentleman have leave?" Hearing no objection, these 715 and 716 will be considered in the same motion. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman...Mr. Blades, the Gentleman from Wayne, desires further recognition."

Blades: "Yes, I want to speak against the bill, Mr. Speaker.

Miller: "Proceed, sir. This is on the motion."

Blades: " Chairman of Agriculture and Conservation and Natural Resources Committee, the committee on which this was heard in, I want to explain to the members of the House of Representatives here just exactly what happened in Committee and why, in my opinion, why the bill was defeated 716. House Bill 716 should, I agree, with the sponsor of these bills, 715 and 716 should be heard together. 716 is the bill that creates a new commission. This commission is called, the Drainage and Flood Study Commission. And 715 provides for an appropriation of 100,000 dollars for this commission. Now the bill got a fair hearing. It was pointed out by opposition to the bill, that this commission would be a duplicate of the present Water Resources Commission, which is staffed with members of the House of the Senate and public members.



In the bill there was no provision that this commission, this new commission, was being created which would cost \$100,000 to do anymore than the present active Water Resources Commission is now doing. And the present Water Resources Commission operates on a budget of \$10,000 annually, and has been effective for this body and for the Senate for anumber of years. I propose to you that the bill did get a fair hearing in the committee and was defeated, and I would suggest that this motion be voted down." Thank you, sir."

Miller: "Alright, the return now to the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Williams, who has made this motion."

Williams: "Mr. Speaker and members of the General Assembly, at that committee hearing, I had mentioned that that appropriation that was there, I would take amendments. At this point, we don't know how much it would take, and would take any amendments to that, and I would have to go to Appropriations Committee anyway. I did request that this be put into an interim study so that everyone would have an opportunity when we came back from recess, and that was defeated on a 10-9 motion. I don't fee that was fair to the sponsor of the bill. I did want to give everyone in there an opportunity to have ample time to study this and have the opportunity to come back. There was really no opposition from any opponents. Mr. Gallu was there and neither spoke for nor against this. There



were some very good points in this he said that we could work out and if the Chairman wanted to sit down, if there was any difficulty, I would like to point out that the new commission is a highly technical commission. With all due respect to this body, I don't believe that we are that well versed in the problems of flood control, and what this does, it sets up a professional committee of engineers with a back ground in hydrologics and so forth, and four members from the General Assembly. There would be not indication that the same members who serve on the present commission could not be members of this new commission, but this would lend a lot of technical know-how and there would be members from every part of this State, and not just from one area."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I was trying to get your attention for a point of order, which is now too late, so I don't need recognition."

Miller: "In fairness here, the Chairman of this committee, Mr. Blades, from Wayne is now recognized again."

Blades: "The Gentleman is correct in the statements that he made, but the request for an interim study commission was made after the committee was polled on a registered vote which is available and they voted that they wanted to vote on that bill that day."

Miller: "Alright, the question is on"

Blades: "The sub-committee was the first motion, and the



Committee voted that they wanted to vote on that Bill that day." We took a vote and ah...."

Miller: "The gentleman from Macoupin ah..., I believe ah.... Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, ah... I ah.... this is a Bill that we had in the Agriculture Committee prior to the Easter recess and I don't believe that ah.... Representative Williams was afforded ah... a fair hearing in the Committee. At the time the Bill was before the Committee ah... I made a motion to refer this Bill to the ah... Interum Study Committee and ah.... my motion ah.. I think was unfairly ruled out of order and I would urge the Members to vote to discharge the Committee so that Representative Williams could have an opportunity to have a fair hearing on the floor."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, is this a debatable motion?"

Miller: "It is not a debatable motion and I would like to call the motion at the moment. All right, the gentleman has moved that House Bill 715 and House Bill 716 ah... be taken from the Speakers Table. This will take 89 votes. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed 'nay'. All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, ah.. in explaining my vote, ah... we've been going through, as have been noted, alot of discharging of Committees. Now the Agriculture and Natural Resorces Committee is a Committe with a heavy Bill load. It meets



on a Friday night have the time. We all stay here until 8:00 and 9:00 at night. We don't get home. We stay over and we have worked hard on this Bill and many other Bills in that Committee. So what is the sense in us staying here until 9:00 at night, an extra day, half the time having to stay over, if the Committee can't do it's work and be supported by this Body, which is committed to the Committee system? This Bill got a fair hearing. There are very substantive reasons why some of us voted against it in Committee. We might as well go home now as stay around for Committees this afternoon if we're going to do this very same thing next week."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes Mr. Blade, from Wayne to explain his vote."

Blade: "I want to explain my vote on this. I understand that the gentleman on the other side of the aisle that said he didn't think this Bill got a fair hearing ah.... I regret that very much because I don't recall ever coming before my Committee and saying that they didn't get a fair hearing. They might not have got the answer or the vote that they wanted but I have always tried to give everybody a fair hearing on this. ah... on any Bill that they had before my Committee. I regret very much that that is the feeling of some ah... of that. Now this Bill was called and ah... one of the Members asked that he be put into a Sub-Committee ah... there was a motion ah... do not pass the motion and ah... the Chair recog-



nized the ah... motion for a Sub-Committee in that ah... the Chair polled the Committee on a registered vote and I have in here in front of me now, to see whether the Committee wanted to vote on it that day or whether they wanted it sent to a Sub-Committee. The vote.... the majority of the Committee voted ah..... they lined up on the political grounds and the Democrats stayed with the Sponsor of the Bill ah... after one of the Members had injected some politics into the Bill. The ah... vote was to hear and to vote on the Bill that day. Then there was a substitute motion and I would like for the other side to correct me if I'm wrong. Then there was another motion made to sent it to a Interim Study Committee, which I ruled.... the Chairman ruled the motion out of order. We ahead then at that time and..... that's all right, we'll hear it again.... I don't care. I've got plenty of time, I'm hard to come down here. It's perfectly all right with me, but....."

Miller: "The gentlman from ah... Moultry, ah.... Madison, I'm sorry, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Mr. Chairman, in view of the vote, I don't believe it's necessary to explain my vote. I just will ask for a Roll Call at this time. Thank you."

Miller: "Have all voted who wish? "Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question ah... the 'ayes' are 93 and the 'nays' are 23 and the gentleman's motion prevails. Ah... may I have your attention? I have



been up here as acting Speaker this morning..... may I make some comments, please? Just a moment. Ah.... I've been up here as acting Chairman ah... acting Speaker this morning. I've been observing the problems that we've been having and I'm going to say something that perhaps I'm out of order on, but I think that I'm going to suggest to Speaker Blair that on this type of proceedings, I'm glad the Speaker came out here. On this type of proceedings we must have ah... a different type of operation on these type of things. This is too time consuming. Now I think.... I would recommend strongly and I'd like to get the consensus of the Members that what we should do is allow the person making the motion to explain his motion and the reason for his motion. Allow the Chairman of that Committee or the Vice-Chairman of that Committee to respond and then we should recognize the leadership on either side of the aisle and I think then there should be no further discussion on the motion. Speaker Blair, I would like to make that suggestion to you. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades rise?"

Blades: "I.... did you announce the vote on that?"

Miller: "I did announce it."

Blades: "I'd like a varification of the Roll Call, please."

Miller: "All right, I know.... the gentleman from Cook, Mr.

Williams, is recognized."

Williams: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a poll of the absentees."



Miller: "That is your right, Sir. So will all of the Members be in their seats in the mean time. Mr. Clerk, proceed to call the absentees."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Arnell, Bluthardt, Campbell, Catania, Collins, Cox, Day, Duester, Douglas, R.L. Dunne, Dyer, Ebbesen, Epton, Fleck, Friedland, Garmisa, Geo-Karis, Gibbs, Granata, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Hirschfeld, Gene Hoffman, Ron Hoffman, R. Holloway, Hudson, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, LaFleur, Lauer, Laurino, Macdonald, Madigan, Mahar, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McCormick, Tom Miller, Molloy, Murphy, Neff, Polk, Porter, Rigney, Rose, Schlickman, Schoeverlein, Sevcik, Timothy Simms, Skinner, Soderstrom, Stiehl, Telcser, Totten, Tuerk, Waddell, Wall, W. Walsh, Walters, B.B.Wolfe."

Miller: "All right, was Mr. Merlo called as an absentee?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett is recognized."

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker, I would at this time move to have my name removed as a Sponsor of House Bill 716."

Miller: "I think that you should file a form with the Clerk's Office, Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "O'kay."

Miller: "All right, Mr. Clerk, proceed with the call of the affirmative Roll."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Alsup, Arrigo, Barnes, Barry, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Boyle, Bradley, Brandt, Brinkmeier,



Brummet, Cladwell, Calvo, Capparelli, Carter, Chapman, Choate, Craig, Cunningham, Davis, DiPaima, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Flinn, Getty, Giglio, Giorgi, Hanahan, Hart, Hill, Jimmy, Holloway, D. Houlihan, J. Houlihan, Huskey, Hyde, Jacobs, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Dave Jones, Katz, Keller, Kelly, Kennedy, Kosinski, Kosubowski, Krause, Kucharski, Lechowicz, Lemke, Leon, Londrigan, Lundy, Madigan, Mann, Maragos, Martin, Matijevich, McClain, Mc Court, McGah, McGrew, McLendon, McPartlin, Merlo, Mugalian, Nardulli, Palmer, Patrick, Pierce, Peters, Rayson, Redmond, Sangmeister, Schisler, Schneider, Schraeder, Sharp, Shea, Ike Sims, Springer, Stedelin, Stone, Taylor, Terzich, Thompson, Tipword, VonBoeckman, Richard Walsh, Washington, Williams, Yourell."

Miller: "All right, are there questions of the Affirmative Roll? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blade."

Blade: "Representative Barry."

Miller: "Representative Barry. How is the gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Miller: "I don't see the gentleman on the floor. Take him off of the Roll."

Blade: "Beaupre."

Miller: "He is in his seat."

Blade: "Brandt."

Miller: "Mr. Brandt. I saw him a minute ago. O'okay, he is in his seat."



Blade: "Capparelli."

Miller: "Mr. Capparelli? Yes, he's in his seat."

Blade: "DiPrima?"

Miller: "He is in his seat."

Blade: "Giorgi?"

Miller: "Yes, he's on the side."

Blade: "Fary."

Miller: "Mr. Fary is at his seat."

Blade: "Jacobs?"

Miller: "Mr. Jacobs is in his seat."

Blade: "Keller?"

Miller: "Mr. Keller is in his seat."

Blade: "Kosinski?"

Miller: "He's here."

Blade: "Leon?"

Miller: "Mr. Leon is in his seat."

Blade: "Schisler?"

Miller: "Mr. Schisler, yes he is in the back of the room in his seat."

Blade: "Stedelin?"

Miller: "Stedelin is in his seat."

Blade: "Choate? Is he in a meeting or should he be on the floor?"

Miller: "I don't see him on the floor. Temporarily take Mr. Choate off of the Roll, Mr. Clerk."

Blade: "Mr. VonBoeckman."

Miller: "I don't see Mr. VonBoeckman. I don't see Mr. VonBoeckman"



on the floor. How is the gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Miller: "Take him off of the Roll."

Blade: "Berman."

Miller: "Berman. I don't see him in his seat. Oh, he is
over on the side."

Blade: "Holloway?"

Miller: "Mr. Holloway is in the back of the room." Mr. Choate
is on the floor, Mr. Clerk."

Blades: "Mr. Ewell."

Miller: "Mr. Ewell? I don't see..... there he is down in
the front."

Blade: "Mr. Piotrowicz?"

Miller: He is not in his seat and I don't see him on the
floor. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Miller: Take him off the Roll."

Blades: "Giglio?"

Miller: He is right down here in front."

Blades: "Palmer?"

Miller: "Mr. Palmer is in his seat." Are there further ques-
tions of the Affirmative?"

Blades: "Washington?"

Miller: "Mr. Harold Washington is in his seat."

Blades: "Ewell?"

Miller: "I checked Ewell and he is on the floor."

Blades: "Terzich?"



Miller: "Mr. Terzich, ah.... he's in his seat."

Blades: "Stone?"

Miller: "Mr. Stone, yes, he's right here in his seat." For what purpose does the gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones rise?"

Jones: "How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Jones: "Nay."

Miller: "Change the gentleman from 'aye' to 'nay'. No further question of the Affirmative Roll. May I have a tally, Mr. Clerk?" There are 90 'ayes' and 24 'nays' and the gentleman's motion with respect to House Bill 715 and House Bill 716 prevails. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. J.J. Wolf rise?"

