

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ONE HUNDRED SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

OCTOBER 23, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House floor please retire to the gallery. All persons not entitled to the House floor please retire to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and the Members will please be in their seats. We will be lead in prayer this morning by Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Father Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. O'Lord, bless this House to they service this day, Amen. The characteristic of truth is that it does not and can not change or vary. Truth is not a is not subject to vote, nor is it depended upon debate or majority opinion. Truth does not feast to be truth because a number of people doubt it. Truth in fact can not change. It is of God, it is eternal. Let us pray. O God the fountain of wisdom whose statutes are good and whose gracious and whose law is truth. We beseech thee so to guide and bless the legislature of this State. That it might ordain for our governance only such things that please thee, to the glory of Thy name and the welfare of Thy people, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Lord, Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Message from the Senate."

Jack O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright's secretary.

Mr. Speaker I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate's adopted the following Preamble and Joint Resolution in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to with Senate Joint Resolution 52 adopted by the Senate October 22, 1975, Kenneth Wright's secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will...ah...be at ease until the call of the chair. The House will be in order. Members please be in their seats. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you...ah...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to report three absences from this side of the aisle...ah...today. Representative Borchers is confined, recuperating from surgery. Representative Randolph is hospitalized being operated on yesterday and Representative Capuzi is absent due to the death of a member of his family."



Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The record will show show on the... Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker would the record indicate the Representative Sharp is absent because of an illness in his family."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The record will so show. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Ah...thank you again...ah...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would ask leave of the House for...ah.. recess for one hour for the purpose of a Republican conference in Room 114. A Republican conference in Room 114 now for one hour."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker I'd move that the House now stand . . . all right."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you hold that now Representative Shea until we get the adjournment resolution now and then move to recess."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 72, resolved by the House of Representatives, the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, October 23, 1975 they stand adjourned until Monday, November 3, 1975 at 1:00 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Spoo Speaker,I move"

Speaker Redmond: "Will the records change the title of the chair to Mr. Stuper."

Shea: "I move that the House do now adopt the Adjournment Resolution which will bring us back on Monday, November 3rd at 1 o'clock."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the motion. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the motion's carried. Now Representative Shea."

Shea: " I move that the House now stand in recess until 11:45."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Yes Mr. Speaker I'd better make that announcement again that the Republicans will meet now for one hour in Room 114. Thank you sir."

Speaker Redmond: "The House stands recessed till 11:45."



Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the floor will please leave chamber now. All persons holding special...ah...speaker's cards if they'll retire to the back of the gallery. They can go up-stairs and that's all open up there. Those holding the special cards. All persons not entitled to the House floor would you kindly leave the chambers now? Those with special passes you can go to the Speaker's gallery, directly above the Speaker's podium. They'll let you in there with the special pass."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come order. Members please be in their seats. All those not entitled to the floor, please leave. Introduction and First Reading of Bills."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3143, Cunningham-Walsh, a Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act, First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3144, VanDuyne, et. al., a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code, First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3145, VanDuyne, et.al., a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions. Representative Giorgi."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 52, Griesheimer Matijevich. House Resolution 471, DiPrima, et.al. House Resolution 472, DiPrima, et.al. House Resolution 473, Leinenweber, et.al. House Resolution 474, Leinenweber, et.al. House Resolution 476, Capparelli. House Resolution 478, Daniels, et.al. House Resolution 479, Darrow, et.al. House Resolution 480, Leon. House Resolution 481, Kelly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Joint Resolution 50 by Griesheimer, Matijevich honors the Waukegan High School team that captured the First Girls Golf Tournament in the State of Illinois. House Resolution 471 by DiPrima...ah...honors Honorable Lawrence X. Pusateri a former member of this House was elected President of the Illinois State Bar Association. He served in the House as a blue ribbon candidate in 1965. House Resolution 472.....Congress not to hurt the veterans pension. House Resolution 473 by Leinenweber joins the entire Joliet community in congratulating the League of Women



Voters of the Joliet Region on their silver anniversary. House Resolution 474 by Leinenweber honors the Joliet Legion Band directed by Mr. Tom Drake which won both the State and National American Legion Band Championships. House Resolution 476 by Capparelli honors...ah...memorize the first church building for St. Theola Roman Catholic Church which was erected in September of 1925 and it's located at the corner of Palatine and Oak Park Avenues in Chicago. House Resolution 478 by Daniels honors Miss Carrie Kravchuk who has been recently selected as Miss Illinois World for 1975. House Resolution 479 by Darrow honors Jim King prominent news director of Television Station WQAD who has just hosted another successful telethon on behalf of the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation in the Moline viewing area. House Resolution 480 by John Leon honors the highest award which the National Council of Boy Scouts can bestow upon a Scout is that of Eagle Scout and Cary B. Skinner was selected for that award. House Resolution 481 by...ah...Alderman Kelly...Representative Kelly honors the Veterans of Foreign Wars for more than three-quarters of a century of...ah...of...ah...fostering Americanism. Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of all the Agreed Resolutions just enumerated."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions on the motion? Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like very much to get leave from the Sponsor of the resolution honoring the Waukegan Girls Golf Team to add my name to that resolution because it is a most commendable accomplishment."

Speaker Redmond: "Your name will be added."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is on the adoption of the motion? Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'....'aye'. The opposed 'no'...'no'. The motion carries and the resolutions are adopted. Death Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 475, Mann."



Speaker Redmond: "The House will please be in order."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker...ah...we are in Session and I would ask if you would ask the Doorkeepers to please clear the Floor, and restore order of the House...ah...we are passing some resolutions. We are now on Death Resolutions where we are dealing with the respect of some individuals that have passed away and I think it is incumbent that this House be returned to order and all unauthorized people be removed from the Floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken Representative Simms. Unauthorized people leave the Floor. Those who do not comply with the request will be physically ejected. Mr. Clerk read the Death Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 475 Mann, to the respect of Mr. Lee Schooler. House Resolution 477 Nardulli et al, respect to the memory of Thaddeus L. Kusibab."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Death Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption... the gentleman's motion to adopt the Death Resolutions. All those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'....'aye'. The opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Death Resolutions are adopted. Introduction of First Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 4136, Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to Alcoholic Liquors. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Once again the Chair will request those people who are not entitled to the Floor please leave the Floor, and leave the Chambers. We're going to have to enforce that law. We don't want to have bad manners, but those not entitled to the Floor must leave the Floor of the Chamber. There will be no demonstrations and there will be no music. Mr. Doorkeeper. Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this House be restored to order and you call in the State Police and get some of these clowns out of here. This is not the circus, and I resent



it having anyone down here with a band....."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Doorkeeper will you...will you please enforce the Rules of the House. They're not entitled...they're not entitled to the Floor of the House unless they have a pass or unless they are elected Members or former Members."

Simms: "Well Mr. Speaker, we've got...we've got confusion and I would suggest that the State Police be brought in and take these people out that are down here for entertainment purposes today. The show has now went on to long."

Speaker Redmond: "The Rules of the House will be enforced Representative Simms. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I arise on a point of privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. We are in Session. We are a deliberative body. There are extremely important matters involving this body and the people of Illinois whom we represent. Now as a deliberative body we are subject to rules, and the Rules of this House provide Mr. Speaker, Members of the House that only authorized persons may be on the Floor of this House while it's in Session. Now Mr. Speaker, Members of this House, I would estimate that at least one third of the people...ah...the persons on this Floor now are here without authority, and I would respectfully suggest Mr. Speaker if not demand, that before we go to any further order of business that all unauthorized persons leave these Chambers as our rules require so that we can operate Mr. Speaker, Members of the House in a fashion that the people of this state require for wisdom and for sound action."

Speaker Redmond: "I concur. The Chair concurs with the gentleman from Cook. Once again I will request that those people who do not have the privilege of the Floor please leave the Chambers. Doorkeeper...the Doorkeeper's enforce the Rules of the House. We have members of the State Police here. If necessary we will call upon the members of the State Police. We like to have guests here, but at the same time we must conduct the business of this House in an orderly manner. Will the secretaries



to the Members please leave the floor. Maybe if we begin to set a good example that that's the way it will work out."

Doorkeeper: "All who are not entitled to this House Floor will you please retire to the gallery. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Will the secretaries to the Members please leave the Chambers, and set a good example. Will the Members please cooperate with the Chair and ask any of their guests who are not authorized to leave the Floor. Now that the Members have cooperated with the Chair and have requested their secretaries to leave, and all their other unauthorized guest to leave...ah...now the Doorkeepers will go through the Chambers and request those who have not left to leave. Mr. Doorkeeper will you enforce the Rules of the House. Mr. Dookkeeper, you have a couple of State Police here. If you need one to accompany you...ah...let's have a sweep operation and get the Floor cleared. Sergeant-at-Arms will you please come to the podium? Representative Davis?"

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think where most of the confusion is coming...ah...a lot of them don't understand and I don't understand myself and I'm a Member whether this is a Hearing of the Committee of the Whole or whether this is...ah...ah...Hearing of the House of Representatives. Now if it is a Hearing of the Committee of the Whole, I'm sure a different rule prevails here because there might be witnesses who are going to testify and when you order everybody off the Floor that will include these witnesses. Is this a Hearing of the Committee of the Whole or is it a Regular Session of the House?"

Speaker Redmond: "Regular Session of the House."

Davis: "Then everybody will have to go then."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis will you in your eloquent manner request them to go?"

Davis: "We'll ask them to cooperate and in the event there is a Hearing of the Committee of the Whole then the witnesses are entitled to come in here and sit....ah....be heard, but surely the people of the State of Illinois are entitled to come down



to their Legislature and to get some seats and to see how we vote, see how we act and see how we carry on business down here, and I'm certain...I am certain this Legislature will do everything with dignity even to the extent of asking our guests to leave the Floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction of First Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3147 Gene Hoffman et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Construction Bond Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3148 Boyle, Ryan et al. A Bill for an Act making appropriation for the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I am sorry to have to arise again on a point of privilege. Now I don't believe that the size of the Senate has been increased unconstitutionally. I see many faces of persons who are on the Floor of this House without authority. Now Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we have rules and we've got personnel to enforce those rules including Mr. Speaker, I believe the State Police by your direction. Now, I respectfully insist that before any further business of this House is conducted that all without exception all authorized personnel remove themselves or be removed."

Speaker Redmond: "The point is well taken Representative Schlickman, and once again the Chair requests that the people who do not have the privilege of the Floor to leave the Floor because we are going to enforce the order. If it requires the removal by the State Police we're going to do it. Now we don't want to embarrass anybody, but the ones who do not have passes, you know who you are, please remove yourself from the Floor of the Chambers. The House will come to order. It would appear to me that the...ah...Representative Meyer's."

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker under Rule 53 which is access to the House. I object to any continuation of business of this House until the Rules of the House are followed."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I can assure the Members that the House



will not proceed to business of the House until the Rules are obeyed. As I look it appears to me that...ah...ah... most of the unauthorized personnel have left, and once again I ask as courteously as I'm able that people who do not have the privilege of the Floor please leave. We're going to have the State Police and the Doorkeeper eject you forcefully and that means everybody, and at this time I may caution the members of our guests in the Gallery that you are the guest of the House of Representatives and that this is an orderly deliberative body. Our rules prohibit demonstrations of any kind and it empowers the Chair with the authority to clear the gallery, and I can assure you that if there are demonstrations in the gallery, the galleries will be cleared. We like to have you here, we enjoy you seeing the process of government, but it cannot be disrupted. Now, once again and I see some people here that are not entitled to the Floor, and I'm going to point them out. We're going to have them..." Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah...Mr. Speaker. I think the problem has now become not so much the quantity of unauthorized people on the Floor although I see some, but the fact that most of us on the Floor and in the galleries included seem to be talking and making a lot of noise, and I think that we could proceed if we would simply stop talking and get on with our business."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster is giving a good example and suggests to you that we don't talk anymore. I think it would help if...if the Members would be in their seats. So I can tell...Members please be in your seats. We have to make sure that we have room for the guest from the Senate. Will the Members please be in their seats. Mr. Doorkeeper will you come forward? Anything else? I see a member from the Board of Education that I don't think has the privilege of the Floor. The House will come to order. The House will now resolve itself as a Committee of the Whole and I will remove myself from the Chair and turn it over to Representative Mann."



Mann: "For what purpose does Representative Walsh arise?"

Schlickman: "Schlickman please Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "Alright. For what purpose does Representative Schlickman arise?"

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker for an inquiry. What is the order of business?"

Mann: "The order of business is the consideration by the Committee of the Whole of House Bills 2971, 2989 and Senate Bill 1493."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I notice on the Calendar Joint Committee of the Whole. Is that what we're in or supposed to be in?"

Mann: "Well we surely have Members of the Senate with us. Don't we?"

Schlickman: "Well this is a Committee of the Whole. Is that correct Mr. Speaker?"

Mann: "That is correct."

Schlickman: "And this Committee of the Whole is pursuant to Rule 31c of the House?"

Mann: "That's correct."

Schlickman: "Which provides to the Speaker the authority to assign a Bill to the Committee of the Whole. Is that correct?"

Mann: "I believe so...ah...yes."

Schlickman: "Well Mr. Speaker, I direct your attention to Rule 31c that provides for that authority, but then says that authority can be exercised only in accord with Rule 18, and Rule 18 Subsection B says that a Committee of the Whole can only take place when the notice requirements have been satisfied. More specifically Mr. Speaker, Members of House that there be posted six and one half days prior to the holding of such a Committee of the Whole such notice, and of course Mr. Speaker, Members of the House the purpose for that is to inform all...ah...all of the citizens of the State of Illinois what is being considered by the Committee of the Whole so that they to can have the opportunity of attending as observers or as participants through the witness function. I respectfully suggest Mr. Speaker and Members of the House from a parliamentary standpoint that we cannot...we cannot at



this time convene ourselves into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Bills you have mentioned, and I raise that Parliamentary Inquiry."

Mann: "Well...I would say that...ah...without indicating whether or not...ah...your motion is meritorious that it should have been...ah...recited...ah...or put forward prior to our resolving ourself into a Committee of a Whole."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I sought attention from the permanent Speaker of this House when he immediately announced that we were at this order of business which was improper because he despite his own statement just a few minutes ago that he would not further the....."

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz arise?"

Lechowicz: "Point of order Mr. Speaker. I believe you have ruled and he knows of his recourse."

Mann: "Yes, Representative Schlickman...ah...you were recognized prior to our resolving ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. You did not mention this or bring this matter up. Now the Senate is here by our invitation. We have a long hearing. A lot of business. Representative Schlickman, we have a lot of business to transact. I have rules...Mr. Schlickman...Mr. Schlickman you know it's the peoples House. You've been here for so so long. You know what the Rules of this House are. Alright Representative Schlickman, I have ruled. If you care to appeal the ruling of the Chair, you may, but let's get going with this meeting. Alright sir? Representative Schlickman I've ruled. I appeal to you let's get started with this meeting. Representative Schlickman you're position has been noted. I've made my ruling. May I now proceed to Chair this very important hearing. We have witnesses both on the proponent side and on the negative side. We want to hear from them and I'm going to get to that order of business at this time. Now...at this time the Chair will recognize... Representative Walsh I'm going to recognize you with the hope that you will in your customary exemplary way of leadership



indicate to your Members that we ought to commence this hearing. It's a very important hearing. We have people here from all over the state and we have witnesses here from all over the state. Yes, Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker in my customary way I'm going to suggest to you that this is totally out of order. We did not comply with the posting requirements that are in the rules for this meeting, and the very least...the very least you can do is to have a Roll Call to suspend the rules, and if you wish I will make the motion, but not vote for it to suspend the rules so that we can have a Committee of the Whole without the required six days posting. Now I suggest to you Mr. Speaker that there are a lot of people who have been informed and have known what is going to happen in here today for a long long time. While on the other hand there are Members present here who don't share the feelings of those people who are here and who have known what's going to happen...that didn't know that we were going to be in this position yesterday that we're in today. Now the very least you can do Mr. Speaker is permit that motion to be put. There are a lot of people out there who do not want taxes increased. There are a lot of people out there who want us to act in a fiscally responsible way...."

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea arise?"

Shea: "On a point of order. Mr. Speaker or Mr. Chairman of this Committee. The gentleman is making a political speech. You've already ruled. If we could get on with the peoples business, hear the witnesses I think that is what we're here about."

Mann: "Yes, that point is very well taken. Representative Walsh even if I wanted to put that to a vote. I could not. We have now resolved ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. For what purpose does the gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevech arise?"

Matijevech: "I have a point of order I think. Mr. Chairman I'd like to have you again tell me what type of Committee we are



in. A House Committee of the Whole or a Joint Committee of the Whole?"

Mann: "Well this is...ah...if you want to be very particular about it. This is a House Committee of the Whole."

Matijevich: "Well, I'd like to have a point of order. How can we hear a Senate Bill 1493 in a House Committee of the Whole? That Bill is not before us. There's no motion on that Bill before us right...right now."

Mann: "Because the Senate is here at our invitation."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Chairman or Speaker or whatever you are now. I'd like to address this nonentity. In the least I think I ought to be heard on it because I did tell the Speaker beforehand how I felt about this meeting, and he said you'll be heard on it and I don't think you ought to foreclose any Member of being heard on what is happening today. We have certain rules...ah...certain Rules of the House that ought to be followed, and I think Representative Mann you are one who has stood for those Rules of the House. We had...had no opportunity...no opportunity. You know when the Speaker yesterday said we're going to have this meeting he mumbled and we didn't know that he mumbled that we were going to have a meeting of the Committee of the Whole relative to the Governor's message. Now I didn't question that because I knew it was illegal, and I had no opportunity to question it until right now because I didn't know we were going to resolve ourselves into a Committee of a Whole. Mr. Chairman you've got to be fair with us. Now I say Mr. Speaker that if you are going to have a Joint Committee of the Whole which this is let's not kid ourselves. This is the Senate and this is the House it is a Joint Committee of the...ah...House and the Senate. We are negligent as a body on both sides of the rotunda. We don't have Joint Rules and I'm glad the Senate is here finally. They brought us into this predicament right now. We don't have Joint Rules that allows us to meet as a Committee of the Whole without a Joint Resolution. We didn't have that Joint Resolution. We must follow our rules. We've got to follow the rules. Whatever you feel on



this issue doesn't make any difference. You may win on this issue today, but the...tomorrow that same precedent will defeat you on an issue that you're for. Mr. Speaker this is a bad precedent. I mentioned it in caucus. Any Governor since I've been down here have given about twenty five messages. Are we now going to start the precedent that everytime a Governor gives a message that we are going to have a Public Hearing? A band playing on the Floor of the House to determine on what side of that issue on the Governor's message one or the other is going to stand for it. I don't like confrontation politics anymore than anyone of you here do, but you're playing into the hands of confrontation politics by this meeting right here and Mr. Speaker it's a bad precedent. The leaders ought to know it's a bad precedent. Don't follow your dictates from wherever it may come from. Follow your conscience...ah...your legislative conscience. I remember when Speaker Lewis that last address he gave on the Floor of this House. He said don't let anybody take your legislative prerogatives away from you. Mr. Speaker I don't say this against you, against Senator Partee or against Speaker Redmond. I say none of you have the right to take away my legislative prerogatives away from me because when you do you're hurting everybody here whether they are for or against this issue. Mr. Speaker, I ask you to do this right. Come back in a week. Do it right. Do it with a Senate or House Joint Resolution, but do it right."

Mann: "For what purpose does the President Pro Tem Senator Partee arise?"

Partee: "Mr. Chairman...Mr. Chairman."

Mann: "May I please have order?"

Partee: "Mr. Chairman if I may, I have known...I have known Mr. Chairman for a long time that it is probably not wise to inject ones self in a family dispute...."

Mann: "Excuse me Senator Partee. Would the Members please give the President of the Senate the courtesy of being recognized to speak?"



Partee: "Mr. Chairman we are here from the Senate at the invitation of the House. We came pursuant to your invitation."

Mann: "Hold it just a minute Senator Partee. I think this is highly irregular really. I really do. Senator...Representative Walsh for what purpose do you arise?"

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker the irregular part if you will agree that we are in a Committee of the Whole House which is the only thing under the rules that we can be in unless we're in Session and I contend that we're in Session, but if we for a moment accept your position that we are in a Committee of the Whole House then only House Members may be recognized from the Floor. If the gentleman and I respect him very much, the President of the Senate or any other Member of the Senate who wants to be heard...ah...then he should fill out a witness slip and be heard with the rest of the witnesses. Now Mr. Speaker we've got to be somewhere. I'd like for you to define where we are and I'd like for you to justify recognizing anyone but a House Member from this Floor."

Mann: "Alright, I'll accept that challenge. Here's where we are. We are considering some very very important legislation effecting the school children of the State of Illinois. It is perhaps as widely advertised as any meeting this House or this Senate has ever had. I can't imagine that anyone in this state would not be aware of the fact that today there is a meeting being held. Now, just let me finish will you Representative Deuster? Now, we have witnesses...we have witnesses... I'm trying to respond to Representative Walsh and you're not giving me an opportunity to. Now, we're here on an emergency basis to vote on some legislation effecting the children of the State of Illinois. We have witnesses from all over the state. Let's proceed with that hearing. Yes, the Chair recognizes Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House let me say to the distinguished Minority Leader that the Speaker of this House said plainly so everybody could hear him that he had resolved the House into a Committee of the Whole and he appointed a



chairman and the chairman sits in the chair and if the distinguished Minority Leader is against the ruling he has a remedy and he knows it as well as I do and his remedy is to appeal from the decision and let's take a vote and get on with the people's business."

Mann: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Berman arise?"

Berman: "Ah...Mr. Speaker I rise as the Sponsor of the motion that has been filed to override the veto and restore the funds on House Bill 2971. That is one of the subjects of this meeting and with the chair's approval I would like to come up and make a opening remark and start to call the witnesses in behalf of that motion."

Mann: "You may come up."

Berman: "Thank you. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman and Members of the House of Representatives, Members of the Senate. I'm here today as the first witness in behalf of the items that have been listed on our calendar for consideration by this body. I want to take a moment to explain the little bit of the history of House Bill 2971, the Bill for the appropriation to the distributive fund for school aid. In 1973 this legislature and our incumbent Governor passed and sign into law a new school aid formula. That school aid formula if it was implemented totally with dollars in 1973 would have cost the State billions of dollars. We did not have the resources in 1973 to put that formula into it's full operation and therefore that formula provided for an implementation over an essentially a four year period. There has been some debate as to whether there is in fact a school formula and let me submit to you that in fact Ladies and Gentlemen there much is a school aid formula and part of that formula requires the legislature based upon the enactment of the formula that was made in 1973 to appropriate funds to fully implement that formula. In 1973 the legislature passed and the Governor signed into law an appropriation that kept the commitment for the first year of this formula. That commitment is what we call full funding. It really means that this legislature and the Governor are enacting sufficient funds and appropriating sufficient funds to fulfill the



outline of funding plan of that formula. In 1974 the legislature met and an historic event took place. The appropriation Bill for the full funding of the second year of that school aid formula passed through the legislature without one dissenting vote. I want to underline that, without one dissenting vote and the Governor based upon advice and discussion with executive members and with legislative Members held a press conference whereby he endorsed in 1974 the concept of full funding, the concept of living up to the full appropriation based upon that school formula. This year in March the Governor delivered his budget message and in that budget message he again endorsed the concept of full funding and again this legislature the House and the Senate passed Bills and passed House Bill 2971 to fully fund the third year implementation of the school aid formula. After that Bill was delivered to the Governor's desk, the Governor sought that to cut that appropriation. He cut the appropriation for the full funding of the school aid formula by \$61,000,000. In addition and you'll hear from my colleague Representative Hanahan, he cut an additional \$20,000,000 from House Bill 2971. An appropriation to fund Senate Bill 1493. So I submit to you that that issue of the funding of Senate Bill 1493 is properly before the House today because \$20,000,000 to fund that revision in the school aid formula is in House Bill 2971. So I appear before you today to introduce a number of witnesses that have come from throughout the State in support of the override and the restoration of \$81,000,000 in House Bill 2971 and I want to underline that they come from throughout the State because the City of Chicago receives out of the appropriations in House Bill 2971 after an override only \$18,000,000 of that \$81,000,000 restoration. 18 out of 81. This is not a Chicago fight Ladies and Gentlemen. This is a fight by every person interested in the schools and every school child throughout the State of Illinois. In accordance with that I would now like to introduce my colleague the Sponsor of House Bill 2989 Representative Thomas Hanahan."

Mann: "Ah...for what purpose does Representative Totten arise?"

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. A question of the chair...ah...on



the procedure of this...ah...Committee...ah...will we be allowed to ask questions of all the Sponsor of the motions and of the witnesses who will be appearing before this Committee of the joint?"

Mann: "Yes, of course. What I'd like to do is give each side an hour and a half and have the questions at the end of the presentations otherwise we exclude a lot of witnesses who have something to say."

Totten: "Will all the witnesses remain for questioning?"

Mann: "Well we would surely ask them to. Representative Madison, yes."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker I rise on a point of information because I resent the fact that the distinguished President of the Senate was not allowed to speak. Now Mr. Speaker it seems to me that if we have the ability to interrupt our proceedings to recognize dignitary...ah...that we ought to be able to recognize...ah...the President of the Senate. Mr. Speaker there have been on occasions where we have interrupted these proceedings to repre...to recognize and allow to address this body dignitaries from other countries and you mean to tell me Mr. Speaker that we have the audacity to do that and not recognize the President of the Senate of the State of Illinois. I resent it. I think it's a dastardly act. I think it's an affront and I would plead with the chair to allow the President of the Senate to speak."

Mann: "The chair the chair will recognize...ah...the President when he seeks recognition to speak. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker I..I too believe Senator Partee ought to be able to speak any time he wants but I do also feel strongly about this issue and I hate to do it...ah...but...ah...we've got to go on record as far as I'm concerned on whether we as Members believe in the legality of this. There were a couple of...ah...points of order someone answered, I made the point of order, how a Senate Bill that isn't even before us...ah...can be heard in a House Committee as a whole but on the one point that is as far as I'm concerned is the most important and that is that you have evaded the posting notice...ah...I would like to now appeal your ruling of the chair Mr. Speaker and I know everybody does that with



hesitancy around this chambers but I don't hesitate in this. I believe strongly in the rules and...ah...I think we ought go on record in whether we believe this to be a legal or illegal meeting. I strongly feel it's illegal it's, it's trampled on. On my legislative rights I don't like it...ah...I can't stand here and tell you I like it, so, I do appeal that ruling Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "Ah...what rule are you appealing under?"

Matijevich: "I...I'm appealing your ruling that the...ah...the posting notice 18 evidently was complied with . . . ah . . . it wasn't complied with, somebody made the...ah...the...ah...point of order and evidently you ruled that it was in order. So I appeal that ruling."

Mann: "Yes, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah...Mr. Speaker thank you. Sometime ago I sought recognition along these lines to simply make this point and this motion...ah...some feel that the meeting is illegally constituted and before we proceed because it's so important we ought legally to constitute it and I think that in order to consider Representative Matijevich's motion...ah...we ought to precede that by a motion for this Committee as a whole to rise so that the House can ...can consider the appeal and so I would move that the Committee as a whole rise...ah...for the purpose of...ah...returning to regular session to consider...ah...the motion that the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich has posed."

Mann: "Representative Matijevich's motion has priority and...ah...you still want to put...ah...Representative Matijevich?"

Matijevich: "I already did."

Mann: "Yes, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah...yes my suggestion was that I thought a Committee as a whole could not consider that motion and that the...ah...proper way to proceed under the rules which we all want to do would be to return to the full House and then consider the appeal of the ruling of the chair that the...ah...posting...ah...provisions of the rule had been complied with and so...ah...I would...ah...renew my motion for the Committee as a whole to rise and I assume that ah...rule an opinion from the Parliamentarian would sustain the



view that that's the proper...ah...and orderly manner in which to proceed."

Mann: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Some of us recognize the rules. The rules do provide that six Members shall join an appeal. I for one join the Representative for two."

Mann: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: ".....ah Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "Representative....., Representative Duff, yes. All right the question shall the ruling of the chair be overruled? That's the question Representative Deuster. Yes."

Deuster: "Ah...was it your ruling...ah...therefore that the Committee as a Whole could determine...ah...matters concerning it's own composition or whether it would be more proper to return. I think we simply have a ruling on that...ah...I want to make sure we're proceeding properly as all Members undoubtedly do and I think we ought to go back to the full House so that the Committee as a Whole which is just a Committee...ah...can't determine whether that Committee has been legally constituted."

Mann: "The chair rules that we are proceeding properly, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Mann: "Ah...all those in favor of overruling the chair will vote 'aye', opposed will vote 'nay'. To explain his vote Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Ah...Mr. Speaker this is not for the purpose of explaining my vote which I reserve the right to do later. This is a parliamentary inquiry. I would ask the chair to restate the Speaker's ruling that is being appealed."

Mann: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Ah...Mr. Speaker there were a few rulings that he made.. ah...that I thought I could appeal but I thought as long as I just thought we ought go on record as to this particular...ah...meeting whether it's legal or illegal so I...ah...I said that Rule 18 on the posting notice was not complied with...ah...and I in his..ah.. answering back I think to Representative Walsh..ah..he ruled that



it was complied with and that's the one we're...ah...appealing right now."

Mann: "All right the ruling..the motion is on the ruling of sufficient notice. Now has everybody voted who desires to vote? The Minority Leader, Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Certainly it's a shame, a crying shame that...ah...politics has entered into this fiscal crisis and particularly into the school situation and which affects the...ah...children of all of us and throughout the State of Illinois. I want you to know that ah...certainly the first time that I heard of this joint session or session...ah...ah...Committee as a Whole was in yesterday's newspapers when I read that certain people were coming down from Chicago to testify. We had a Rules Committee meeting yesterday morning at 10:30 after the newspapers were issued and were advised then the Republican Members of this side of the aisle in the Rules Committee that such such a meeting would be held. There can be no doubt in anybody's mind...ah...that this is an illegal meeting, that the posting wasn't...ah...within the, within the rules of this House and certainly we went through this situation time and time and time again during the Spring session where we followed or or were dictated...ah...by Redmond's rules of order. The same thing is happening in this in this Fall session. I thought that those sad experiences were behind us but apparently there're not so let's get organized here. Let's get the rules in order once again. Follow them by putting your green light up there right now and get off on the right track rather than the wrong track in a very situation very serious situation in which we find ourselves in this State."

Mann: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Katz."

Katz: "Ah...Mr. Speaker explaining my vote...ah...this is not a Committee as a Whole for the purpose of transacting business and passing the matter on the floor of the House. This is a purely informational Committee as a Whole and accordingly in my opinion the ruling of the Chair is correct."