Wolf: "Well Mr. Speaker, I was wondering possibly in the future in the interest of time, we oughta take all the Bills that have been moved for discharge and take one affirmative vote on all of them and we could save an awful lot of time."

Miller: "Ah... the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal preivilage, I would like to introduce the Sophomore and Junior class from the high school located in the district represented by myself and Representative John Beatty and Representative Edmond Kucharski in the west gallery.... in the rear gallery, the Sophomore and Junior class from Hubbard High



School with their teacher Mr. Richard Coves."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess for 15 minutes for the purpose of a Republican Conference to be held in Room 212 immediately."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate is recognized, ah.... I'm trying to see who's seat his in."

Choate: "Ya, I'm on know, I can see the light also. Which room could we have for the purpose of a Democratic Conference? M5? Then I would ask the Democratic Mmembers to meet in Room M5 and I want to assure the House that we are not going to be there very long so that we can get back to the order of Third Reading, I would assume. Room M5."

Miller: "The gentleman's motion is that the House stand in recess till 12:15. All those in favor say 'aye' and the opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it. The House stands in recess until 12:15."

W. Robert Blair: "The House will be in order. House Bills Third Reading. House Bill 121."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 121. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 121 amends the Illinois Income Tax Act....."

W. Robert Blair: "One moment. Oh, go ahead, Mr. Magagos."



Maragos: "Amends the Illinois Income Tax Act in order to give relief in the area of the Retailers Occupational Tax Act by giving sales tax credit to..... for drugs and medicines in the amounts prescribed through the mechanism and the vehicle of the exemption process against income tax. The Bill will give \$350.00 per individual filing income tax returns, additional exemption for the purpose of giving some relief for the burden of the sales tax that he pays during the year. It should be pointed out further that in the event that an individual does not, at the present time, pay any income tax, he will still get relief of \$8.75 by filing a return with the Department of Revenue to get the same amount as he would if he had ah... a \$350.00 exemption. It should be pointed out further that the \$350.00 exemption equates to \$8.75 per individual who is being supported by the taxpayer. This Bill the Sponsorship of Members of the House on both sides of the aisle. It has been thoroughly discussed in the past, both in Committee and on the floor of the House. It was amended the other day at Second Reading to conform with the guidelines of various individuals so it can come within certain budgets requested by the administration. I will later, not to burden with you a long explanation on the merits of this Bill, I will only state this: That the Department of Revenue testified time and again before the Revenue Committee of this House, and in other occasions that this is the most equitable, the most efficient and the



least costly method of giving relief to the taxpayers in this area. We have to take into consideration that it is high time that we start giving some relief to the people for the sales tax payment because this will be the true reform that was started, for which I haven't spoken for five years, after we instituted the income tax. Unfortunately we can't have the best method of giving sales tax relief as other Bills have by doing it over the counter because it will not give equatable relief and will cause more complication at the check-out counter and I think this method, as I said earlier, is the most equatable and the best method to do this. Later on during my closing remarks I will state why this particular approach of House Bill 121 would give the poor and the middle income families greater proportion relief than will any other method that is before the House or the Senate at this time. I solicit your earnest support for this very vital and viable approach to giving relief to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, which is long overdue."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... this is the first real attack on the State Income Tax. This chips away at the State Income Tax to the extent that we will continue to do, I'm sure, through the years, and we will make the State Income Tax not the reliable source of revenue that it has been for the state and the municipalities through the state, ah... that it has been."



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Now Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of this House, this proports to be a Sales Tax Return Bill. This proports to give relief not in the income tax, which it does, but in the sales tax, which we all agree is an equatable tax. To which incidently, Mr. Speaker, the Repulican Party addresses itself by passing a Bill about three weeks ago. What this does is provide tax relief for people who don't even live in the State of Illinois or who may never have lived in the State of Illinois. It provides that a tax-payer may take \$8.75 per exemption and this \$8.75 is a credit that is based on the number of exemption and it doesn't make any diffence whether the person who is claimed as an exemption lives in Illinois or not. It doesn't matter where they live or whether they have ever spent any money on sales tax in this state. So in an effect, we are giving money away. We're giving a credit where not credit has exists. Where no charge has existed. Now Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to you that the Republican Leadership in this House supported by many republican people, have decided that this is not the approach that the Republican Bill that passed some weeks ago, that gives relief for the säles tax right at the source and makes certain that those people who pay the sales tax are the ones who are given tax relief. That is a better approach and the Republican Leadership so speaks and the Republican Leadership urges that you oppose this Bill."



W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this measure. This is a tax relief measure that has been included in the Governor's Budget and I'm shocked and appalled that the Majority Leader would rise to oppose this type of tax relief for the people of the State of Illinois. Now he rises a false issue when he raises the issue that there will be perhaps people that get relief who don't live in the State of Illinois. The relief in this Bill is based on the Income Tax Act put together by a former administration here and I'm sure that if we look at the record we will find out that he voted for it and he's the one that set up the machinery for these exemptions. I cannot understand how that he can oppose a measure like this that will give the average family \$50 or \$60 in hard money, tax relief. The elderly, if they are not paying, taxes will be granted a credit under this legislation. This is good legislation. It's tax relief, tax reform for the people of this state and I ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this measure."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... if the Assistant Minority Leader is shocked and appalled at the remarks of our Majority Leader, I find myself doubly shocked and appalled ah... to listen to what the gentleman has to say. Now the very people who need



this tax relief the most, the poor people, in my judgement will not have any benefit whatsoever from this kind of phony tax relief. I would venture to say that the vast majority of those people, or certainly a large number of them probably don't even file any income tax. So what they have to get, eight dollars and some odd cents back, there going to have to go in and pay probably H. & R. Block or some other tax service \$10 or 12 dollars to file the tax form in order to receive a few dollars back. Now this is not a sales tax relief bill. This bill attacks what is probably a more fair and equitable tax, the income tax. We ought to be giving the taxpayers of this state relief now, not in 1974 as will provided for in this bill, and we should be giving tax relief based upon a regressive tax, sales tax. Now we passed a bill out of this House that will give consumers and poor people tax relief this year at the food counter whenever they go out to make the purchase and they will have relief directly in proportion to the amount of dollars they spend for food or for drugs. This legislation will not do that. I say to you that this is another gimmick on the part of the administration. It affords no relief to the people who need it the most and to those who will benefit from it, who can afford it the most, even they will have to wait until 1974. I would urge that this kind of legislation be defeated."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."



Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, given the tremendous increase in the cost of living and the cost of food, I think we must support this particular legislation. There isn't a more regressive tax anywhere than the sales tax, and Illinois has the dubious distinction of having the second highest sales tax in the entire nation, Alabama topping us a half a cent. And it would be my judgment, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, that we ought to extend every opportunity to the Governor to look at sales tax measures. I'm not decrying the fact that I voted for the Speaker's bill, I thought it was a good bill, but I also think this is a good bill. I think this bill has many advantages that will be easy to administer and with regard to the problem of getting the refund, in case there is no tax, a very simple form will be supplied to the taxpayer in order to get the \$8.75 back in the event that they do not pay any state income tax. I'd also like to point out, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, that senior citizens will already have to file forms under the circuit breaker legislation in order to get money back. The hard cold fact of the matter is this. Whether we are talking about the poor, or we are talking about the middle class. Galloping inflation has so cut in to the real income of Illinois citizens that any attempt to cut down on the most regressive tax ever conceived by man, namely the sales tax, ought to receive the support of all of the legislators



in this room. And for those reasons, Mr. Speaker, I would ask that Representative Maragos's bill be supported."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hyde."

Hyde: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as one who voted to discharge the committee and bring this bill out on the floor, and as a person who has the highest regard for Mr. Maragos, the very hard working and excellent chief sponsor, I have to rise, at this point, to oppose the bill. The bill deals with tax relief, and of course, we are all for motherhood and for the zipper, but when the bill gets to third reading and it's compared to the others that exist and have passed out of here when the dimensions of the problem are considered in relationship and the solution offered in the benefits to be gained, I think that one must oppose this House Bill 121. It reminds me, really of a Christmas gift beautifully wrapped with the ribbon and pretty paper, but when you open it up and you get inside, the more you hunt, the more tissue paper you find, but there is just no present there. In the first place, it is named as a food and medicine tax exemption grant, but Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the grant hasn't got any relationship whatsoever to the food and medicine. For example, you have a child going to school in Texas. That child may buy all of its food and medicine in Texas, and yet because he resides with you, you still get the exemption. You may live in a border city and you



may buy your food and medicine across the border in Missouri, and nevertheless, you get the grant, so it has no relationship whatsoever to the food and medicine tax exemption grant that is labeled and that simply is a name to hang what purports to be tax relief on. Now to indicate how utterly ridiculous the bill can get, paragraph (b) on page 2 provides that you are receiving public aid, your share of this grant will be prorated. Now that means that you could get 1/12th of \$8.75, if you file your form properly. That just is nonsense, and I think its apparent that the cost of processing these claims far exceeds any benefits gained either to the State or to the beneficiary. And so while I'm for tax reform first, last and always, I think it has to be done in a practical and a sensible way, and this bill has been given every opportunity to be amended so that it would accomplish its noble purposes but it just does not. And therefore, I am going to vote no on this bill, and I would urge all Members of this House who are sincerely for tax reform in a practical and effective way to vote no. Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the distinguished Assistant Majority Leader, or Assistant Minority Leader, accused the Majority Leader of objecting to tax relief when he has voted for the income tax. Well, sir, I didn't vote for the income tax, and I



object to the change of it. This isn't tax relief, this is a negative income tax. This is redistribution of the wealth of the State of Illinois. It's taking the money from those who provide from those who work and giving it to those who don't. Not one single member of this House is eligible for this plan. According to the original bill, and we've got so many Amendments on, it's very hard to follow it, it was originally anybody earning \$10,000 or more, did not qualify for one cent of relief, as far as the food exemption is concerned, and for those earning \$15,000 or more not one cent of relief as far as the drugs or prescription relief was concerned. On one of the Amendments, I believe it changed the \$10,000 to \$7500, so you can see we are giving relief to a very very small portion of the producers in the State of Illinois, and anybody who would believe that this is a good bill ought to try and read it and they would become nauseated with the demagogary that is contained in it. Ladies and Gentlemen, this isn't tax relief, this is what is called a raid in the treasury for those who supported the Governor of the State of Illinois. And Ladies and Gentlemen, and Mr. Speaker, if anybody could in all good conscience support this kind of a raid on the public treasury in the same manner as the food and circuses of decaying Rome, then God help them, because they are not doing the taxpayers of the State of Illinois any relief, they are not giving relief to any of



their residents, they are just trying to destroy the system of Illinois, to destroy the revenue system of Illinois, and to destroy those people who, not only working one job, but are working two jobs or more, to try and give their kids and their families a decent life, and by passing this bill, we are just putting a bigger burden on them, and I, for one, will not be a party to this, and I urge all of you to vote no against this very very bad bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Sam, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when I read the original bill, I didn't think it was bad at all. I'm pledged to tax relief, but as amended, this bill will cost the State more money and help fewer people than the bills already passed on this floor. I voted for House Bill 300 and the prior bills that was recommended by the Speaker, because I honestly feel that tax relief should be given as a source that was paid. The sales tax is where it is paid. Now, the people who pay little or no income tax must apply for relief. The circuit breakers bill has shown, already, that it is difficult for very poor people to know that they are entitled to this credit. I want my friend and sponsor of the bill to know that I was with him on the very beginning of this bill, I cannot



in good conscience, agree with him now, because I know that the cost is far more prohibitive than safe, also it will not help the working class of this State."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we've heard talk on many other bills, and I regret to say that I haven't seen Sam Maragos present a bad bill in this legislature. And I never heard so much ridiculous statement that was made today as to what a bad bill is. Why can't we give the bill to the Governor, he has a program, the State only has a certain amount of money that it can expend, and this is one of the easy practical ways. I didn't see any other bills that were so simplified they had three different taxing bodies taxing at the counter, trying to determine what is food and what is medicine, and what's so great about those bills. It's just as ridiculous, this is a simple way, the Governor stated that we do have the money and it is a direct credit to the people in the State of Illinois, and we should support this bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Yes, it seems that we find ourselves in a very hypocritical position here. It wasn't too long ago that we supported a resolution taking some of the power away from the executive branch of the Government having to do with executive power over the legislators. Now we find ourselves in a position where lets pass all the sales tax bills we can and give them to the Governor to decide



which ones. We are now in a position of abdicating our responsibility as legislators and determining which is the best piece of legislation and letting the Governor do it. And we have completely abdicated our responsibility as a legislator and its a rather hypocritical position that I think we find ourselves in."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos to close."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I don't mind anybody attacking certain issues, certain merits in the bill, itself, but when I'm compared to Roman Senators and buffoned, I feel its high time to say that I, too, can become a little nauseated. I suspect to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the sales tax of this State or any other State, no matter what nomenclature, is a regressive tax. It is a tax, that in due course, that should be abolished. Before we can abolish it in all sincerity and all honesty, we have to find other sources of equitable income for the people of the State of Illinois to pay. Now, we had a study made by the Bureau of the Budget to compare the effect and the fiscal impact of all the bills that are presently before the House and the Senate dealing in this area of sales tax relief whether direct relief or it is against income. It should be pointed out that of all the measures, whether it be this bill, as amended, or House Bill 300, which we just passed, Representative Schlickman's



in which I supported, or whether House Bill 407-410 or whether House Bill 634, which is the Speaker's bill, which I did not vote for, but did not oppose, because I voted present, but did like the effect of the counter-bill become the jury, and Senate Bill 95, which is also going to coming and considered and gives relief in that area. Of all the bills Ladies and Gentlemen,....Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker...may I have a little attention please? Of all the bills and all the analysis, they find the Bureau of the Budget's analysis, it shows, and this was procured by Representative Lundy, who had asked, on my behalf, the Bureau of the Budget, to give him a breakdown. And it shows that those who have incomes under \$3000, House Bill 121, as amended, gives the greatest relief, it will give them \$11,000,000 relief. You take those from \$3000 to \$5000, they'll have \$3,000,000 relief and from \$5000 to \$7500 worth of income, you'll give relieve of \$12,000,000 to these people. And those from \$7500 to \$10,000, you will give \$15,000,000 relief. An income of over \$15,000 you would give relief, under this bill, of \$23,000,000. Now compare that to the bill which passed the House, House Bill 634, and it will give greater relief to the richer people than it will to those under \$3000, under \$5000, and \$7500. And I have to explain to you that the tax, the sales tax is both regressive to those who are in the lower income than it is to those in the \$15,000 or



more income, which most of us are in that category. Of course, of course, Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill will not help you and me, as legislators, because most of us are making over \$15,000 worth of income a year; but it will help to a greater extent, it will help to a greater extent the man and woman who is making \$5000, \$7500, \$3000, whose on the brink of welfare, that is paying his way or she is paying her way to keep their family supported. And this relief will effect the lower and the middle income people more than it will those with a greater income. Ladies and Gentlemen, it has been pointed out in your arguments that the fact that the bill will be very hard to administer and to those who do not pay sales tax, state income tax, will have a difficult time getting any rebate for sales tax paid. We already have the fact that the circuit breaker tax approach we are fighting and you can rest assured that if this bill passes, that everyone who does not pay income tax, will come in ask for what is proper, relief and get their money back of \$8.75 per person that he supports. Because the form can be very simple, I have discussed it with the officials of the Department of Revenue, all they have to file is one form, state his dependency, and state his amount, just like you do your regular income tax return and get that relief. Now, as far as it being negative income tax, it is not a negative income tax, ladies and gentlemen. It is a tax against



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sales credit. And I ask you all to consider the area again where this tax is the most regressive. And that is to the man who is making less than \$10,000 a year. We all, in order to make it constitutional, this bill was amended to include everybody, otherwise it would not be fair to say we have one set of taxes for people under \$10,000 and those over \$10,000. But we have to give these people who need it most, this opportunity to get this relief. In closing Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I have stated time and again, that when it comes to areas of revenue, I have never been partisaned, and I've let every measure get out of the House so the Governor will have an opportunity, or even the Senate will have an opportunity to consider these things fully. Whether be it in committee or be on the floor of the House I have spoken for pro or for Members on the merit and not on partisanship basis. Because I feel that the welfare on the subject of tax and revenue, the welfare of the State is not a partisan matter. You will note that this bill does have by-partisan support, and as far asI have been the first one who has said that the Governor's veto power should be limited, but it is not a question of veto power, this is a question of having the Governor have a choice of legislation to stick in his budget if he wants to. I'm not saying that he won't support, maybe the Governnor will give more consider to House Bill 634



but I think this approach is just as essential as the other, and I ask your kind indulgence and I ask for your support and to not let partisanship stand in the way of trying to get a good measure pass. Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, the question is...we'll have explanation of vote...the question is, the Gentleman was closing...a...House Bill 121, shall House Bill 121 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, and the opposed, no. The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In explaining my vote, I would like to say to the distinguished sponsor that I always feel that we have to follow the courage of our convictions, and I would agree with the gentleman who spoke earlier, who stated, that he has never seen Representative Maragos introduce a bad bill. The bill that was submitted before this House, however, I do not believe is Representative Maragos' bill. I went to bat, and was very happy to do so, to help Representative Maragos get his bill discharged from the floor of this House. But unfortunately, between that time and today, Amendments have been placed on that bill, which I believe, make the bill, for all practical purposes, the Walker bill, rather than the Maragos bill. I promised Representative Maragos to help him with his legislation I think it was a good piece of legislation, I do not believe that the Governor's piece of legislation is nearly as good that was sponsored by Representative Maragos



originally, and therefore I will have to vote no on this particular measure."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "I'd like to explain my vote. I'm going to vote for this bill, not because it is one good bill among many good bills dealing with tax relief. I believe that this is the least regressive form of tax relief that has been presented to this body. We'll, put is another way, it is the most progressive form of tax relief presented to this body. I'd like to just set the record straight. I think in some of the debate it was implied that this bill does more for poor people than for any one else. And that is the definition of progressive tax relief. I think this is the absolutely best form of tax relief offered to this body, if we are to judge tax relief on the basis of whether it is regressive or progressive. And I am voting aye."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I am stunned by the naivety of some Members of this body. Here he have a genuine plan for tax relief that is tried and tested. You are giving the tax relief directly to the people who need it the most. When we have this kind of tax relief, you turn your back in favor of a possible, I'd say a possible tax relief, granting to the retailer, not to the people who are paying it, but to the retailed, the right not to collect taxes on, let's say certain items. Again, you are trusting to the retailer



to pass on this relief to the people and I suggest in many cases this simply does not occur. And that the taxes and the prices that ...that the prices that they pay are the same whether you call it just a slight price increase or you call it the absence of passing on the tax. Ladies and Gentlemen, you have an opportunity to stand and go forward, give relief where relief is needed, and to turn your back in hypocrisy after we, on this side, have supported measures, any measure intended to give relief, is surely unreasonable. We are saying that there is no such thing as only one solution, only one answer. I say that Mr. Maragos has worked on his package, and he is entitled to have this package passed through this House and over to the Senate and sent to the Governor. Let the Governor make some selection. Or shall we wait until the Governor acts, and then shall we hear the whines and the cries from the other side of the aisle talking about the amendatory veto. I think we are in error, and I think you men who have locked your minds against progress are wrong."

W. Roberr Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "In explaining my no vote, and answer the last speaker, I don't like to be called naive because I'm voting against this bill. He purports that this bill will help the people who need it the most, the poor people. Well, I'll purport that they'll end up spending more money trying to get it filed on tax than the relief that they will ever



get out of it. This is the worse bill that I have ever seen trying to give relief to the people that need it."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished?"

Washington: "Mr. Speaker?"

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Harold Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, very briefly in explaining my yes vote. It is not surprising to anyone on this side of the aisle that there is not a single Republican vote up there. It is quite evident that the caucus that the Republicans had some half an hour ago was designed for the purpose that making certain that no Democrat sponsored sales tax reduction will ever see the light of day here. And it is somewhat disheartening to realize that because I recall when we passed House Bill 634, the Speaker's bill, quite a few of the Republican members got up and pledged allegiance to House Bill 121, which is now before them and they have turned coat and run. I have never seen so many men labor so hard to justify a bad vote as I have the Republicans who got up there and tried to justify the red votes they put up there. I think the Majority Leader tipped off what was happening when he said that House Bill 634 was a Republican bill supported by Republican voters. I had the distinct impression that it was a bi-partisan bill; it had about 140 votes, and at my last count, you only had 89 members over there, and I don't



think they have ever been here at one time. So it was a bi-partisan bill. I think what the Majority Leader was trying to do, was to delineate for the purpose of the press, that that was the bill that the Republican party was entitled to full credit, for that obviously isn't true. It's very disheartening to find that on this issue, the lines would be so sharply drawn. I think the Republicans are making a bad mistake, but I also want to point out to anyone that cares to listen, that the debate has been unrealistic, minds were made up, hearts of steel encased in water and concrete couldn't be changed. It is a good bill that is going down the drain. I vote aye."

W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo'Karis."

Geo'Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to explain my vote, first of all there was no caucus. Second of all...there was not a caucus....we may have had a meeting, but we had no caucus. Second of all....Mr. Speaker, I never realized, I never realized that I could bring such good humor on both sides, and I'm glad, if I did that, then I have served my purpose. However, I maintain we did not have a caucus. I was one of those who did not want a caucus, therefore, I'd like to add one more point. I am not voting against this bill in disrespect to Governor Walker, whom I respect and admire; I am voting against this bill because I honestly think it is a bad bill and it would be too costly to administer and it does not give the relief where the relief is to be gotten."



Write this a sales tax state."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I don't know what the Republican Party had, whether they had a caucus, whether they had a conference, or whether they had a meeting, but I do know that I talked to the Speaker either yesterday afternoon or this morning and I forget which it was, I think it was yesterday afternoon and asked him if his party was going to caucus against House Bill 121. The Speaker advised me at that time that he was not binding any Republican Members in their conference and I am sure in my own mind, I'm confident in my own mind that this word has been kept as far as the Speaker is concerned and that there was not any binding action taken in your conference, your caucus, or your meeting, which ever it might be. That being the fact, I'm saying to you Members of the Republican Party in this Session of the General Assembly that today is going to come back and haunt you at election time. The people of this state are getting tired of candidates traveling throughtout the length and breath of the State of Illinois promising at campaign time to bring about tax reform and tax relief. We have all done it and it's high time we quite making those promises at campaign time and breaking them by our actions on the floor of this House. What are you doing? Your denying reform and relief to the people of this state who most need it. ~~Your refusing to hold out your hand to~~



your friends and neighbors. Your refusing to hold out your helping hand to the needy of this state. Your refusing to hold out a helping hand to youth of this state who is starting out in business. Your refusing to hold out a helping hand to the moderate and low income people of this state. Your refusing to hold out a helping hand to a vast majority of people for tax relief. It'll be back to haunt you. You should approach this the way the Democratic Members have approached tax relief; on a bipartisan measure, truly attempting to bring about relief to the over burdened taxpayers of this state. You should be ashamed that you would make a party issue out of something as meaningful as House Bill 121."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Whiteside, Mr. Miller."

Miller: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, to my good friend, the Minority Leader, you are so right. We have no caucus, Mr. Chouteau. The Republicans on this side of the aisle are not bound by a caucus on their vote. I'd like to say something else, Mr. Speaker. I was one of those who if the Governor of this state could have carried out his campaign pledge and would have said that we did have \$500,000,000, not necessary to be spent for the good of this state, I would have actedly supported a Bill to abolish all the sales tax on food. That is the direction we should go. I know there was Bills introduced that way; but until the Governor of this state, who should be fiscally responsible, and I'm sure he is, until he can tell us that



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we do have enough money in the revenues of this state, so we can abolish all the sales tax, until that time, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I cannot vote to abolish all the sales tax on food. I was very pleased with the comments of Representative Telcser and Representative Henry Hyde. They hit the nail on the head as to what this Bill did. I am confused, however, and I defy as the newspapers do state, that this Bill as it now stands is in any way... in any way whatsoever connected with the sales tax on food and medicines. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I surely hope that the Press read on the amendment which is the guts of the Bill on page 2 line 11 where it talks about food and medicine tax exemption, but read further. There is nothing whatsoever in this Bill, or actually in anybody's mind, that this has anything to do whatsoever with the reduction of the sales tax on food. I recommend strongly to the Membership on the other side of the aisle, and yes to the Governor of this state, that he tell us.... that he tell us whether there are funds enough in the General Revenue of this state, so we can join together to take all of the sales tax off of food and medicine. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to vote 'no'."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Just a point of clarification, Mr. Speaker. I did, at the outset say that I was confident in my mind that there was no binding votes in a Republican meeting or caucus and I didn't need to be reminded of that by the Assistant



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Mijority Leader."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, whether the votes are bond or not, the effects are the same and I have to challenge the authority and proceeds of the Speakership of the House as a lonely individual on by side who has.... doesn't have enough votes to get the thing through. That's beside the point. There's many ways to have a binding without asking for it and I do not state that the Speaker in any way did ask anyone personally, but the word has gotten around since yesterday, I'm sure, because the Speaker does not approve of this Bill. More importanty, ladies and gentlemen of the House, that this Bill will cost less to the State of Illinois than House Bill 634. This Bill, ladies and gentlemen of the House, will only cost \$97.2 million whereas House Bill 634 will be 110 million in relief. So more importantly is it'll give \$38 million dollars relief to the people with a \$15,000 income as compared to \$23 million. House Bill 121 will give 11 million dollars relief compared to 4 million for the people under \$3,000 where it's most needed. You make your own reasons why you want to vote against this Bill but do not think for one moment that this will not give relief to the people who most need it in an area where it is most needed. I solicit your support."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted..... the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I will be loathed to say that the respected



Sponsor had originally any political motivation, as has been suggested. However, we have seen a number of amendments and it would appear that we now can discern that there is a politically inspired debate, a politically executed Bill, a politically articulated point of view. We're not bond, but we're not blind. There isn't a single red light on any Democrat vote on that board and that can't go without notice."