Mann: "Ah...on this motion have all voted who wish? To explain his



vote Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker I have in being here many years heard the truth bent in a lot of different directions but never quite so much as that done by the last speaker, the distinguished former chairman of the Cougar Commission and I think maybe I have some insight now in to why the Governor vetoed that Commission even though there was no funding. I don't see how any Member much less one who has been in the forefront of legislative reform can say that this is an informational meeting. Anytime we meet there are procedures established and nobody knows that better than that Gentleman. Now I suggest to you that we did not follow any procedures whatever and we must, we must in order to run this House in any way that will result in anything but mayhem. We must Mr. Speaker abide by the rules. We have not abided by the rules and the only avenue opened to us as duly elected Members of this House is to appeal the ruling of the chair and that's not your ruling Mr. Speaker and I don't want you to feel that my vote to sustain the Gentlemen's motion is anything against you and I wouldn't want anyone here to think that because it's not, you had nothing to do with it, you were tapped, you were tapped and I think justifiably to run this meeting. I am voting against the procedures."

Mann: "Thank you...thank you, Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "You're entirely welcome Mr. Speaker, entirely welcome. I am voting to sustain the rules of this House and that's all anyone is doing if they vote green. There're voting for legislative integrity and I think we ought to have that. I urge a green vote."

Mann: "Thank you...ah...by the way I do share the the ruling made by the speaker. I want to make that clear...ah...have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Only in explaining my vote quickly. That close vote ought to indicate to the Leadership on in both sides of the rotunda. The very grave situation we're in today. They ought to take note of it. They ought to do something about it. Evidently they're not...ah...if they're not and it ... it looks tidy now, but I...I usually...ah...things won't happen that way at the end but if it



results that this...ah...ruling isn't overruled I surely for one and I know I can be joined by one other Member under Rule 70. We've got to have this spread over the journal. I don't want this to happen again...ah...if this ruling...ah...is not overruled I surely want...ah...my name on that journal in objecting to the action today...ah...if it is overruled I'll I'll...ah...forget about that."

Mann: "Well that's the Gentleman's right..... Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk take the record. On this question there are 82 'yes'. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman arise?"

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

Mann: "The Gentleman is entitled to a poll of the absentees...ah...Mr. Clerk call the absentees. Yes for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan arise?"

Houlihan: "Ah...Mr. Speaker for...ah...parliamentary inquiry. We are now in the Committee as a whole and we are voting, are we not going to have the Senate vote? Are we going to have a Roll Call by the Senate? Or what are we going to do on that procedure? Are we inviting them now and then going to wait and find out whether they accept the invitation?"

Mann: "No is the answer....Mr. Clerk poll the absentees."

O'Brien: "Beaupre, Borchers, Capuzi, Chapman,"

Mann: "Chapman, 'no'."

O'Brien: "Gaines, Geo-Karis, Hart, Hirschfeld, Molloy, Randolph, Sangmeister, Schoeberlein, Stone, Tipsword, Washington, Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "On this question there are 82 'ayes', 80 'nays, and none voting present and the motion fails. And now I recognize Representative Hanahan to proceed."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House."

Mann: "Excuse me Mr. Representative Hanahan. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker I defer to the rules of this House I accept the vote that we are in a Committee as a Whole. I now Mr. Speaker request that since we have gotten ourselves into that position we abide by the rules of the House both as they are written and as they have been constituted through tradition and custom of this House.



Specifically Mr. Speaker and Members of the House when a person comes before this House to advise this House with respect to proposed legislation, that person exercises a privilege and a right. That person also exercises a responsibility. The responsibility being one Mr. Speaker of responding to inquiry, responding to interrogation. Now Mr. Speaker it has been the custom and practice of this House when a person appears before a Committee, immediately upon the conclusion of that person's testimony, the Members of the Committee whether has been a standing Committee, whether it has been a Committee as a whole, whether it has been a Commission shall at that point be subjected to inquiry. Now Mr. Speaker we aren't a kindergarten. We're a deliberative body. This isn't show and tell and this isn't Sherman hitting and running in the South. We are a deliberative body and I stand here to exercise my right to make inquiry, to make interrogation of the Gentleman from Cook who commend these proceedings by his introductory remark and I should like at this time to exercise my right and hopefully the rights of other Members to pose some questions to him. I think it may be clarifying a nature."

Mann: "Representative Schlickman I had previously indicated at the time that in the interest of having all of the witnesses have an opportunity to testify that the witnesses would be asked to stay and answer questions."

Schlickman: "Will you guarantee Mr. Speaker that every witness who is.....the right, exercises the right but assumes the responsibility. Will you guarantee that every witness who mounts that podium and takes that mike to address us on matters of great urgency will stay here until midnight if necessary so that we can have a bilateral discussion and dialogue and not something that smacks of something that you and I in the past have..... opposed but today are divided."

Mann: "The witnesses will be asked to stay."

Schlickman: "Will you guarantee that they will?"

Mann: "I can't even guarantee that you'll be here at the end of the day."

Schlickman: "May I suggest this Mr. Speaker before anybody exercises their rights. May I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that before any witness



exercises his right, or her right, to make, presentation to this body that person will next, immediately before any substance, advise this body as to whether or not that person will be available subsequently for inquiry and interrogation."

Mann: "Each witness will be asked. Representative Hanahan please proceed."

Hanahan: "Mr. Mr. Mr. Chairman and Members of the House. House Bill 2989 was the appropriation for the State Board of Education and included the various categorical grant programs besides the budget for the administration of the Office of Education. I filed two motions in overriding the veto message of the Governor and the purpose of this hearing is to bring some light to just what did the Governor do because if any of, if any of you took the time that I had to take in order to understand what took place in a half a billion dollar budget. You'll find it's almost overwhelming to understand just what took place to the special ad interest that ah...gifted children interest, to the orphan interest, to the pupil transportation interest, to the bilingual interest of this State when the Governor through his action reduced vetoes of some of these appropriations. I'd like to start by saying that first off the Governor reduced \$450,000 from the operation of the Office of Education. You and I know that we need to have a fine non-partisan Office of Education administered with professionals paid adequately so that the total education system of Illinois operates in excellence. Adult education was reduced by \$200,000. Now you're going to hear figures thrown around here that did not reflect the 6% that some people were told and the news media carried in this State as far as reduction in these grants. Adult education which all of us recognize is a needed service to our constituency was reduced 8.5%. Gifted reimbursement and if there's any program ... if there's any program that should tug at your heart string, and at your mind, I would say it was almost unbelievable to read that the Governor vetoed vetoed the gifted reimbursement program of this General Assembly by 29.1% or \$820,000. The gifted area service center was reduced \$150,000 or a total of 20%. The special education of the non-public tuition that we debated many times with Representative Pierce leading the fight for these types



of programs was cut in non-public tuition 36.4%, a \$4,000,000 cut. In special education extraordinary, the cut was 28.6%. \$1,000,000 was lapped off very easily by maybe somebody who doesn't understand the needs in this field. Special education for the orphans. Stop and think of that language. Special education for the orphans was reduced \$300,000 or 7.9%. Now those points that I just made are just a part of the reduction vetoes that the Governor made and I hope you paid particular attention to the fact that not one of them, not one of them was 6% as was..... Around the State of Illinois of what we're going to cut the budget. Labor a long time ago pleaded with government to give us more schools not more prisons. Give us some understanding not sympathy. Give us jobs not a hand out. Now labor unified and in total is appealing to you to return to these much needed areas, the desperately needed areas of government, the special education, the gifted children and all the other programs. We're begging you to return to those services the monies that we stood together just in June and said they deserved and they needed. The total reduction of the Governor was \$35,701,403 in the reduction vetoes. I say to you that all of labor not just a part of it, not just one organization but whether you're from upstate or downstate, whether you're in Eastern Illinois or in the Western part of Illinois or Northern Illinois or in the suburbs, working men and women are asking you today to restore rightfully restore these amounts of money to the very needed areas of special education. Now there's a second motion and that's the motion to restore the the complete items that are vetoed by the Governor. We're talking about the deaf blind appropriation. We're talking about special education building program. A \$10,000,000 program that in order to earn the school district has to have at least a 2¢ levy in it's school levy fund and forget it would get \$1,000 for each full time professional specialist in special ed on it's payroll. This..this fund is needed. We're asking for the override in learning disabilities. Representative Steele has a program there that she feels very strongly on. There's learning disabilities in screening where we have already invested a half



million or a million dollars in to continue trying uncover the secrets of learning disability. We got the library media services Bill. We got the health education and that's even as important to all of us as the model Truancy Act. We talk about truancy. There's only two ways that you're going to solve it. One is education and we need to support education in it's full funding so that we don't have truants and then the second part we have to do something when there is truancy to keep it restricted. This motion would cost \$13,792,720 and I join with all of labor in asking you for the sake of your children and your grandchildren don't cheat them out of a future. Thank you."

Mann: "Representative Hanahan can you remain for questions please? Thank you."

Hanahan: "Ah...the next witness...ah."

Mann: "One moment, one moment. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. I wonder if when you inquire of a witness if he is not going to be available to stay if you will allow us then to proceed with questioning to that witness at that time?"

Mann: "Yes. All I would ask would be...ah...to do it as quickly as possible. Otherwise we...we just won't get through."

Totten: "Thank you."

Hanahan: "I'd like now to call on Mr. Gerald Sparbaro, the Co-Chairman of the Special Legislative Committee on full funding."

Sparbaro: "Ladies, and Gentlemen and many good friends on behalf of the Special Legislative Task Force for full funding for Illinois."

Mann: "What purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman arise?"

Schlickman: "Well I thought we had an agreement that before a witness spoke the Speak..the witness would be asked whether he will be available ."

Mann: "We're going to ask him afterwards Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Why not at the beginning so that we can be comfortable?"

Mann: "Ah...Mr. Sparbaro , can you stay for questions, Sir?"

Sparbaro : "Yes, Sir."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Sparboro: "I want to express on behalf of that Committee my deepest appreciation for this opportunity to share that Committee's concern for our children with you. Mr. Schlickman I'm making no substantive comments today on attending legislation."

Mann: "Excuse me Mr. Sparboro. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich arise?"

Matijevich: "Well Mr. Speaker as long as we're having a meeting I...I think it's better to have it orderly and I think the better procedure would have would be to ask the questions as the witnesses present their testimony. Now don't you really think that's the better procedure?"

Mann: "No I really don't and andthat anumber of witnesses.. ah...John, I really don't. Let's proceed. They indicate that they are going to stay."

Sparboro: "All right Ladies and Gentlemen I am making no substantive comments on the pending legislation. Those presentations will be made by those who follow me. However, the reason I am here is to share with you the testament of approximately 1,000,000 citizens of Illinois from over every area of the State, of every race, of every nationality, of every political persuasion who are also co-chairmen of my task force, all with a common denominator their belief that for those too tender to be here with us today should receive full funding of school resources. It is on their behalf it is also on the behalf of the some 5,000 people who have travelled over 2,000,000 miles to be in Springfield today,..... miles that I deliver to you what is in front of the rostrum petitions containing signatures of approximately 1,000,000 citizens that was collected in 15 days from citizens across the State all supporting the view that they believe the State should continue to assume the primary responsibility of financing system of public education Illinois. It is with my deep appreciation that I leave those with you. Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Hanahan: "Thank you Mr. Sparboro and now I would like to call on Dr. Charles Fowler, Superintendent of Schools from the City of DeKalb."

Mann: "Dr. Fowler are you able to stay to answer questions sir? The



Gentleman indicates that he will."

Fowler: "Mr. Chairman and Members of the General Assembly I speak in support of House Bills 2971 and 2989 in the override of the Governor's veto. The farmers in DeKalb are out in their fields today harvesting a bumper crop of corn, soybeans and other commodities and preparing not only to sell these goods at the market place but also to send a significant amount of tax revenue to Springfield for use by the State government. They did so willingly because when the State income tax was sold to the citizens of Illinois a promise was made that it would be used essentially to relieve the local property tax burden which had become so oppressive particularly to farmers and senior citizens that it threatened their economic survival. It is within the power of you Ladies and Gentlemen of the legislature to maintain those promises by prioritizing the available State revenues so that additional burdens do not fall upon the local property taxpayers. Now the Governor would have the people of Illinois believe that school districts in Illinois already received a disproportionate share of State revenues and that they are not fiscally responsible. I couldn't predict what Alderman Singer would report about DeKalb but I can tell you that we have cut cost. More than a million dollars in cost over the past five years. We have reduced the staff by 20 to 25% and still have the same number of students as we did several years ago. Our income from State sources is less today than it was two years ago and our property taxpayers have done more than their share. We have consistently ranked in the highest five unit district tax rates in the State of Illinois. Largely because of the courage and the dedicated leadership of the men and women of this General Assembly, the State has enacted laws which fulfill the commitments made to the local property taxpayers. These laws are nothing but empty promises, however, if they are not funded, how did we get to this juncture today? In March, Governor presented a budget. It called for school districts to receive state assistance according to the existing law in Illinois...nothing more and nothing less. School districts then began to plan budgets to make the legally required commitments to staff which can't be changed after



April 1st and to adjust salaries as best possible under the economic circumstances. The school districts did make commitments beyond their means in the hopes the legislature might find a few extra dollars to add to the State aid formula. They took the amount of money made available and established priority for it's use. Now seven months after those plans and commitments were made four months into the fiscal year we are to learn if in fact if the State can arrange it's priorities in such a way that those promises can be met. The issue is not a tax increase. The issue is not a bankrupt State Government. The issue is whether the State can reorder it's Fiscal 76 spending plans for some \$10,000,000,000 so that 100 plus million obligation to school districts and local property taxpayers can be met. To our Democratic system the Constitutional Convention of 1970 helps establish what those priorities should be. They are the services mandated by the Constitution which has been adopted by the citizens of this State. There are five specific services mandated by the Illinois Constitution beyond the elected offices including education to which the Constitution says the State has the primary responsibility for its financing. If there's any disagreement on the priorities the people speaking through their Constitution tell us that these are the priorities. Just about half of the \$10,000,000,000 budget is being spent in these five priority areas. \$5,000,000,000 is being spent outside of these priority areas. All of us are concerned about unemployment. Schools are a people business with 80 to 90% of their funds being paid to employees. If these funds are not ultimately restored to schools it's safe to predict that as many as 20,000 school employees across the State could be added to the unemployment and welfare lines next year. The Governor has now repeated to you his proposal to downstate communities that he's willing to approve a \$20,000,000 deal whereby these districts would be guaranteed at least the same amount of State aid this year as last, his veto not withstanding. There's a formula which attempts to support the learning needs of our children whether they live in Chicago, DeKalb, Rockford, Springfield, Cairo or Waterman.



The government...Governor's suggestion that this formula now may be discarded in favor of the basic type of political gimmickery where funds are manipulated year to year for political advantages is unconscionable. To be sure DeKalb's financial status would profit from the Governor's downstate "Hold Harmless", our board discussed this item again as recently as Monday night and I'm proud to say there's not a superintendent or a school board in downstate Illinois of whom I am aware that supports this effort by the Governor to manipulate State aid for political advantage and destroy the formula which attempts to guarantee equal treatment to all of Illinois's school children. These available monies should be used to help fund the established State aid formula categorically and Senate Bill 1493. The Governor's put the ball squarely in the legislature court and now you should send it right back to the second floor. Restore fully the school aid appropriations that you earlier approved. Insist then that the executive branch of government exercise the spending control which is this prerogative in many areas and keep the budget balanced. The Governor wants Illinois citizens to believe that it is these particular schools aid appropriations that will make or break the State Treasury. Nonsense. There were about 100 appropriations passed by the legislature and the Governor. Unfortunately and as usual school aid was among the last to be acted upon. Challenge the Governor to go back to his Department and Agencies and readjust the spending priorities so that expenditures do not exceed income and the State's legal obligations continue to be met. The money isn't there. There's \$10,000,000,000 there. There's a Constitutional set of priorities there. There's a statutory requirement there and most importantly there are several million school children, and Ladies and Gentlemen, they are counting on you."

Berman: "Thank you Dr. Fowler. The next gentleman is Dr. William L. Grant, the Assistant Superintendent of the Peoria Public Schools."

Mann: "Dr. Grant will you be able to stay for questions at the conclusion of the testimony? Thank you."

Grant: "Yes I will sir. Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Members of the



General Assembly I'll try to make my comments brief to conserve your time. Peoria is an urban community. It's a school system that reflects the educational needs of the many urban school children. The veto of House Bill 2971, 2989 and those Bills that affect special education and formula aid in generally have greatly and fiercely affected the operations in Peoria. Our current budget is $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions dollars in the deficit financing. Peoria is affected in all three areas by the vetoes. We're asked frequently what impact would a cut in formula aid have on Peoria. First of we will receive about \$450,000 less than we received in 1974-75. This is tragic when teachers salaries in our districts have gone up on the average of 10%. In the same period inflation escalated by 12.4%. This impact is disastrous to orderly planning and budget control. Our solutions to remedy this problem are simply if the vetoes are not overridden. We must go further in debt by issuing tax anticipation warrants to cover these cuts because the Board of Education has a moral and contractual obligation to teachers. Subsequently we will have to reduce educational programs due to the reduction in State aid. In brief the general aid reductions contrary to public statements by the Governor will shift the tax burden to local taxpayers, increase local borrowing by the amount of money we will have to offset the appropriations reductions and we'll force our district to borrow a larger sum for a longer period of time, thus we pay more interest. In area of special education this program has been greatly expanded in Peoria. We have tried to meet letter in the spirit of the law and now we learn that the State support for mandated programs is being withdrawn. We will lost reimbursement in the amount of \$725,000 attempting to meet a mandate of the Legislature to provide for handicapped children. Let's take a close look at the impact. For 1974-75 there is a failure to deliver on funds already approved by the legislature on personnel and already spent by most local school districts. For 1975-76 there have been commitments made by local districts for personnel and programs that local Boards of Education must honor both legally and morally. What therefore will be the State's obligation to live up to these



commitments to local districts? Who are we trying to penalize? Local Boards of Education, handicapped children, just who? In regards to special education facilities Peoria is one of some 560 local districts that tried to meet the educational needs of handicapped children. Unfortunately we are one of 40 or 60 school districts that find ourselves in the final construct phases and unable to unable to meet our contractual obligation. We're going to lose by the special program grant \$266,000 due to the Governor's actions. Well what are our plans to meet these obligations? We must shelve our maintenance program in order to issue tax anticipation warrants to meet our contractual obligation. This simply passes the expense on to the local taxpayer and with interest. We specifically urge an override of Senate Bill 1493 which will correct some of the inequities that exist for elementary and secondary districts or unit district rather as opposed to high school districts. We further urge an override of House Bill 2971 in order that full funding of the formula be realized and that proposed changes in the resource equalizer such as those in Senate Bill 1493 be effected. Otherwise we may never know if the formula really does what it was intended to do. Local Boards of Education are asking to stabilize the funding for common schools and further we urge the override of House Bill 2989. That's restoring the \$63,000,000 cut for categorical programs. Again Peoria will lose \$725,000 if this, if these overrides are not overridden. We can not absorbed these costs. Especially when we are 3½ million dollars into deficit financing. If monies must be borrowed why should the State not borrow the money? Surely if 143,000,000 are needed the State could receive a much more favorable interest rate than 1,050 local districts could effect. We appreciate the opportunity. Mr. Speaker we will be available for questioning. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you Dr. Grant. The next witness is Dr. Joseph Hannon, Superintendent of the Chicago Board Education."

Mann: "Dr. Hannon as you approach the podium are you able to stay for questions sir?"

Hannon: "Yes sir I am."

Mann: "Thank you."



Hannon: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the General Assembly. As Superintendent of one of the more than 1,000 school districts in this State I feel very privileged to have this opportunity to be, to appear before you along with my colleagues to speak in behalf of almost 2½ million school children of the State of Illinois. We are here to ask for your continued help in our efforts to provide the best possible education program for each and every child in Illinois. You took a giant with Public Education just three years ago when you enacted a new State Aid Formula that has become a marvel among States which are trying to equalize educational opportunity. We applauded you then for your farsightedness and for your progressiveness. More importantly you established education as the top priority in the State. The recognition of the unique needs of some of our children for special education by legal programs vocational education and for gifted programs was also evidence of your commitment to the young people in Illinois. School districts throughout this State built their instructional plans on a basis of the funds which this distinguished General Assembly appropriated. Our programs have been built on that commitment and the plans for the extending of that money were well underway but unexpected and unconsciously cuts were made in your appropriation. If the in the appropriations with you as Representatives of all the people in this State's made. We implore you not to permit these reductions to stand. The uncertainty and the confusion which has been generated in every one of the school districts in this State must come to an end. Public school districts in Illinois are fiscally responsible provided they know what their resources are and provided their promises are not broken and priorities reestablished at the whim of a single individual. These cuts have melted school districts as never before in the State of Illinois. We will continue to meet our responsibilities as School Administrators and we are confident that you will continue to think about the children and today please add another chapter to 'profiles and Courage'. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you Dr. Hannon. The next witness is Dr. ah..Robert Whicker, Superintendent of Route 2, District 203."



Mann: "Doctor are you able to stay and answer questions?"

Whicker: "Yes sir I am."

Mann: "Thank you."

Whicker: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you. I'd like to start by saying that I've been asked to restrict my comments primarily to Senate Bill 1493 and I would suggest that the people of Illinois have been subjected to tactics concerning the State's financial picture and the factors related to."

Mann: "Excuse me Doctor. For what purpose does the Minority Assistant Leader Representative Walsh arise?"

Walsh: "For the purpose of saving a little time Mr. Speaker. The Gentleman is speaking on a Bill that can not possibly be before this Committee and therefore I would suggest that he not speak at all. Senate Bill 1493 is before the Senate not the House."

Mann: "But it's germane to 2971 which is in the House."

Walsh: "Oh no Mr. Speaker it's not germane. The.....those are appropriation Bills it's been determined that appropriation Bills are not germane to anything else. The Constitution says that. Now the Gentleman has said that he is speaking on 14 Senate Bill 1493. Now that can not be before this body and I suggest that he no longer speaks."

Mann: "The money is in 2971 Representative Walsh and he perhaps if we let him go he may be finished by the time we're rangling here. Yes Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker I understand the concern of the...ah...Assistant Minority Leader but I would hope that he might allow the Superintendent of the New Trier Schools to finish."

Mann: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well for the benefit of the last speaker I would raise the same objection if the Superintendent of the LaGrange, LaGrange Park School were speaking on something that was not before this House. It is again a matter of principle and I think we had better establishes some principles before we go much further."

Mann: "Thank you Representative Walsh. Proceed Doctor."

Whicker: "Representative Duff should you have any difficulty at New



Trier please see me personally. The people of Illinois have been subjected to tactics concerning the State's financial picture and factors related to funding public education which have lead to confusion, anxiety and further erosion in the confidence of government. Our Governor and his advisors have taken gross generality and over simplified them. There is either a blatant ignorance of the complexity of school funding and it's adjacent problems in Illinois or there's a deliberate attempt to misrepresent. The issues has to easily been made one of a battle between Chicago and the Governor. It certainly is more than that and I would hope that you would not be diluted into accepting this position. Of the 2,300,000 students in the State of Illinois only approximately 500,000 reside in the City of Chicago. Every major organization associated with or interested in public education applauds the efforts of the Legislature in your attempts to correct iniquities which through experience with the formula and it's implementation obviously had needed correcting. Those major organizations endorsed the full funding concept and are an active part of the effort that we seek in total full funding plus an override of 1493. These major organizations endorsed this full funding concept. Our major thrust, however, is a group of suburban schools is to not to seek additional State revenue but rather we would encourage some change as part of the whole which would reinstate that cherished but elusive concept of local control and local initiative. Although State aid now approximates an average of 48% for the public schools in the State when considered on a Statewide basis only 13% of our New Trier budget is generated through this source. The same ratio is quite typical for other suburban schools. Senate Bill 1493 an anonymous Bill put together through the art of compromise developed by the Illinois Office of Education in the school problems commission, endorsed by the Senate and House Education Committees, passed overwhelmingly in both chambers and supported by both parties does for provisions which would have enabled school districts to go back to their publics through the use of the right of a referendum. We endorse this concept and we



implore the General Assembly to override the veto which would also eliminate the rollback. Senate Bill 1493 also would have provided more equitable funding for dual and unit districts throughout the State. A concept strongly endorsed by the schools in downstate Illinois. It has been suggested that the so-called whole harmless cause will provide the necessary relief for schools throughout Illinois. I would suggest that being kind at best this is a ploy and at worst it is a hoax. Schools with lowered.....valuation districts suffering from an illegal manipulation of the multiplier and districts that can not adjust to a too rapid decline in enrollment are still going to be severely hurt. In efforts to time I will not go into the vetoes of 209 and 534 except to say that millions of dollars in revenue will have been lost to schools thoroughly in need of these funds and that much of this loss is due to acts in manipulation of the multiplier which has been judged illegal by the Illinois Supreme Court. There has been a need to cut back. It's justifiable to suggest that all governmental bodies must exercise prudence and responsible action in the management of their fiscal affairs. School boards members and school administrators would endorse this position and would further suggest that responsible improvement management should be a characteristic associated with the administration of public schools at any time. School districts have been practicing this kind of management. In addition, however, school districts are being forced into another kind of position. That of deficit spending. In our own school district we have found it necessary to incur successive deficits which over a period of approximately four years will total \$5,000,000,000. We are being forced into a kind of bankruptcy by the present formula and our district is not alone. During the surrendered period of inflation which has existed over the past several years in which at times has gone over 12%, double digit, we find that our revenue, new revenue, to the district has been less than 10% annually. We can not, we can not continue this kind of a situation. Governor Walker's vetoes and the trends to which we are being forced to subscribe will throw Illinois public and elementary secondary education into a



disastrous state. Who will lose? The very taxpayers that the Governor says that he would like to protect plus the present and the future students of Illinois. Ladies and Gentlemen we regret... respectively request that you re-examine the State's priorities. That you honor your constitutional commitments to educate the young people of the State and that you reaffirm your previous action taken during the last session of the General Assembly and overrides Governor Walker's vetoes."

Berman: "The last four speakers were all administrators of schools and I now would like to call upon one of the leading spokesmen of the business community, Mr. A Robert Abude, the Deputy Chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago."

Aboud: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. It's a great pleasure to address this distinguished body and I'd like to make two points very briefly if I may. The first is that I believe there is a misunderstanding of the issue. This is not a bail out. This is a recovery of what's been committed. After the settlement in Chicago with the school teachers there was a deficit in the budget of \$92,000,000, 000. There were reductions in the budget at that time by cutting out specific programs of approximately \$45,000,000,000. This then left the short fall of \$47,000,000,000. Now this short fall was covered by the amounts committed under the 1973 legislation and the issue, the issue that's before this body at this time is the creditability of the body in meeting it's commitments. Ladies and Gentlemen I'd like to underscore."

Mann: "Excuse me Mr. President. Can we have some order please...ah... so that our witnesses may be heard? Thank you."

Aboud: "Ladies and Gentlemen I'd like to underscore that the issue in this case is the creditability of the State to meet it's obligations under an acted legislation. Now let me give you an example. If we in the banking community, or the financial community, the State's savings and loans, the insurance companies, if we renege on our commitments, no individual in the State, no business would be able to transact it's business. If we told any one of you that you could have a mortgage to buy a house and then you went out and contracted to buy a house and then we renege on



that mortgage you would find yourself in a very difficult situation. If we told any of the businessmen in your community that we would grant them a line of credit and then when they hired the people and built the plans, they produce the products when reneged on that commitment they too could not meet their budget and they too would find themselves in difficulty and so I suggest to you Ladies and Gentlemen and, I'd like to say this as sincerely and perhaps as infatily as I know how, that the issue in this situation is the creditability of the State to meets it's obligations and if this money is not paid as was previously committed I then say that investors who would buying paper of the State, who would be buying bonds of the State in the future, who would be coming here to establish plans, are going to lose faith in the creditability of this State to abide by it's contractual obligations. Now there's a second issue and I'll try to be very brief about this as well. The second issue is equalizing revenues with expenditures. Now I defer and bow to no one in advocacy that all budgets should be balanced but Ladies and Gentlemen we're talking about a budget that is many many billions of dollars and this is a big business and just as we in big business do not cut budgets without due deliberation, without looking at all the trade offs, without determining what the prospects of revenue might be in the future. I suggest to you that this is not the way to curb expenditures in this particular situation. You can not do this retroactively. You must do it respectively when you look at the requirements for the future and you try to make the estimates of what the revenues may be for the future. On one final point the estimates of revenues that I have seen on which the budgets are predicated are based upon the fact that the economy is going to increase by some six or seven percent for the coming year. Now that is a very conservative estimate. Already throughout most of the year the economic recovery has exceeded what most economists had predicted even as late as mid-summer and so I suggest to you that there will be more money because the sales tax revenues will increased at least in my opinion. There will be more money because there will be more money from the income taxes and I think that due consideration



should be given to looking ahead and trying to come up with some sort of balanced program as to where costs can be cut and...ah... what kinds of revenues can be expected and that this is not the place to do it. Certainly not at the expense of our schools and the school children. I thank you very much."

Berman: "The next witness will be Robert Johnston, the Regional Director of the United Auto Workers."

Johnston: "Thank you Mr. Chairman, Members of this distinguished body.

A great leader in my union said along time ago there's a moral creed on education. The child should only be limited by his ability to learn. He should not be limited by the ability his parents to pay for his education or for a State or a Country to pay for the education of American children and I get disturbed in Illinois and America when I hear gasoline prices go up, food costs go up, the cost of everything in America goes up and not much is done about it, not much is said about it but when it comes to education we hear we can't afford it. We can not afford to educate the kids of America. I think Illinois is a crossroads of education. We have to make a moral decision and we have to make a decision dealing with justice. The great leaders of this country is the school kids of Illinois and the school kids of America and we can't afford to shortchange them. We will find the money. The legislatures in this great body will find the revenue and I urge you, I plead with you don't sell the kids of Illinois short. Let's vote for a full funding of this program of education and put America and Illinois back to work. Thank you very much."

Berman: "Thank you thank you Mr. Johnston. The next witness is Thomas J. Nader, the President of the Illinois Building Trade Conference."

Mann: "Mr. Nader can you stay for questions sir?"

Nader: "Yes."

Mann: "Thank you."

Nader: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. On behalf of organized labor who has since 1880 urged full funding for education in Illinois. I also urge you to vote favorably to override Governor



Walker's vetoes. Thank you very much."

Berman: "Ah...the next witness is Thomas H. Coulter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry."

Mann: "Can you stay for questions Mr. Coulter? Can you stay for questions?"