W. Robert Blair: "Now, if the Clerk will lock those votes on the Democratic side ah..... we'll proceed with the.... ah... the gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill was in the same Committee that the Speaker's Bill was in and I would say that in all fairness this Bill had a hearing with all the witnesses testifying that they wished to, but unfortunately the Speaker's Bill had been heard the first Bill up the day it was heard in Committee and without the sense the Republican Members of that Committee voted for the Speaker's Bill and when it came to the Maragos Bill, 121, I cannot say that the Republican Majority gave us the same consideration for the people of the State of Illinois by giving this a favorable vote. Subsequently the Speaker, or whether the Co-Sponsor of this Bill brought the motion on to discharge the Committee and again in all fairness and with do respect to the Republican Party on the other side, we had enough votes and thought this was a good Bill to bring it to the House floor for further debate so it's



wisdom and it's merit could be debated in it's fullest degree. We had plenty of votes. Now today when it comes before the full House, the Speaker's Bill, which got the votes of this side of the House when it was in this House we voted it out and now all of a sudden the Republicans on the other side feel that a Democratic Bill which helps the people of Illinois does not merit it's support and we get all kinds of red lights. The Democratic Party has advocated the elimination to it's greatest degree as possible on such a regressive tax as the sales tax for many years. I know of 20 years at least in my own case and all of sudden the Republican Party won't help us try to do something that we've tried to do for 20 years and now feel that have the Bill and the means for doing it. I would say to you now, those red lights really aren't your sentiments, they are the sentiments of the Speaker of the House and I think that you should help the citizens of the State of Illinois by giving us the votes required to get this over to the Senate. We need a few votes, won't you consider you will?"

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it seems to me that some of us, myself included may be kind of confused on what's taking place on House Bill 121. As many of the Members know, I spoke on House Bill 634 and had strong reservations on what it will do in terms of giving some relief in terms of medicine that a purchase by the people who can ill afford to be taxed on that particular item. Now



House Bill 634, as I understand it, will give relief on prescription drugs only and in coming from ah.... a city district in Chicago, where the preponderance of people there purchase patent medicines whereas, in House Bill 121 they will get a relief on any drugs or any medicine that they would be purchasing from a drug store or a pharmacist. I think that the idea that House Bill 134 will give ah... better relief to the people who need it the most is contrary to what will happen in fact and I for one feel a little confused since I did vote for House Bill 634 reluctantly with the understanding that House Bill 121 would receive the necessary votes to get out of this House and over to the Senate so that some compromise between the two perhaps could be struck. I think many of the people who are voting 'red' or are not voting from those districts that lie from inside of the county of the City of Chicago, many of those Representatives from the other side of the aisle, I think that they should think about what they are doing because they are constituents of the one that will not receive the benefits under House Bill 634 that are offered under House Bill 121 and I'm sure that many of those people will remember what is being taken place here today. To think that those Members from the inner city district that are sitting on those switches on the other side of the aisle, to think about some of those things that they said those constituents about tax relief in the forms of drugs and medicine during their campaign and now their turning their backs on those



same people. I think that people from those districts should give second thoughts about what they are doing here today."

W. Robert Blair: "The lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. The Governor of this state was elected by the people and the Governor certainly has a right to submit his Bill, in fact, this is his Bill..... through whomever he chooses. I campaigned on the basis that I wanted to be a Representative and this is called The House of Representatives, it's not called The House of Democrats or The House of the Republicans. I think that this is a good Bill and I expect to vote for good Bills no matter where they come from. I vote 'aye'."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I'm reminded that when House Bill 121 was being debated on this floor many of the people whose lights are red on that board made speech after speech, promise after promise that when this Bill came to the floor that they too would vote for it. I want to congratulate the Republican Leadership for the discipline that they have been able to achieve for the first time in this particular Session. Mr. Speaker, I think that what we are doing here, all of us, is playing a game of Russian Roulette and I think that the people back in our districts are going to look upon all of us with some suspicion. I would suggest that if we mean to do what we sent down here to do by our constituents, that



we vote for all of these tax relief bills and let the people know that we are trying to take care of the business."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished?" The Clerk will take the record. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, rise?"

Maragos: "Before the roll call is announced I would like a poll of the absentees."

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

Walsh: "A...Mr. Speaker, in order to save the time of the House, I think if the Gentleman will look around he will see that there are votes up there for people who are not here. And a verification would result in embarrassment, I think, for the members of his party."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Mr. Laurino of the minority just advised me that Mr. Laurino....Mr. Laurino...the Minority Leader just advised me that Mr. Laurino was voted in and he's not here and he should be taken off the roll call, so if the Clerk would a...to his knowledge, he says that is the only one that he is aware of, but would you take Mr. Laurino off then? Alright, the Minority Leader says Mr. Barry is not here and Mr. Barry was voted, take him off the record. Now where are we? We stand at 86 ayes. Now, where are we on...Mr. Maragos, what did you ask?"

Maragos: "I still ask for a poll..."

W. Robert Blair: "A poll? Alright, you're entitled to that. A poll of the absentees."



Fred Selcke: "Barry. Beaupre. Campbell. Capuzi. Deuster.
Douglas. Dyer. Epton. Fleck. Granata. Harpstrite.
Ron Hoffman. R. Holloway. Hudson. Kent. Klosak.
Kucharski."

W. Robert Blair: "A....Mr. Klosak?"

Klosak: "Please record me as voting nay."

W. Robert Blair: "Record the Gentleman as no."

Fred Selcke: "Kucharski. Lauer. Laurino. Macdonald. Mc-
Auliffe. McEvoy. Molloy. Palmer. Palmer, present."

W. Robert Blair: "Palmer votes present."

Fred Selcke: "Pappas. Peters. Polk. Randolph. Rose.
Schlickman."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman.

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I don't believe House Bill 121 is a good bill. I happen to believe the Speaker of this House and the principles that were set forth in his bill and the principles set forth in the bill that I had introduced, House Bill 300, in which had been introduced last year, some of you know about the history of that bill and my concern with regard to its passage. At one time I stated, and I stated to the sponsor of this bill, that it was my intention to vote for all measures relating to sales tax relief. By voting for all of these bills, I don't think act like a legislator should, because something I do appreciate down in this House, and that's honor. Please record me as



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voting aye."

W. Robert Blair: "Record the Gentleman as he requested."

Fred Selcke: "Schoeberlein. Sevcik. Springer. Wall. J. J. Wolf. B. B. Wolfe."

W. Robert Blair: "J. J. is present. J. J. Wolf present.

87 ayes, 56 nays, and 2 present and this bill having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared....Mr. Maragos?"

Maragos: "At this time I would like to thank those who did support me and those who kept their word with me on the other side of the aisle, but promised me that they would support this measure, because I had supported those in the past. Evidently, for certain reasons they did not and I thank everyone who did support me and I'm sorry the bill lost."

W. Robert Blair: "Declared lost." 168."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 168. A bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the bill."

W. Robert Blair: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell, rise?"

Waddell: "Point of privilege, Mr. Speaker."

W. Robert Blair: "State your point."

Waddell: "Right directly behind you in the gallery is a group of fine young people from Belevidere, Illinois, and neighbors of Timothy Simms. Would you give them a hand please?"



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W. Robert Blair: "Alright, is Mr. Blades here? Alright, take it out of the record. Wait a minute, here's Mr. Blades. The Gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades."

Blades: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 168 is a bill which lowers the maximum teaching requirements for a teacher to teach and acquire a maximum retirement. It lowers it...the present law, a teacher has to teach for 35 years and be at the age of ...well 55, but they can't get it in at that time, but this bill lowers the teaching requirements for a maximum retirement to 30 years instead of 35. It's the simplest way that I know how to explain it, after attaining 30 years teaching service and having required the age of 55, they can retire on the maximum teacher's retirement. This bill will do three things. Ladies and Gentlemen this bill will retire... will allow an earlier retirement for the teachers at 55 instead of 60. It will allow a district to operate cheaper because the maximum teacher taking a retirement and obviously be replaced by a new teacher at a lower salary. And it will create a market for the teachers that we have on hand at the present time that are looking for a job. I solicit the support of the House to pass this bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is with a great deal of reluctance that I have to rise in opposition to a bill sponsored by Representative Blades, because as



Chairman of the Committee on Veteran Affairs Personnel and Pension I would be remiss in my duties if I did not get up and oppose this bill which is also strongly opposed by the Illinois State Employees Pension Laws Commission. Now, Representative Blade's original bill had a price tag of about 40 million dollars a year which with his amendment, it is still 17 million dollars a year with an increase in accrued liabilities of 190 million dollars to the downstate teachers pension fund. In case you don't know what the latest figures are the accrued reserve deficiency in the downstate teachers, it is 1 billion, 860 millions dollars, 964. That's an awful lot of money, almost 2 billion dollars by this bill being passed into law it would increase that liability by 190 million dollars and I would strongly urge its defeat."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "A...thank you Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield to one question? Ben, some mail has been received regarding this bill as amended. Now I had had a bill...an amendment that would have involved or incorporated the Chicago teachers into this bill. That bill has been...that amendment was tabled, am I correct in saying then, that this bill does not effect Chicago or the Chicago teachers union? Am I correct?"

Blades: "That is correct."

Berman: "Thank you."

Blades: "However, I would be willing to support a bill of that



nature."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook....er...Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, the distinguished Representative from my district has stumbled on to an excellent idea. I'm very happy to recommend this to you. Why do you...do you realize that 30 years is 15 terms. Now I haven't look into this question as to how long we've got to stay here before we are eligible for a pension because my own existence is so iffy from election to election. But someone told me that we only had to be here for four terms then we would be entitled to a full pension. How in the name of God can we go back and look at the teachers in our district in the eye and say that you have to teach more than 30 years before you are entitled to a pension. You need to listen to the logic that is involved here about the teacher surplus, you can get new teachers for less dough, it'll cut down on this surplus that we have, it'll save money, it'll make everybody happy. Vote aye. "

Miller: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo'Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this is a very meritorious bill. We have plants, industries, and big businesses who allow retirement provisions at an earlier age, and I think that it is high time we considered up-grading the state of the teachers.



As far as the money that is to be spent on this bill, we must now forget that the teachers retirement fund hasn't been maintained as it should have been maintained for years and there are some bills following this one which I hope will reinstate the equity and honor of the state so that monies will be coming in to provide for those retirement funds that have been badly taken away. Therefore, I urge everyone to support this bill and I am glad to support it."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, is recognized."

Ewell: "A question to the sponsor. Mr. Blades I have long admired your fiscal responsibility, but would you tell me where the money is going to come from to pay for this bill and who is going to pay for it."

Blades: "On the same basis that we support the teachers pension fund at the present time, with fees out of general revenue."

Ewell: "That is out of State general revenue?"

Blades: "Well, that's where our present teachers pension... our present teachers retirement comes from."

Ewell: "And this bill does not effect Cook County? In other words, the only beneficiary to this bill will be the downstate teachers?"

Blades: "This effects the downstate teachers. We did think about incorporating the Chicago teachers, but we didn't think we could do it in the same bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat reluctantly



that I stand to oppose the bill. It is an important piece of legislation, I realize for many teachers like myself throughout the State of Illinois, but let me also point out to you that I'm aware, as a teacher, that one of the highest priorities that teachers are concerned about in regard to pension reform, is funding of the pension system. I would judge that to be the number one concern, and we are now tying ourselves in knots from the Attorney General, to the Governor, to the legislature of this House the members of this House, trying to determine how in the world we are going to start solving that problem, I think we deal with this issue that has been presented to us today, we have to concern ourselves with what comes first. Although, as I said, I can't support the bill, I think it raises so many significant questions...a...not the least of which is the cost that Representative Wolf a...liberally pegged at about 40 million. I would say it is closer to 20 million with the new amendment, but I think that there are too many teachers that would be put in a position at this time to retire, which is alright, but it is just simply that we are faced with difficulty in funding it. So I think that there are other priorities that are important to teachers, but the one that is probably most important is that everyone will eventually be in a position where their pension is secure at the time that they retire, and I don't think we do it by starting with this kind of



liberalization, so I've opposed legislator's pensions that have been liberalized, firemen and policemen that have been liberalized and passed through this House without a compensatorate amount of money being spent on it and so I don't feel that I can not oppose this bill because of the position I've taken on other pension systems. I would endorse the opposition to the bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Question of the sponsor, Mr. Speaker. Ben, did you say that downstate counties only would be effected? Those teachers in those counties?"

Blades: "Well, no, this does not effect the Chicago teachers."

Yourell: "But it would effect suburban Cook county teachers, is that correct?"

Blades: "I don't know, I presume that that would be correct. The Chicago teachers are under a separate set of rules than what the rest of the State are. It would effect everybody else except the Chicago teachers."

Yourell: "Well, thank you Mr. Blades, I just want to caution Members of the House to think that only downstate teachers are effected by this bill, because they do include suburban Cook county teachers, so that that point can be made clear."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am also a member of the pension committee and I would



simply like to bring out, which I believe all members do have in their possession, a letter from Senator Shapiro, Chairman of the Illinois Public Employees Pension Laws Commissions. Its a startling fact that the statement here that new pensions bills before the legislature at this time, approximating 120 in number, would increase the sizable indebtedness in the amount of 1.2 billions of dollars with a continuing cost of more than 100 million dollars per year. Most of the proposed...most of these proposals do not conform to reasonable standards and are at variance with the established principle and policies and this is an extremely expensive bill, and I don't think that the State is in a position to underwrite such a high cost and reluctantly, I would have to vote no on this particular bill."

Miller: "Is there further discussion?" The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz, is recognized."

Katz: "I had only brief points that I wanted to make. With regard to the Gentleman from Lawrence who tries to indicate that we should be embarrassed about not giving other people the same kind of pension plan that we have, I would like to say that there is a considerable difference with reference to legislative service and there have been many studies made which indicate, in fact, there are some very desirable reasons in terms of public life in having turn-over in a legislature. Now this has never been true with



reference to employment of State employees. The longer they are employed, the more expert they become in their job. Now if we, in fact, adopt this kind of bill, it is not simply that we are adopting it for the downstate teachers, we have many pension funds and the leapfrog effect of this kind of plan will reknown and multiply through all of the various pension systems that we have. The idea on which our pension systems were funded was that the employee would work for the State of Illinois during his good years, during the time up until he reached 62, or 65 or would then be pensioned out. And now we have a new concept that seeks to be introduced which is that if the employee has worked a certain number of years, that they will be automatically pensioned off regardless of the fact that they may, in fact, be at the height of their career. We can have a teacher who is employed at age 20, who has worked 30 years and who would be retired at age 50. The fact is that between age 50 and age 60, might be the very height of her career and yet, she would then, not continue with the State of Illinois, and we would not only have the cost involved in terms of paying the employees the pension, we would also have lost a very excellent person between the age of 50 and 60. And if we multiply that and apply to all other pension funds in Illinois, we will have a situation, where we will be going at cross purposes where we will be creating tremendous liabilities, which we



already do not fund and where the whole thing can come down like a house of cards. Accordingly, I think it is to the interest of the teachers and to the State that we keep a pension fund as a pension fund for the full time employees of the State, that they work during their productive life up to the usual age that people work to age 62 or age 65, that if they retire early they do so at their cost and not the cost of the State of Illinois, and so reluctantly, I will have to vote against the bill, and I do not have any compunction because the General Assembly retirement system applies to part time legislators is entirely different, not only in Illinois, but throughout the country, the consideration, the difference, the effects, are entirely different and spreading this kind of concept into our benefit pension system will be not only at variance with the people of the State of Illinois, but as the Gentleman from DuPage, has said, it will result in insolvencies in the teachers own pension fund and will react against their interest."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly, too, rise in opposition to this bill. And I would like to point out to those members who attempt to compare this pension fund with those in private industry, that in private industry, typically, benefits are granted on the basis of excess assets already in the fund. In this case, we have a fund



that is rather, actuarially, unsound, now, and that this bill would by the amount of 190 thousand dollars, make it that more actuarially unsound and I think from a fiscally responsible position, that we, as legislators, should oppose this bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

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

Miller: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say aye, opposed nay, the ayes have it, and the Gentleman's motion prevails. Now to return for the closing debate, the Representative from Wayne, Mr. Blades."

Blades: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, those who have spoken against the bill seem to think that it makes compulsory retirement at the age of 55, or after 30 years service, and that's true. The teacher, if she or he, desires may continue to teach if they have another good ten years in them, or another good five years in them, so be it. There not...it is not compulsory that they retire after attaining the 30 years service. Now I've been around here longer than most of you, and I'm not one to be of a selfish nature, and we come down here and retire with a maximum retirement in the General Assembly, I'm not going to say to school teachers that she or he has to teach 35 years instead of 20. 20 year retirement, today, is not unusual in industry. Now, you go back 15-20 years ago, probably a 35 year retirement might have looked



good at that time. But there was so many people working toward a retirement at that time. They were encouraged to lay up some for themselves, and did not depend on a retirement for their livelihood after they reached their elderly yers. But that is not the situation today. Ladies and gentlemen, everybody is working for payday and retirement. Now, in regard to the 17 million, that is I presume, I've got so many figures as to the cost to this. I've got...I would like to call your attention to this, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, if we could have a little order. I would like to call to your attention...I've checked with the actuary as to the cost of this and he came up with a letter to me that it would cost in excess of 20 million dollars. Then, in the committee, he testified that it would cost in excess of 40 million dollars. Now I have a letter from him that with reducing the age from... increasing the age from 25 to 30, that the cost would be approximately 17 million dollars, so I don't know how they arrive at those figures, but it could be, it can be, and should be financed in the same manner that we finance the teachers pension fund today. Now those of you who are talking about the teachers pension being a billion, 800 million dollars in debt. That didn't just happen the last year or two or three or because they were retiring at the age of 35. That has been the negligence on the part of various administrations and this General Assembly in not



properly funding teachers pension funds at that time. So in closing I solicit your support to allow teachers to retire with the maximum ...at the maximum 30 years service, which I think is in keeping with the general trend of the world today. Thank you."

Miller: "Alright, the question is, shall House Bill 168 pass?

All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell to explain his vote."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am going to support this bill because the arguments used that we should deny any pension rights or extension of pension privileges to teachers or to any other group is not true when you equate that with the pension fund, because that pension fund and the funding of that pension system is the obligation and the responsibility of this General Assembly, and I don't think we should penalize anybody because we have not exercised the responsibility we were supposed to do in the funding of that pension fund, so I'm going to vote for this bill and hopefully we'll get back to doing what we should be doing as far as the pension fund is concerned."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. J. J. Wolf, to explain his vote."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, by way of explanation, I'd like to repute a few remarks that were made, one by the Gentleman from Lawrence, who said that



We...in the General Assembly can retire with full pension after eight years. I'd like to point out in case he doesn't know it, that you can retire with about 24% of salary. A teacher can retire after eight years with slightly less, but I'd like to remind you that they only contribute about 7 or 7 and one half percent and we contribute 9 percent with the survivors benefits. Now a teacher can retire right now at age 55 if they do at a reduced rate and this bill says without any reduction in rates. That's where the difference comes, there is nothing preventing them from retiring at age 55 or any age they want, but they are not going to retire at the same rate. Now I did request on second reading, I filed a written request for a fiscal note, so I would assume that I would accept the letter of the pension laws commission actuary figures as being correct which points out a 17 million dollar cost and additional 190 million dollars in accrued liability. So whether or not you want to worry about the present unfunded accrued liabilities or not, that's is one question, but increasing that liability by another 190 million dollars is something else again."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this bill. In explaining my vote, I would like to point out that I happen to be in the committee that day with another bill, and when the Gentleman mentioned



40 million dollars, there was no way in the world he could explain where he got that figure. And I, for one, don't find that credible. I just can't believe it is true. In addition, I would point out to you that in the last four years we dropped to our lowest funding of the teachers pension, I think, in history, down two years ago to about 34%. It is not the teachers fault that the funds aren't there to support this type of legislation. I also point out to you that the advantages of this legislation far out weighs any disadvantage such as we had, particularly, when that disadvantage was caused by our failure and the failure of past administrations to properly fund this system. I point out to you that the retirement of the teachers with 30 years or more service is beneficial to education. I point out to you that it will be a savings to your local school boards in getting rid of the high salaried teachers, putting on the newly trained people at the bottom of the scale at the lower salaries. This will more than offset any disadvantages, I would appreciate your support of this bill. Thank you."

Miller: "The Gentleman from McClain....a Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Representative Mary Lou Kent and I would like to introduce to you....I rise on a point of personal privilege...a...introduce to you Mr. Bill Wynn and Susan



from Quincy, Illinois. They're in the gallery and to the rear, and on the left side of the Republicans and on the right side of the House, the Democratic side, behind us in the gallery."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Clabaugh, is recognized."

Clabaugh: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, over the years I have been very careful not to support any measure ...a...in fact to oppose any measure that I thought would not be self-supporting in any of the pension systems in the State of Illinois. Here is the reason that I believe and I think have been reliably informed, that there will be very little, if any, additional cost, to this bill. Based on this fact, a teacher is pensioned at 30 years, she is pensioned on a certain percent of 30 years salary. That person goes on and teaches five more years, her salary increases each year for five years, and she is pensioned at the end of 35 years, the payment of the pension is going to be higher than it would be if they quit at 30 years based upon the salary increase. Now with the vast number of teachers that we have, young teachers wanting to get in as Representative Calvo said, instead of a teacher that is going to draw her pension right away, her place will be filled by this younger person who may or may not last length of time. So the lack of increase in cost comes as a result, if this bill is passed, that this person is



pensioned at a percent of a lower salary and if they stay on for the 35 years. I don't think this bill is going to be hurtful to pension systems, if I thought it was I wouldn't support it."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I cannot agree with the remarks of the last Gentleman that this bill will really save money because we are going to get rid of the high salaried personnel and be able to hire some less expensive personnel. The comment made that teachers at age between age 50 and 60 are probably reaching their prime years as teachers, I think is one that we should give particular note to. I'm not for pensioning people when they are at their prime activity. It doesn't seem to me to be a good idea and it, to me, when you look at the accrued liability of the downstate teachers fund, you are really making a bad situation even worse. The accrued liability today is 1.9 billion dollars, almost 2 billion dollars, and by passing this bill, will automatically increase it by adding 120 million dollars. Now we are getting a lot of correspondence from downstate teachers. This to me, would be a bill adverse to the interest of those people now receiving pensions and those who anticipate them in their future. Now the annual cost, dollar amount, that



would have to be expended every year, a...the minimum figure that has been mention is 17 million dollars. The annual accrued liability, as I said, is going to automatically increase by 120 million, and if we only appropriate the dollar amount, the accrued liability is going to increase at 190 million dollars a year. I think that this bill is to the determent of downstate teachers and I would urge its defeat."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Randolph, Mr. Springer, is recognized."

Springer: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentleman of the House, I'd like to explain my vote. I agree with the last speaker completely, and I just wanted to, I think Representative Yourell, mentioned the responsibility of the General Assembly in funding the pension funds. The General Assembly, Representative Yourell, has constantly since the days of the Stratton administration, and the Illinois Public Employees Pension Commission, has urged the full funding of all the percentages and so forth as all pension funds. What has happened is that the Bureau of the Budget has reduced the amount that the General Assembly has appropriated, skimmed off on the June the 29th or the 23rd or the 30th of the sessions and therefore these funds have not been funded properly. The other thing is that Representative Clabaugh had mentioned of saving money by retiring the high salary teachers



making room for young teachers, I agree with that 100%, the pensions committee staff, four weeks has asked for statistic from Mr. Roy Baker, he said he would furnish them and as yet, we have not had them, so I urge everyone to oppose this bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider, to explain his vote."