Coulter: "Good afternoon Mr. Speaker...ah...distinguished Members of this House, Ladies and Gentlemen...ah...I represent today the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry which is the largest business import.....organization in the State of Illinois which concerns mainly with the Illinois section of the metropolitan area of Chicago. It also represents over half of the population of this State and generates more than 3/4 of economic activity of our State and also generates about the similar percentage of the total income of this State. I want you to know that we have carefully reviewed our position on the subject of State aid to schools and the light of the veto by the Governor of House Bill 2971 which provides for the full funding of third year of the resources equalizer State aid to school formula. Full funding of the State aid formula has been endorsed by my association. It's been enacted by this Legislature overwhelmingly and improved by the Governor for the first two years of the four year period then which the plan is to be implemented. My association in supporting the formula emphasizes that the increase of State aid to school represents first a step in the direction of improving the local tax structure and in implementing the provisions of Article 10, Section I of the Illinois State Constitution which provides that the State has the primary responsibility for financing this system of public education and two a step in the direction of recognizing the principle that the quality of public education should not be a function of wealth other than the wealth of the State as a whole. My association reaffirmed this support of the full funding of the third implementation of the resource equalizer State aid formula. This support has been and continues to be premised on the principle that the cost of the program of State aid to the schools is to be met from existing revenues and that no new taxes will be required to finance the program. My association urges the leadership of this



Legislature in cooperation with the Governor that sufficient funds can be found from existing sources of revenue to continue to finance the State Aid to Education Program as conceded by the Legislature and the Governor two years ago. I would like to suggest to you that the cuts that have been made in the Governor's veto message amount to about a hundred and forty million dollars. That represents only about one and half percent of the total State Budget this year of ten billion dollars. It would seem to me with the strengthening of the economy that this amount of money can easily be found without having to raise taxes in this state, and I hope that you gentlemen in your wisdom will see that this is done. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Coulter. The next witness is Mrs. Ida Mae Fletcher the President of the United Concerned Parents."

Mann: "Mrs. Fletcher can you stay after you testify for questions?"

Fletcher: "Yes. I will agree to stay until I'm through, and I have over four hundred people here with me and I'll be willing to stay all night if a person want's to question me...ah... would show me how much money that...ah...the education got from the lottery. From the lottery I would like to know how much money they got."

Mann: "See Representative Giorgi. Thank you."

Fletcher: "Position states in representing the Youths of the United Concerned Fair Teachers Citizens Concerned Organization of the west side with a constituency of over fifty thousand people on the west side of the City of Chicago, and a citizen living in the State of Illinois our pride is wounded and our heart is heavy. We are hurt because something terrible is about to happen to our most precious jewels. Something is about to happen to the hopes of tomorrow and the future of this state. Our children are about to be short changed. Robbed of one of our most basic rights. A right of all free men and women. A right that is guaranteed to them under the Constitution of the State of Illinois and that is a common education. This right is about to be denied. One man has decided

OCT 23 1975

43.

to be so high handed and made a decision to play politics with the lives of our children. The United Concerned Parents has made a study of the education needs of our children. We will show our record today and declare that it would be resolved...ah...that the Illinois General Assembly once again show it's concern for the needs of our children and the needs of society by the illogical and efficient action of Governor Daniel Walker by overriding his veto of State Aid to public education. We have strengthen those legislators who were elected to serve our interest and therefore call upon each and every Member of the Illinois General Assembly to vote and override of the Governor's veto which would have provided badly needed funds to our schools. We say that we must forget this from being a sad day for education. Also, permit from this being a sad for the State of Illinois. We have got to let Governor Daniel Walker know that he cannot play politics with the lives of our children and the needs of our children cannot be compromised. We must let the Govenor know that our children are the most...more important than his political ambitions. We have committed ourselves to go on record not to be used by the Governor...to please big business...ah...putting people against each other and proving that he his more powerful than any other man. It seems to us that the Governor decided that if he walked across the State of Kansas with votes all children can walk the streets starving for their livelihood. Education is the prime object of the State of Illinois and it is the prime object of fifty thousand people on the west side of the City of Chicago. We are very concerned about the caliber of political leadership in this state and there are times when we wonder just whose interest in our...in our politicians and who are they serving. It is time for us the people to let the politicians know that they serve at our pledges, and it is our responsibility to see that they do their job. They are in our General Assembly doing their job today and we are here to make sure. That's why I brought them four hundred people. To be sure that it is done right. We know that the Begislators have

passed Bills that would aid education, but we also know that those Bills were vetoed by our down right callous Governor. Therefore, we say that the works of the Legislature is not completed, and to complete the work on this issue the Governor's veto must and will be overridden and I thank you."

Mann: "Please. May I remind our guest that you are here at the invitation of the House and please kindly refrain from any demonstrations or clapping. Thank you very much."

Berman: "Thank you Mrs. Fletcher. The next witness is Geraldine Conyack who is the Co-President of a local Council on special education."

Conyack: "I am here today to speak in behalf of the educational needs of the children of the City of Chicago as well as the State of Illinois. As many of us likewise are concerned over the childrens education. Not only am I a parent but I am a parent of a physically handicapped child who benefits greatly by the program..."

Berman: "Excuse me please. Please...please let's give the speaker ...ah...our attention."

Conyack: "Physically handicapped child who benefits greatly by the program presently being provided by the Chicago Board of Education. These same programs as well as all of the educational programs of Chicago need to be continued and in some cases expanded. With the possible reduction in funds the children of Chicago as well as the State of Illinois are going to suffer as a result of cut backs of existing programs and possible prevention of new programs being put into effect to provide for all of our school children. Therefore, we are asking at this time to consider the override of Governor Walker's veto of the necessary funds for the school programs throughout the State of Illinois that has been in the planning, and as far as setting up our theoretical programs for special needs for children. I think it is much more important that these needs be provided for in reality. You may say to yourself that children were born with...with some problems and it isn't our fault

that there are problems or handicaps exist. You can also say that I didn't make a physically handicapped child that way. You are absolutely right. You didn't make him that way. Think of what the world would be like if everyone had that attitude. However, you can say I didn't make the child that way but we can make it a better world for these children through the education and special programs for the physically handicapped children. Thank you for the thoughts of our children."

Berman: "Thank you Mrs. Conyack. The next witness with an official position is a member of the State Board of Education, but she appears today as a parent of school children, Carol Johnson."

Mann: "Mrs. Johnson, will you be available for questions afterwards?"

Johnson: "Yes."

Mann: "Thank you."

Johnson: "Thank you. I am pleased to be here. I know something about the effort and time all of you put in to make our state work and to provide programs for the people who live in this state. I appreciate your efforts. We need to provide Equality Educational Programs for our children. These children are the future leaders of our Country. They need all the skills they can get. They depend on us to provide the services through which they learn these skills. I have been given the exact dollar amount that each school district will be short if the budget cut goes into effect. The Elementary School in our district is now paying their teachers in script. I know you have had just as many and probably more numbers quoted to you as I have. Numbers are important, but people and programs are more important. When you should think about the end results of these programs and how they will effect us. We need to think about the consequences of not providing those programs. I think even superficial research will verify the fact that we have not achieved the goal of providing a quality education for our children. We have not developed a quality education. An education that would provide all children with an equal opportunity to develop skills necessary to become a con-

tributing, constructive human being, rather than a human casualty dependant on a handout to survive. We need creative leadership in order to bring this about. Sometimes chaos forms action which brings about order. I sincerely believe we are now at this point. This is no time to take a step backward. We need some affirmative action. It is time for us to rearrange our priorities. We must be morally responsible first, fiscally responsible second. As a state, we need to fund education at a more equitable level. This is surely better than reducing the rate at which we fund, and in the future having to raise more funding for welfare and the Department of Mental Health because we have neglected to provide adequate funding for the education of our children. As a state, we are only as good as our lowest denominator. We could be doing whatever is necessary to create order out of chaos and offer our children the opportunity to become contributing citizens. I believe this is one of those times when we must spend more money in order to assure that in the future we have tax paying contributing citizens in this state. It is for that reason that I urge you to restore the educational cut and override the vetoes. Now, is the time for us to exercise leadership and to establish some priorities. The children in this state are looking to you for that leadership. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you, Mrs. Johnson. The next witness is Myron W. Clark, the President of the Illinois Association of School Boards."

Mann: "Mr. Clark, will you be available for questions after your testimony?"

Myron W. Clark: "Yes, I come before you to remind you of three things. One, that the responsibility which you have well been recognized for public education in the State of Illinois rests with that state including support for that public education. Second, is commitment. This Body in great deliberation established and approved the formula by which state support for public education in the State of Illinois would be supported. The Governor of this state has told us repeatedly that education was his first priority. The budget which he proposed indicated that priority. This Body after again careful deliberation made commitments to the school



districts over the State of Illinois. Those commitments, Ladies and Gentlemen, we consider to be a public thrust. So let's look at where we are today and I come here in behalf of the more than 1,000 school districts over the State of Illinois, who on the basis of the commitments which had been made to them and in accordance with law have authorized programs, have adopted budgets, and have established salaries, schedules to carry out those programs. Now, they find themselves somewhat in jeopardy in those programs. Ladies and Gentlemen, I am a citizen, a parent, a taxpayer and a businessman, and I am just as much cognizant of the need for a balanced budget as anyone. But my appeal to you today is to reassess our priorities when we are told that approximately 1 percent of the budget of this great state is a matter under consideration in making the adjustments we request. Ladies and Gentlemen, put yourselves in the position of the Boards of Education of the 1,000+ districts in the State of Illinois, who have honored the commitments which the state has made to them, who have passed budgets by law and through which they have obligated certain expenditures and who are already taxing local property most of them to the authorized limit, and who today look to you to honor the commitments made. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Clark. The next witness is Ann Carlo Bensen from the Latino Community, a member of the Board of the Board of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce."

Mann: "Will the witness be available for questions of her testimony?"

Ann Carlo Benson: "Oh, yes."

Mann: "Thank you, proceed."

Anna Carlo Bensen: "Good afternoon, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, guests. I'm Ann Carlo Bensen, I'm a Member of the Board of Directors of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, and a Member of the Vice-Presidential Selection Commission of the Democratic National Committee. I am a Latino, a Puerto Rican and above all, I am a mother. The greatest natural resource in this state is our children, yours and mine. My children come from the Bahijos of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico and all of Latin America.



They are entitled to a quality public education as are all the children of this state. Yes, when appropriations were cut by the amendatory veto of Governor Walker, the funding for special education and bilingual education was cut almost 30 percent. This loss in funding along with the losses that we also received with the other cuts effect all phases of our children's education. I ask you, I implore you, I beseech you, therefore, to restore full . . . full state aid funding to the Illinois State Aid Formula in House Bill 2971, restore all grants in aid programs in House Bill 2989, restore Senate Bill 1493, through your legislative right of override. In order to insure, not only the future of my children, the future of your children, the future of this state, the future of the United States and the future of the human race as a whole. This is your obligation. This is your right. Thank you."

Berman: "Thank you, Mrs. Bensen. The next witness if the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Senator Thomas Hynes."

Hynes: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, dur . . . this General Assembly has been asked by the Governor to support his vetoes of the education appropriations with dire consequences promised if we do not follow his advice. He is claiming that we will create a New York situation in Illinois. If we do not restore these budgets cut . . . budget cuts, we will force local real estate taxes up and will cause school districts to increase the following: we will be creating 1,000 little New Yorks around this state. I would ask each of you to recall with me the 1974 Session of the General Assembly. When we went through substantially the same kind of situation. This General Assembly, over the vigorous objection of the Governor and in the face of similar dire predictions of bankruptcy, added \$78,000,000 to the appropriation for education in order to fully fund the School Aid Formula. Even though we added that amount of money, when the returns were in at the end of the year, we had experienced actual revenues in 1974 of \$307,000,000 over the Governor's projections. This time in the last three years when the General Assembly has added money beyond the Gover-



vernor's recommendations for common schools, the Governor has predicted certain bankruptcy, higher taxes for other sundry disasters; and each time he has been wrong, and he is wrong again today. Taking into account the \$20,000,000 that the Governor says is available to further fund education in this state, the amount in controversy here is \$95,000,000 or less than 5/6 of 1 percent of the total state budget. It is inconceivable that the state could not finance this amount in order to meet its legal commitment to the school children of this state, the state can and must afford this restoration, the resources are available; and at the very beginning of this, we ought to keep in mind that even if this money is restored, the budget will still sit at a level almost \$150,000,000 the level the Governor himself asked for in March in his budget. To repeat, even if this money is restored, the budget will still have been cut substantially. The state fiscal posture is determined by two critical factors, revenue and spending. On both items, I believe, the estimate and the doomsday screams of the administration are incorrect and are at . . . misleading. First, the administration must tighten up spending in lower priority areas, last period spending this year was the highest in the history of this state and exceeded what the Bureau of Budget estimated in March by \$160,000,000. It was \$60,000,000 higher than predicted by the Bureau of the Budget as late as June of this year. Furthermore, appropriations for operations for the current year in the Department under the direct control of the Governor totalled 1.2 billion dollars, not \$200,000,000 as the Governor indicated yesterday, 1.2 billion dollars, and this does not include the \$500,000,000 in university operations. Tight controls can bring about substantial savings in these operational budgets. Many of these departments received double digit percentage increases in appropriations, and their expenditures must be closely monitored. For example, personnel is up more than 30 percent, the Bureau of the Budget more than 60, the Capitol Development Board more than 70 and so on. If not essential . . . essential spending is cut, monies can be saved to finance what we are talking about here. But more impor-



tantly and second, and the second significant point, is that in my judgment, the Bureau of the Budget has again underestimated state revenue. During the last two years, the bureau was off in its estimate of revenue. That is to say too low by \$307,000,000 and \$265,000,000 and that is not a very good track record; and I don't have any greater confidence in the current projections. Last week, the Governor belatedly recognized a \$118,000,000 public aid deficiency, and suddenly found the \$60,000,000 necessary to pay for the state's share. When that happened, the Bureau of the Budget conveniently increased its revenue estimate. If estimates appear to vary so as to facilitate executive policy, rather than the other way around. Unfortunately, the Economic and Fiscal Commission has done no better, and his projections have been similarly off base. Recent economic indicators, as Mr. Aboud pointed out earlier, point to a significant upturn in the economy which exceeds substantially the projections upon which our current revenue estimates by the Bureau of the Budget have been based. The Nation's Gross National Produce, for example, has increased more rapidly between June and September of this year than during any quarter of the last 20 years. In current prices the increase was an astronomical 16.2 percent. Why even in the best circumstances, we're talking about estimates, estimates, in the true sense of that word, and by the rules of the trade, there is a 2 percent, at least deviation in the result, and that in a state the size of this is more than enough to justify the override involved here. Finally, I point out that if any of the underlying factors such as the rate of inflation have been misjudged, state revenue will go up dramatically, and I think that is the case here in Illinois. I think the administration has been speaking out of both sides of its mouth on this question, because in response to those of us who seek an override, the administration says we are broke, in response to Comptroller Lindberg, when he cried that there was a fiscal crisis just last week, the Governor says, 'we are healthy, we are very healthy, we will have a \$115,000,000 balance at the end of the year'. One way or another we ought to get the straight



story; and I might add, that in July of this year, this administration in a prospectus issued to the public in connection with the sale of bonds indicated that we would have a balance at the end of the year of \$195,000,000. In my judgment, the revenue is available and we have a moral and legal commitment to the schools of this state. Thank you."



Berman: "Thank you, Senator Hynes. The next witness, the Mayor of the City of Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley."

Mayor Daley: "Thank you, very much. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you, very much. Thank you. Thank you, very much, Senator Berman, distinguished Members of the House and Senate. I remember coming to this Body a few years ago and I've always had great affection and respect for every man and woman who served here, regardless of their views and many of us disagree and we should disagree. That is the very basic problem of our democracy today; the right to be heard, the right to petition our government and the right of expressing our views as we see them relating to the problems affecting the great sovereign State of Illinois. A few years ago I visited the great and renowned Speaker, Sam Rayburn, in his office in the House of Representatives. And I say to you as I know men and women on both sides of this aisle will agree; no greater American ever served in the Congress of the United States as Sam Rayburn. He reminded me on the day I met him, in '56, his first speech on the floor of the Congress and he said ah.. and I'm repeating what he said. He said there is no north, there is no south, there is no east and there is no west; we're all American and we should approach the question of our country and that basis. And I say to you today in the hallowed halls of the House of Representatives; there's no north and south, there's no east and west in Illinois; we're all members and citizens of a great state and that's the way it should always be. The State Constitution states where the responsibility belongs for financing a system for public education. It's been the virtue time and time again. The debates in the Constitution of 1870 and '72 and again in 1970 and '69, reaffirm the principle that I hope all of us will ever be dedicated to and that is the right every boy and girl in Illinois, whether it's on a farm or whether it's in the inner city or whether it's in the aristocracy and the suburbs have a right to a decent education under decent conditions. That it way Senator Berman and Senator Hyde referred to the formula. You heard the words of a ah... one of the finest financiers in this country, Bob Abboud, from the First National Bank. No one that came the route to his position by virtue of any inheritance. He came to it as a son of a humble painter and worked his way and he's



proud of it, waiting tables on Harvard, both engineering school and business school. Why would a man like that come on day like this kind to Springfield, unless he meant what he said? That is a credibility of the State of Illinois and its people and its elected officials because if you haven't got that, you haven't got anything. If your word isn't any good, then you're no good. We have so many people.... so many people today that their word is no good. And you men said, I didn't say it, you men and women said, and right so, in '73, 'we should have full funding for the children of Illinois'. Not for the kids in the ghetto of Chicago, not for the kids in the other places, but for all of Illinois and that's why we're appealing to you today. Now you say of us, the taxes and what is needed to produce revenue; let's look at the budget. I think I've had some familiarity with budget making. Comptroller of Cook County, Director of Revenue in the State of Illinois, under a great Governor, Governor Stephenson, Mayor of the City of Chicago for twenty years, working in a budget now. I know and you know what estimates of revenue are. You can put them up or down anyway you want as long as you stay in a stable position. And who would tell any intelligent man or woman that \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 out of a total budget of over \$10,000,000,000 is going to throw your budget out of a stable position? The children and the educators of all of Illinois are here not the Mayor of Chicago and not the people of Chicago. We have listened today and... and talked to them individually and all of them have presented to you the position of the school children of Illinois. Labor is interested and it should be because if their boys and girls that go to our schools. And labor, to its everlasting credit, was the one that blazed the trail in public education in Illinois and all you have to do is go back and look at the records in the 70's and the 80's and see who was fighting for education for all of the boys and girls; not only in Illinois, but in the nation. They are here today talking to you and asking for help. The kids are here talking for themselves. The parents are here. The mothers and fathers of retarded children are here and handicapped children and mentally deficient. God love them, their here. I don't think any legislative body or any man in public office closes his eyes to what's, to what's obvious to him



and that is that we should be appropriating more money for retarded children. We should be appropriating more money for handicapped children. We should be appropriating more money for mentally handicapped children. Yes, I served in the Body. I served in the Senate and for you men from downstate; if you'll go back into the record, in 1941 a Republican, Senator Crissenberry was fighting for the great University of Illinois in the southern part of this state. He didn't have much support. I was the Minority Leader. We had 19 votes from Cook County. The Bill passed by 26 votes and the 19 votes from Cook County voted on the legislation and this southern university acquired a university not by the votes of downstate Representatives and Senators, but by the votes from Cook County. That's the record and all of you that want it can go over and see it today. This final and ultimate job of making it a great university was taken up by a Member of this Body, Clyde Choate and I supported that effort in a full fledged university and thank God, it has it today. The youngsters of our state don't have to go to Urbana and we fought it in Chicago for thirty years. We should have education opportunities regardless of where people live as far as legislation is concerned. I think I had something to say, at the time...to the late Governor, former Governor proposed, on income tax and he couldn't pass it with his own Membership. And the discussion that prompted the passage of that income tax for Illinois was based on the proposition that the schools would have full funding and Olgivie will tell you that or anyone that's with him. The people in this Legislative Body know that that was committed at that time. And what do we see happening? Certainly he was defeated. He shouldn't have been because let me finish because let me finish because to his everlasting credit, he didn't have guts and courage to do what's necessary at the time. No one in politics... no one in politics that hasn't got this kind of courage shouldn't be holding public office. And in the '70 and '71 Session, Olgivie appropriated for operations 19.7% of the budget. It's less today with that cut. Could you imagine that? Less today and I've repeated again, in 1970 and '71, 19.6% was appropriated for operation of the schools..... that's six years ago and with the cost of inflation today the figure is 17.8.



Where is the obligation of the people of Illinois to the schools? With dollars? You and I know what dollars mean. The same amount of dollars today wouldn't purchase in 1970. You have to increase it and everyone expects it, every man and woman, the educators of this state, the labor people, and yes, the people that are not here, intended that every year the legislature would meet its responsibility of the 70's and 71's. Let's talk about the money. In 1970, the first year, \$740,000,000. Do you know what it is in '76 on the income? \$1,694,000,000. And they say they can't get \$100,000,000 for the school children of Chicago and the school children of Illinois. I appeal to you, this is no partisan issue. This is no confrontation. I am not down here for political purposes. I stood on that floor and voted for every Bill that was introduced from this side of the aisle for kids in school from the time I was in there until I left and the same thing applied in my ten years in the Senate because I knew I didn't know the problems of your school district. And we supported this kind of program and as long as I'm around, I'll raise my voice for the school children of Illinois and especially for the school kids of the inner cities of our state. And we can talk all we want about law and order and crime, but if a kid doesn't have a chance and if a kid doesn't have an opportunity for a good education and a good home, we're kidding ourselves. We're spending millions and billions of dollars for prisons, let's try and spend something for the kids of Illinois for education."



Mann: "Ah . . . The Mayor has indicated that he will be available for questions."

Berman: "Mr. Chairman . . . ah . . . Mr. Chairman, there are many other persons who have brought and prepared remarks to present to this Body, but I believe that our time has expired and I would ask for leave to file the written statements of other persons who have come down in support of the motion for override, and I want to express my appreciation to everyone who has come down to testify and to appeal in behalf of these motions. Thank you."

Mann: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we . . . we do have . . . ah . . . another part of our . . . ah . . . hearing to conduct. Ah . . . As I indicated . . . ah . . . the Mayor and the other witnesses are going to be present for questions . . . ah . . . while we're waiting, perhaps we could start to receive . . . ah . . . some testimony from the opponents who also deserve an opportunity to be heard. Would the Members . . . would the Members . . . ah . . . please be in their seats? Yeah."

Berman: "All right, Mr. Chairman, I would like at this point merely, again because of time that was allotted by the Speaker has expired, to merely read the other people who had prepared remarks and were prepared to speak and . . . ah . . . if they had written statements, I would like to have them entered into the record. Mr. Don Petkas of the Commonwealth Edison Company, Jerome Winston of Frank Winston and Company, Mr. George Worth an industrial . . . an industrialist from New Athens, Illinois, from Operation Push there was Reverend Jesse Jackson, the Urban League, James Compton, from Labor, the AFL/CIO, Stanley Johnson, and Bob Gibson, Mrs. Ruth Grove of the Chairman of the State Full Funding Committee in Springfield, from the professions, Doctor Erick Olberg, Mr. Harold Seeman as a downstate parent representing the learning disabilities, Mrs. Mary Cotter from the Sayer School in Chicago, the Coordinating Council of Handicapped Children, Charlotte J. Jardine, from the blind students, John Davis of the National . . . who is the national president of the Federation of the Blind,



OCT 23 1975

57.

Mrs. Irene Fernandez, in behalf of bilingual parents, Mrs. David Rothstein, on behalf of the gifted children, parents. Again, thank you all for coming down. I regret the time does not allow all of you to be able to testify orally. Thank you very much."

Mann: "Ah . . . Now, if you would, Representative Berman, . . . ah . . . you could indicate who the first witness is or the Clerk could do that . . . ah . . . whatever your pleasure is. Ah . . . May I have your attention . . . with us . . . we are privileged to have with us today . . . ah . . . a former Member of this House and . . . ah . . . a state officer who's going to testify now . . . ah . . . the Honorable George W. Lindberg, Comptroller."



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

George Lindberg: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mayor, distinguished Members of the Illinois General Assembly, can you imagine being in a position where you have to follow the Mayor of Chicago? I'll do my best. I'm, I'm very happy to be among my colleagues again, it's very refreshing. Today you are meeting in an atmosphere of crisis and pressure to make decisions that will have both immediate and long range impact. There is, however, in the midst of this debate a certain credibility gap, if you will. There is a difference this year, however, compared to similar crisis and pressures of years gone by. The difference is that today you have irrefutable financial data and information never previously available to decision makers in Illinois. In 1970, the office of Comptroller was conceived for the purpose of centralizing deposits and disbursements of the State's Treasury resources. The Comptroller's uniform state wide accounting system became operational July 1 of '74 and has been working for you for nearly 15 months. On June 30..."

Mann: "Excuse me, ah... George. I think we really ought to give the Comptroller our full attention ah... as he speaks to his position on these Bills."

George Lindberg: "After all, I may be the only opponent. On June 30, 1975, about 4 months ago, that system provided you the precise and complete financial report for the 12 month, fiscal year that ended that very day. The States deficit in the general fund was able to be pinpointed at \$138,707,582. That is to say, in the past fiscal year, the State spent \$138,000,000 more than it took into the general fund. The system continues to monitor all of the State's financial transactions. For example, in the first quarter of fiscal '76 just completed, September 30, 23 days ago, the State received \$1,228,000,000 and spent \$1,504,000,000. The deficiency for the first quarter of this fiscal year was then \$276,000,000. Fortunately, the State's savings account, more accurately, the available balance in the general fund began the quarter on July 1 with \$314,000,000. The deficit spending for the first quarter was the highest in the history of the State for any quarter and reduced our savings to a mere \$38,000,000 and it is this phenomom to which I would like to address myself for a moment. The most confusing thing about this..."



Mann: "Excuse me, ah... Mr. Comptroller. Ladies and Gentlemen, really, I, I think some of the Members are indicating that they cannot hear the Comptroller and let's give him our full attention."

George Lindberg: "The most confusing thing about State finance is the sheer size of the numbers which boggle the mind of most of us, but they are a fact of life and must be understood if we are to act responsibly. I urged the administration and the Legislature in October of 1974 to draw and enact State budgets that do not anticipate an ending fiscal year balance of less than \$200,000,000. This \$200,000,000 level would guarantee that the dispersements of school aid, local government revenue sharing, welfare, medical payments and State salaries, including yours, would proceed without interruption by reason of peaks and valleys in receipts and dispersements and unanticipated changes of economic conditions which so directly effect the State's ah... financial condition. I further stated on October 197... in October, 1975, a year ago, that anytime the available balance in the general funds at the beginning of the month is less than \$100,000,000, you can expect that the flow of funds vital to all of our people will be interrupted. On the first of this month, October '75, the balance was \$39,000,000. For that reason, on October 3, we were forced to expedite receipts in order to make payment. On October 9, the Comptroller's office and the Department of Revenue were again forced to expedite receipts to make payment. On October 10, we had \$25,000,000 in bills and only \$8,000,000 in cash. We were unable to pay \$17,000,000 in bills. On October 15, the Governor and other State officials took all necessary actions to expedite receipts from Federal and State sources in transfers from other funds. In addition, the Governor delayed payments to vendors and providers of medical services so that the common school payment could be made on time. I will say no more about this point except to reiterate that sound, responsible fiscal planning for the State of Illinois should never include an end of year available balance in the general funds of less than \$200,000,000. This amount is equalivant to a family earning \$10,000, budgeting in such a way that at the end of a 12 month, they anticipate a \$400 amount in their checking and savings account. A very modest reserve indeed. When I began my remarks, I indicated that in spite of the new wealth



of reliable and complete fiscal information available to you and the public, the issues continue to be confused. Some like to talk in terms of cash balance, some are available balance and some for budgetary balance. When you want to encourage higher spending, you talk about the cash balance because that is the amount in the Treasury before you pay all the outstanding checks. When you talk about the available balance, you're talking about the cash in the Treasury after deducting as you do at home the amount of checks that you have already written and are about to be presented against that account. Just 14 months ago, the State had the highest monthly available balance in the history of the State of Illinois, \$539,000,000 on July 30, 1974. As the State began this month, October 1, September 30 actually, the available balance was only \$39,000,000. In 14 months, the State has overspent by a half a billion dollars, \$500,000,000 has disappeared in the last 14 months and cannot be re-committed for any new spending."

Mann: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, we all listened to Mayor, the Mayor Daley ah... courteously and quietly as we should and I do think the Comptroller merits the same courtesy."

Mann: "The gentleman's point is well taken. Please give the Comptroller your attention."

George Lindberg: "Thanks ah... Representative Collins. And now the last and perhaps the most important observation. In Illinois as with the family, when you spend only what you've earned for a year, you have a balanced budget. Illinois did not have a balanced budget in fiscal 1975. The State spend \$138,000,000 more than it took in. For fiscal 1976, the State again does not have a balanced budget. The Governor, in his release of October 14, is recommending that the State spend \$200,000,000 more during this fiscal year than he plans to take in revenues. In his statement yesterday, the Governor indicated that I agree that the State has a balanced budget. I do not agree that the State has a balanced budget. In fact, it is unbalanced whether you speak in terms of expenditures exceeding revenues or in terms of a budgetary balance and I make this point to set that record straight.

(con't on next page)



George Lindberg: "The second point I would like to make concerns the specific issue before you this afternoon, the override of the Governor's veto of school aid. I am convinced, given the downward trend of the available balance in the general funds over the last 14 months, that we have already crossed the threshold which will require a tax increase. The question is no longer, will there be a tax increase, but rather, when will the tax increase occur. There is, of course, one way to avoid a tax increase and that is to cut spending in this fiscal year below the levels now estimated by the Governor by at least a hundred million dollars and to continue that cost cutting activity throughout fiscal 1977. In his speech yesterday, the Governor seems to have advocated any responsibility or power to reduce spending. My position has been and continues to be that there is no room in the current spending and revenue plans for any increased appropriation or veto override. This includes the school aid vetos as well as the additional spending plans Walker has proposed for veto of... This includes the school aid vetos as well as the additional spending plans which the Governor has proposed to be taken up at the Special Session. The override, in itself, cannot be held responsible for a tax increase. A more accurate statement would be that the override of the Governor's reduction for school aid would come at a time when a tax increase will be needed. It is no more correct to say that the override will cause, cause the tax increase than it is to say that the Governor's inability to remove ineligibles from aid to dependent children programs will cause a tax increase or that the Governor's agencies spending \$45,000,000 on consultants fees will cause a tax increase. It is a total... except spending over the past 14 months that has made a tax increase probable. I'm personally convinced that the Governor will exercise every administrative discretion within his power to avoid a tax increase in this fiscal year, regardless of what the General Assembly does relative to override. This action, unfortunately, could result in the shifting of costs to the private sector whereas the State has that fiscal responsibility. We in Illinois are faced with a difficult choice. After all the rhetoric has been pushed aside, the alternative still remains. Cut spending or increase revenues. There is no other rational choice. Thank you."



Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Comptroller. I have some witness slips here. Mr. Paul Neil. Mr. Neil is the legislative manager of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. Will you be able to stick around to answer questions, Mr. Neil? Thank you."

Neil: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Paul Neil, I'm . . . Chamber of Commerce. We're a state-wide business organization of more than 19,000 members. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As most of you, the State Chamber has been involved in watching the budget process in the State of Illinois for a number of years. And we have been the only private organization, non-governmental organization, who has done extensive work in reviewing the state's budget and in making independent revenue estimates. We have today attempted to make a comparison on the statement, summary statement, that is being passed out to you. Of the revenue estimates and the possible spending patters for this current fiscal year comparing both the Illinois . . . fiscal commission figures, the administration's Bureau of the Budget's figures and our own independent figures, those revenue estimates and on keeping track of the appropriation's process and the actual spending pattern. I might say that the . . . even if the Governor's veto reductions are sustained, the administration is going to have to further cut spending by about \$166,000,000 by our figures during the current fiscal year or face a substantial deficit next year. If the Governor's budget cuts, in education particularly, are restored by the General Assembly, this deficit could reach more than \$300,000,000. The conclusion seems simple. Additional spending authorizations will only accelerate the day when tax increase will be necessary as you heard the Comptroller just say. The alternative is to hold the line on spending now before the spending spiral gets so out of hand that it becomes irreversible and a tax increase is inevitable. The state revenue spending situation is tight, and will remain tight in the foreseeable future. The State Chamber has not been inconsistent saying this. We have been worrying . . . warning"



about this serious budget crunch. There are state finances for some time and the first mention of this particular situation last January and have been consistently going through it throughout the year without changing our minds. It is now a reality but there is no question that Illinois can make through this crunch with the state, adopt fiscal controls and scale the growth of State Governmental spending to aim its process the State Chamber has called on the State Government to establish a broadly based bipartisan commission on fiscal stability to review the entire budgetary process, forecast future state revenues and spending patterns and written control measures in the state operation; and I see as of yesterday, some resolutions have been put in to that effect, and we welcome. The State Chamber's own revenue projections are based on our own independent analysis as well as a careful analysis of the state spending allocations and needs. It includes the need for an additional \$150,000,000 for public aid purposes because the public aid budget has been underbudgeted and the case loads continue to flood. It also includes this \$20,000,000 whole harmless provision which will be up to you to determine which way it's going to go. It does include any additional spending due to veto overrides. Ladies and Gentlemen, unless spending is cut, we're going to be into next year's budget with a substantial deficit which will have to be made up, plus many increases in the state's operations and transcending next year. As an example, spending authorizations this year will be at 9.7 percent without any overrides, if the School Aid Formula is fully funded, next year . . ."

Mann: "Excuse me . . . ah . . . Mr. Neil. The Members really cannot hear that are sitting in the . . . in the back of the Chamber."

Paul Neil: ". . . Thank you, Mr. Chairman, if the School Aid Formula next year is fully funded under the formula, an additional \$342,000,000 would be required while parochial has been increasing by more than \$200,000,000 per year, and that is a substantial increase no matter how high the . . . the economy goes. Our economy is recovering, but not at the pace necessary to increase



the growth of existing state revenues, to keep up with proposed spending. We feel that we're restraint in the state spending is a must. We feel that the credibility of the state in meeting its commitments is real, and that includes living within this budget, and the balances, balancing revenues, and expenditures based on estimates, based on a panel of . . . economists who have been looking at this do not see this happening with the revenues. Our available balance is down. It still remains at \$108,000,000 this year, will be provided for state education in the schools and since the 1971-72 school year, the state has increased state school aid by 67 percent on a per pupil basis, that's \$209 more per pupil for every child in this state, and that does not include things such as transportation or the other areas of education, except for those direct educational dollars going to children in the schoolhouse. The other thing is seeking the 50 percent level of state education. It's sort of like a glass mountain, if you keep going up the glass mountain, the expenditures keep going higher without a basis of control as to what those expenditures should pay for. Ladies and Gentlemen, we urge you to sustain the Governor's veto, we feel restraint is a must and if not, the inevitability of a tax increase will be further accelerated and be that much near. Of course, you're going to answer to the taxpayers for it. Thank you very much."

Mann: "Thank you, . . . ah . . . we have an additional registered witness . . . ah . . . Director Leonard Schaefer of the Bureau of the Budget of the State of Illinois. Is the Director here? Hold it. Is Director Schaefer in the Chamber? Well, the . . . this is last . . . ah . . . Mr. Scott and Mr. Heflin have indicated that they would not desire to make a . . . a presentation, but just be available for questions. So . . . do . . . pardon? Maurice W. Scot. Ah . . . He's the Executive Vice-President of the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois. Ah . . . I believe so, yes . . . as an opponent. Yes. Former Con Con delegate, he's an opponent, Mr. Heflin is also an opponent. All right, perhaps . . . ah . . . Director Schaefer will not be immediately available. So in



connection with the opponents . . . McLoan of the Civic Federation is registered in opposition."

William McLoan: "My name is William McLoan, I'm speaking on behalf of the Civic Federation. The Civic Federation as a taxpayers research organization which reviews the budgets of the various Chicago governments, and the Federation has always favored . . . ah . . . substantial state aid for grades 1 through 12. We . . . ported the full funding concept, however, our position on full funding is taken in context with available state funds. We always urge school boards to reexamine their budget and, in effect, real economy. For the past two years the Federation has urged adoption of Governor Ogilive's business management task force recommendations which could be implemented without legislation. The effect here could be many millions of dollars. Ah . . . School enrollments in Illinois rose during most of the past 20 years, but they will decline over the next 10 to 15 years. Tough school boards and administrators will have a tougher nut to crack . . . declining enrollments than they had in dealing with rising enrollments. The future need in some areas of the state will be retrenchment. Fewer buildings, more staffs and fewer administrative positions. The taxpayers will accept . . . will expect school boards to reduce taxes to commensurate with the lower enrollments and fewer buildings needed. On the other hand, school boards will be under pressure to keep all schools open in order to avoid community uproar and to reduce class size in order to keep jobs for teachers and administrators. The state of per pupil has gone up 67 percent in the last four years in the face of the 31 percent rise in the cost of living. Illinois needs good schools and in the future, inflation undoubtedly will require an increase state . . . state funding, however, even with the after the Governor's cut, Chicago's final budget adopted by the Board of Education recently shows that state aid is 49 percent of the current revenue. In 1970, state aid was 34 percent of current revenue. The day must come when wards of education plan to spend only the funds available to the existing



law. Will you . . . that an override of the veto will delay that day, while at the same time unbalancing the state budget and requiring new taxes."

Mann: "Thank you very much. Our last witness for the opponents will be the Director of the Budget of the State of Illinois, Leonard Schaefer."

Schaefer: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I'm very sorry to have kept you waiting. I was informed that there were several speakers . . . ah . . . prior to my remarks and so was not down here on time. If you will recall, I spoke to you on a topic very similar to this in June. In fact, we were discussing the 6 percent cuts advocated by the Governor at that time, and . . . ah . . . went over some of the ground that has been covered today. I think there are a couple of points that I'd like to mention as you proceed with the debate and decisions on the overrides. The first point is that aid to education has not been cut below last year's level. As a matter of fact, the Governor is recommending an additional \$120,000,000 to be appropriated over last year's level. This is the largest dollar increase given to any agency in State Government with the exception of public aid. Secondly, the Governor's reduction, the 6 percent reductions, were made in consultation with the Office of Education. The appropriations for distributive aid was cut by 4.9 percent while grants were cut by over 6 percent. This was done at the suggestion of the Office of Education, since distributive aids are . . . distributive aid dollars are unrestrictive. In other words, local districts would have increased flexibility in using distributive aid dollars as opposed to grant dollars. A third point I think is important, is that since 1973 while total state appropriations have increased by 28 percent, appropriations for elementary and secondary education have increased by over 64 percent. Total state appropriations have increased by amounts less than the rate of inflation, while appropriations for elementary and secondary education have increased at a rate almost double that of inflation. Another way to look at the situation



we're facing is to take a look at what's being done in other states. With the exception of New York State, which is not a state that we would to emulate, the recommended increases for elementary and secondary education, the Governor's recommended increases . . . ah . . . that . . . percentage rate, that is the highest among all comparable states, heavy industrialized states, again with the exception of New York State. Ohio, our neighbor, is actually cutting aid to education, reducing the absolute dollar amount being given to elementary and secondary education. Another point which was brought to the attention of the public by the Office of the Education, not the Bureau of the Budget, is that state support of elementary and secondary education as a percentage of total support has grown from 39 percent to 46 percent of the total cost of elementary and secondary education. During the same period, that is since 1973, local support, local tax dollars, have decreased from 56 percent for the cost of elementary and secondary education to an amount roughly equivalent . . ."

Mann: "Ex . . . excuse me . . . ah . . . would the Members of the House please be in their seats because the Director, I think, we owe him the common courtesy . . . ah . . . of listening to what he has to say especially . . . ah . . . on these particular Bills, the Director of the Budget, we ought to have . . . ah . . . complete quiet."

Leonard Schaefer: ". . . Thank you, Mr. Chairman, as I was saying, since 1973, local support, the use of local tax dollars for elementary and secondary education has declined from 56 percent of the total cost to an amount equal to the state's share. Now, the reason, one reason that . . . ah . . . the reason the Governor called a Special Session and one of the reasons that you're here today is to discuss the \$20,000,000 which the Governor originally recommended as an addition to funding for elementary and secondary education to correct some of the inequities in the State Aid Formula. There are a number of ways to accomplish this goal. Senate Bill 1493 was a vision



originally as a vehicle for distributing these additional monies. Unfortunately for the state, Senate Bill 1493 is not affordable in F.Y. '77. The cost this year would be approximately \$22,000,000. The cost of Senate Bill 1493 in F.Y.'77 would be about \$96,000,000, and as you heard today . . . ah . . . from the Gentleman from the Chamber of Commerce . . . ah . . . the Office of Education or funding elementary and secondary education is already scheduled to be \$341,000,000 above this year. So the combination would be impossible for the state to bear. The problem with Senate Bill 1493 is that it distorts the concept of the formula. It duplicates the transportation reimbursement language or the impact of the transi . . . transportation reimbursement provisions of the existing formula. By actually getting double reimbursement for . . . ah . . . districts which have transportation programs, specifically, the transportation tax rate would be used to determine the effect of tax rate for reimbursement purposes which simply benefits those districts that have transporation taxes while it does nothing for most of the cities in the State of Illinois which do not levy a transportation tax for education. 1493 also would result in local tax increases, both the roll back provision and the back door referendum for unit district would result in increased taxes for local districts without the benefit for citizens voting for those tax increeases. By now I would hope that all of you have received copies of . . . all of you have received copies of the letter I addressed to . . . ah . . . Representative Berman this morning in response to a statement which he issued. The letter is an attempt to address certain of the data which . . . ah . . . appeared in Representative Berman's letter. It simply an . . . an a attempt to indicate the information that is available . . . ah . . . in the Bureau of the Budget and publicly in regard to some of the statements that he made. I . . . important that you understand how we do our revenue estimates and how and when they are changed. Ah . . . Revenues estimating is a very tricky business and when you attempt it 18 months in advance of the



end of a fiscal year, . . . ah . . . precision is just about impossible. However, if you look at the estimates we've made after first quarter experience, you'll see that the Bureau and the Economic and Fiscal Commission have done a very incredible job in terms of estimating revenue. As a matter of fact, last year, . . . ah . . . November estimates were all off by only \$15,000,000, and if you'll notice total receipts were \$70,000,000 less, \$70,000,000 less than estimated. It's also important to note that we've increased certain elements in our revenue estimates, the net impact since our June estimates has been an increase of only \$8,000,000 for total resources, only \$8,000,000. So there's very little variation between our June estimates and the estimate we made in October. I'd also point that for those of you who feel and appropriately so that the Legislature should not follow its constitutional mandate, that is to keep appropriations within estimated revenue by referencing the Bureau of the Budget's figures, there are the Economic and Fiscal Commission's estimates which are available, and I'd ask you to review the reports that was released . . . ah . . . only a few weeks ago. That report shows a difference in terms of total resources between D.O.B. or Executive Branch estimates and Economic and Fiscal Commission or Legislative Branch estimates of \$11,000,000, and \$11,000,000 is by no means adequate to fund any of the overrides. I've already heard from the Comptroller this afternoon, and . . . ah . . . am fully apprised of . . . ah . . . his point of view. Ah . . . that the state should have an available balance of \$200,000,000 at the beginning of the fiscal year . . . ah . . . it's obviously not going to become a reality. We will have in our estimates \$115, based on the Economic and Fiscal Commission's estimates, \$125,000,000; but more important, however, our estimates of last period spending the Economic and Fiscal Commission has estimated last period spending at \$185,000,000, which would effectively have wiped out the available balance and result in a budgetary deficit of \$39,000,000. If you received the documentation distributed



by the Chamber of Commerce, they are estimating a budgetary deficit of \$144,000,000. The available balance is plainly not available for additional appropriation for education or for any other purpose; and that would be the point I'd like to make today. The issue before you is not how much or how great an effort the state should make in support of education. The State of Illinois has an enviable record in supporting both elementary and higher education. A 6 . . . 4 percent increase over three years is phenomenal. The second highest percentage increase in the country is phenomenal. The State of Illinois is adding . . . or will be adding \$120,000,000 to funding for elementary and secondary education. That is an enviable record, particularly this year when revenues and when the country as a whole is suffering severe economic problems. So the question, I think, before you today is not should we support education since the state is supporting it at a rate much higher than most other states, the question is not a programmatic issue, but a fiscal one. Can the state afford additional appropriations of any kind at this time? The answer on behalf of the Bureau of the Budget with reference of the data made available to you by the Economic and Fiscal Commission, and with reference to the data made available to you by the Comptroller, it's plainly no. Total resources are sufficient to support estimated spending at the levels recommended by the Governor and we are on the thin razor edge if we struggle through with just those recommendations. Any additions whether for elementary and secondary education, higher education, children and family services, corrections or mental health, would fit that balance and we would find ourselves in a deficiency position. The state currently enjoys a triple A bond rating. Our situation is totally unlike New York City, New York State or the State of New Jersey, that's only be . . . only if we live within the recommendations, the recommended spending levels recommended by the Governor. One point in terms of the letter that was passed out in regard to Representative Berman's earlier statement. I think all of you saw the headlines in the Tribune



concerning the good economic news. Ah . . . We had an individual from our staff or economist in Washington talking to . . . ah . . . the Board Administrations Economists. The 11.2 growth rate in G.N.P. . . . ah . . . is a statistical anomaly, it's just plain, it's just a fluke . . . when that's deflated, the growth rate is about 9 percent. If you've referenced the comments that we've included in the letter by Bert Matthew, who is a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, he's talking about a growth rate of 4.4 percent. We are going to have to do better than that growth rate simply to realize the revenues projected by the budget. We're going to have to do better than what the Ford Administration is predicting. The chances of recouping in only nine months revenues sufficient to pay the funds for any of the overrides before you, . . . ah . . . is extremely unlikely, extremely unlikely. If anybody was to try to sell you on that, I think it would be the economist in Washington. But we certainly are not. I think it covers most of the point that I wanted to bring to your attention. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to . . . ah . . . respond."

Mann: "Thank you very much, Director, are there any questions . . . ah . . . of the Director? Ah . . . Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I wonder if we could get comparative figures from you . . . ah . . . to use in comparison to the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission . . . ah . . . figures you mentioned. You said there are lots of period spending next month was \$185,000,000 and their deficit was \$59 after the fiscal year. Ah . . . What is the last period spending estimate of the Illinois State Chamber Commerce estimates?"

Schaefer: "Ah . . . I don't have the Chamber of Commerce' documents. I believe they were using an amount equal to the actual last period spending last year. Mr. Neil is here, he's got their numbers. Okay, . . . ah . . . using the Bureau of the Budget's number . . . ah . . ."

Mann: "One moment, one moment, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman, arise?"



Schlickman: "A very respectful point of order."

Mann: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, we have heard from the proponents, we have heard from the opponents. We have been advised that we would have the opportunity opposing intelligent, respectful questions . . . ah . . . to those who appear. Well, I simply, respectfully suggest that in the order of things, if we're going to get into questioning, we should take the proponents first since they spoke first, number 2, as a matter of courtesy to them, they got to get other places, but I think the Director is staying here."

Mann: "Well, why don't . . . why don't we see how the questions . . . ah . . . go here and . . . ah . . . if it seems like we're, you know, taking up too much time, we can bring them out. Maybe there won't be that many . . . ah . . . questions of the opponents. I'm torn that everybody who said they would stay for questions . . . ah . . . is gonna' stay."

Schlickman: "Well, I just simply want to accelerate their departure from the Capital City."

Mann: "One could take that in a number of ways. Proceed."

Schaefer: "The Chamber of Commerce, . . . ah . . . using the three accepted estimates, revenue estimates, comes up with three alternative budgetary balances. Assuming the Economic Commission numbers, they come up with a negative \$133. Assuming the Bureau of the Budget numbers, they come up with a negative \$114 and assuming their own estimates, they come up with a negative \$166."

Skinner: "All right, what is the last period spending for the Bureau of the Budget numbers?"

Schaefer: "They have . . . they have used actual last period spending this year, which I believe is \$259,000,000."

Skinner: "You're assuming that \$259,000,000 next year will be spent to pay the . . ."

Schaefer: "The Chamber of Commerce is making that assumption, yes."

Skinner: "I want to know what assumption you're making."

Schaefer: "Ah . . . We do not have an assumption for last period spending."



Skinner: "You're kidding . . ."

Schaefer: "One of the problems that we all had and discussed at great lengths in this cash management system meeting was the problem of timing last period expenditures. I think that everyone that was estimating and even the Comptroller's office which was monitoring expenditures was surprised at the volume of last period spending. What appears to have occurred is that . . . ah . . . almost all of the entities funded from the General Fund realize that F.Y. '76 would be a tough . . . a tight year and as a result . . . ah . . . last period spending was much higher than anticipated. We would like to see last period spending kept to a minimum. The problem is that a number of entities are on the General Fund and it's inappropriate for me to attempt to . . . ah . . . tell them what their last period spending is going to be. However, we are negotiating with them and asking them to keep that last period spending to a minimum, and we've had some success. Ah . . . If we're successful and if everyone can cooperate, and live with a normal lapse . . . ah . . . we would hope that the budgetary balance would be at or near zero. That would be the best possible outcome, and my guess is that . . ."

Skinner: ". . . diminishing by every minute that you answer my question. We both know that special education grants are paid in September, it will be \$70,000,000 of lapse spending come hell or high water, and you're standing up there suggesting that it will be zero. Now, if it isn't the Budget Bureau's job to estimate what the lapse spending will be, praytell, whose job is it?"

Schaefer: "I believe it's the Economic Fiscal Commission or anybody who wants to, what I'm telling you is not that we aren't doing our job, but that we're attempting to get by agreement the lowest possible last period spending."

Mann: "Excuse me, Director, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz, arise?"

Lechowicz: "A Point of order, Mr. Chairman, if I may?"



Mann: "State your point."

Lechowicz: "Director you and I know that the Economic and Fiscal Commission has absolutely not one thing or one iota of input as far as lapse period spending. That prerogative unfortunately is less in the hands of the Governor in this your Department of the Bureau of the Budget.of funds. We've been going through this process now for four years. We appropriate the money and then two people impound the funds. Let's state the record and state it as it is. Thank you."

Schaefer: "...it's it is absolutely true that the Economic and Fiscal Commission does not...ah...have control or input over the expenditures of funds during the last period but I think that it's...ah...not quite accurately to say that the Bureau of the Budget or that the Governor had control...ah...two of the largest appropriations the...ah...appropriations for elementary and secondary education and the appropriations...ah...for higher education are specifically in by statues not under the control of the Governor as you know. Likewise...ah...spending by the Legislature and other elected officials and...ah...likewise those."

Mann: "Thank you, thank you Director...ah...Representative Skinner I I don't want to curtail you in any way except to avoid a debate here...ah...did you want to ask one more question?"

Skinner: "Mr. Chairman I'm asking a very crucial question and I'm getting no answer."

Mann: "Well I think most Members then would take note of that."

Skinner: "Well may I ask? Well all right I'll ask one other question if I could. You've given us two deficit projection, deficit projections after lapse spending. The Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission projects that the deficit will be \$59,000,000, 000 I presume that's about September 30th. The State Chamber of Commerce estimates arranged from \$133,000,000,000 to \$166, 000,000,000 in debt. What does the Bureau of the Budget estimate the deficit will be after lapse spending, and if you tell me you can't answer that one you ought to resign."

Schaefer: "I can answer it. It's the same way I think I answered it



before. I can speak for the Governor's Departments or the departments under the control of the Governor. We will have a lapse. We will attempt to have the normal lapse which is from 2 to 4%. I can not speak for the Office of Education. This year their lapse with an appropriation of over a billion dollars. Their lapse was something under 5,000,000,000. Now that's an extraordinarily lapse. We would hope to have a larger lapse if we can't get it larger obviously the...ah...deficit would be closer to the...ah...Chamber of Commerce estimates than to Economic and Fiscal Commission."

Skinner: "Mr. Chairman it appears to me the comment Mayor Daley made about...ah...Ex-Alderman Singer's report being pure b.s. applies to this Director's comments to this General Assembly. He has no answers and I would suggest that someone else be called to answer them. Any other questions?"

Mann: "Ah...are there any other questions of the Director? Ah...are there any other questions of any of the..... If there are not we will proceed to a consideration of questions. Yes Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah...Mr. Schaefer is it your responsibility to...ah... make up the budget to begin with, is it not? And who gives you the information? The Governor's Office or the Legislature. Just actually where do you get your main information for your big outlays?"

Schaefer: "For the agencies...ah...under the control of the Governor the budgets are submitted directly to the Bureau of the Budget and...ah...there are negotiations between the Bureau and the Agencies. For Agencies that are not under the control of the Governor in the in a legal sense...ah...the budgets also come to the...ah..Bureau, sometimes directly to the Governor's Office and we either make adjustments or not. For the Legislature or or other elected officials we normally take whatever is given to us."

Geo-Karis: "Now if the the Executive Branch takes it upon itself to cut down costs to the various departments there'll be a considerable saving, could it not?"



Schaefer: "Yes."

Geo-Karis: "There's a Bill and I'd like to know...ah...as I understand it the Auditor General does not have a list of all the employees whether contractual or by...ah...salary. Now is you knew of all the names of the employees and how many in each department.....there would possibly then that the Auditor General can find out how many.....employees we've got on the various payrolls. Couldn't he?"

Schaefer: "I believe that the names of State employees are a matter of public record and I'm sure there are available."

Geo-Karis: "They are not that easily ascertained you will find..ah.. number two. If information is feed to you then you can only go by that information, is that correct?"

Schaefer: "Correct."

Geo-Karis: "So if certain Departments wanted to tell you that...ah... there's going to be more cost and not as much income, that's what you've got to go on, is that correct?"

Schaefer: "Not in terms of revenues...ah...the budget is an expenditure document. Revenue estimating is done by the Bureau with the help of the Department of...ah...Revenue and certain other Departments and there are all kinds of checks and cross checks. Revenue estimates begin with...ah...reports they we get from national organizations. A national economic.....and ah...we do the revenue estimating as does Economic and Fiscal Commission and...ah...certain other staff."

Geo-Karis: "Now I have a question for Mr. Berman."

Mann: "Well we haven't started on the proponents yet al although if you want to we're we're ready. Yes the good Senator...ah...yes sir."

Nimrod: "Ah...Mr. Chairman...ah...two questions to Mr. Schaefer if I might. One is on the, to the best of my knowledge, I was advised that by September 15th on the lapse spending that there was an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget of some where between 209 to 210,000,000,000. Yet two weeks later the actual lapse period spending was \$259,000,000,000. Of that error of 50,000,000,000 how much of that money was under the Governor? How much



of that lapse period spending was under the Governor's Department?"

Schaefer: "The the difference between the estimate and actual lapse period expenditures if I can recall was...ah...circuit breaker came in about \$10,000,000,000 more than was estimated. Maybe \$16,000,000,000 above estimate. Office of Education was high...ah... Higher Ed was high and...ah...I believe...ah...Public Aid and maybe one or two of the other big Departments."

Nimrod: "Yeah...that's not my question. My question is how much of that... much of that \$50,000,000,000 was.....that two week difference of the first the B.O.B. made. How much of that was under the executive department? Could we get that information?"

Schaefer: "I can get, I can get that information."

Nimrod: "All right. Secondly there was a Bill that was passed here in the legislature which the Governor vetoed which called for the impoundment of...ah...of the Bill...ah...if in fact that Bill that veto were overridden how under the Governor's Departments how much additional money would there be available if that...ah...veto were overridden for the 6% impoundment...ah...for the...ah...ah... opportunity for the Governor to impound that money? Do you have any idea how much money that would mean...ah...under the executive department alone?"

Schaefer: "Well if you look at the...ah...financial report that...ah... we published and sent to each of the Members...ah...our calculation is that...ah...54%...ah...of the budget is under the control of the Governor so it would be 6% of roughly half of the ah...general revenue...ah...fund so it would be...ah...6% of...ah 2½ million dollars which is well."

Nimrod: "How much?"

Schaefer: "\$15,000,000,000. Representative Berman.....I'm sorry."

Nimrod: "More like...ah.. 100 no no it would be more than 115,000,000 000. If 54% of the total budget?"

Schaefer: "According to our calculations 54%."

Nimrod: "54% of 7½ billion is what?"

Schaefer: "No 54% of 5.2 billion."



Nimrod: "All right 54% of 5.2 billion is how much?"

Schaefer: "It's roughly 2½ billion."

Nimrod: "250...ah...2½ billion. What is 6% of 2½ billion?"

Schaefer: "250,000,000,000."

Nimrod: "150,000,000,000, not 15,000,000,000."

Schaefer: "Representative Berman tried to save me."

Nimrod: "Well so on the basis then you're telling us that if if that
.....over and then the...ah...Governor
would have the opportunity to save to cut back in the Department
under his jurisdiction of \$150,000,000,000, is that correct?"

Schaefer: "Well I think if you were to do that the result would be
massive layoffs state-wide. The Governor vetoed over \$500,000,000,
000."

Nimrod: "That that wasn't the question I was asking. Would there then
the Governor have the opportunity to curtail spending by \$150,000,
000,000 in his Department?"

Schaefer: "Only only at the costs of laying people off. The Governor
vetoed over \$500,000,000,000."

Nimrod: "O'kay but he would then have the opportunity to reduce
spending under the executive department by \$150,000,000,000?"

Schaefer: "Executive Department and a number of commissions and ad-
visory boards and counsels."

Nimrod: "Yes thank you."

Mann: "If...ah...if there are no further questions of the opponents
and I know we all want to conclude...ah...this hearing we could
then move to questions...ah...of the proponents and if I don't
hear any objection...ah...we will do it now...ah...we can...ah...
call them in the order...ah...of their...ah...original presenta-
tion...ah...Mr. Gerald Sparboro...ah...was the first proponent.
Would there be a question of Mr. Sparboro? Representative
Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker I should like to ask some questions of the
first speaker the Sponsor of the motion, Representative Berman."

Berman: "Oh sure."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Berman: "May may I make a suggestion or a request...ah...Representative



Schlickman? When we get to the formal motion on the override ah...I would be glad to respond to questions and only from the point of view of saving the time of some of the witnesses...ah... might I request that you hold questions...ah...when we get to session or even later?"

Schlickman: "Sure sure just as you'll have the opportunity on the floor later to speak to the Bill."

Berman: "That's right."

Schlickman: "And it seems to me that we're now in a Committee as a whole. You've taken the opportunity of presenting your views which you'll be doing another time...ah...I should like to visit with you now. I have an open mind and...ah...I'd like to...ah."

Berman: "I I stand ready to respond."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much...ah...Representative Berman. You talked about full funding and the commitment that the State has with respect to it. Is that correct?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Schlickman: "Isn't it true and I speak to you both as a legislator and as a lawyer that we here in the House have as our absolute commitment the Constitution?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Schlickman: "Now the Constitution has two provisions in it which I think are ^{relevant} relevant. Number one is the Constitutional requirement that there be a balanced budget. Is that correct?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Schlickman: "And there's also the Constitutional requirement that the State has the primary responsibility for financing the system of public education. Is that correct?"

Berman: "Yes."

Schlickman: "Now you recall Representative that there is nothing in the Constitution about full funding. Is that correct?"

Berman: "Not in those words."

Schlickman: "All right. Now I'm sure you also recall that the Illinois Supreme Court has interpreted the meaning of primary responsibility. Isn't that correct?"

Berman: "Yes. I'm I'm not sure on that."



Schlickman: "Well, the Supreme Court, well, for your information, the Supreme Court has said primary does not mean 47 percent, it doesn't mean 49 percent, it doesn't mean 51 percent, the Supreme Court said that's hortatory."

Berman: "I think what the Supreme Court is saying was that . . . ah . . . that the school district doesn't have the right to sue to force appropriations to increase it over 50. But as to what that wording of the Constitution means, I think it's subject to the interpretation of every one of us as Legislators."

Schlickman: "But the Supreme Court by the Constitution has the ultimate responsibility of interpreting and applying the Constitution."

Berman: "Within the context of the case before us."

Schlickman: "Now, Representative, we as we sit here as Members of this House, it seems to me, have . . . are subject to certain restraints, and as a lawyer, I think you appreciate and accept the fact that the Members of one General Assembly are not bound by the acts of a previous General Assembly, is that correct?"

Berman: "Yes. Sir."

Schlickman: "And within the context of the Constitution and within the context of what is practical, wouldn't you also agree that the restraint or restriction on any action that we take relative to appropriations is the amount of money that's available?"

Berman: "I don't . . . ah . . . debate that, I don't dispute that."

Schlickman: "Now, Representative, in terms of the hortatory . . . ah . . . language in the Constitution, the state . . . the state shall have the primary responsibility for financing the system of public education which it certainly includes the City of Chicago. I have figures here that point out that the state's contribution in 1968-69 was 15.4 percent, that of the Federal Government was 5.3 percent, that of Local Government or local taxpayers was 79.3 percent. Now, . . ."

Berman: "What year?"

Schlickman: ". . . '68-69 . . . that was prior to the income tax . . . Now, carrying those figures forward to the current year we have the state's contribution having tripled, having increased from 15.4



percent to 47 percent. We have the Federal Government's contribution to the City of Chicago school district increasing almost 300 percent from 5.3 percent to 13 percent. So we have the local contribution in the City of Chicago almost cut in half from 79.3 percent to 40 percent; and I simply ask you if that is an ample evidence and indication that the state is meeting its constitutional requirement of being the primary . . . being primarily responsible for financing the system of public education, particularly as it relates to the City of Chicago?"

Berman: "No."

Mann: "Yes, for what purpose does the Gentlemen from Cook, Representative Lechowicz, arise?"

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, just very briefly on a point of order, Mr. Speaker . . . Chairman."

Mann: "State your point."

Lechowicz: "I don't believe that that provision is contained in House Bill 2971. I've listened for about 10 minutes as far as constitutionality . . . ah . . . and it was . . . was provided within the Constitution. I think that issue should be addressed to the courts, not at this time."