Schneider: "Very quickly, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, after concerning ourselves also with other forms of mandates that have come to us since 1970 in the form of the Constitution, and one of those is the impairment of funds. And once again, I want to remind you that as a teacher who is concerned with funding in pension systems and as one who is aware of having served on the pension committee last term, that the teachers systems has funded around 35%, I find it almost ironic and illogical that we would be adding to the burden of trying to create non-impaired funds. So we have a Constitution that demands that we deal toward sound funding, and yet here we are working for and undermining that notion. I think based upon the logic about the comments about the logic of retiring people at an earlier age, we may as well begin to retire them after five years of teaching, or ten years, or fifteen, if we can work on that kind of a notion. So I think we have to really direct ourselves toward the notion that finally this term, that the State of Illinois



and the Executive Branch, and the Attorney General's office and the Illinois legislature is once again is finally in touch with the notion that the pension system is failing. So they are going to do something and I think this is an adverse step, although possibly within the next two or three terms, if we get a little healthier in terms of total funding that this might be an appropriate measure, but I think now it still undermines the basic soundness of any system that we intend to support."

Miller: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Martin is recognized."

Martin: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I'm going to explain my vote quickly, and I'm going to leave just as fast. I think that old teachers like old legislators should be able, or should, be able to retire quickly. I vote yes."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Kriegsman."

Kriegsman: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I certainly am not against the teachers, my sister was a teacher for 41 years. I do have to cast my vote against this bill because, at present time, it seems to me that we have a chain letter type of pensioning plan in the State of Illinois, and especially for the teachers. The ones that get their pension first, get the pension, and the ones that are just getting into the system, might very well be left out unless some form of funding is arranged to take care of a pension plan that is already in existence."



Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Just briefly, explaining my vote, the General Assembly has created a pension laws commission consisting of members of the General Assembly, it consists of excellent public people, it has a superb staff, that pension laws commission has disapproved this bill and it has urged that it be rejected, I think that having created the commission we ought to listen to our own commission's advice."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Record Representative Schoeberlein as aye. Take the record. On this question there are 96 ayes, and 29 nays, and this bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. A...Mr. Collins, Mr. Collins, do you desire to have House Bill 212 called at this time."

Collins: "A...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would aske for the a...the a...suspension of the appropriate rules to extend consideration of House Bills 212 through 220 until next Wednesday, May 2nd."

Miller: "Alright, Mr. Collins, if I understand you correctly, you have requested the right to postpone these, Mr. Collins, until next week; that's House Bills 212 Wednesday, May 2nd.....House Bills 212 to 220, and now there is also on a...the calendar here, on bills that are about to expire because of the time limit, House Bills 295, 353, 358,



369, 370, 539, and 707. On Consideration Postponed House Bill 229. We'd like to have the motion that Mr. Collins ah... to conclude all of those Bills which I have just read. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechoscicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I object."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, instead of making this Tuesday or Wednesday, don't you think we ought to make to the end of next week. We always run into this problem of getting ourselves pushed because we've done things in too short of time. In fact, I think Mr. Collins ought to extend his Bills to some time into June."

Miller: "Well, the motion is as presented to the Chair that those Bills which the Chair read that the time for hearing on these Bills will be extended to May 2nd and the appropriate rules suspended. It's Rule 37. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed 'nay'. Yes, this includes House Bill 229 on postponed consideration. We'll have to add another one in there I guess. H.A.R.C.A. 10, which is on Constitutional Amendment, Third Reading, which also will expire unless the matter is called today or the time extended. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, how many votes does this measure take?"

Miller: "It will take 107 votes."

Lechowicz: "The gentlemans asked for a varification after this whole thing is over."



Miller: "All right, have all voted who wish? The question is do we want to go home today or tomorrow. Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "At the proper time, I'd like a varification of the Roll Call also, Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "All right, have all voted who wish? Take the record. Now the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter is voting 'aye' on this Roll Call. It's already on the Roll Call, I believe. Is Harpstrite recorded on this Roll Call?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'aye'. For what purpose does the gentleman from Perry, Mr. Ralph Dunn arise?"

Dunn: How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman as 'aye'. How many do you have Mr. Clerk. The present standing is 110 'ayes' and 14 'nays'. Now the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz is recognized."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I have a request for a varification."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins."

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

Miller: That's a reasonable request. All right, will the Membership please be in their seats. We'll have a varification of the Roll, but first we'll call the absentees. Mr. Clerk, proceed to call the absentees."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Alsup, Arrigo, Barnes, Barry, Berman, Boyle, Bradley,"



Miller: "Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Please record me as voting 'no'."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'no'."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Brandt, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Caldwell, Calvo, Campbell, Capparelli, Carter, Craig, Davis, Deuster, Douglas, R.L. Dunne, Ewell, Fary, Fleck, Garmisa, Granata, J. Holloway, R. Holloway, Emil Jones, Kosinski, Krause, Lauer, Laurino, Leon, Macdonald....."

Miller: "Just a moment. Mr. Leon."

Leon: "Record me as 'no', please."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'no'."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Matijevich, McClain, McGrew, Molloy, Mugalian, Nardulli, Patrick, Pierce, Rayson, Schisler, Sevcik, Sharp, Ike Sims, Terzich, Tipsword, VonBoeckman, Washington, B.B.Wolfe, Yourell."

Miller: "Mr. Clerk, how is Mr. R.L. Dunne, from Cook, recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "How am I recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Mugalian: "Please vote me 'aye'."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'. Ah.... how is the lady from Cook, Mrs. Martin recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Miller: "Mrs. Martin is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Martin: "Thank you for that correction, Mr. Speaker. Ah... it



seems that on House Bill 353 the Sponsor, of which I am one of the Co-Sponsors, does not want his Bill included, ah... for that reason I would like to change my vote to a 'no' vote."

Miller: "Change the ladies vote from 'aye' to 'no'. As I understood, the lady from Cook, wanted to change her vote from 'aye' to 'no'. Is that right?"

Martin: "That is correct, Mr. Speaker, because the Sponsor of the Bill of which I am Co-Sponsor does not wish his Bill to be included in those that you are putting off until next week. Thank you."

Miller: Record the lady as 'no'. All right, Mr. Clerk, pleaseat this stage there are 111 'aye's' and ah...17 'nays' and the gentleman has moved that the affirmative vote..... record Representative Campbell as 'aye'. The gentleman has moved for a varification of the Affirmative Roll. Mr. Clerk, read those names that have voted in the affirmative. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell arise?"

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, would you ah.... I hate to interrupt and take the time of the House, but would you read the numbers of the Bills that are included in this motion?"

Miller: "For information of every Member in the House, we're trying to adjourn the House so that we can go to Committee. The Bills which I read are those that will expire under the Rules if they aren't called today or tomorrow. I'll refer to them again so there is no misunderstanding. It's



House Bills 212 through 220. House Bill 295, House Bill 353, House Bill 358, House Bill 369, House Bill 370, House Bill 539, House Bill 707. Under Consideration Postponed House Bill 229 and under Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading, H.J.R.C.A. 10. All right, proceed with the varification of the Affirmative Roll."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Anderson, Arnell....."

Miller: "What's the problem now? We're starting to varify the Affirmative Roll. The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan. State your point."

Hanahan: "The point is, doesn't the rules provide that a Member must stand up and be recognized as sitting in his seat to be recognized? Do we have to go through this every time on a varification? Shouldn't each Member in their seats and raise or stand up and raise their hand on a varification?"

Miller: "We've always followed this proceedure here. The Members should..... every Member should be in their seat on the varification and please indicate by holding your hand up."

Hanahan: "You would have to be Houdini to seat some of them."

Miller: "Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Arnell, Beatty, Blades, Bluthardt, Borchers, Campbell, Capuzi, Catania, Chapman, Choate, Clabaugh, Collins, Cox, Cunningham, Day, Deavers, DiPrima, Duff, Ralph Dunn, R.L.Dunne, Dyer, Ebbesen, Epton, Farley, Fennessey, Freidland, Geo-Karis, Getty, Gibbs, Giglio, Giorgi, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Harpstite, Hill, Hirschfeld, Gene Hoffman, D.L.Houlihan, J.M.Houlihan, Hudson, Hunsicker,



Huskey, Hyde, Jaffe, Dave Jones, Juckett, Katz, Kelly, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Kozubowski, Kriegsman, Kucharski, LaFleur, Leinenweber, Lemke, Londrigan, Lundy, Madigan, Mahar, Mann, Maragos, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McCormick, McCourt, McGah, McLendon, McMaster, McPartlin, Merlo, Kenny Miller, Tom Miller, Mugalian, Murphy, Neff, North, Palmer, Pappas, Phillip, Perters, Polk, Porter, Randolph, Redmond, Rigney, Rose, Ryan, Sangmeister, Schlickman, Schneider, Schoberlein, Shea, Timothy Simms, Skinner, Soderstrom, Springer, Stedelin, Stiehl, Stone, Telcser, Totten, Tuerk, Waddell, Wall, R. Walsh, W. Walsh, Walters, Washburn, Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "Representative Pierce."

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

Miller: How is the gentleman recorded?"

Fred B. Selcke: The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Pierce: "Please vote me aye."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye. A...Mr. Maragos, the Gentleman from Cook."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I understand that I voted aye and I would like to be recorded as voting no."

Miller: "Change the Gentleman from aye to no. Alright are there questions....what questions are there of the affirmative vote? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, what is the roll call now Mr. Speaker? There are 112 ayes"

Miller: "There are 112 ayes."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker." Is Representative



Anderson on the floor?"

Miller: "Is Representative Merle Anderson on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "I don't see the Gentleman on the floor. Take him off the roll."

Lechowicz: "Representative James Houlihan?"

Miller: "James Houlihan. Is the Gentleman on the floor? How is recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "I don't see him on the floor, take him off the roll."

Lechowicz: "Representative Borchers?"

Miller: "Representative Borchers is not in his seat. Is he on the floor? How is he recorded Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Lechowicz: "Representative Catania?"

Miller: "She's on the floor."

Lechowicz: "Thank you. Representative Chapman?"

Miller: "She's back there in her seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative DiPrima?"

Miller: "DiPrima is not in his seat. Is Representative DiPrima on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Lechowicz: "Representative Epton?"



Miller: "Representative Epton? Is Representative Epton on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Lechowicz: "Representative Fennessey?"

Miller: "I don't see Representative Fennessey in his seat."

Is he on the floor? How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Leckhowicz: "Representative Hyde?"

Miller: "He's in his seat."

Lechowicz: "I'm sorry. Representative Juckett?"

Miller: "Representative Juckett? He's in his seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative McCormick?"

Miller: "Representative McCormick? He's in his seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative McLendon?"

Miller: "Representative McLendon....is....in his seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative Mann."

Miller: "Representative Mann? Is Representative Mann on the floor? He's over here on the Republican side."

Lechowicz: "Representative Tom Miller?"

Miller: "Tom Miller? He's in his seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative Rose?"

Miller: "Representative Rose is in his seat."

Lechowicz: "Representative Springer?"

Miller: "Representative Springer? He's in his seat."



Lechowicz: "Representative Georgi?"

Miller: "Georgi? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Georgi."

Georgi: "How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Georgi: "Change it to nay."

Miller: "Change the Gentleman to nay. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson, arise?"

Rayson: "How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Rayson: "Vote me aye."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye."

Lechowicz: "Representative Gibbs?"

Miller: "Anderson, Representative Merle Anderson is now on the floor. Put him back on the roll call."

Lechowicz: "Representative Gibbs?"

Miller: "Is Representative Gibbs on the floor? Yes, he's on the side of the aisle."

Lechowicz: "Representative Pate Philip?"

Miller: "Representative Philip on the floor? I don't see him in his seat. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "He's back there on the side."

Lechowicz: "Representative Patrick?"



Miller: "Patrick, where's Patrick."

Fred Selcke: "Not voting."

Miller: "The Gentleman, I am informed is not voting." Does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Patrick desire to be recorded?"

Patrick: "Nay vote."

Miller: "Nay? Record the Gentleman as no. Are there further questions of the affirmative?"

Lechowicz: "Representative Barry?"