Mann: "Representative Schlickman, could we move on . . . ah . . . I know you'll be wanting to . . . ah . . . question other witnesses."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and in response to the Gentleman who has just spoken, I know full well what the rules are with respect to cross-examination if you will. I have confined myself to the scope of this presentation and . . . ah . . . I shant go any further at this time, and I thank him very much."

Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Schlickman. Ah . . . Mr. Berman is going to . . . ah . . . produce some of the witnesses. Are there any questions . . . ah . . . of . . . ah . . . Charles Fowler, Superintendent of Schools of Dekalb, Illinois? All right. If we could stand at ease for just a moment, we're trying to get him. I think that . . . ah . . . Representative Hoffman desires to ask you a question . . . ah . . . Doctor Fowler. Representative Hoffman.



Will . . . will you turn on Mr. Hoffman? Could you . . . would you move to another microphone, Gene?"

Unknown: "Here's one, Gene, here . . ."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, all right, yes, I have . . . ah . . . one question for Superintendent Fowler, used the figure of a 10 . . . ah . . . \$10,000,000,000+ budget and related some percentages . . . ah . . . to that. Ah . . . I raise a question, are you aware of the components that go into making that \$10,000,000,000+ budget up in terms of . . . of resources?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Yeah, the different funds, yes, I am."

Hoffman: "All right, are you aware of the fact that that to you . . . ah . . . as far as resources that are available . . . ah . . . to the state that in fact . . . ah . . . total resources and budgetary balances available are estimated at somewhere in the neighborhood of 5½ . . . ah . . . billion dollars as opposed to \$10,000,000,000+ and that the remainder is made up of . . . of . . . ah . . . bond money and specific earmark funds for roads and so on?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Yes, I am."

Hoffman: "All right, I wasn't certain of that. It seems to me . . . ah . . . well, let me ask you a question . . . ah . . . do you feel that the type of comparison you made . . . ah . . . is fair when we are discussing the resources that are available, do you think it's fair to say that this is a percentage of a \$10,000,000,000+ budget as opposed to a percentage of . . . of a \$5,500,000,000 resource base?"

Superintendent Fowler: "I think it is an accurate reflection of the way in which the State of Illinois regardless of how it obtains its fund . . . it's funds is spending its funds, I use it for that purpose only."

Hoffman: "All right, I . . . I have the feeling . . . ah . . . I have the feeling that it is grossly misleading, but again that's a . . . a personal point of view."

Mann: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Doctor Fowler, in light of the testimony of the Comptroller and the Bureau of the Budget and the other fiscal officers . . . ah . . .



that are projecting what the state of the economy is, I'd like to ask you a question, one which I've asked many of my constituents who have communicated to me about this issue, given those figures and those projections, would you urge an override of this veto in light of increasing taxes, would you be able to speak for your constituents as being in favor of an override of these vetoes understanding that it would be an increase in taxes?"

Superintendent Fowler: "I can only speak for myself . . . ah . . .

through that question and I guess my point of view is similar to the pressures and the questions that we received in making a budget at the school district level, and that is that we are forced from time to time to find the funds for certain priorities that have to be established that are established by legal commitments, many of which what you Gentlemen and Ladies here in this General Assembly make for us, we find those funds; and I'm suggesting that the state needs to dig a little deeper and find those funds. If in fact they cannot be found and if in fact it does require a tax increase, then I, speaking as a person and as a citizen of this state and as a taxpayer, would say that that's the course of action that we need to follow."

Houlihan: "Ah . . . Mr. . . . Doctor, you're . . . you're representing . . . you're from Dekalb?"

Superintendent Fowler: "That's correct."

Houlihan: "In that area have there been any recent or current referendum on increase of taxes for . . . ah . . . school appropriations?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Yes, there have."

Houlihan: "What has been the outcome of those . . . ah . . . referendums?"

Superintendent Fowler: "The most recent ones have passed."

Houlihan: "How . . . how many are you speaking about?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Two."

Houlihan: "Two, and could you give the vote results on those?"

Superintendent Fowler: "No, I can't. They were reasonably close, I can also tell you that as I said in my remarks that the taxpayers in Dekalb pay one of the highest property tax rates in the State of Illinois, and they do so because they consider education to be a



priority."

Houlihan: "Thank you very much, Doctor."

Mann: "Mr. . . . the Gentleman from . . . ah . . . Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "I . . . I would like to ask the witness one quick question and that is in the event there's not an override of the . . . vetoes and you do have to make some cuts, . . . ah . . . are there any mandated programs that we in the General Assembly have forced you to have in your school that you would recommend be eliminated on our part so as to enable you better . . . ah . . . to provide your people with the essential education programs and eliminate unnecessary spending . . . ah . . ."

Superintendent Fowler: "Ah . . . One comes to my mind immediately and that's the requirement that's recently been added . . . been added with respect to health education, which has required additional staff because staff in our district are not trained and certified in that area. Those staff would not be able to be retained then or hired."

Deuster: "And I presume you have a contingent plan in your school district in the event this additional money is not forthcoming. What economies will you make as a result of that . . . ah . . ."

Sperintendent Fowler: "Regretably because of the timing of the decision making here in Springfield, our contingency plan is a deficit budget and borrowing."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Mann: "The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Doctor . . . ah . . . we have been given information by the Treasurer and the Comptroller and the Bureau of the Budget and from the Governor's office all of which indicate that since July of 1974 we had a cash balance of . . . ah . . . \$500,000,000 and as of October the 31st we had \$39,000,000; but the trend is that there has been a continuous pattern of spending more than we're taking in. Ah . . . The pattern indicates also, the projection is that a year from now even with the present rate of spending, that we will not be able to pay our bills. Are you aware of those figures?"



Superintendent Fowler: "Yes, I am."

Friedrich: "Then what do you suggest that we do . . . ah . . . since the appropriations have already been made or are you advocating a tax increase?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Well, I'm advocating, Sir, I think is what we've done in our own school district over the past several years and that is we have set priorities and we have control costs. We have not operated a deficit budget, our income and our expenditures have been equal because we have made the effort and we've said we need to set priorities, we need to spend the money on the most important items. I'm suggesting the State of Illinois can do the same and can fund the State Aid Formula."

Friedrich: "I think that's possible, too, in another year and I hope we do it, but I'm asking about F.Y. '76, when the indications are that there will be many times when we won't be able to pay the vouchers as they're presented. Last week \$97,000,000 was given to schools and we had to rake and scrape to give you even the money . . . ah . . . for the reduced amount. Are you of the opinion that . . . ah . . . between now and a year from now that these savings can be effected to give the money that you're advocating for the schools?"

Superintendent Fowler: "I would make one other suggestion to you and that is that you consider that, let's say, the Governor considered the opportunity exists in the Constitution that when there is a cash flow problem such as the one you're describing, that the State of Illinois undertake as school districts for years have been undertaking, borrowing money to get you through on a temporary basis within one year."

Friedrich: "You would do that even though the pattern is that our spending exceeds our income and that would only leave to just trouble farther down the road."

Mann: "Well, excuse me here, I think we're getting to is debate and . . . ah . . . not wanting to cut you off, Representative Friedrich, I . . . I think you've made your point."

Friedrich: "Well, I just wanted these witnesses to tell us where they expect us to get the money."



Mann: "Ah . . . Rep . . . the Gentleman from Perry, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank . . . thank you, Mr. Chairman. Doctor Fowler, I . . . I think you've cleared up one point, I thought when you opened in your remarks, you said you represented the farmers from your county who are out in the field. I understand you told one of the Representatives a minute ago you were only speaking for yourself, is that correct?"

Superintendent Fowler: "And . . . and for the Board of Education and . . . school district."

Dunn: "And so . . . so you ruled the farmers out that you've mentioned in your opening remarks?"

Superintendent Fowler: "No, I think that I can speak fairly well for the farmers, because they very well supported the educational process in Dekalb."

Dunn: "Fine, thank you. I would kind of doubt that they would if they were here in our place that they would vote for the override, but the thing that I would really . . . rose to ask a question about, I have been debating with myself and listening to debate to whether I should vote for the \$20,000,000 whole harmless thing, and I think you said in your remarks or someone else said not to vote for that, you don't want that \$20,000,000, is that correct?"

Superintendent Fowler: "I believe what I said was that the voting for the \$20,000,000 that the Governor proposes as a whole harmless makes a travesty of the State Aid Formula which has been established after long and thoughtful consideration. If in fact you got \$20,000,000 put it into the existing State Aid Formula which then will treat all the children in the State of Illinois fairly."

Dunn: "Would putting it in a regular budget, would that insure all the schools to get as much as they got last year or more, as I understand that wouldn't do that?"

Superintendent Fowler: "That's correct, but I don't believe that the formula provides for that."

Mann: "All right . . . ah . . . the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Miller."

Miller: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Doctor, could you tell me



me what your . . . the number of your school district, is it a both elementary and secondary?"

Superintendent Fowler: "No, it is a unit district . . . ah . . . 428."

Miller: "Do you know today the amount of dollars that the Governor has vetoed . . . ah . . . in your school district?"

Superintendent Fowler: "Yeah, the total reduction vetoes are about \$140,000, that's on a \$6,000,000 budget."

Miller: "Ah . . . That's what I'm trying to relate, can you convert that to a percent for me quickly?"

Superintendent Fowler: "2+ percent."

Miller: "Thank you."

Mann: "Ah . . . I wonder if I might prevail upon the Membership here. Ah . . . We've witnessed, we've questioned one witness and there are about 15 others and . . . ah . . . could we move on . . . to Mr. Sparbaro, who is now here, and . . . ah . . . thank Doctor Fowler . . . Fowler, rather. Thank you very much. Are there any questions for Mr. Sparbaro? Oh, well, . . . ah . . . could you hold it just a minute, Angie, Representative Schlickman, for Doctor Sparbaro."

Schlickman: "Doctor, would you mind repeating the name of the organization that you're representing today?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "Yes, yes, I'm Chairman of a special Legislative Task Force to secure full funding for Illinois schools."

Schlickman: "What is the definition of full funding?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "Well, I think that's a very good question for you to ask me . . ."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much."

Doctor Sparbaro: ". . . Representative Schlickman, because I'm the Gentleman who in 1972 filed a law suit seeking that the state assume its primary responsibility for financing the schools of Illinois. The basic premise in that law suit that was taken to the Illinois Supreme Court was that the state provide a minimum of 50.1 percent funding of the school districts in the State of Illinois. The reason that suit was filed and when I left this August Buddy . . . Body as a Parliamentarian to the Illinois State



Senate and was appointed to the Chicago School Board, I found that less than .34 cents of our school dollar was coming from the state, .10 cents was coming from the Federal Government and about .56 cents was coming from real estate taxes. The intention of the law suit was simply to equalize the educational opportunities for all of our children, whether they come an affluent school district or a poor one, this law suit and a number of people who came together to nationwide have used Illinois as their model, and their model is is to move away from the local property tax as the basis of being a major source of revenue for school districts and moving to state lottery taxes and state income taxes to finance schools for which both of those Bills were passed when I was here. Now, that was the purpose of the law suit and of course that is how I define full funding, that the state has to provide a minimum of 50.1 percent funding of the resources of the school district."

Schlickman: "But the Constitution doesn't say 51 percent, does it?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "The Constitution of the . . . and I was also an officer of the Constitutional Convention, Sir, and I was there for all of the debates and the Constitution says quite clearly as these petitions say that the state has the primary responsibility for financing schools and .34 cents I will leave to your logic, Sir, is not assuming the primary responsibility, but at least 50 percent would, Sir."

Schlickman: "But the Supreme Court said that that language was hortatory and the Supreme Court did not give a definition percentage-wise as to the word primary, is that right, yes or no?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "There is no such thing as yes or no as you know in a Legislative discussion, Sir, you asked me a question. The Supreme Court said this is a goal of the state and that was the basis that they made their determination on, they said it is not mandatory to do that in one year, but it should be a goal of the state, and that was the basis upon which the equalizer formula was made on a four-year agreement to bring the state to full funding."

Schlickman: "All right, now full funding as a concept is a subjective expression. It has no expressed basis or foundation in the Consti-



tution, the Supreme Court in its interpretation of primary responsibility has never used the word full funding. Now, I ask you where did the . . . what is the source of this expression, full funding?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "The source of this expression, I will take you to a third half, I'm a Constitutional Law Professor at DePaul University, and at that August University, all words of the Constitution are interpreted specifically. The words, 'the state has the primary responsibility for financing public schools' have been interpreted to seek a 50.1 percent funding. The Committee that founded itself, of which I was not an original member, said that their interpretation to seek 50.1 percent funding to them would be the base that would be adequate and that would allow local school districts to raise local taxes they so desire and that would be the full funding concept they would seek, Sir."

Schlickman: "So we arrived at the agreement that there is nothing in the Constitution that requires full funding and we've arrived at the agreement that the Supreme Court which is the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution has not said, has not equated primary responsibility with full funding. Now . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "That is your conclusion, Sir, not mine. Thank you."

Schlickman: "Now, with respect to the matter of the responsibility of this Legislature, I did not know you were a lawyer, I did not know you were a profess . . . professor of Constitutional law, . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "Yes, Sir."

Schlickman: ". . . wouldn't you agree with respect to Constitutional matter that one General Assembly cannot bind another General Assembly?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "Are you talking about a legal obligation, Sir, or a moral obligation, upon which school districts depend?"

Schlickman: "Well, are you here as a legal authority, a former Con Con delegate or a moral . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "No, Sir, I am here, if you want to confine this . . . questioning to what you ask me to come back for, I made no comments on the substance of the discussions today. I simply gave you



OCT 23 1975

90.

petitions that were signed by a million citizens. Quite frankly, Sir, your questions should be confined to that, but I would go beyond it if you so desire. I would be happy to talk about those petitions, Sir."

Mann: "I think . . . ah . . ."

Schlickman: "I'm attempting to confine myself to your original presentation, whether you want to wink at somebody or pay attention to me, it makes no difference."

Doctor Sparbaro: "That's a difficult choice, Sir, but I'll listen."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Doctor Sparbaro: "I didn't come here to be antagonistic, really, I came to answer your question to the fairness I will these 5,000 people that came here and these million people who signed these petitions ask me to deliver them to you . . ."

Schlickman: "May I . . . that if you were being a Constitutional lawyer, a lawyer and as a Con Con delegate, . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "No, . . . I was . . . I was an officer . . ."

Schlickman: ". . . officer, okay, . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "Yes, Sir."

Schlickman: "But you were an observer of the proceedings and you have some knowledge and you have some experience and you've got some education, is that right?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "Ah . . . And which question are you asking me, Sir?"

Schlickman: "I'm asking you this, or I'm suggesting this, . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: "All right, . . . yes, Sir."

Schlickman: ". . . may I speak please, may I speak. You assumed a . . ."

Mann: "Representative . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: ". . . I sure don't want to be in an argumentative situation, Sir, . . ."

Schlickman: "I certain . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: ". . . if you want to bring it down to . . . a point of . . ."

Schlickman: ". . . I certainly don't, but I'm trying to get down to the heart of the matter which you . . . are trying to avoid . . ."

Doctor Sparbaro: ". . . fine, Sir, . . ."



Mann: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, the Majority Leader, Representative Shea, arise?"

Shea: "Mr. Chairman, on a point of order."

Mann: "State your point, Sir."

Shea: "Sir, if these Gentleman would ask questions and have somebody respond instead of getting in a debate, I think it will facilitate this meeting."

Mann: "I think that point is . . . is well taken . . . ah . . . and I do think that . . . ah . . . we want to ask questions but we don't want a debate and . . . ah . . . because we'll never finish. So could you conclude, Representative Schlickman?"

Schlickman: "I trust that the witness will respond to the charge given by the Majority Leader and confine himself to the issue at hand and that's full funding and I'm trying to get to this matter. Would you agree that constitutionally one General Assembly cannot bind another General Assembly?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "I think morally, yes, you can, Sir. You continually do it, Sir."

Schlickman: "Can it be legally?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "I . . . question."

Schlickman: "Can it be done legally?"

Doctor Sparbaro: "I think you've done it continually. Everytime you pass a bonding issue, you do it many, many times and many ways, yes Sir."

Schlickman: "Then what is the constitutional provision that the state, the General Assembly . . ."

Mann: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madison, arise?"

Madison: "Oh, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted you to acknowledge me as being . . . as wanting to ask a question."

Mann: "I thought you were raising a point of order, but the . . . discussion was deteriorating into a debate and if we ought to move along to another . . . ah . . . discussion. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Nothing further."



Mann: "Thank you. The Gentleman from DeKalb, Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Ah...thank you Mr. Chairman...ah...doctor...ah...I'd like to make an observation first and I'd like to ask you a question or two ah...you are a member of the board of...ah...the Chicago Board of Education, is that correct?"

Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Ebbesen: "Ah...historically I too have been a member of boards of education over the years and historically I think that...ah...a roughly from the personal property tax...ah...whether it be corporate or individual over the years that...ah...roughly in the average district in the State of Illinois about 20% of that...ah... ah...money that operates the the any school district comes from the personal tax so I'm sure that percentage if lower now that after the new constitution provides that we have eliminated on individuals. Now you mentioned figures I think 46% from the State, 13% from elsewhere and 40% local contribution something like that?"

Sparbaro: "At the present time sir Chicago public schools receive 44% of their...ah...funds by means of your State aid formula. They receive about 9 to 10%...ah...from the federal funds and the remainder is made up by local property taxes sir."

Ebbesen: "Now you say local property taxes, now are we still under the constitutional, we still have the personal property tax...ah...as far as corporations are concerned and...ah...ah...we will have until 1979 which at that time it must be eliminated there also. Now two questions that I have. I have in front of me here the...ah...a Department of Local Governmental Affairs in which they sight in 1971 and 1972...ah...where the county of Cook...ah...extended...ah.. the...ah...real estates taxes and collected something like about 96, 7% of the taxes that were extended, however, in the personal property area and I will sight these specifically that...ah...they extended something like 334,000 or 334,000,000,000...ah...in 1972 and...ah...there's delinquent...ah...total of 158,000,000,000 159. Now in the same is true of 1971 in a comparable situation as far as numbers are concerned. Has your is your Board of Education cognizance as the fact that you do get this revenue...ah...ah... percentage of it that would come into your to operate your school



are you cognate, have you made any effort to see to encourage that this money would be collected to help in the operation of Chicago schools?"

Sparbaro: "Yes sir is the answer and secondly I myself as board member have a number of occasions raised that issue to make sure we are receiving the full amount we have coming and we have taken means for example to pursue those revenues."

Ebbesen: "Well the observation that I'd like to make under these circumstances that the 101 counties other than the county of Cook on the average 95.6% of all personal property taxes are collected in the years 71 and 72, however, in the county of Cook it's for 1972 was 52.4% and it totaled \$158,000,000,000. In 1971 according to these statistics is 55½% collection and leaving a delinquency of \$142,000,000,000. Now to me...ah...as a downstater you know...ah...we paid our personal property taxes over the years and it's very important."

Mann: "Yes for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz arise?"

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "Yes state your point."

Lechowicz: " I don't believe that that issue is neither...ah...three Bills that are being discussed here today and I'd just like to also point Mr...ah...Chairman if I may that Mr. Sparbaro when he made his presentation all he did was filed the petitions that were signed by the people of Illinois in overriding this veto. I think he's been very courteous. It is a reprise and I would hope that the Membership would kindly ask their questions in the same thing."

Mann: "Yes Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Ah...I feel as though these...ah...ah...considerations these questions are right on target because when I see other counties in the State of Illinois collecting those personal property taxes at the tune to 95 to 99% in some cases 100% and that money goes into those school districts and I see the county of Cook down here collecting 50 to 55% and they've got \$158,000,000,000 that they're short, that they haven't collected, it's delinquent. I call that on target regardless as what Representative Lechowicz has to say and I want the...ah...point of information in this General Assembly should



take that into consideration in the evaluation of these Bills."

Mann: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea arise?"

Shea: "Mr. Chairman I talked to President Dunne, President of the County just shortly before we started and in the thought that somebody might ask that question. The primary responsibility for collecting the taxes is the counties. He informed me that the collections in Cook County run 95%. Now it may take a year or two to catch up on those but the county is doing it's job and just want to assure Representative Ebbesen that the figures from the Department of GGLA do not accurately and truly reflect what the county government is doing in Cook County."

Mann: "Ah...Representative Ebbesen I I I think the matter has been fully..ah..debated. We ought to move on perhaps...ah..."

Ebbesen: "Just just one more thought and...ah..."

Mann: "Well is it a thought or a question...ah...Representative Ebbesen?"

Ebbesen: "Oh yes it's a question. I want to know that...ah...the answer to the question coming from whomever care to answer on that side, how they can be so efficient in any given fiscal year to collect 97 98% of the real estate taxes and be so inefficient to only collect 52 or 53% of the personal property?"

Mann: "Well I know I I'm going to rule it out of order because it's not directed...ah...to Mr. Sparbaro and I'm going to move along...ah...to the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah.. Dr. Sparbaro....ah...I would like to ask you three very brief questions I think they are and you are a member of the Chicago School Board is that correct?"

Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Deuster: "And as I understand it...ah...since we are we've been talking about the welfare and the education of little children as I remember this Fall when the schools commenced the school teachers in Chicago walk off the job and went on strike, is that correct?"

Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Deuster: "And...ah...they...ah...ah..they jeopardized the education



of little children but for a lawful and proper purpose and that was a pay increase, is that correct?"

Sparbaro: "Sir I will. The word unlawful purpose I would."

Deuster: "No I said lawful."

Sparbaro: "That is your conclusion sir."

Deuster: "Well sir I was saying the."

Sparbaro: "I will be happy to discuss that with you either now or some other time."

Deuster: "You weren't listening. I just wanted to tell you I said lawful I said lawful."

Sparbaro: "Well then I misunderstood you. You said it was a lawful strike?"

Deuster: "I said...ah...presumably.."

Sparbaro: "Would you repeat the question?"

Deuster: "Would you..ah..just stop talking so I could ask a question."

Mann: "Well I want to cut in here for a moment Representative Deuster because I think that we have so many witnesses and so many questions that want to bring on information. Can we avoid if possible...ah... the .."

Deuster: "Let me just phrase the question? Ah...what was the salary percentage increase that you settled with the Chicago teachers?"

Sparbaro: "What was the salary increase sir? That was your question?"

Deuster: "Yes sir."

Sparbaro: "7% sir."

Deuster: "7%."

Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Deuster: "So the Chicago teachers were giving a given a 7% percentage increase in salary. Now would it be possible for your school board finance that strike settlement of 7% without our override of these vetoes?"

Sparbaro: "Quite unlikely sir."

Deuster: "Quite unlikely. So what we are doing is considering the financing of the settlement of that strike to some extent, is that correct sir?"

Sparbaro: "Incorrect sir."

Deuster: "Incorrect."



Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Deuster: "I think your two answer are inconsistent but I my last question."

Sparbaro: "If you wanted me, if you wanted me to explain I'd be happy to sir."

Deuster: "My last question is this...ah...I presume that you are familiar with an optional contingent plan that the Chicago schools have and that I think that all the mothers and fathers in Chicago and the taxpayers and people ought to know what that contingent plan is...ah...I would like you to comment on this. I've been advised that your contingent plan is that in the event the vetoes are not overridden and you must live within your budget that you will simply have a an economy move in which your administrative bureaucracy is sort of squeezed at the top and...ah...principles will be sent back to the classroom and administrators will be sent back to be principals and we'll generally have less people but we'll wind up with the same number of school teachers teaching the same number of children and so there'll be no children suffering as a result of lack education. Now I'm told that's your contingent plan and what we'll simply have is less bureaucrats in your system. Now would you comment on that I presume as a realist and as a member of the board you're you assume that we might override the veto and give you all your money and then we do want to know what you're going to do if we don't give you money. Would you comment on that plan?"

Sparbaro: "My comment sir is that undoubtedly your source is an extremely poor one whoever that the person may be because I at this present time do not know what the contingent plan is nor does any other board member know at this time sir because the issue if you want to raise the issue. It is very simply in this issue that Mr...ah...Schlickman does not want me to respond to. We as all school districts in the United in the State of Illinois and that's why 431 of them joined me on this committee. We're put into a trap of having a budget and then having the 6% reductions and that is the primary cause. The Governor vetoes are the primary cause sir. Why you have the work stoppages, the cut programs, teachers being



paid by vouchers across the State. That is the primary cause sir we had a strike. It is the primary cause we have the deficit sir and that and that is the primary reason that we are asking that you honor the promise given to school districts given across the state of getting us a the 50.1% funding in four years. Of course this being the third year of that agreement sir."

Mann: "Representative Deuster you indicated that the last one. There are other Members trying to ask questions. May I may I please move along? Yes for what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer arise? Turn on...ah...Representative Palmer. That whole roll is dead I'm told Romie. You'll have to move up."

Palmer: "Now Mr. Sarbarbaro...ah...I'm not too well acquainted with the ah...City Board of Education and so far as to how...ah...it...ah... it gets it's money...ah...that is...ah...does the board levy the taxes or does or does the corporate government of Chicago levy the taxes that go to schools?"

Sparbaro: "We do sir but frankly sir I really came here to discuss the petitions and if you want to get into that I think the gentleman who spoke on subsistence in our school systems is the man to question sir really. I did not speak on subsistence."

Mann: "Well I think maybe that I think maybe the gentleman's point is well taken. There will be others who testify directly on the subject matter. He merely came here and presented...ah...a number of petitions...ah...as the...ah...as the Co-Chairman of a certain civic group. Yes Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Chairman I don't think that we stand here or sit here as a in a court of law and we're marked that...ah...we're bound by the scope of a direct examination. I, I won't pursue it...ah...if he doesn't if the witness would not like to pursue it but he is a board member and I'm certainly certain that he is imminently qualified to answer any questions. If there's someone else that I might answer ask the questions of I would do so. I wanted to get into the. I wanted to ask."

Mann: "I don't want to curtail you Representative Palmer. I don't want to curtail you."

Palmer: "Ah...all right. Thank you."



Mann: "Ah...for what purpose does the Lady from Cook, Representative McDonald arise?"

McDonald: "Mr. Chairman, I arise...ah...to ask a question of Mr. Sparbaro."

Mann: "Ah...I'm sorry. Would you mind waiting? There were some other Members first. I thought you were arising on a point of order. Ah...Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. Dr. if I understood the essence of your testimony, it was your feeling that the full funding of primary responsibility clause...ah...measured out to fifty point one percent. Is that inaccurate...ah...?"

Sparbaro: "As a base sir, yes."

Madison: "As a base. Fifty point one percent of what Dr.?"

Sparbaro: "Of every school dollar we are able to spend on our children sir."

Madison: "I see...ah...does the state doctor have any control over the budgets of the individual school districts?"

Sparbaro: "Well in essence gentlemen you have probably the greatest control of all because if you do not fund us you have in effect...ah...if you want to get to the question, the whole issue of financing schools has been historically a state issue and the power to levy taxes on your behalf and which you delegate to us only derives through you and to us from the people, and the reason the people give us that power to raise taxes is to provide a quality education for their children to become competent citizens of this state. Therefore sir, you sir, yes sir you do have the primary control of schools. I am a conduit of your good wishes when you appropriate money."

Madison: "If I understand it Dr., the Chicago Board of Education...ah...submitted a budget...ah...of one point one billion dollars for this school year. Is that correct?"

Sparbaro: "Somewhere in that area yes."

Madison: "Right. My question is whether or not the state had any input into the figure that was finally arrived at of one point one or whatever billion dollars it was?"



Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Madison: "The state did have input?"

Sparbaro: "Certainly."

Madison: "Did the state help to make the decision as to whether or not it would be one point one billion as opposed to one point five billion?"

Sparbaro: "The state made the ultimate decision and of course the Governor made his decision as well. Both of those have an impact on all of our decisions sir."

Madison: "Well...ah...the question that I'm trying to get at Doctor is if you can spend the fifty point one percent as the basis on which the states assumes primary responsibility?"

Sparbaro: "Yes sir."

Madison: "Then it seems to me if the collective effect of all the school districts across the State of Illinois for the next school year were in an increase of five hundred million dollars in the cost of education, and based on your formula the state assuming it's role of having primary responsibility would have to increase it's appropriation by two hundred and fifty million dollars."

Sparbaro: "I'm not sure what the exact figure is sir. That's in your...ah... If you are going to fully fund the formula over the four year agreement you made with us and this being the third year you will have to increase your appropriations yes sir."

Madison: "The question that I am raising Dr. is whether or not the state input in determining what the collective budgets the school districts are going to be is...should simply be left to the appropriative process or should we have some say so as to what the total dollar should be?"

Sparbaro: "I suppose you are asking me a futuristic question there. You do have virtual control of the impact of the dollar. If you don't appropriate them for us we are able to do nothing because we are in effect State School District 299. I would think if you're asking for a futuristic opinion, I think inevitably..."



inevitably State Legislatures are going to have to assume more responsibility in this whole area of the financing of schools as well as any other area in the school route. Including the area of collective bargaining sir."

Madison: "If the state does not override the Governor's veto, is the Chicago Board of Education going to reduce it's one point one billion dollars by the amount that you did not receive from the state by virtue of the veto?"

Sparbaro: "I...I don't know what we will do sir. I...I...Henry Kissinger made a statement recently that optimists make history. Now I believe in that...I...I am relying on this Legislature to honor it's commitments. I will say this what will happen next year sir...."

Mann: "I'm going to step in at this point. I...I think you have responded Mr. Sparbaro. Now we have a problem here. There are three more people that seek recognition and we have fourteen more witnesses. Now I don't want to deprive anybody of an opportunity to ask a question of Mr. Sparbaro, but if it has been asked already or you can ask another witness...ah...we would like to move...move along."

Madison: "Mr. Chairman...Mr. Chairman. I have no further questions. Thank you."

Mann: "Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "I'd like to...Mr. Chairman ask the speaker a question. In House Bill 2989 Mr. Chairman. I don't have it here. We're talking about the Gifted Program it's a reduction of twenty one point one percent...ah...from eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars I believe. I would like to know from you how much of those dollars would be going to the School District 299 as you referred to the Chicago district as?"

Sparbaro: "Representative Houlihan really I did come here as a carrier and I think you should ask the people who have the expertise to respond. I have charts and figures, but I don't want to give you an incorrect answer."

Mann: "Alright. Can we move along Representative Houlihan? Perhaps you can you can ask that question of somebody else."



Houlihan: "Is there is there some one who you would you suggest I...ah... direct that question to. I see Representative Hanahan there...ah... Representative Mann. Might I ask him that question?"

Sparbaro: "Will you relieve me first sir? Will you relieve me first then if you have questions?"

Hanahan: "This is very important."

Mann: "All right go ahead. Proceed."

Hanahan: "\$340,000 to veto impact."

Houlihan: "Excuse me Tom. Of the 820,000, 34."

Hanahan: "Of the 820,000, 340,000 would go to the Chicago impact. Should have the veto impact of \$340,000."

Houlihan: "Could you could you give me, Tom, on the bilingual program what percentage would be going to the City of Chicago?"