Miller: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Alright, there are 108 ayes, 20 nays, and the Gentleman's motion prevails. Alright General Resolutions." In case I didn't say so, the Gentleman's motion prevailed on the last roll call."

Fred Selcke: "House Joint Resolution 37, Katz. House Resolution 252, Skinner, et al. Now wait a minute, I got to write this up."

Miller: "Alright, are there announcements? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, with regard to House Resolution 252, I move to suspend the appropriate rules to allow immediate consideration and adoption of this Resolution. May I explain the Resolution, sir?"

Miller: "I'm sorry, Mr. Skinner, I'd already called for announcements."

Skinner: "Well, I was up at the time."



Miller: "You're right. I, sir, did not understand your motion."

Skinner: "I moved to suspend the appropriate rules to allow for immediate consideration and adoption of House Resolution 252."

Miller: "The Gentleman moves for the suspension of Rule 41, Resolution No. 252, can be immediately considered."

Skinner: "May I explain this Resolution?"

Miller: "Proceed."

Skinner: "This a...the State of Illinois, as all of us know, is burdened with too much rain, but also so is the State of Wisconsin. A lot of this rain is coming down the Fox River Valley. The Governor of the State of Illinois has asked the President to designate Lake County a major disaster area. Kane County a major disaster area. For some reason, he has forgotten that McHenry County is between Lake County and Kane County, and indeed, we have two villages, the Village of Sunnyside and the Village of Fox River Valley Gardens as well as several unincorporated subdivisions on the Fox River that are flooded as bad as the area in Lake and Kane Counties, and all this does is commend the Governor for acting swiftly on the other counties throughout the State and ask him to add McHenry County to that list."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman has moved for immediate consideration of House Resolution No. 252. This will take 107 votes. All those in favor, please vote aye and opposed



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nay. Have all voted who wished? Leon, aye on this roll call. Mr. Clerk, take the record. McAvoy, aye. Hunsicker, aye. 131 ayes and no nays and the Gentleman's motion to suspend the rule prevails. Now, Mr. Skinner now moves that this Resolution No. 252 be adopted. All those in favor of the adoption of Resolution No. 252 say aye, opposed nay, the ayes have it and the Resolution is adopted. Announcements. Just a moment. Alright, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, I rise for an announcement and a bit of personal privilege. To introduce in the back gallery, or in the front gallery, rather, the fourth grade class from Davis School in downtown St. Charles, Illinois, and their principal, Mr. Don Maddox. Welcome to Springfield."

Miller: "Are there further announcements? "The Gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades."

Blades: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Agriculture Conservation Natural Resources Committee will meet immediately after adjournment in C-1. Thank you."

Miller: "The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, just a reminder to all House soft ball players that next Wednesday night will be the first practice. Please bring your athletic supporter and old clothes. Thank you."

Miller: "The Lady from DuPage, Mrs. Dyer."

Dyer: "I just to remind the members of the Higher Education



Committee, that we will meet immediately after adjournment in Room M-3. If you'll come very promptly, we will try to hear the bills very quickly and get home."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Pappas."

Pappas: "Motor Vehicle Committee will meet immediately after adjournment in Room M-5."

Miller: "The members should not leave, we are going to call one other Third Reading bill. Are there further announcements? Alright, with leave of the House, is going to return to the order of Third Reading. There was a bill that was included in a motion to extend to next week House Bill 353. The Gentleman who is the sponsor of the bill requested that this bill be called. So Mr. Clerk will you read House Bill 353."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 353. A bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House. I can see that many of the members have left, but I've been trying to get the bill called for some time and I wanted to go ahead with it. House Bill 353 is a very simple bill and I don't see any controversy in it. The only thing that we are trying to do here is to give returning veterans who have administrative discharges to receive some educational benefits under the Junior College and Community College system. As it stands right now, including in that Act is the word that the word that to



qualify for those educational benefits that you must have an honorable discharge. The main upstart of House Bill 353 amends that bill in such a way that a returning veteran with discharges administrative discharges, other than honorable, but less than dishonorable, can be included under that particular Act and can receive those educational benefits. That is the upstart of the bill, I don't think there is any controversy in that. A bill that sees returning veterans should have some opportunity for some education benefit is no more than that the at the Community College and Junior College level, and I solicit your support, I need 89 votes, I hope there are still 89 members on the House floor, and I solicit your support."

Miller: "Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Will the Gentleman yield to a question?"

Miller: "He indicates he will."

Walsh: "A...does this bill change the requirement that a veteran must have received an honorable or other than discharge?"

Barnes: "The Bill changes, strikes out, the word "honorable" and adds to the code "other than dishonorable". What we are talking about is the number of administrative discharges that are between honorable and dishonorable. Some are general, some are undesirable, and other kinds of administrative discharges. Right now, as the statute stands, these guys cannot partake of this benefit under



Junior College waiver to which it was granted, that it is offered by the Scholarship Commission."

Walsh: "It adds Junior Colleges to the provisions of the Veterans Colleges Act?"

Barnes: "As I understand it, in talking to the Scholarship Commission, they already do this, but ...they already offer these tuition waivers, but they have a requirement now that you must have an honorable discharge to come under that particular program."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I noticed from the Digest that the vote on this bill was 10 yeas and one nay and the Higher Education Committee, and I suspect that the nay comes from the Gentleman that sits in front of me, who had an idea that this bill was going to be postponed. So I suppose I ought to say a word in echoing his feelings that a... because I feel that way too. I'm not awfully hung up about giving these scholarships of veterans to people who have received other than dishonorable discharge. I suppose that makes some sense. I am, however, hung up on extending the provisions of special scholarships to any group. It seems to me that the scholarship should be limited to persons who have a need for scholarships. Now, I think, unfortunately, the appropriate to the Scholarship Commission is not sufficient now, really, to take care of all of the people who have need. I would encourage veterans who had a need for a scholarship to apply to the



Scholarship Commission and get it on the basis of need and not on the basis of some special provision. Obviously, there are many people who cannot qualify for a Veteran's Scholarship, persons who are disabled, for example, do not have an opportunity to become a veteran and qualify for this type of scholarship. They either have a need or they don't get a scholarship or they don't get a scholarship, and the need is not physical, or mental, its financial. So I would suggest to you, Ladies and Gentleman, that maybe this isn't a very good bill, it isn't a very good idea to extend the category of special scholarship and let's concentrate on giving scholarships where scholarships are needed and that's based on financial need."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, to close the debate."

Barnes: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate the remarks from the Majority Leader and I think that the objection that Dick had was along those lines and what we are trying to do here, what I'm attempting to do, is not so much to change the statute as such, but the statute is there. These waiver tuition grants is already a policy of the State and we appropriate money to the Scholarship Commission to do this. I'm not trying to change that, the only thing that I am attempting to do here is give, in some manner, some relief many young men that are coming back into our society. I would like to call to the attention of the



members of the General Assembly that are here to give you some indication as to what the problem is. Going back to 1969 there was some 33,000 of these kinds of discharges. In 1970, there were 54,000; in 1971, there were 72,000; in 1972, there were 97,000. The number of these kinds of discharges have increased proportionately by the number of returning veterans from this conflict, or whatever you would call it that we have in Southeast Asia. Now, there are two things involved here. Number one, many of these men have served honorably up to a point in the military service. Some of them have even been wounded and have been honored for various valor prior to running a foul with some regulation in the military service. The people that we are talking about are men. They are not, and I emphasize, not committed what would be considered a felony in civilian life. Why should the stigma be attached to them so they cannot qualify even for a simple waiver of tuition in a junior college system. It seems to me that many people have been talking about, and I concur with the returning veterans, with the returning P.O.W.'s that have come back in recent months. These people have talked about amnesty in the recent months. What about these many men that did serve? Did not choose to go to some other country? But for some reason, once they served in the military ran into some administrative problem and got less than an honorable discharge. Now these men need some help, they



need an occasional education opportunity. We are talking about a group of young men between the ages of 20 and 27, 29 years of age. Most of them either have a high school diploma or less, they need some opportunities to get a sellable skill, they need some opportunities for employment, they are not eligible for welfare, I am concerned about the young men coming back to the city with nothing offered to them but to go into a life of crime. I can't afford it, the people of my district can't afford it, and I think this is only a small way of showing them that we feel that there is a place in our society for them, and I solicit your vote on a very non-controversial bill to give some young men an opportunity to get back into the main stream of our society."

Miller: "The question is, shall House Bill 353 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, and the opposed nay. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh, to explain his vote."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as the Gentleman has explained, this bill does do a number of things and I'd just like to briefly enumerate. One is that it removes the residency requirement of a military scholarship applicant. The present law is that he must have been a resident of the State of Illinois prior to his induction and now under this bill there is no such requirement so we could conceivably have people coming into



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Illinois from all over the country. Now its a very significant thing because Illinois is the only State that has a program such as this, free scholarships for military veterans. Now furthermore, it permits such a person to have eight years after he is separated service within which to use that scholarship. I don't see any reason for keeping the period of qualification open for such a long period of time. Now, third, and I think a very significant point is, that under the present law, if a military scholarship applicant must be honorably discharged from service. The bill is under discussion which provides that the applicant be other than dishonorable discharged. Now those of you have been in the service no that the very few peple are dishonorably discharged from the service. Yet, there are very very many people who actually served dishonorably and received had conduct discharges. The only way that you can be dishonorably discharged from service is at a general court martial. Bad conduct discharges are given at special court martials. It is very unusual very irregualr for anyone to be subjected to general court martial and have the verdict at that court martial be that he be dishonorably discharged. I think that bill is very significant. Ignore the question of need. Look at the other issues that I have indicated and I urge you to vote no."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? "The Gentleman from Cook,



Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I would like to clear up a few things that was just said. Number one, we do not eliminate the residency requirement as just was put forth. It has been changed and if...I would call your attention to page 2 of the bill...what the bill says is that instead of having to live in Illinois for a year prior to going into service, that you must live in Illinois for six months prior to going to service and six month upon your separation. So the year that the previous speaker spoke about is still in the bill. It's still there. We simply cut it in half, it is six months before going in and six months after you come out to become eligible under this. So the argument that anyone can come from any other State and partake of these benefits is just baloney. That is no argument. I would also like to bring to your attention in terms of the kinds of discharges that we are talking about. I would suggest that in years past this problem is not necessary been the problem of the magnitude that it is now. I've served in the military during the Korean conflict and there was not this kind of problem then. I would suggest to you some figures that I received from the Department of Defense to illustrate what I am talking about. In the year 1953, in the year 1953, when there was total discharges of 1,013,000 men and in that year the number of undesirable discharges was only 10,000. In the year, 1972,



when the total number of discharges for that year was 890,000, almost 200,000 less, the number of undesirable discharges that year was 40,000, or four times as many although it was 200,000 less men discharged. Now that's what the problem is and that's what is involved here. I have a study here, a survey made by the Department of Defense in June of 1972, that took a survey of some 6000 men that had received administrative discharge. And for your information, I'd like to just let you know that of the 6000 men, 63.5% were white, 27.7% were black and 8.5 percent were Spanish. But what I am saying this is a problem that is across the board. It is not confined to any group, it is not confined to any section of our State or any individual city. What we are doing in essence if we do not give these young men an opportunity for an education, we will not give them an opportunity for employment as we do now for convicted convicts for felons which is in our law, when they serve their time, we give them that opportunity. We are saying in essence to these young men, go out and serve a life of crime. This is what we are saying and this is only a small step a small measure to allow them the opportunity to get available skills in our society. And that's all I'm asking for that's all they are asking for. And I solicit your support on this very small step of a bill that should be the kind of bill that we should about passing in this General Assembly,



and I think that I need about 7-8 votes up there and I solicit your support for those 7-8 votes."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff. I didn't put on the timer, I'm going to do so now."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I don't want to keep this House Bill on, I want to get out of here, but I would like to speak for this bill because it would seem on some of our own experiences, that it wouldn't be good on the a...on the a...words that say other than honorable. But I served on court martial in the service, both as defense and as prosecutor, and I was a member of the board. And there are many many many times when people who have served for years honorable, and well, have been wounded, been decorated, and they get on liberty or on leave and they punch some corporal in the nose and they get other than honorable discharge, either bad conduct or discharge for the convenience of the service, or undesirable. Now, these people are punished for the rest of their lives for that and it seems to me that when we have people who want to go back to school and who can't afford it, that the education of these various people is a very desirable intention and purpose for this house. I really think we should give this bill 89 votes."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? "The Gentleman from Cook Mr. Davis."

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



only need two more votes. I've had this article for quite some time, it was an article written by Frank Blassop, maybe this would help us to get some votes if we understood it. It tells the the story of a man, Curtis Thomas, who came back from Viet Nam. He wasn't greeted by the same brass bands and enthusiastic throngs that have welcomed the returning prisoners of war. Instead, hippies through eggs at him and yelled "Killer." Neither was he flooded,Have we got enough? Alright, last but not least he said I was feeling the futility of it all, he said I'd been turned down for so many jobs, I didn't have any money and my family couldn't support me. I was about to get a gun, but Konn talked me out of it, I'm glad he did, because if he hadn't, I'd be dead a lying somewhere in jail. And I'm saying to you that there are many like that and if we have those 90 votes up there, or 92 votes up there, I'm going to conclude by saying please don't take them down."

Miller: "Mr. Clerk, take the record. Just a moment, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Now, Mr. Speaker, it is late in the day and many of the members have left. There isn't any greater disservice you can do to one of your colleagues than voting him on a measure on which there is some controversy. Members not here have been voted. They will return next week to find they are on the roll call. Mr. Speaker, I request a



verification of the affirmative vote."

Miller: "Take the record, Mr. Clerk, and give us a tentative count. Tentative count now is 95 ayes and four nays. A motion has been made for verification of the affirmative roll. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, I would not like to hold the General Assembly over, but on a bill of this type that we are talking about the lives of people, we are talking about the lives of young men, I can't understand when we can stand here and vote for many things that are of great interest personally..."

Miller: "Mr. Barnes, a verification has been requested."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me just a minute, I am going to suggest that I don't intend to hold every body over and I feel that I have those 95 votes to be perfectly honest with you, but I concur with Representative Walsh. I wouldn't like something to go through that other people would have the opportunity of coming in on. Now I personally think that if the General Assembly was here Representative Walsh, that I could get about 30 more votes. I'll be honest. But I concur with you and instead of putting us through that tedious thing about the verification of the vote, I would simply request that this would be put over but I think I've got those votes, so I don't want to take up of all of that time."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."



Walsh: "Well I would certainly agree with that and I don't think it is necessary for us to take any action because we didn't take any action to undo the bill having been deferred for a week, or whatever the time certain was. So we can just forget and adjourn, hopefully."

Miller: "You just want to take it out of the record then, Mr. Barnes, for today?"

Barnes: "Yes."

Miller: "Alright, take it out of the record, Mr. Clerk."

Death Resolutions. Mr. Clerk, death resolutions. Members please be in their seats, we have two or three death resolutions."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 238, Mann and Katz, in the memory of Mr. Carl W. Nitty. House Resolution 239, Tuerk, in the memory of the Reverend James Michael Fitzgerald. House Resolution 240, Skinner, in the memory of William H. Eal. House Resolution 242, Leon, et al, in the memory of Thomas E. Hunter. House Resolution 251, Katz, et al, in the memory of William Burnett Benson."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh, with respect to the death resolutions."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we adopt the death resolutions."

Miller: "The question is, shall the Gentleman's motion to adopt the resolutions pass? All those in favor say aye, opposed nay, the motion is adopted, the resolutions are adopted. Now I recognize the Gentleman from Cook, Mr.



Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess for the purpose of going into a perfunctory session so that the bills may be introduced, this being the last day. Following the perfunctory session, there will be a motion to adjourn to 2:00 o'clock, Monday, April 30, for perfunctory session, and then to 10:00 o'clock, Tuesday, May 1, for regular session. So we are do back here Monday...or Tuesday, May 1 at 10 o'clock.

Milner: "Alright, the question is on the Gentleman's motion to recess for the purpose of the introduction of bills, and for then, a...adjourning until Monday at 2:00 P.M. for perfunctory session, and at 10:00 o'clock on Tuesday morning for regular session. All those in favor of the motion to adjourn say aye, opposed nay, the ayes have it, and the House stands in recess for purpose of introduction of bills."

Fred Selcke: "Committee Reports. Mr. Washburn from Appropriation to which House Bill 875 and 995 were referred reported same back with recommendation that the bill do pass. Mr. Washburn from Appropriation to which House Bill 802 was referred reported same back with amendments thereto, with recommendation that amendments be adopted and the bills as amended do pass. Mr. McMaster of Counties and Townships to which House Bill 823 was referred reported same back with recommendation that bill do pass.



Mr. McMaster from Counties and Townships, to which Senate Bill 144 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. McMaster, from Counties and Townships, to which Seante Bill 164 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Wolf, from Vetrens Affairs, to which House Bill 774 and 912 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. Mr. Wolf from Vetrens Affairs, to which House Bill 638 and 847 were referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation the amendments be adopted those amended do pass. Mr. Wolf, from Vetrens Affairs, to which House Bills 556, 683 and 730 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills do pass and be re-referred to Appropriation. Senate Bills First Reading. Senate Bill 152. An Act in relation to State Finance. First Reading of the Bill. An... Senate Bill 156. An Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 738, Deavers. Amends the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1781, Giorgi. Amends an Act creating a Commission on Mental Health. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 782, Giorgi. Amends the Hospitalizing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1783, Giorgi. Amends an Act relating to Mental Health. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1784, Giorgi. Amends the Mental Health Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1785, Giorgi. Amends the Mental Health Code.



First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1786, Giorgi. Amends an Act relating to the Department of Mental Health.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1787, Giorgi. Amends an Act relating to Mental Health. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1739, Deavers. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1740. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780. First Reading of the Bills. House Bill 1788, Giorgi. Amends the Mental Health Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1789, Giorgi. Amends an Act relating to the Mental Health Department.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1790, Berman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1791, Murphy. Amends an Act relating to compensation to County Officers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1792, Rose. Authorizing the Department of Mental Health to convey land in Morgan County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1793, Rose. Conveys land in Morgan County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1794, Washington. Creates the Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1795, Maragos. Amends the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1796, Kozubowski. Amends the Chicago Teachers



Retirement System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1797, Ebbesen. Amends the Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1798, Hill. Amends the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1799, Duff. An Act creating State's Attorney's Coordinating Council. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1800, LaFleur. Amends the Revenue Act. House Bill 1801, Berman. Amends the Chicago Teachers Retirement System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1802, Berman. Amends the Chicago Teachers Article. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1803, Boyle. Amends the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1804, Boyle. Amends the Game Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1805, McPartlin. Appropriates \$10,000 to the Health Care Licensing Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1806, McCourt. Provides for state aid to Municipalities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1807, McCourt. Amends the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1808, McCourt. Provides for license and regulation of public means of the Community. Antenna, Television Systems. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1809. Amends the Abandoned Vehicle Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1810, McCourt. Amends an Act relating to Alcoholic Beverages. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1811, Schraeder. Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1812, Kozubowski.



Amends the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 1813, Katz. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1814, Katz. An Act creating a Small Claims Division. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1815, Katz. Amends the Replevin Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1816, Houlihan. Amends the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1817, Houliahn. Amends the Personnel Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1818, Skinner. Amends the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1819, Kent. Authorizing the Department of Conservation to sell land. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1820, Houlihan. Creates the Chicago area Regional Transportation Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1821, Duff. Repeals an Act for assessment taxation private car line companies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1822, Walters. Amends the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1823, McLendon. An Act in relation to real estate brokers and real estate salesmen. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1824, Catania. Amends the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1825, Calvo. Appropriates \$5,500,000 to Capital Development Bond Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1826, Calvo. Appropriates \$830,000 to the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1827, Calvo. Appropriates



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\$2500 for the Legislative Advisory Committee. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1828, Calvo. Amends the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1829, Catania. Creates an Act protecting potentiality of life. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1830, Pierce et al. An Act creating the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1831, Catania. Amends the Unified Code of Corrections. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 24, McCourt. Resolved by the House of Representatives, 78th General Assembly, State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, at the general election next occurring, at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 10 and 12 of and to add Section 12.1 to Article VI of the Constitution, the amended and added Sections to read as follows:

Article VI, Section 10. Terms of Office. The terms of office of Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges shall be six years, and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 12. Selection and Retention. Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges..... and so forth, and so forth, and so forth..... First Reading of the Resolution. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 25, McCourt. Resolved, by the House of Representatives, 78th General Assembly, State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this



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state, at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 8 of Article VII, Section 3 of Article IX and Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution, to read as follows: Article VII, Section 8. Powers and Officers of School Districts and Units of Local Government Other Than Counties and Municipalities and so forth and so forth.... First Reading of the Resolution.

House Bills, First Reading. House Bill 1832, McPartlin. Enacts the Illinois State Auditing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1833, Catania. Amends the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1834, Yourell. Amends the Counties Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1835, Catania. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1836, McPartlin. Repeals Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1835, Catania. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1836, McPartlin. Repeals Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1837, Catania. Amends the Liquor Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1838, Merlo. Amends the Laborers and Retirement Board Employees Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1839, Merlo. Amends the Chiago Firemans Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1840, Merlo. Amends the Judges's Retirement System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1841, Merlo. Amends the



Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1842, Merlo. Amends the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1843, Garmisa. Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1844, Madigan. Amends the Administrative Review Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1845, D.Houlihan. Amends the General Non-Profit Organization Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1846, Katz. Amends the Business Corporation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1847, Lechowicz. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1848, Caldwell. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1849, Berman. Amends the Illinois Art Council Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1850, Garmisa. Amends the Motor Fuel Tax Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1851, Garmisa. Amends the State Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1852, Garmisa. Amends the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1853, Ike Sims. Amends the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1854, Garmisa. Amends the Illinois Toll Highway Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1855, Craig. Amends the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1856, McClain. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1857, Lechowicz. An Act providing that when a local unit of government is dissolved and so forth... First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1858, Katz. Amends



the Attorney Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1859, Maragos. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1860, Maragos. Amends the Real Estate Transfer Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1861, Garmisa. Amends the the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1862. Washington. Creates the Employment Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1863, Washington. Amends the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1864, McLendon. Amends the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1865, Kozubowski. Amends the Judges Retirement System Article. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1866, Kozubowski. Amends the Judges's Retirement System Article. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1867, D.Houlihan. Amends the Metropolitan Transit Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1868, Davis. The Lake Michigan Bill of Rights Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1869, DiPrima. Amends the Policemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1870, DiPrima. Amends the Policemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1871, Merlo. Amends the Policemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1872. Merlo. Amends the Fireman's Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1873, Merlo. Amends the County Employees and Officers Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the



Bill. House Bill 1874, Merlo. Amends the Policemen's Anuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 1875, Garmisa. Amends the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1876, Maragos. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1877, Maragos. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1878, Maragos. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1879, Maragos. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1880, Schoeverlein. Authorizing the Forrest Perserve District, Kane County to convey certain real estate. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1881, Richard Carter. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1882, Taylor. Amends the Illinois Banking Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1883, Shea. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1884, Taylor. Amends the Illinois Banking Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1885, Nardulli. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1886, Berman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1887, Berman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1888, D. Houlihan. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1890, Berman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1891, Williams. Amends the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1892, Shea. Abolishes all ad valorem personal



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property taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1893, Beatty. Amends the Retailor's Occupational Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1894, Lemke. Amends an Act relating to Public Defenders. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1895, Farley. Amends the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1896, Patrick. Imposes freeze on creation of special district. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1897, Yourell. Appropriates \$250,000 to the County Problems Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1889, Merlo. Amends the Municipal Employees Officers and Officials Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1898, Lechowicz. Appropriates \$250,000 to Cities and Villages Municipal Problems Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1899, Capprelli. Amends the Impounding and Distribution of the Stray Animal Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1900, Ewell et al. An Act to comprehensive Election Code to govern all elections of the state. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1901, Kelly. Amends the Probations Officers Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1902, Washington. Amends the Illinois Industrial Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1903, Yourell. Amends the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1904, Yourell. Amends an Act relating to Jury Commissioners. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1905, Caldwell. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House

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Bill 1906, Shea. The foreign Banking Officer Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1907, McPartlin. Appropriates \$300,000,000 from the Department of Property Tax to be placed in the fund of the Department of Local Governmental Affairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1908, Taylor. An Act in relation to Probation Officers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1909, Williams. An Act providing for the transfers of assets, powers, and functions and for payment of an outstanding debt and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1910, Arrigo. Amends an Act providing for the creation of Management of T.B.Sanitarium District. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1911, McPartlin. Provides for the manner of levying or imposing taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1912, Berman. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1913, Arrigo. Amends the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1914, McGah. Exempts local public entity from liability when an employee is willfully and wantfully negligent. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1915, Merlo. Amends the Firemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1916, Skinner. Appropriates \$25,000. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1917, Skinner. Creates the Assesment Equity Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill."