Hanahan: "Dirt no because they'll both one is bilingual Chicago program which is a total Bill and the other is downstate and just to give you an example on that the...ah...Chicago allowance the Governor's allowance was 6 600,000 in the...ah...in the for Chicago and downstate was 300,000. 6,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000."

Houlihan: "Excuse me. In the...ah...adult education program, Tom, could you break that out for Chicago of the \$200,000 reduction?"

Hanahan: "Boy I get everything else and I don't have the adults. I'm sorry I I I really do not have the adult's education...ah...it's one I think the only one here that I see that I don't have is the adult's education."

Houlihan: "Ah...a more basic...ah...problem...ah...Tom, when we deal with ah...grants as opposed to formulas aren't we taking ultimately dollars which which go into the formula...ah...when we begin to appropriate by grant by each...ah...special category aren't we taking money away from."

Hanahan: "That's right but if if you took the total Bill that we tried to...ah...come up with with some percentages of what the Chicago impact would be in comparison to what the downstate impact would be you're talking about 32, 125ths so Chicago is certainly not getting a major percentage of total impact. The the figures 32, 125ths."

Houlihan: "Of the reduction?"

Hanahan: "Right."



Houlihan: "Is going to Chicago?"

Hanahan: "Right."

Houlihan: "So in other words most of the dollars in the grant program would be going outside of Chicago and probably to suburban districts which are in actuality the more wealth districts. Is that not correct?"

Hanahan: "No I'd say I'd say in most instances downstate."

Houlihan: "Do you have it broken down with...ah...?"

Hanahan: "No I don't have the downstate vers I just have Chicago. I took out, it's easy to take out one school district not the...ah..ah.."

Houlihan: "Yeah I was under the impression because of the and how would you take let's Dundee, Illinois which is in Cook County and in Kane County and Lake County and McHenry County for example? You have many overlapping.....?"

Hanahan: "I understand that but in my...ah...conversations with the...ah... some of the staff they indicated that these are reimbursement programs in most in most cases and that very frequently the reimbursement program can be afforded by a district which has in fact...ah... a very...ah...substantial budget and that some of the other districts for example downstate districts they aren't able to afford...ah... these reimbursements programs because they can bearly take care of their...ah...day to day expenses. So I would assume from that that the suburban areas would be receiving the bulk of these dollars."

Houlihan: "No because for example on vocational education it's \$43,430,000 in Chicago and only \$720,000 down the rest are downstate including suburban Cook County. So it all depends what specific program you're talking about on how what impact there is. You can't just...ah...categorically say well 30% is going to Chicago and 70% to downstate because of the orphanage program...ah... ah...ah...another specific nothing goes to Chicago...ah...everything is downstate."

Houlihan: "Thank you very much."

Mann: "All right I think there are three more questions and I hope they're single questions for Mr. Sparbaro. Representative Macdonald, Representative Deavers and Representative Leinenweber. Representative Macdonald."



Macdonald: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Nice to have you with us again, Jerry, good to see you there...ah...I wanted to ask believe it or not some technical questions about the petitions. I'd like to know first of all who circulated the petitions and second of all...ah...were teachers allowed to sign the petitions or or how were they circulated in the schools or on the streets or door to door, how were the petitions circulated?"

Sparbaro: "All right we had a meeting in Chicago on October 8th. At that meeting there were representatives of business, labor, all of the graduate community groups and 431 school districts throughout the State. At that meeting I had 30,000 petitions at that meeting and then I had another 50,000 printed and we continued on. Each one of the school districts was distributed what they thought they could handle. Each one of the community groups in the City of Chicago were distributed petitions including the teachers union. Now they had the prerogative to go house to house and as they choose. I don't know how the teachers union circulated. The civics groups tended to go to community meetings and house to house to circulate them. The downstate groups, in fact we had a motor cavaran picking them up. The downstate groups did them as they see fit and we began collecting them. It was only fifteen days to get a million signatures. They were collected two days ago and they continue to come in today. That's how they were circulated and that's how they were signed."

Macdonald: "Thank you very much."

"Thank you very much."

Mann: "Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Yeah, Mr. Chairman I have a couple of one's a parliamentary procedure a question...ah...this is a Committee meeting is this true?"

Mann: "What's your question?"

Deavers: "This is a Committee that we are now holding?"

Mann: "What is your question? You said you had a parliamentary question."

Deavers: "That's what I'm asking if it if.."

Mann: "That's not your question, is it?"

Deavers: "Yes. Are we in a Committee meeting or are we in the full



House in Session."

Mann: "This is a Committee of the Whole Meeting and has been all day."

Deavers: "Is it proper to move for the previous question under the Committee?"

Mann: "That would not be the proper motion because...ah...it would be a very good one but...ah...but...ah...but there's nothing before the House right now from which to ask for the previous question. You could move to arise if that was you're...ah...feeling."

Deavers: "I would like to move then that we arise. Roll Call I guess."

Mann: "We are in a Committee of the Whole. Is there a second to that Committee? Seconded by Representative Terzich. Any discussion? Roll Call. The question is whether the Committee of the Whole on the motion to arise whether the House Committee shall now arise? Before we vote on this question...ah...I think it ought to be noted that in so doing we're not trying to deprive anybody...ah...of asking any of our witnesses any further questions, but this will be the action. Alright Roll Call. Ah...all those in favor of the House Committee arising now will vote 'aye', opposed 'nay'. Representative Matijevich to explain his vote."

Matijevich: "Yes Mr. Speaker. I would like briefly to explain my vote. I'd like to vote 'aye' just to get the hell out of here to tell you the truth, but I'm voting 'no' only as a matter of principle because I think the whole thing is a sham and really if you believed in what...in...ah...this whole Committee, if you really believed in it...ah...you ought to be voting with me because actually we only got to the first witness to ask questions, and that really is the reason for having a Committee of the Whole is so that you can ask...with questions of the witnesses. Frankly I wasn't going to ask but one...ah... because I don't believe in what we are doing today but because of all of that I got to vote 'no'."

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Madison arise?"



Madison: "Ah...Mr. Speaker I have ah...ah...an inquiry...ah...
since this is a Committee of the Whole that includes the
Senate. Are the Senators allowed to vote on this question?"

Mann: "Senators are not voting."

Madison: "Thank you."

Mann: "Does the lady from Lake seek recognition?"

Macdonald: "Ah...Mr. Chairman I had a question for Mr. Berman, but
I don't know if I'll be allowed to ask him. I thought we were
going to be allowed to ask a question."

Mann: "Well I admit...if...if a motion is adopted we'll be back
in Regular Session and you will have the opportunity to ask
Representative Berman any questions you think."

Macdonald: "I yield to you Mr. Chairman."

Mann: "What purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative
Collins arise?"

Collins: "Well Mr. Speaker I arise to explain my vote, and I think
. you're just compounded the sham you initiated this morning
when you Mr. Speaker threw the rule book away in ruling that
this meeting was legally constituted in the first place. Now
for the first time in anybody's memory you're voting on a motion
to arise as a Committee of the Whole. Again trampling on the
rights of the Membership of this House. Mr. Speaker I think
you have a lot to answer for. This is a sad day when the rights
of the Members of this House are trampled upon, and people aren't
even given the right to express themselves and to question wit-
nesses after you Mr. Speaker. You yourself assured everyone
today that they would have the right to ask questions of every
of every witness. Now I don't intend to question any witnesses,
but I think that you are renegeing on a promise that you made of
the Membership this morning. You've entertained an improper
motion and I think you've further...made a further sham of this
whole proceedings. I think it does you a great dishonor and dis-
service."

Mann: "What purpose does the gentleman...does the Minority Leader
Representative Walsh arise?"

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



I concur wholeheartedly with Representative Collins. This is one of the most serious issues that will confront the entire Seventy-Ninth General Assembly, and if we're going to have a hearing it's started let's have it and...and give everybody the opportunity both witnesses...and...ah...ah... Members to...ah...ah...question those witnesses and find out what the facts are. This is a very very serious matter of the education of our children in our hands right here today and so his the fiscal responsibility of the State of Illinois. I...I suggest that we continue."

Mann: "What purpose does the Majority Leader, Mr. Shea arise?"

Shea: "Well Mr. Chairman I know you made a commitment to this assemblage that all witnesses that appeared here would answer questions. Now I respect Representative Deavers and his right to put this motion, but I would ask my colleagues to make sure that nobody cuts off debate. I don't think any witness here that appeared would want to walk out of here thinking that he didn't answer questions that some Members of this Body had. Representative Walshburn said it's probably the most critical issue that any Member of this General Assembly will vote on for some years to come. I think that every Member...every Member ought to have the opportunity to ask any witness that appeared before this Body any question that he thinks is appropriate, and I'm sure that my colleagues will join me and make sure that every Member of this Body has that opportunity and I certainly thank you for that privilege."

Mann: "Well we see the votes...ah...on the board and...ah...has everybody voted who desires to vote? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Cook, Representative Davis."

Davis: "Out of respect for the great Majority Leader on this side of the House, I'm going to change my vote because he wants to be fair but I want to say this in changing my vote...ah... that the gentleman who has presiding here the Honorable Robert Mann has certainly been fair. He did not make this motion and he had no other...there was nothing that he could do when once the motion was made but to put it. Bob Mann is fair and all of



you know that he leans over backwards to be fair. Now because my...because my leader has asked us, I'll change my vote to 'no'."

Mann: "Have all voted who wish? Oh...Representative Deavers to explain his vote."

Deavers: "Mr. Chairman...ah...I think that my motion was out of order and...ah...not wanting to be the bad guy and everything I'd like to withdraw the motion."

Mann: "Is there leave to withdraw the motion? Hearing no objection the motion the motion is withdrawn. The next witness...ah... who would be available for questions would be... Mr. Epton for what purpose does the gentleman arise? Will you turn the gentleman on please? The next witness available for questioning would be the Assistant Superintendent of the Peoria Public Schools, William L. Grant. Anybody...ah...want to question Mr. Grant? Representative Skinner says he would like to question him. The gentleman from Lake, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Well you're warm. I'm from McHenry."

Mann: "From McHenry. Sorry Cal."

Skinner: "Ah...I wonder...ah...about three years ago the Peoria County was the highest assessed county in Illinois which meant your local taxpayers were being forced to pay more than their fair share of taxes to schools in order to get less in their fair share of State Aid. Now what have you done to rectify this situation if anything? You're not on."

Grant: "We're currently levying in about thirty eight percent of the...ah...real value of property. We have an upcoming Tax Election asking the citizens of the City of Peoria to approve fifty eight cents in the Educational Fund. That vote will be taken by the citizens of Peoria on November 25th."

Skinner: "Well if they don't defeat it their nuts because their already paying more than their fair share locally."

Grant: "I have no comment."

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Miller arise?"

Miller: "Ah...Mr. Chairman for the purpose of a question to the witness."



Mann: "Proceed."

Miller: "Can you tell me how much money your school district will loose if the Governor's veto is upheld?"

Grant: "If all three vetoes are sustained, we will loose one point two million dollars."

Miller: "Ah...what is your total operating budget?"

Grant: "Total operating budget is thirty two million dollars including the operations billing, and maintenance fund as well as transportation."

Miller: "Does it convert to about a three percent figure then of the...ah..your expected revenue for this year?"

Grant: "Slightly higher than that sir."

Miller: "Lower than four?"

Grant: "Yes."

Miller: "Alright. So then we're talking about two percent of the General Revenue Funds of the state verses three percent of your operating funds...ah... What steps have you taken or would you take if the Governor's veto was upheld? Are you able to spare three percent out of your budget?"

Grant: "We're certainly not able to do that, and as a matter of fact...ah...we're going to have to cut programs...ah...if the overrides aren't realized. Beyond paring programs...ah it's...it's very obvious that for District 150 programs will have to be pared. Excuse me I've lost my train of thought. We're going to have to reduce programs, and we're going to have to issue tax anticipation wants in both the Educational Fund and the Building Maintenance Fund to make up those deficits."

Miller: "Alright. I think then it could be said that your school district like a lot of others are in the same boat as the State of Illinois. That is the alternative is either to cut service at the local level or to get into the posture of a tax increase of some form or another. Either at the local level or the state level."

Grant: "That's right. Deficit financing and borrowing."

Miller: "I can see we would have a difficult problem at the State



of Illinois if we were to go to a tax increase. Where would we go? To the income tax?"

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz arise?"

Lechowicz: "On a point of order Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "State your point."

Lechowicz: "The good Doctor from DeKalb responded to similiar questions, and I think this is just time consuming."

Mann: "Can we move along? The next witness...ah...the proponents is Dr. Hannon, Superintendent of the Chicago Board of Education. I know there will be no questions of him. The gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Ah...thank you Mr. Chairman. Ah...I have one question for Dr. Hannon. Dr. at the conclusion of your recent settlement...ah...with the Chicago Teachers Union it was widely rumored that as part of the settlement agreement that the City of Chicago would make some cash contribution to the school system in the effect that there was no override. First is there any truth to the rumor and if so what exactly were the terms and the conditions of the proposal from the City of Chicago?"

Hannon: "It was a rumor, and I would have to say as with any other rumor that...ah...unless I had something more definitive there is nothing I can do in terms of plugging it into...a...ah...away to take care of a deficiency in a budget."

Leinenweber: "Now is your answer that there is absolutely no truth at all to the widely spread rumor, in fact there was an article in the Chicago Tribune that as part of an overall settlement agreement which apparently had been urged by the City of Chicago that the City of Chicago in the event that there would be no override would make some cash contribution of some sort and some amount to the Chicago School System. Are you telling me that there is absolutely no truth at all to this rumor?"

Hannon: "No, I would say that there is absolutely a great deal of truth to the rumor, but that's...that's all I could respond to...ah...and I can't balance a budget or do anything else



on rumors, Sir."

Leinenweber: "You mean, well, is there absolutely any . . . we're fencing with words, I'm saying . . ."

Doctor Hannon: ". . . no, I'm not."

Leinenweber: ". . . it was widely rumored that there was some agreement on the part of the city with the school system. Now, is there any proof to that rumor? Now, I realize the fact that there is a rumor. Now, I'm not asking you whether or not there was a rumor. I know that there was a rumor. The question is, is there any truth at all that would substantiate that rumor and if so, what is it? If there's not, I would like to have a clear statement from you that there's absolutely no truth whatsoever to that."

Doctor Hannon: "Well, I'd . . . I'd have to respond by simply saying to you that if the . . . ah . . . if it was beyond the rumor stage, then it would be something we could lay on the table in terms of definitive dollars. The answer is 'no'. There are a number of rumors that have . . . ah . . . that have been coming out and I think a number of them have . . . have even come out since . . . ah . . . I've been down here today. So the answer is . . . ah . . . nothing definitive."

Leinenweber: "All right, what are the rumors?"

Doctor Hannon: "The rumors are just something that I'm . . . I'm saying that . . . ah . . . that you mentioned."

Mann: "Wait a minute, I think that's kind of open-ended, Representative Leinenweber . . . ah . . ."

Leinenweber: "Well, I don't think I've gotten an answer. All I want to know is if there's truth to the rumors, if there's any basis at all for the newspaper article that said that there was some sort of an agreement on the part of the City of Chicago to assist the school system in the event of no override. Now, either there was some sort of agreement or there was not. I just merely want a categorical answer one way or another."

Mann: "Well, you know this is . . . ah . . . is not a meeting of the City Council . . . ah . . . it . . . really I don't know what bearing it has on this particular legislation before us."



Leinenweber: "Well, I think it has a lot because . . . ah . . . I think it has a lot to do with the necessity of the override. We have heard on the one hand that the state absolutely has no way at all of financing the override. Now, if there's an alternative method of financing the City of Chicago, I'd like to know what it is. Apparently, there was some proposals made. Now, if there's some smoke, perhaps there's some fire, maybe there's not. I'd like to have . . . know whether we have that alternative. I don't want to see the City of Chicago system go down the drain."

Mann: "Well, I don't think that Re . . . that Doctor Hannon . . . ah . . . can speak for the city with regard to the question you asked, he's superintendent of the schools."

Leinenweber: "I'm just asking whether or not there was discussions along this line which would lead him to believe that there's some justification for the story that was in the newspaper."

Mann: "For what purpose does the Gentlemen from Cook, Representative Lechowicz, arise?"

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to report . . . individually point out that it was carried in one Chicago newspaper, one Chicago newspaper only, the Chicago Tribune, and then the day after that, I believe, there was another article where the Mayor stated that he didn't . . . ah . . . know where the rumor came from. I would strongly recommend that since he is . . . ah . . . a good friend of the Chicago Tribune that he check with the writer of the article where he got the rumor from."

Leinenweber: "Well . . . there's a gentleman here who is part of the discussions which resulted in a settlement of the school impact and what I would like to know is whether or not"

Mann: "Excuse me, Harry, . . . ah . . . should we ask the Mayor to come out to answer your question?"

Leinenweber: "I don't know why he can't answer it."

Mann: "Well, he's the super . . ."

Leinenweber: ". . . he's . . ."

Mann: ". . . he's the superintendent of the schools, he's not the Mayor of the City of Chicago. If you want to ask the Mayor the



question, we'll have him come out."

Leinenweber: "No, I want this gentleman to give an answer to the question, whether or not there were discussions along this line whereby we have an alternative to override?"

Doctor Hannon: "The answer is, the question was to a rumor, and I said, yes, there is a rumor; there've been a number of rumors. In answer directly as to whether there was any dollars ever mentioned . . . ah . . . that was going to reduce the deficit to me as the General Superintendent of Schools, the answer is no to that, Sir."

Mann: "Ah . . . For what . . . for what purpose does the Gentlemen from Winnebago, Representative Simms, arise?"

Simms: "I'd like to ask the Doctor two questions. Doctor, is there a figure that you might have as to what the administrative cost in the sch . . . Chicago school system is per pupil?"

Doctor Hannon: "Administrative costs per pupil?"

Simms: "Right."

Doctor Hannon: "No, Sir, I couldn't give you that, but I can tell you this, that . . . ah . . . percentage-wise when we have done this over a number of years and recently . . ."

Mann: "Excuse me, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan, arise? Oh, I have you down, Jim, on the list, there are a number of people . . ."

Houlihan: "You've missed me a couple of times, Bob, . . ."

Mann: "Im sorry, I was totally unaware of this."

Doctor Hannon: "Yeah, the . . . ah . . . the answer as I say is less . . . percentage than I think you'll find in most school districts in the country and even within the State of Illinois, percentage-wise."

Simms: "Okay, the other question, . . . ah . . . as a downstater . . . ah . . . I read in the Chicago newspapers yesterday the comments of the Singer report on the Chicago school system. Now, it's kind of hard for me to believe that there's actually \$300,000,000 waste in your system. Ah . . . Could you comment on the validity of his report?"



Doctor Hannon: "Well I think the matter of the city perhaps stated that the most succinctly...ah...in his comments yesterday on the Singer report I said to the to the...ah...to the press that we would look at it and...ah...make a response back where we felt it was appropriate but in a word...ah...I say it's ludicrous and I would say politically ludicrous. I think at what it did was dissolve any creditability at all that might have been obtained or might have been to any task force looking into our budget sir."

Mann: "Representative Mahar, the Gentleman from Cook. Do we have it on Representative Mahar?"

Mahar: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. Dr. Hannon I'm probably one of the few here trying to use this discussion to determine how I'm going to vote on this matter. I have been listening to a maze and a blizzard of figures and trying to establish the need and one of the things that I followed is the Singer report that was previously mentioned and I think that...ah...in trying to find out exactly where the need for funds are you need to look at all avenues and I noticed I read in the newspaper and I saw on television in which the...ah... Singer group asked to look at the payroll records of the City of ah...school district and for some unknown reason they cut out all the names and maybe you can explain to me why that was done."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir I will explain to you. I'm not an attorney but I'll explain to you the same way that the attorney explained and that is. Yes sir."

Mann: "Excuse me Dr. Hannon. Could we have a little order so that you might hear Dr. Hannon's answers and the the Members might also hear them?"

Doctor Hannon: "It was...ah...determined by the Chicago Board of Education attorney that there was a right to privacy...ah...that could very well been involved in turning over the names of the some 47,000 employees in the Board of Education. We did, however, turn over payroll records which included social security numbers but the right to privacy was something that we feel is is important for the for our employees as well as any other employees in in federal government."

Mahar: "Well I was under the impression that the...in a public body that



they can pay by public funds any citizen might have the opportunity to look at...ah...an individuals employed by a public body and find out what their salary might be. What I don't understand it."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir. I think there's there's a question on that as I say. Our council...ah...said that it was the right of ag...ah.. invasion of privacy as he determined and...ah...as a result of that that is something that I had recommended to our payroll department that the names of the individuals only be withheld."

Mahar: "Would you say then that I think...ah...that particular report indicated that there was...ah...ah...excess of spending in the the administration of some several million dollars I've forgotten the figure. You say that is not true then? That there is no fact in the administrative budget?"

Doctor Hannon: "Ah...as far as I'm concerned if there was fact that there was something as responsible as the general superintendent of school I would...ah...I would not tolerate it."

Mahar: "Thank you."

Doctor Hannon: "Thank you sir."

Mann: "Yes the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Ah...Dr. Hannon...ah...Doctor following up on Representative Mahar's question I was...ah...greatly distressed...ah...when you refused to release the names because in our work in the Appropriations Committee when we evaluate a budget we very frequently request those names of State agencies. Would you make available. Would you make the administrative decision to make available to the staff of the Appropriations Committee those names so that we could begin to look at the question of administrative facts and make a determination so that we could assure people in the City of Chicago and in the State of Illinois that there was no or in fact substantiate if there is some waste in those...ah...payrolls."

Doctor Hannon: "I would only make those available if, number one our council said that it should be done and they would be predicating any kind of a decision on that in which they they felt would not undermind the right of a privacy. If a court of law...ah...re-quested that it be done or mandate that it be done I certainly...ah.. would...ah...stand to...ah...uphold the law in the State of



Illinois period."

Houlihan: "Do you mean to say that you feel that providing those names of people in fact because we are appropriating dollars we are paying, we can not see those, that would be an invasion on their privacy?"

Doctor Hannon: "There's an invasion of privacy sir and again I'm not an attorney but the invasion of privacy...ah...is predicated when there's an indiscriminate use of this that could even be concerned in terms of political...ah...factor."

Houlihan: "I understand that and that's why I asked. Not if you would give those to the task force which you have and some people have labeled as being political but if you would give it to the staff of the Appropriations Committee which is bipartisan which evaluates the budgets of the State, which makes a professional decision as to how we should appropriate those funds. How we should spend these dollars. That's hardly indiscriminate."

Doctor Hannon: "Ah...Representative Houlihan...ah...as I stated if the court of law would say that it should be done."

Mann: "What purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz arise?"

Lechowicz: "Well Mr. Speaker since...ah...the gentleman is a member of the Appropriations Committee, my vice chairman, I just point out. I'm sure we would do that after we got full cooperation from all the State agencies involved as well."

Mann: "Ted that's something we're working towards. We just want to get at some of the bigger problems first. Representative Hannon or what was your...ah...final response to the question as to whether you would make them available."

Doctor Hannon: "I think my final response was the same as my first response; it has not changed."

Houlihan: "And you feel that indiscriminate use to provide those names to the Appropriations Committee."

Mann: "Well Representative Houlihan I..I think the Gentleman has answered your question. Without trying to curtail you I..I think he's answered your question. For what pur...ah...Representative Gaines..ah...the Gentleman from Cook."



Gaines: "Ah...Doctor Hannon the voters of my district have reservations about your competency and before I vote to give you any more money they want me to find out a little more about your attitude towards certain things. Number one they want to know your attitude toward community participation in the selection retention and the rejection of removable of principles."

Doctor Hannon: "There is a there is a policy if that can determine competency I'll try to respond. There is a policy the Board of Education...ah...in the way that...ah...I would be...ah...be moving individuals and there be it would go beyond the principle. It would be anybody in the school system, anybody in the school system that I felt were not carrying out the job as they should be then I would recommend to the board that they be moved to another, either to another position or out of the organization."

Mann: "Representative Gaines. Excuse me here now, no one is trying to curtail you but could you have your questions concerning the Bills? I..I don't think the last one did."

Gaines: "Well I I Mr. Chairman by stating that the residents of my district. Their only reservation about it is the how it's going to be administered and I'm..I directed myself to that subject...ah...they want to know what his attitude basically is toward community participation in...ah...havinglocal controls of the schools."

Mann: "Well I don't think sir with all due respect that that has anything to do with the Bills before the House now."

Gaines: "Well it has something to do with my attitudes toward the Bill."

Mann: "Well that's not his objec ... Yes for what purpose does the Assistant Minority Leader, Representative Walsh arise?"

Walsh: "I'd like to suggest Mr. Speaker that the Gentleman's questions pertain more to the Bills that we are considering than the testimony of the gentleman who said he was speaking on a Bill that's before a Senate Committee.we provide just about half of the money for the Chicago Board of Education. The Gentleman is asking questions relative to the functioning of that board of his superintendent. I say it pertains to the Bill."

Mann: "Proceed Representative Gaines."



Gaines: "Well as I say one of your basic concepts toward community participation since you are a new administrator in Chicago...ah... we've had problems in the past about getting the wishes of the people carried out by the Board of Education."

Doctor Hannon: "I deal very strongly in community participation and stated it so publicly and have enacted it...ah...more than in just a verbal account but recommendations for the removal of anybody in this to the Chicago Board of Education will come from the General Superintendent of Schools after he has determined whether or not this person or persons should be removed."

Gaines: "Yes...ah...but you would entertain...ah...community groups in determining that ... making that determination?"

Doctor Hannon: "I would listen to community groups. The determination has to be made by the General Superintendent."

Gaines: "That....."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir."

Gaines: "Thank you."

Mann: "The Gentleman from Cook...ah...Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Yes...ah...Mr....ah...Dr. Hannon...ah...on your levy...ah...for school purposes in the City of Chicago is that done by the corporate authorities or is that done by the Board of Education? How do you make your levy or your...ah...budget. Who makes the levy?"

Doctor Hannon: "The levy is made by the Chicago by the Chicago Board of Education with the...ah...with the City Council."

Palmer: "Are you under any...ah...maximum wage limitations in so far as the educational and other rates are concerned?"

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir we are and we're at that maximum right now."

Palmer: "Ah...would it do any good if...ah...the legislature here...ah... enacted a Bill which would provide that your rate limitation for all the purposes that you need the money for be increased."

Doctor Hannon: "Sir I would not want to even try to respond on something as presumptuous as this..ah...what we're talking about right now is to bring dollars in...ah...that were voted upon by this General Assembly and then cut earlier this June. So I couldn't really answer that sir."

Palmer: "Well I understand that as I understand about 44c out of each tax



dollar in the City of Chicago goes to the schools, is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "Approximately that yes."

Palmer: "44% in the suburban area of Cook County it's about 70 to 75%.

Now that being the difference I thought that...ah...as a viable alternative that what the Board of Education might do is recommend to the city fathers that answer the Legislature here that there be a rate increase for...ah...boards of education in municipalities over 1,000,000,000. Would that be an alternative?"

Doctor Hannon: "I'd like to respond to that if I could by saying this that I think the tragedy that what's occurring here right now and has been."

Mann: "Excuse me Doctor Hannon. Could we have order and..ah..then we'll be able to hear both the questions and the answers."

Doctor Hannon: "I was saying that I think the tragedy that's occurring right here this afternoon in Springfield by questions such as this is the fact that boards of education, school administrators up and down the state were told a few years back that a four year plan for formulas would be made available to them. They counted this by making budgets predicated upon this and I'm getting this afternoon questions that are saying how can we raise the taxes when the appropriations that we should have been receiving have been thwarted and gone somewhere else and I don't think I could respond to that question until there's an indication of the integrity that wasby this General Assembly is going to come into every single school district in Illinois."

Palmer: "Well then what you're saying is that if the if there's not enough money from the State then you will take that part up with the Board of Education."

Doctor Hannon: "No sir I'm not, I'm saying that there is in my judgment with the moral commitment that has been made to the cities and the towns and the whole State of Illinois and I would hope that a vote is made today that is going to show that this commitment is going to be carried on and we can get on to business and not spending just down here begging and pleading but getting on to business of educating our children."

Palmer: "Well whether or not it's a moral commitment is your statement



and maybe perhaps not our statement on it. I should like to ask one further question."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir."

Palmer: "Sometime ago the newspaper reported that you wanted to cut your salary to fifty thousand dollars. Is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir, that's correct."

Palmer: "And the board rejected it and made it fifty six thousand dollars."

Doctor Hannon: "That is also an actual fact."

Palmer: "Well then you would have worked for fifty thousand dollars which you would have indicated. The attitude of the board...."

Doctor Hannon: "I think most people in education are not in it for salaries, and I'm no different than nobody else."

Palmer: "Do you know of any reason why the board then boosted... ah...put it back to fifty six thousand dollars a year?"

Doctor Hannon: "I can only respond in saying that the...ah...a decision was made and a decision is made that when you are a member of a team you carry on, and carry out the team decisions."

Palmer: "Alright, thank you."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir."

Mann: "The gentleman...ah...from Cook, Representative Duff. Representative Hoffman. The gentleman from DuPage."

Hoffman: "Ah...Doctor Hannon how many...ah...one dollar employees are you carrying in your budget?"

Doctor Hannon: "None sir."

Hoffman: "You've eliminated...ah...the three thousand or so one dollar budget so that the actual deficit of fifty two point ah...the deficit projection of what fifty two point nine or something in that neighborhood?"

Doctor Hannon: "In the neighborhood of forty seven to forty eight million, yes."

Hoffman: "Alright, neighborhood forty seven forty million dollars is in fact...ah...an actual deficit, alright. One other question. There was a...ah...a reference made...ah...earlier to



tax collection. It was my understanding that...ah...one of the...ah...factors which has made some...which has made it somewhat more difficult for Chicago is that your rate of tax collection...ah...has dropped..."

Doctor Hannon: "Excuse me Representative Hoffman. I just can't hear...."

Mann: "May we please have order. Will the Members be in their seats please and will the guest in the gallery kindly observe that decorum in the House which we require of our guest. Doctor Hannon informs me that he cannot hear the questions."

Hoffman: "Alright, it is my understanding that one of the things which has...ah...caused a being of the problem is that your tax collection, your percentage of tax collections...ah... have dropped in the neighborhood of ninety four, ninety five, ninety six percent to somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty, fifty seven is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "I can't tell you exactly what the figures are because I think...ah...I think there other people testifying today that perhaps could give a more appropriate response Representative."

Hoffman: "Alright, you are not aware that that is a problem."

Doctor Hannon: "I'm aware of a number, but for me to try to give you a figure I think really would be inappropriate and I wouldn't want to do that."

Hoffman: "Ah...one other question...ah...is it true that the...ah... agreement of to which the...ah...ah...school board agreed.... ah...with the teachers was...ah...in...ah...contrary to your own...ah...advise?"

Doctor Hannon: "Let me answer that again into a gentleman who is in the teaching profession that...ah...administrators make recommendations, and I think that the Chicago Board of Education has always allowed it's administrators to take a very strong tack and make very strong recommendations. Policies however, are made by boards of education. Once a decision is made, and as I said previously I think then it's the need



of the general school administrator to carry out whatever decisions, and I welcome that attitude."

Hoffman: "Well I guess the question I was asking that you really didn't answer it, was that the policy decision made by the board contrary to your recommendation?"

Doctor Hannon: "It was not a consensus by any means."

Hoffman: "You're getting better. No further questions."

Mann: "For what.... Wait a minute now...ah...Rep...Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah...Doctor Hannon I have a couple of simple questions. One...ah...your enrollment has gone down has it in the Chicago Schools, and what is the percentage of the decrease and how many less children do you have?"

Doctor Hannon: "We dropped... we haven't got our final figures in which we used, but...ah...we've probably dropped about seven thousand from last year sir."

Deuster: "About seven thousand less children. Now I would like to ask you this question. Out in my area Lake County, and I think all over Illinois we're accustomed to reading in the newspaper the names and the salaries of all our school officials. The superintendents, the teachers and so forth, and my constituents are concerned as to why there is such mystery about your names and salaries, and none of our schools around the state have been given legal advise that they can't tell us who the public is paying and I hope, and I know you have already answered the question but I hope you can take this back to your council.... but...cause we don't want to pay...we would like some frankness and candor if we're going to fund your school district fifty percent, and you refuse to say where the money is going but I would like to ask this question that's just an observation sir. The question is I am informed that you as a responsible and forward looking superintendent anticipate a number of things in the future. One we could override these vetoes and give you more money or two that might not be forthcoming, and in the event that it is not is it true that you have an optional plan which would provide for shifting some of your personnel



around eliminating the bureaucracy a little bit you know... ah...and shifting maybe some principles back into the classroom and all the medley getting rid of temporary and probationary teachers, but maintaining the same number of classroom instructors in classes. Is...am I reliably informed that is one of your optional plans?"

Doctor Hannon: "Ah...I'll respond by saying to you the same thing I said to the board of education at the last board meeting. There is a wave of optimism, but the overrides in fact are going to occur and probably will occur today, and certainly before I would come out with any kind of plan or recommendation that would be of a negative nature I say we carry the tide and which is probably one of the most exciting days in Springfield, and I think that the fact that the people from all over the state and including perhaps one of the greatest addresses ever made here by the Mayor of the City is going to tell us that we're going to have an override. If the override does not occur, then I will recommend to the board what it is."

Mann: "Not at this time. I think...I think that was one more than the number of questions you said you wanted to ask Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "That was a longer...ah...expansive...ah...answer. I don't think it was responsive. If the money runs out, what are you going to do? Assume that we don't have the money to pay the vouchers as we didn't have last week and the week before. Suppose we override but there's no money. What are you going to do? I think the people of Chicago and the people of the State of Illinois are entitled to know. Do you have any plan or do you have no plans?"

Doctor Hannon: "Well we always have plans but that is a negative assumption."

Deuster: "You have a plan, but you won't tell us what it is."

Doctor Hannon: "No sir, that is not what I'm saying. I'm saying that you're asking me to say...to make something of what is a negative assumption and this is not a time to talk about anything negative. We're talking about the optimism of the



of the overriding the veto."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Mann: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff arise?"

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a motion."

Mann: "Yes sir, state the motion."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker...ah...it seems to me that we have been holding many witnesses with a possibility of inquiry...ah...perhaps with some discourtesy on...however, not deliberately. I would like to suggest that for the sake of those witnesses who have been waiting around all afternoon that if any Member does intend to ask questions of a witness that that Member be asked to give the name of that witness to the Clerk within the next ten minutes or so at the end of which time I suggest the...the Chairman be allowed to excuse all the other witnesses who are waiting around."

Mann: "Well this sounds reasonable to me, but I...I don't want to be accused of curtailing debate or engaging in a sham...ah...do we have leave to utilize this procedure or is there some objection? Would you restate your motion Representative Duff?"

Duff: "I would move Mr. Speaker or I did move...ah...that if a Member does intend to ask a question of a witness who is still waiting that he or she give that...ah...witnesses name to the Clerk...ah...let's say within the next ten minutes at the end of which time all witnesses who are not going to be called to be excused by the Chair."

Mann: "We have...ah... If there's no objection, do we have leave to adopt that procedure? Hearing no objection...ah...the procedure outlined by Representative Duff is adopted, and you now have...ah...ten minutes in which to identify those witnesses whom you wish to ask. I will read those names for the benefit of those who wish to ask questions. Ah...Doctor Roderick...ah... Bickert Superintendent of Schools New Suburban School System ...ah...Robert Johnston, Regional Director UAW...ah...Thomas J. Nayder President Illinois Building Trade Conference...ah... Thomas H. Coulter, Chief Executive Officer of the Chicago



Association of Commerce and Industry. Ida Mae Fletcher, President United Concerned Parents...ah...Carol Johnson, parent and member of the State Board of Education...ah...Myron W. Clark, President of the Illinois Association of School Boards. Senator Tom Hynes, Chairman...ah...Senate Committee on Appropriations...ah...Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah...Mr. Chairman. Would you put me on please? Mr. Chairman....."

Mann: "If you will excuse me,....ah....Representative Geo-Karis if you will inform the Clerk sitting just to the east of the Podium...ah...why...ah...it will facilitate matters. Now Representative Geo-Karis you've had your light on for a long time."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you. I have a question for Doctor Hannon. Doctor Hannon I think you indicated to this Assembly that you felt that the Singer Task Force was more politically oriented than anything else. Is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "In my judgment yes mam."

Geo-Karis: "Now if by the same token, I don't believe any legislative Member from this Body was ever a member of that task force. Is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "To my knowledge that's correct, yes."

Geo-Karis: "Now, it would seem to me also Doctor since your department has been accused of ghost payrollers some...I think it would only be fair that perhaps to have those names revealed to the Illinois Legislative Commission which is bipartisan and I think would be much more fairer than just one single department. Would you suggest that to your General Council?"

Doctor Hannon: "I will take that question to my General Council, yes mam."

Mann: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Doctor Hannon."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir, Representative Madison."

Madison: "Doctor do you subscribe to the theory that...ah...primary responsibility of full funding is translated into percentages



with approximately fifty point one percent?"

Doctor Hannon: "At this point and time I would say that I subscribe definitely to the full funding as to what the ultimate alternatives I think is something that the future will determine, but we ... certainly do subscribe to the fact that the full funding formula as previously adopted is valid and we should ...ah...in fact keep this."

Madison: "Doctor then do you feel that the state should have authority that is commensurate with it's primary responsibility whatever that percentage?"

Doctor Hannon: "I think there are laws and policies which govern ...ah...whatever should be commensurate, and I certainly would say that I uphold the law, yes sir."

Madison: "Do you think Doctor that that would include the state having a roll in the preparation and approval of your budget?"

Doctor Hannon: "I think as...ah...member of the Chicago Board of Education stated previously that in effect they do have by mandatory programs and by other measures which come from the ...from the state. So I would say in essence they do at this point, yes sir."

Madison: "Thank you very much Doctor."

Mann: "Representative Miller."

Miller: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. Doctor Hannon during the recent ...ah...negotiations with the teachers, did you recommend to the Chicago School Board a cut of twelve hundred and fifty jobs or approximately twelve hundred...."

Doctor Hannon: "Approximately fifteen hundred and twenty. I think about fifteen hundred was the actual figure sir."

Miller: "Were those...ah...basically full time jobs?"

Doctor Hannon: "I beg your pardon, sir."

Miller: "Were they full time jobs?"

Doctor Hannon: "The recommendation was that we were not going to actually cut any permanent member in the board of education, and that is what I was talking about."

Miller: "What will that convert to in terms of annual salary for those fifteen hundred people?"



Doctor Hannon: "We were recording at that time sir roughly twenty four millions of dollars."

Miller: "And...ah...was your recommendation rejected by the school board?"

Doctor Hannon: "It wasn't a question of rejection by the school board...ah... a question of fulfilling what had been some commitments in terms of class size and things of this nature."

Miller: "Alright. As the superintendent though it was to your belief at that time that...ah...approximately fifteen hundred jobs could be cut. Is that correct?"

Doctor Hannon: "No sir. I never said that fifteen hundred jobs could be cut as such. What I was saying is that fifteen hundred and twenty five...ah...jobs would be determined if an override did not come into Chicago, but even at that time we were feeling very strongly that an override would be met."

Miller: "Thank you Doctor."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes sir, thank you."

Mann: "Representative Lauer. The gentleman from Logan, Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I arise on a point of personal privilege. I do so regretfully because I have a great deal of respect for the first citizen of Chicago, but I find it quite offensively Ladies and Gentlemen of the House when a Representative is trying to get to this Chamber, and find that the elevators are blocked because they are being reserved for the personal use for the Mayor of Chicago. I would assure the Mayor that he is absolutely faith downstate because we have a great deal of respect and affection for him, and a great deal of respect for the job that Mr. Daley has done for the City of Chicago but I would respectfully suggest Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House that this is the Capitol Building of all of the people of the state, that we are elected State Officials and perhaps as Members of the House or Members of the Senate we have first call on the facilities of the Capitol Building even over the call of the first gentleman of Chicago. Thank



you, Mr. Chairman."

Mann: "Some people might call that a cheap shot. I'm not going to do that, Representative Lauer. I just want to say this. I just want to say this . . ."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker."

Mann: "Go right ahead, yes, the Gentleman from Logan, Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, I did not intend as a . . . as a cheap shot because I am sure that it was not done with the Mayor's cognizance or with his permission, rather it was done perhaps by overzealous Members of his staff."

Mann: "Well, if you'd have stated that I wouldn't have said it was a cheap shot. Representative Shea."

Shea: "I do want to assure the Gentleman that one of the employees within this building did that and was told that the minute the people on the Leadership found out that that car was for all the Members of the public and of the General Assembly."

Mann: "Ah . . . Let's see, the Gentleman . . . ah . . . I wait a minute, the Lady from Cook, Representative Macdonald. I'm . . . I'm going to recognize you, Roscoe, she's been waiting quite a while."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Doctor Hannon, in the event that the override occurs, I wonder if you could tell me either by percentage or in dollar amounts how much of the funds in the override will go for teachers salaries."

Doctor Hannon: "Well, the percentage of overrides . . . let me come back and say to this, Representative, that roughly 80 percent of a budget not unique to Chicago but unique to every school district in this country is based on salaries of some personnel."

Macdonald: "In the City of Chicago it would be 80 percent?"

Doctor Hannon: "I would be . . . I don't want to say strictly in the City of Chicago, I'm saying generally this is roughly the figure."

Macdonald: "Do you know in the City of Chicago what it would be for your Chicago schools?"

Doctor Hannon: "I couldn't give you the exact dollars right now, but I



certainly could make it available to you with no problem."

Macdonald: "Thank you, I would like to have it."

Doctor Hannon: "Yes, mam'."

Mann: "Yes, the Gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, let me say first what a magnificent job you're doing. The thought occurs to me that some of the witnesses are more equal than others and we should recognize that he cannot indulge us all night, would it be out of order to suggest that there are many who would like to ask questions of the Mayor and he should be called out of turn after the Superintendent who's there? It would bring the rest of the questioning to a . . . a speedier conclusion. I think it's a gesture of good will that the Assembly should make to the Mayor."

Mann: "Well, whatever the Body desires, but I would say this that . . . ah . . . there . . . ah . . . there aren't that many questions . . . ah . . . of that many witnesses, so why don't we leave it in the order in which it presently is. All right, we've concluded the questioning of Doctor Hannon. Is . . . ah . . . is Senator Hynes available? Representative Schlickman had a question for Senator Hynes. Is Representative Schlickman turned on?"

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator, it's been a long time since we've had the opportunity to . . . ah . . . hearing your comments on this very important subject . . . so my recollection might not be accurate. I do recall though your concerning yourself with two things or expressing two thoughts. Number 1, that revenue to the state has been increasing; and 2, with respect to the appropriations matter . . . ah . . . which we concern ourselves with the operation of State Government and perhaps state's money there, is that correct? Is that a fair restatement?"

Senator Hynes: "Well, it is . . . as far as it goes, it is. I said a lot more, but that's all right."

Schlickman: "I'd appreciate that."

Senator Hynes: "Start from there, fine."

Schlickman: "Ah . . . Senator, on June 9, 1975, you and the President of the Senate stated 'We will not participate in any action which



will trigger a tax increase or plunge the state into unreasonable indebtedness. We shall necessarily have to take hard-nose actions on every, every single budget item that comes to us in the weeks remaining in this Session. There will be no New York situation in Illinois', do you recall that statement?"

Senator Hynes: "I do and I agree with it fully just as I did then."

Schlickman: "Senator, the Comptroller of this state has pointed out that revenues have indeed gone up, but appropriation expenditures of the state have also gone up and have gone up at a higher rate so that the difference between revenues and expenditures has been widening, and I simply inquire of you, Senator, if the statement that you made on June 9, 1975, 'we will not participate in any actions which will trigger a tax increase or plunge the state into unreasonable indebtedness' was operative then why by implication by your support of the override that statement is not operative today?"

Senator Hynes: "The statement is operative today and there is no implication at all from my support of the override of the tax increase . . . increase is going to be necessary. I do not think it would be necessary. I think there are several points that I did mention that maybe I ought to restate. One is . . . even if . . ."

Schlickman: "No, I don't need a restatement, are these . . . I don't need a restatement."

Senator Hynes: "Well, I think that your question . . . ah . . . assumes that a tax increase will automatically follow from an override and I do not accept that assumption and I think there are substantial facts . . . ah . . . that point out why it is not the case."

Schlickman: "Well, may I suggest to you that an officer . . . Constitutional officer of this state who is not a candidate for reelection and wants to get over there somewhere else so that he can continue to be judiciary has state, and he stated it today, that an override will accelerate a tax increase in Illinois."

Senator Hynes: "Well, I would point out to you, Representative Schlickman, that two constitutionally elected officers have disagreed, one is the State Treasurer and I would . . . ah . . . first in addition say



that the Governor does not agree with the Comptroller's statements either. Ah . . . It seems that no one agrees here at all, and I think that's . . . that's part of the problem; and I think when you focus on the amount of money that's involved here these . . . these would be the total state budget, this override cannot in any way be responsible for a tax increase. It is a 5/6 of 1 percent . . . ah . . . roughly of the total state budget; and I think that the other point that's important to make is this, that even though this money is restored, the budget will still be some \$140 to \$150,000,000 below what the Governor asked for last March, and the revenues have in fact as you pointed out increased and the projections have increased since June, and I think that those estimates now are unduly conservative. I think that the . . . ah . . . Mr. Aboud's testimony earlier, the reports that have been coming out of Washington on a national economic picture, all indicate . . . ah . . . that an upswing is here."

Schlickman: "Well, Senator, I'm going to rely upon the objective, responsible findings, conclusions of the Chief Fiscal officer of the state, constitutionally, Mr. Lindberg, who spoke today. Just one other area . . . ah . . . you expressed the thought that there was some facts in the state budget that could be cut. Now, you are a citizen of the City of Chicago, a taxpayer, you're also a Member of the School Problems Commission, I believe, is that correct?"

Senator Hynes: "That is correct."

Schlickman: "I would like your reaction to a comparison that I'm about to make and it has to do with the City of Chicago School Board and its bureacracy which is known as essential office. How do you rationalize, justify the fact that for a district with \$525,000 students, there's an essential staff of 3,000, whereas, comparably in the school system of the Arch Diocese of Chicago, there are 210,000 with only 50 compared to 3,000 essential office employees. It would seem to me, Senator, that where the fat should be cut where the efficiencies should be established is right within the City of Chicago Public School District, and it need only travel a couple of blocks to find out how to efficiently, effectively



operate a school system. You can take that either as a rhetorical question or one that indeed was intended in good faith."

Senator Hynes: "Well, I would like to respond to whatever kind of a question it is . . . ah . . . because first of all the point that I made was the admit . . . the operational budgets of this state, excluding universities, total 1.2 billion dollars and that education is the number 1 priority and that every possible effort ought to be exerted to hold down the spending and I mentioned and pointed out how last period spending had increased dramatically over what had been projected before which is in direct contrast to what we should be doing. Now, as . . . as to the question of . . . administrative fat in the Chicago Board of Education budget, let me make two points, first of all, this override at restoration effort involves not just the City of Chicago, but every school district in this state; and so . . . if you're interested in making the same charge about every school district, fine. But I . . . But I think that point is important, and in fact out of the formula . . . ah . . . only about 22 percent of the money would go to the . . . to the City of Chicago. Now, as to your parallel between the . . . the non-public schools and in particular the Arch Diocese of the City of Chicago's system and the . . . ah . . . the Chicago Board of Education, the fact of the matter is that . . . as you very well know that those schools are almost totally in local control and each one is almost in essence a separate operating entity with tremendous amount of contributed services by local people. So I don't think the parallel holds true at all. Finally, . . . ah . . . Superintendent Hannon, when he . . . ah . . . effect an impact of the budget cut by the state began . . . became known and in his first moves when he took over as Superintendent, made substantial reductions in the board's budget in its administrative areas totally about \$25,000,000, which I think was a very, very important step, a substantial reduction of the administrative personnel, including the elimination of area offices and a number of other things."

Berman: "There was . . . ah . . . if Myron Clark or Rob Bickert . . . ah



OCT 23 1975

132.

. . . can hear me, I would like you to come back, there's some questions that want to be asked, Rob Bickert from New Trier and Myron Clerk from the School Board Association."



Mann: "In the meantime, to ah... facilitate matters ah... there are a number of questions directed to Mayor Daley and ah... in the order of these questions, I will ah... first recognize Representative Madison. The Chair recognizes Representative Madison for the purpose of a question to Mayor Daley."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Mayor, first of all, I'd like to say that I'm grateful that you found the time to come down and testify before this body today. My question is this, Mr. Mayor. Is it your testimony or your opinion as the administrator of an extremely large corporate interest that an override of the Governor's veto as it relates to the educational Bills before us would not create the need for a tax increase?"

Mayor Daley: "Yes, unequivocally, definitely it's a fraud and anyone that says it, don't know anything about financing the State budget or any other governmental budget."

Madison: "Thank you very much for that answer, Mr. Mayor."

Mayor Daley: "Any other questions?"

Madison: "I have one other question, Mr. Mayor. I have one other."

Mayor Daley: "Yes."

Madison: "Mr. Mayor, if, if per chance your prognosis is incorrect and I know that doesn't happen very often, but if perchance you prognosis is incorrect, would you then support an increase in State sales tax or State income tax or both?"

Mayor Daley: "Senator, I never equivocated in an increase of tax necessary to take care of the needs of the people and you know that better than anyone else and the trouble with too many people in politics today, they haven't got enough guts to stand up and tell the true story in the way it should be told. If we need an increase of taxes, then they should be enacted and you as a responsible Legislator should support 'em. I've never hesitated in the city of Chicago to adopt any new tax for the people of Chicago and you in the Legislature should think of it the same way. Let's think a bit about taxes. Don't you know that the income tax for the corporations of Illinois is the lowest of any industrial State in the Union. Don't you know that we're 47th, or do you. It's about time we beat our responsibility and anyone that talks about increasing expenditures,



\$10,000,000, if you can't save \$145,000,000. Senator, I don't want to be discourteous to you, but anyone that knows anything about budgets knows that this, this is a fraud to talk increase of tax to take care of the kids, school children of Illinois. That's a fraud."

Madison: "Mr. Mayor, I certainly appreciate your answer. Thank you."

Mann: "The gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mayor Daley, the Judiciary has a hallowed principal of never making a decision if they can avoid making a decision and the thought occurs to me, the Legislature could well adopt that particular principal here. What I'm getting to is this,,,"

Mayor Daley: "That's why we're in trouble..."

Cunningham: "Let's..."

Mayor Daley: "You know a lot of people are afraid..."

Cunningham: "No, your honor. Let me finish my question..."

Mayor Daley: "...half of it..."

Cunningham: "May I? My question is this. This has boiled down to a struggle between you and that other guy for control of the Democratic Party. Why don't we let the matter be decided..."

Mayor Daley: "No, no..."

Cunningham: "Let the matter..."

Mayor Daley: "Senator, don't kid me. There's not control of the party. We're talking about the need of your school kids in Illinois in every section of Illinois and you or anyone else that says that is trying to put, what the words in my mouth and you, you and your, you and your Party have not told me why they can't support something that's decent for the kids of Illinois. You're talking about politics. I told you when I came down here, we're not talking about struggling the control of the Party. I'm not struggling for anyone. I'm not a candidate for any office. I won and won 6 times. I'm down here to talk for the kids of Illinois and I don't give a damn who likes it."

Cunningham: "But let me ask..."

Mayor Daley: "...what you want of it."

Cunningham: "Mayor, Mayor Daley, I have almost as many kids in school as you and what I wanted to ask you..."

Mayor Daley: "Well, then vote for it."

Cunningham: "Well, let me finish. You're not being nice, but you're



company. Let me ask..."

Mayor Daley: "Well, I..."

Cunningham: "Let me ask my question."

Mayor Daley: "...and I know you and I know..."

Cunningham: "I know you and let me ask my question."

Mayor Daley: "You can ask any question you want and I can answer any way I want."

Cunningham: "All right, now let me..."

Mayor Daley: "We're in a free country."

Cunningham: "Now wait a minute and let me ask my question. My question is this, my question is this and there's no loaded gun about it. Why don't we let the issue slide over by putting this on postponed consideration, adopt a Resolution... Be quiet, adopt a Resolution to let the Education Department pay out to the school districts, let the school districts spend as though there were no tomorrow. Let the people decide it in the Democratic primary in March and if they decide between you and that other fellow, we'll all be bound by that decision and in so doing, we'll let the people of Illinois make the decision. Are you willing to let the people make the decision or do you want us to make it here in this room? That's my question."

Mayor Daley: "When I came to this body in 1937, I liked every Member and you like every man and woman, raised your hand and took an oath of office, and there was nothing in that to say that I couldn't vote on the floor of this General Assembly the way I thought the people in my district and the way I thought I should vote, but I know over the period of years, weak men and women talk about referendums, talk about the people. They're afraid to meet their own responsibility. We have a representative government in Illinois, you represent the people and, by God, you have enough guts here to vote 'yes' or 'no' on the question that's presented and that's the answer to your question."

Cunningham: "Let the people decide in the primary. We'll abide by it."

Mayor Daley: "The people will decide."

Mann: "Roscoe, you finally met your match."

Cunningham: "As long as you're the Speaker and you'll control the microphone."

Mann: "Yes, the lady ah... the lady from Lake, Representative Geo-Karis."



Geo-Karis: "Mayor Daley, I just have two short questions. I know I was going to save these questions for Art Berman, but I think you have the requisite experience in government to answer it as well. If this, these ah... these, these Bills are not overridden, isn't it conceivable then that the local taxing areas, your areas and mine, will have to increase their taxes, property taxes, to help pay for that education?"

Mayor Daley: "Yes, sir. Yes, sir."

Geo-Karis: "All right, now isn't it conceivable, Mayor, Mayor Daley, that the Executive Branch can review all of the budgets and curb the cost maybe 8% and that would be about \$400,000,000 coming in to pay everything. I still feel we should support the kids over concrete."

Mayor Daley: "I believe you're right. I think you're right. I agree with you. I do."

Mann: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Epton."

Epton: "On this side of the aisle, Mr. Mayor, they'd do almost anything to keep me from speaking. In any event, I do have a question to ask. However, it's already been asked by two of my previous colleagues but I couldn't resist the opportunity. Since Alderman Singer was able to ah... find so many substantial savings, maybe you might consider employing him to perhaps find some savings in the State government for us."

Mayor Daley: "It'd be a great idea. I'd be for it."

Mann: "The gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Mayor, I first want to compliment you on the bipartisan spirit that ah... in which you've entered the chamber and ah... particularly..."

Mayor Daley: "When you tell the truth."

Deuster: "I, I think you've come here in a bipartisan spirit. I'm genuinely saying that and I particularly appreciated what you said about whether we have honest differences of opinion, whether we vote 'yes' or 'no'. At least we must respect those in public office who've got guts and courage like Governor Oglivie. So I want to thank you for that statement."

Mayor Daley: "Now, Senator..."

Deuster: "Yes, you may respond certainly."



Mayor Daley: "Now there was a venerable, old man with a wonderful character in the Senate. I don't know how many of you remember him, Senator Barr, one of the finest men I met in politics and as a young man in the Legislature, I just want to say this, after a spirited debate in which I participated, he came over to me to give me some advice which I have followed all my life. He said, Senator, when you leave that door, let all your differences in the chambers. I went back to the Lincoln Hotel and shook the hand of the fellow that was the late Senator Lantz, who had a motion I disagreed with and I've always remembered that so I pass it on to all of you."

Deuster: "And now..."

Mayor Daley: "...personalities, we should have differences of opinions and we can without..."

Deuster: "Yes, sir. And I appreciate that philosophy and I'd like to ask this question. I know that you as a distinguished Director of the State's Department of Revenue under Governor Stevenson and appreciated that you had many people under you and as we have today who are giving their predictions and their guesses and their estimates as to ah... what can be done with dollars, how much income comes in, who... what can be saved here and there and we all have our honest differences. I know Governor Oglivie had a task force which ah... generally identified the fact that there was a lot of room for economy in the Chicago school system and ah... recently we received the task force report and I, I know how you feel about it, but none the less, ah... none of us are 100% wrong or 100% right, but that task force identifies the fact that there might be about \$300,000,000 of waste. Now assuming that person or that task force is half right, that would be \$150,000,000 that could be saved in there."

Mayor Daley: "Your assumption is erroneous."

Deuster: "Yes, now assuming... I thought that might be a response.

Assuming it's a quarter percent right, that's still \$75,000,000..."

Mayor Daley: "That's still erroneous."

Deuster: "And assuming that is only an eighth right, well that would be..."

Mayor Daley: "You might be right there."

Deuster: "I might be right. Mr. Mayor, I appreciate your confession.

There might be about \$40,000,000 of waste that could be saved by economy



and I hope that..."

Mayor Daley: "... represent a waste..."

Deuster: "...we don't override."

Mayor Daley: "In your body there's waste, don't be kidding anyone.

I don't know what business you're in, there's waste in that. There's waste in everything and we, we know it. It's a part of democracy. You pay for it or under a dictatorship, you don't have to have it and within a democracy there's a lot of waste."

Deuster: "Yes, sir and the question, the final question is simply this.

In the event we do not override and we do have honest differences of opinion and they're not the votes here today and I want to as you ah... what will, do you think, can be done in Chicago to bring some economy and efficiency into your school system."

Mayor Daley: "I think there's no necessary... The question is unnecessary because I guess Dr. Hannan gave you the answer and so did Senator Hynes. You don't think any man that's a Superintendent wants waste in any government. You don't want it in your operation. I don't know what business you're in. All of us are for efficiency. You are in the State government. Economically and efficiently, is it so being run. You can answer that."

Deuster: "No doubt..."

Mayor Daley: "In my opinion, there's always differences of opinion and I'm talking to the heads of the Department in the city of Chicago today on our budget. I talked to them individually, starting the day after Labor Day and you know what I'm talking about, Senator? Increase in productivity, increase in productivity in what you are doing and I, in my opinion, that's what the President should start talking to the corporations of our country. To put people to work with productivity, not cutting it back."

Deuster: "I think you're right and I think we can do that in all of our schools, in my district and in your city, too. Thank you."

Mayor Daley: "You talk about laying people off, I'm not for laying people off in the board of education or any other place. There's 12,000,000 people out of work in the country and in the name of God we should be doing something to put people to work, not laying them off. Take those from the board of education..."



Deuster: "Thank you, Mr. Mayor."

Mann: "Are there any further questions? Thank you, Mr. Mayor. For what purpose does the Assistant Majority Leader, Mr. Madigan, arise?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we do arise."

Mann: "The gentleman moves that we do arise. Is there a second? All those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed saying 'nay' and the House does arise."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order in the regular session, but we will be at ease for about 10 minutes to permit the Senate to withdraw and we have messages from the Senate. About 10 minutes we'll be back."

Jack O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate adopted the following preamble and Joint Resolution. The adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit. Senate Joint Resolution #53. Adopted by the Senate October 23, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction of Bills."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3149, D'Arco et al. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Dangerous Drugs Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3150, Porter et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Regional Transportation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3151, Porter, Totten. A Bill for an Act to provide for the recovery litigation costs by prevailing defendants of civil action to where the State of Illinois is the plaintiff. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3152, Porter et al. A Bill for an Act in relation to salaries of public officials. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3153, Porter et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to establish Joint Legislative Reference Bureau. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. The Members will please be in their seats. All people not authorized be in the floor, please leave the chambers. Well, I'll turn it up."



Speaker Redmond: "Will the Members please be in their seats so that we can proceed with the business of the House? The House will come to order. Unauthorized people will please leave the floor. Members will please be in their seats. Members, please be in your seats. The order of business is reduction veto motion to restore. On the Calendar under item and reduction vetos appears the motion with respect to House Bill 2971. That's a reduced item and appropriation on page 1, line 7 of that Bill be restored to reduction of the Governor not withstanding. On the motion, Representative Berm.... Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, relatively minor point of order. We know that you, as Speaker, have the discretion to go to an order of business, but when you do go to an order of business, the rules do require that you go in numerical fashion. By your going to House Bill 2971 as the House advised, that the makers of the motion with respect to 289, 1302, 1314, 1947, and 1977 do not desire to proceed at this time?"

Speaker Redmond: "The rules ah.. I've been advised that the rules at this time that the rules on Third Reading do no apply. There is another rule, that I think would probably ah.. if they did apply, would be appropriate and that's according to subject matter. I'm just as a matter of ah... the State Board of Education ah..appropriation ah.. so for that reason ah.. I do think it's in order."

Schlickman: "The subject matter is appropriations, Mr. Speaker. Now we are required by our rules.... I'm simply asking ah...does anybody else that is in line first want to go?"

Speaker Redmond: "Not that I know of."

Schlickman: "Well, o'kay. I just wanted to make sure that we're in compliance with the rules."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We have ah... I think ah.. conducted as full and intensive a hearing on any subject in the six and a half hours that have just been carried on in this House of Representatives. I ah... am very proud of this Body because I think we gave everyone the opportunity as



proponents to come forth as opponents to oppose and as Members of the Legislature to question all of the witnesses. I think I would be presumptuous at this point in my remarks to repeat everything that we have heard or attempt to, in the past six hours. And therefore, I would merely ask that you consider the testimony that has come forth from school children, from school administrators, from leaders of government throughout the state, that we recognize our commitment to the school children of the State of Illinois that you give an 'aye' vote to this motion to restore the appropriation for the distributive fund to the level that we have committed ourselves through the full funding of our school aid formula. I would be glad to respond to any questions that my colleagues have."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman.... is he in Representative Duff's place? Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "I had no questions of the... of the Sponsor of the motion. I would presume that anyone who has any questions ah.. would raise them now and then I would like to make some remarks in respect to the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Does anybody else seek recognition? Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there's probably no Member on the floor of the House who wants to see the formula which he sponsored, House Bill 1484, the Resource Equalizer Formula in 1973 ah.. fully funded. I'm reminded of Severite's Law, which says the chief cause of problems is solutions. Here we find ourselves today faced with a problem caused by what we hoped would be the solution for the very things that board members, administrators, and other people shared with us today. And being a school teacher by vocation, I appreciate these problems. I understand the problems that the school boards face. They face the same problems that businesses face. They face inflation. They face the demand for higher salaries on the part of their employees. The problems of the school boards, of course have been compounded because our formula ah... our formulas like other formulas in all other states are tied to enrollment. In during the preceeding two



preceding two years, prior to '75 and '76 the enrollment across the state has dropped 69,000 students. This year it is estimated there will be 26,000 less students in the state. And many of those school districts who's enrollment is dropping, of course are ah... their state aid is going down with it. So they're involved in a number of ah.. problems, but the state faces the same problems, the public sector faces the same problems that the private sector of the economy has faced. We are in a difficult time in this country financially. We have 10% unemployment so our revenue income is below the projections that we made four years ago and our expenditures, particualy in the area of public aid are up. And so the state finds itself in the same position that the private enterprise has found itself in and that is the necessity to take a look at the expenditures and make some decisions. We elect the Governor in this state as the Chief Executive and whether we agree or disagree with his priority and I for one had I been Governor would not have made the decisions that he made, nevertheless that responsibility by law falls to him. And through the process of the federal checks and balance system we are here today as a check on his decisions to say he is correct ah... he should have cut the funds in this way or he is not correct. The fact remains that I believe that the Economic and Fiscal Commission, the Bureau of the Budget and the State Comptroller have done a reasonable and responsible job in looking at our state financial projections. In hind site, it would have been better.... it would have been better had we set the time frame for implementing the formula in its entirety over the original five years that we talked about, rather than in the four years that we optimistically hope to do it. I believe that the Governor's vetos should be sustained in the light of the fiscal condition that we find ourselves. I am committed to the full funding of the formula. We will be funding the formula at 65% of its ah.. full ah.. of the full program. If the vetos are sustained, I am prepared to develop a program which will phaze the difference between 65% and 100% in . ah.. over the next two years ah.. assuming that the revenue sources are available. And therefore, I must rise and I must support the



position of the Governor on these vetos and I would encourage my fellow Members ah... however difficult as it may be and it certainly is difficult for me, to take the fiscally responsible position because we all suffer..... we all suffer ah.. those of us in the school community, those of us in all of the communities in our state if the state is shaky fiscally. We cannot stand this. We cannot tolerate this. We have many communities that we must represent and therefore I would encourage a vote to sustain the Governor on this particular Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any further discussion? Representative Washburn, do you seek recognition?"

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The ah.. question before us at this time is the most serious policy issue to confront this House during the life of this 79th General Assembly. And the issue is not whether we as a Body support education as the number one priority because every Member in this group has near or at the top of his priority list education. Nor is it a question of who is to blame because the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the Governor and those Members on the other side of the aisle. In the clear face of the recession tightening its grip on the economy of this nation and state, the Governor proposed the largest budget in the history of our state. He defended the that excessive spending plan despite the warnings of the State Comptroller and Treasurer, the Republican Leadership and the Members of the General Assembly. And finally in the waning days of the Spring Legislative Session, the Governor regained to a degree his fiscal senses and pleaded with the General Assembly to cut his budget and I repeat... his budget. Unfortunately, the Governor's conversion was a case of too little and too late. His method of cutting across the board still did not make the necessary choices among spending priority. It was the General Assembly's Majority Party who refused to accept the responsibility and to make the spending choice priorities that the Governor had similarly avoided. Republican Members of the House offered of Amendments to Appropriation Bills attempting to cut back the extravagant spending requests, but time after time those Amendments were beaten in party line votes. The avoidable



ah... the unavoidable result of the ungoverned spending spree proposed by the Governor and put into law through the unreasoned actions of the Majority Party of the General Assembly in spite of every accepted economic indicator that counceled otherwise with a flood of red ink on Appropriation Vetos. As we prepare to vote on this question, each of us is only too aware that despite the deferring political ambitions of the Constitutional Offices of this state, none dispute that our known resources are stretched paper thin. And at this time the Bureau of the Budget, the Economic and Fiscal Commission and various Legislative Staffs have all come to the same general conclusion; we are in deep financial strain indeed. The available revenue estimates when pitted against our best projections of current and future spending levels show that on June 30th of 1976 and possibly before that time, we'll be close to having bankrupted our Treasury and bankrupt because of action already taken. If we vote to restore the funds cut from this Bill without adequate and reasonable proof that the General Revenue Fund can support the cost it will entail then we will strike a mortal wound at our oath of office and our solemn responsibility to the people who elected us to represent them. All of us have voted to support as fully as possible the needs of the school children of Illinois, but we can only support those needs to the limits of our ability. We cannot justify voting for spending dollars that we do not have. And we cannot begin today to legitimize the counting tricks ah.. such as paying this years expenses out of next years revenues during the last period. I for one will not cast a vote on this floor to propell the State of Illinois down the ruiness path so recklessly blazed by the City of New York. And I urge every Member to summon every ounce of courage in your being to resist those who urge to override this veto and let the consequences be damned. It may well become apparent in the Spring Meetings that funds not now visable will be available, however it may also become apparent that fewer funds then presently estimated will be available. We must not... we must not authorize the spending of more money than we have. We should support the authorization of spending our current on



committed revenue to support education needs. I will not join in voting to spend non-existing funds. And I will not play any role in creating a situation that would necessitate a tax increase. I urge every Member to search his conscience and to put political expediency aside and to cast a vote for government based on truth and integrity. A vote based on fiscal responsibility and that will be a 'no' vote to sustain the Governor's action with respect to this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "I believe that the rules with respect to demonstrations applies to the Members as well as to the gallery. Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I am going to also vote to sustain the Governor's Veto and I know that comes as a surprise to some people partly because of my close association with the Education Community during the times I've been in Springfield. I think there is a time when you have to take a good look at the way that we spend funds and whether or not they really are available. I bear some of the responsibility for the proposal that's before you today and I have to acknowledge that simply because it did come through our Committee. I was on the Sub-Committee which helped to draft the finance proposal, but our feeling was ah.. it seems to me at that time, that full funding under the proposal that Representative Hoffman had offered a number of years ago was a reality in this up coming Session. That was in May ah.. rather in April and May and June and I think at that time we seriously believed that it was there. And I think we felt that there was a lot of money there. In fact, we continue to pass out things like \$25,000,000 for text books for all schools.... public and private. Some busing proposals which would have cost money and despite the fact that sometimes I stood in opposition to those and brought that to the attention of the Membership, we still passed those on to the Governor's desk and to his credit ah.. he vetoed some of that and others he reduced substantially pending a court case. So I think that ah.. looking at the possibility that I share the responsibility of the proposal today before you, I also think that we oughta



take the responsibility of listening to some of the groups that did take the time and extend the resources and energy to come up with an analysis of our revenue position such as the Chamber and the Bureau and the Commission.... the Fiscal Commission, which is a member ah.. which is a Commission of this Legislature and also the figures of the Comptroller. I think that's a pretty good and pretty well represented group that deals very closely with the issues of money. They persuaded me. In June I was pretty well convinced that as I'd done in the past, I would certainly override in the face of the demands that education has in Illinois, but that changed from June to now and I would encourage all of you to take another look at it and sustain the veto that is before us today. And with Mr. Washburn, I think we oughta take another look in the Spring to see if there has been this thing that we have been looking for and that is an upturn in the economy. So I would solicit then a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It's not easy for me to get up today and vote as I will because obviously the easy vote for me would be to override this veto, but I just can't do it. I've been hearing from people for over a year now saying, 'What are you doing down there? Cut the spending, cut the waste and by God it's about time that we brought a little economy to this government of ours'. You know, everytime that anybody mentioned cutting today it was ah.. it was laughingly dismissed and that was the end of it, but I think the people are fed up with us throwing good money after bad. Now I know... I know that this applies statewide, but I'm from Cook County and I know Chicago just a little bit better. And I know that we have a Board of Education up there that's top heavy in payroll and that's loaded with waste, that is evidently so sensitive as to any inquiry into their ah.. business that they resisted any effort by the Governor's Task Force to come in and examine their books. I know that this Board of Education didn't have the guts to stand up to an illegal strike and capitulated it to the tune of at least \$80,000,000 which is more



than they hope to get here today. So let's apply some common sense where common sense applies, but please don't make the mistake of thinking that anything I say today is an endorsement of the Governor or his policies. Nothing could be further from the truth. I can't remember that this is the man that campaigned on a promise that he would cut \$500,000,000 from the budget and then he came in and presented to us a record budget for our consideration, which we tried to cut. He ignored warnings of the Comptroller and others and cynically told us that we would have a surplus. And then when he had found that he had overstated his case he came back to us and said, 'You gotta make across the board cuts'. Now we know that those cuts were illogical and unrealistic and they weren't done. And it was only at the time when he found that he had exhausted every bit of con within his arsenal that he took a responsible position and took the necessary steps. And this is a responsible position that I suggest to you that we should make him maintain today. I think a vote to override.... I don't think, I know that a vote to override is a vote to increase taxes. It's just as simple as that. The people are crying out, 'Stop the spending, stop the spending' and I think that it's time we must and here you are asking us today to increase taxes almost automatically. You know, sometimes I think that the Governor wants us to override because when we override, he can have his cake and eat it too. He can say, 'I was responsible. I took the fiscal responsible position'. He'll figure that the education people are satisfied and then he'll say that it was the spendthrift Legislature that increased taxes and by God that's the platform he's going to run for re-election on. So, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to you that we do hold the line here. Let's try to live within our budget. Let's see if we can't cut the spending somewhere along the line. I think... I think that if we come back here in January and take another look at this situation and if I'm wrong and if others are wrong, the Governor can come in here and tell us we must come up with more money and at the same time we must increase taxes. Now that, I think, is a responsible position. I'm convinced today, that a vote to override



this veto is fiscal suicide. I'm convinced... I'm convinced that a vote to override this veto is a vote to increase taxes dramatically and I'm convinced to override this veto today is a vote to re-elect Dan Walker Governor and God knows, nobody wants that. Let's vote to sustain this veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to go on record as one educator who is going to vote to override this veto. I heard the previous speaker talk about an increase in taxes, but I'd like to remind the Members of this Body that it may be true when he says that it's going to be an increase in taxes, but I submit to you that without the override it'll probably be an increase on the tax burden of our local people back home. And I don't think there's one Member of this Body that truly believes that the system in which you're using today to finance our local public education programs with the antiquated R.K. system of relying so heavily on real estate taxes is the fair way to go. There isn't one of you here that would admit to that fact. I'm sure that all of you would agree that the State Income Tax or even the sales tax would be a much fairer route to go. Now to me this is a matter of priority and when I start thinking about comparing the need and necessity for funds for education to comparing that with the money that we're spending on roads or ah.. even mental health or public aid, it doesn't take me too long to find out where this priority should be. I'd like to point out one other thing to you. Some of you may recall that we did, in this Body last Spring, pass a Bill which would have moved up the double payment of our schools from June until April. I think most of you ah.. or at least the majority of you voted for that. Subsequently, of course.... it went down in the Senate, but I'm submitting to you now that without this override we're going to have countless numbers of school districts in the State of Illinois that are going to have to anticipate and issue those anticipation warrants earlier than they have done in other years and other school districts are going to have to do it for the very first time. Now this added interest cost is going to be borne



by your local taxpayers again back home. Now ah.. I would say this; that the most equitable way to finance education is from the funds of the General Revenue Fund. Again the income and the sales tax. I have here in my hand Resolution after Resolution from school boards in my district back home. I have letters included in there from individuals, but here's the one point that I want to submit to you now. The last think I did before I left home yesterday was to check with my secretary and see if she had recalled one single telephone call from one constituent from the 35th District asking me to sustain the Governor's Veto. This was after a week of the T.V. story. She couldn't remember one and neither could I. We searched the file and there was not one letter there from a constituent in my district requesting me to sustain the Governor's Veto. Now if this is such an important issue and if the public is so much afraid of over spending... I'm sure that I would have heard from those people. I, for one, think that the top priority should be to education and I cannot believe that in a budget of over \$10,000,000,000 that the additional \$61,000,000 that we're talking about is going to make that much difference and put us into such a serious financial crisis much greater than it now is. I would urge you to vote to override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I don't know of any single issue that has caused me as much agony as this House Bill 2971 has in the last five days. The mail that I have received in the last month and a half has been ah.. in most instances to override the veto. I fully realize the fiscal implications that we have in the state right now, but what I'm concerned about is my credibility and it's on the line. I supported Legislation that mandated every school district had to improve their special education department. They had to improve their transportation and they had to improve their bilingual session of school. I voted for those Bills and I told the people back in my district that that was something that they had to do because we as Members of the General Assembly felt that education should be the number one priority in



the State of Illinois. I also voted for the Bill through the appropriation and now when the federal government tells us that we've got to do something, but doesn't give us the money to do it we scream and fight and yell and it makes us very very unhappy. I'm not going to tell my people back in my district that they must do something because the state mandates it and not share with them a portion of the revenue to do it. The Governor indicates that we have \$20,000,000 that we have to spend. It would appear to them that we are going to have to actually appropriate an additional \$61,000,000. And that \$61,000,000 works out to be 1.0017% of the total budget. And if this State of Illinois cannot transfer a move or raise an additional 1% of a total budget, there is something wrong. I do believe the money is there and I will vote to override the Governor's veto. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

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

I would just like to refresh the memory of many of the Members that are presently sitting here of what transpired just a few years ago when we discussed the distributive of funds and how it was established and created. Supposedly the accountability of this present administration when they also have accountability sessions in all of our districts, I think think this point should be brought out because at that time they said that they were in full compliance with the distributive funds. Two years ago we were supposed to fund a dollar amount of approximately \$200,000,000 and that afternoon ah.. Mike Bakalis was here and was the Chairman of the Illinois House of Education and at that time we had a fiscal crisis. And in turn he stated that the money wasn't available. This was two years ago and yet we listened to the Governor, but we overrode his veto. Today we are in on the same situation and I've reviewed very closely the Bureau of the Budget's estimates, the Economic and Fiscal Commission's estimates and as I pointed out at a two hour Committee Hearing last week, Friday, I do believe that we do have the money available in the State of Illinois to provide this \$81,000,000 that we're discussing here this afternoon. I might also point out that only



\$18,000,000 of the \$81,000,000 goes to the City of Chicago. I might also point out that in the Bureau of the Budget's estimate and we needed this figure from them, the Governor transferred in \$63,000,000. This was pointed out in the Bureau of the Budget's estimate. Where does that money come from? \$20,000,000 from the Agriculture Premium Fund, \$3,500,000 from your downstate Public Transportation Fund, \$500,000 from the Fire Protection Fund, the Metropolitan Parent Exposition Authority, \$20,000,000. The Auditorium, \$1,000,000. Now this is not reflected in the transfer in, but it's there. \$66,000,000 from the Lottery Fund. \$18,000,000 from the Road Fund. We talk about having a fiscal crisis in General Revenue, but about the other 200 funds we have in state government? It's just a brief review. We found an available \$51,000,000 that could be transferred in. We found an additional \$56,000,000 that can be borrowed with a definite repayment. And when I heard the testimony of the economist at the Board of Education... they were very optimistic. I might also point out one political fact to you. Next year is the Presidential Election and I don't have to remind you how much money is poured in from the federal level to insure the President has the economy moving. So don't be so nieve. Don't listen to the people that are stating that we don't have any money. They are not really telling you the whole truth. We do have the money and I strongly encourage an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I come from a district that has an income level too high to qualify for these federal poverty programs so all of our school programs are funded by the state. I also come from a district where we have a lot of school teachers who's job would be cut and increase the unemployment in my district. And I feel that the Legislature in representing the people has a responsibility to fully fund the education for our children and then scrounge around for money for other things, rather than do as the Governor's plan to spend for other things and scrounge around for money for education. These young people.. if they don't get educated will end up on public aid or end up in



jail and then we will have a larger budget for correction and a larger budget for public aid. It costs much more to support them later in those two categories than it does to do it now so that they can be employed later. You talk about communities wanting to pull themselves up by the bookstraps, well ah...education is the best set of bookstraps that I know of. So I'm urging the Members on my side of the aisle as well as the other side to put aside some of the rhetoric and I'm quite aware of the fiscal crisis, but let's put the load back on the Governor's shoulders. Let him once again try to cut the little children out. Let him know that education is the number one priority. That's what I campaigned on and that's what I plan to campaign on it again and I've been from one end of my district to the other and people in my district are fully aware of the fiscal implication. They feel it is necessary to have kids educated if we're going to get ahead in this country. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

X
Younge: "I do not wish to speak."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff, do you seek recognition? Will you turn the light off then? Representative Griesheimer."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would love to be home in my district tonight. Governor Dan is up there for one of his accountability sessions trying to tell the people why he vetoed so many Bills, why he's causing so many problems in our schools in this district. I want you to know that Lake County stands in a very peculiar position and I'm sure that all of you probably feel your districts do too. Lake County happens to be the site in the State of Illinois of the Hammer Law Suit, which completely brought about a change in the property assessment system. Before the Governor vetoed the Bill in Lake County, our schools were on their knees. Lake County also happens to be the site of the first suit brought by the utility companies demanding the return of property taxes generated through personal property taxes. The suit has not been resolved as yet, but all indicates are every school in our county will have to return anywhere from \$20,000 to \$70,000 to the utilities. And this is only the first utility suit that's been brought and this could probably spread throughout the State of Illinois if it's successful on appeal. Now the Governor has added to this misery by cutting back a substantial amount of money after you and I voted for this money in full faith with the school districts and with their compliance of making their own local budgets. I say that this man is a charlatan and we should expect this sort of thing from him. He has taken advantage of this Legislature by sucking in the Republican side of this aisle with the thought that we will give him a weapon for re-election on the theory... and I would say this simplicity theory that to vote for override is the same as a tax increase. That's rubbish. In fact, as was pointed out by one of the prior speakers, to not vote for an override means an instantaneous tax burden on the local people and that is unthinkable at this time. Now I am not one to boil things down to simple matters. I know that this is a complex issue and I doubt that I'm swaying many people in this particular place tonight on their vote, but let me point out one thing to you. The funds that we seek to restore by overriding the Governor's Amendatory Veto



... Reduction Veto to this Bill will be \$81,000,000. The Governor says that we do not have it and we cannot spend it and to appropriate it would mean financial disaster. In this mornings Springfield Newspaper on the front page in the center of the newspaper, as big as life, reads the following headline, 'Ten million dollar reserve sought for Capitol Complex Area. The Walker Administration will seek about \$10,000,000 in bond money during the Legislative Fall Term as a reserve to purchase property in the Capitol Complex Area as it becomes available'. This man can talk out of both sides of his mouth at the same time with simple ease. He tells us that we cannot afford to support our schools and yet he is going to come to us to expand the Capital facilities. If we have to have Capitol facilities in a tent, we should maintain at least good schools. We could not afford to change the school budgets now. The school year has begun and they deserve the money. If we have to cut next year, then it's another thing. I think we have a moral obligation to every school in this state to stand up and hold true to what we voted in just a few months ago. And let's not be lilly livered about this because there is money that's available for this. If you have any doubt about the availability of the money; let me point out to you that our Comptroller Lindburg has indicated that the federal government has stated to the Governor of this state finally and for the last time; he has failed to clean up the welfare system in this state, which they indicate is wasting \$180,000,000 to \$300,000,000 of money to ineligible recipients a year and they are threatening to cut off \$80,000,000 of federal matching funds. Now if this guy doesn't know how to do his job, let's get him out of there. If he does know how to do his job, let's have him go to work on this welfare system, but for God's sake let's not cut the legs out from underneath our education system. It's worth saving. We have a constitutional obligation to save it. I urge you to override."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, let me say in very short words ah... a matter that I think should be brought to your attention. In the testimony in the Committee of the Whole with the Senators present a gentleman came to the podium from District 150 of Peoria and I couldn't quite understand why a man from my own district would have knowledge of the Committee of the Whole with not members of the Legislative District which he came from would also have that knowledge. And so after he left, I went up to him and I said, 'How come you were here? Who invited you and how did you come of the knowledge of the Committee of the Whole?' And would you believe it ah... the Leadership on this side of the aisle and I won't mention any names, but they come from the biggest district in the State of Illinois, the biggest school district, had requested my district, District 150, who I am in very close contact with and they know my feelings very strongly; they assumed that we in the Legislature knew what was going on. Can you believe it? We didn't even have knowledge of that fact until yesterday morning. My major school board had it a week ago. And I say that if this is the way that my Leadership operates then it's old school... it's old Blair in the Democratic Party. Let me get on with the issue of the override. It's been proven by Members... two Members, by the Bureau of the Budget, by the Republican Comptroller, by the Legislative Arm, the Fiscal and Economic Commission as late as last week, that we definitely are going to be in a financial bind very very soon. Somebody said that we could transfer funds from some agencies into the General Fund, but that takes legislation action and in some cases action by the Executive Branch. And I dare say that that can't be done in the amount of money that we're talking about today. We're talking about fiscal responsibility and we had the gentleman from the County of Cook, from the City of Chicago, talking about fiscal responsibility, but I would like to say to him and members of his delegation, that we in downstate.... we Democrats in downstate possess fiscal responsibility, I have no question about going back in my district..... I should say districts



because there is more than District 150. There's about nine or ten of them. I have no problem going back to those administrators and those school boards and those constituencies that pay the taxes in those districts and say that I did not vote for an override. The state has to be fiscally sound. We cannot be bankrupted and we aren't men enough and women enough to go back to our district and say that we were fiscally sound and we don't belong down here. I can go back to my school board and friends and say you were wrong and if I have to be wrong then the constituents in my district can tell me I'm wrong not the administrators in the school districts in the City of Peoria and in the 46th District. I believe that I am being fiscally sound when I say that this veto cannot be overridden and I would say to those Members who haven't made up their mind and there's probably some of them around, that look at this very closely and do what your constituents want not as administrators want. Make the administrators tow the mark. Make them be fiscally responsible and economically sound. Sustain the veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, I for the last week have known about this as everyone else has. We are in a crisis. And this is a crisis unlike stormy weather will not go away, no matter how you vote on this override. Throughout this whole controversy one man and one man alone in high office in this state has predicted with honesty and candor and accuracy the plight to which we are moving. That was the State Comptroller, George Lindburg. On the other hand we have an administration on the second floor that came in with a budget and sounding the horns to every voter in this state that I, Governor Dan Walker am going to spend you out of this recession. And he has the nerve and the gauge to come before us in June and say that because of some economic situations which arose in the last three months, we've got to cut spending. He didn't have the courage, he didn't have the guts to say, 'I was wrong... I was wrong... we should have been tightening our belts'. He came before us yesterday and said, 'We and I do not want to borrow for the state'. But what were we faced with, a bond issue to build highways across this state



of over \$3,000,000,000 and he wanted to relate us to New York. Those are facts. What kind of man is this Governor who comes in and says one thing and changes his mind. Who comes in before us yesterday and says that he is against borrowing when his big program in March was, 'Let's borrow the state. Let's borrow till we go to the precipices New York has'. I can't understand the man. He has his task force in Chicago point out waste. They throw together a lot of figures. The task force themselves said last week that they didn't have sufficient facts and figures from the school boards, but yet I read in the headlines of the papers that there's \$331,000,000 in waste. I think that gentleman who issued that report would know a fact for what it is if it punched him between the eyeballs. There has been charges and counter charges, but one thing is certain. The same man who predicted our crisis in March stood on that podium a few hours ago and said, 'Override or no override, we are going to have to increase the taxes'. Gentlemen and Ladies, like it or not we are going to sooner or later. This override will just bring that day a little closer. That's all it will do. It seems that there are certain persons on the second floor for whom pure truth is a poison. They want to talk out of both sides of their mouth and I think charlatan is a proper term. You can't develop educational programs and cut off the funds half way through the program. You can't stand here and say that we are going to educate our children and close the schools before the school year ends. It can't be done. So you're going to have to vote if you're going to present proper education for the children of this state to override this reduction veto because if you don't you're denying education to the kids and you're denying the fact that this is the very legislation that we passed out of this General Assembly in June. I would suggest to the man on the second floor that he stops listening to the political advise of Spendgall and face up to the fact that governing the state is more important than winning elections and I would suggest that he start governing this state or retire from office. And I would urge an override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis."



Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a distressing duty I have when I rise to address you here and now. It is a great privilege to follow the distinguished Gentleman who just took his seat and to say to you that I deserve a right to speak on this issue because I was one of those who helped to make this money possible and let me tell you what I mean. His excellency, the Governor, came before us and I always mean to respect the high office of Governor in our state, and this is what he said ah.. on page 2 here ah.. he said, 'Estimated resources in the General Revenue in common school form including the state income tax'... that was what I voted for. This is why I say that I think I deserve the right to speak. Now of course I voted for it with the urging of his honor the Mayor of the City of Chicago, of course I did, but they both were statemen in this manner because they put the school children ah... the children of this state who go to school ahead of the next election. And he said that the balance will be a total of 5.45 billion. Now you and I together must decide how to spend this money. Well, I'm one of those who voted for it. Mayor Daley was one of those who helped Governor Ogilvie to pass it and I think I deserve the right, since I voted for it, to tell you Gentlemen ah.. especially you Gentlemen on the other side of the aisle since I supported your Governor, how I think we oughta spend it. Well, I'm not alone in telling you how I think I oughta spend it. Your Constitution tells you how you oughta spend that money. There's no question about it. The fundamental goal of the people of the State of Illinois is the educational development of all persons. And the state shall provide ah.. it's mandatory, the state shall provide for efficient systems of high quality public educational insitu-tions and the state has the primary reonsibility for financing this system of public education. The frame of the Constitution, both Republicans and Democrats, made this the first right and when you talk about what the people of this state think... I'll tell you what the people of this state think, 1,122,425 of those people said that education was the first priority because the approved of this Constitution at the polls. And you know when you go in there and



wrap that curtain around you and there ain't nobody in there but you and the Lord and the Lord ain't going to tell you what to do and he ain't going to tell you what you should do. They wrap that curtain around them, 1,122,000 ah... and some of you talking about you won't be back if you vote for this thing. You better be careful. If you don't vote to override, watch yourself now because you might not come back. 1,122,425 said the first right is education. The Governor talked about how expensive education is. That's true. It's always been expensive. The only thing I know that is more expensive than education; ignorance. You talk about welfare and the mounting cost of general assistance. You know why it's mounting, it's mounting because of the sins of omission, that's it. And I came from that section of this country where they practice the sins of omission. The turn of the century they appropriated about \$3.00 for the education of every black child down there, but there's an answer to it and the answer is jobs. There's no question about it, it's jobs. Now, Senator Hynes hit the nail on the head when he testified here, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee in the Senate. He said, 'You talk about New York, what you're going to create is 1,000 little New Yorks' and that's exactly what you're goin to do because the people are going to get this money to educate these children and there will be a local tax imposed. There won't be any question about it. Now let's get real serious and you know this too. We're living in a Metropolitan society in this country. 60% of the people now live in our cities and by 1980 from 75% to 80% people will live in our cities. You just might as well get ready for it. Talking about the high cost of living... sure, it's high. Do you know that the most expensive vehicle now known to mankind or operated by mankind is a shopping cart filled with groceries in the supermarket? That's the most expensive vehicle known to mankind. I heard the distinguished Comptroller when he testified. I listened to George Lindburg because he had a distinguished career in this House and I respect his judgement and I'm goin to quote what he said. This is what he said and I listened to him. He said, 'Excessive spending.... excessive spending will be



the cause of a tax increase and not an override will be the cause of that tax increase'... and every last one of you heard it. Well, the subject of this sermon is 'and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free'. George Lindburg stood there and gave you the truth. He said excessive spending will be the cause of a tax increase and not this override and you cannot put it on the override. Now I say to you..... and I baptize little children and I hold them in my hand and I say name this child and they named the child and I point out to what the good Lord said, 'Unless you become as one of these little ones, you shall not get into the kingdom of heaven' and then he said, 'it's better to have a millstone tied around your neck and casted into the bottom of the sea, than to harm one of these little ones'. I held up my hand and swore with all due respect to the Governor to uphold this Constitution. Do you know I don't intent to put a stubbling block in the way of any child whatever his color, whatever his race may be, he was made in the image of God and I want to give him every opportunity to develop to his fullest extent. I say to you that it is your solemn duty under this Constitution to ride like his honor the Mayor so adequately admonished us to do. So ride because the people sent you down there to ride and then will all the dignity and the power that the people give you, vote to override and give the children of this state a chance at quality education. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, any way that we vote here, we're darned if we do and we're darned if we don't. However, I reiterate the comments made by several prior speakers that it is more important to educate children and to keep them out of jails eventually rather than build more of those. Let's borrow from the Transportation Fund if we need it. And I certainly move to override the ah... move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just rose to make that motion. I don't believe that she could have because she debated the question."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you desire to ah..."



McGrew: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "There are only two other colleagues. I wonder if you would withhold that motion and give the opportunity? The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Vote. Have all voted who wish? On this question there are 120 'yes' and 125 'yes' and 21 'no' and the motion carries. Representative Madison, 'aye'. Representative McLendon, 'aye'. Representative Berman to close."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I want to touch ah.. in my closing remarks here on just a couple of points. Number one, we have been arguing all day and for many weeks on the question of whether there is or is not adequate revenue to support the full funding of the school aid formula. I don't know if there is or not and I dare say that there is no one that we have heard or that we know of that would take an oath on the Bible whether there is or is not. I will quote from the two people who's figures have been most quoted. I will quote verbatim because I have the transcript of his remarks. The Comptroller of the state said, 'the override in itself cannot be held responsible for a tax increase'. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget earlier this afternoon said, and I quote, 'in talking about the ability to estimate revenue, precision is just about impossible'. So we're dealing with uncertainties when we talk about the availability of funds in the balance of this fiscal year to support this override. I will tell you one thing that I am certain of and that you are certain of. I am certain that if we do not override this veto, that school programs will be cut back and I listened to the Minority Leader and he talked about coming back in January and we are in almost continuous Session in this General Assembly and I suggest to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the more prudent ways to act is to override this veto and as we view the resources of the state with the upturn in the economy, with the fact that we have bottomed out of the recession and are now on the way back, that we solve any fiscal crisis as it addresses itself to us in January or February



or March because the one thing that we cannot do is turn the clock back and resurrect the programs that the children will be denied. We cannot resurrect and improve on the number of children that are in a classroom because now that decision is upon us. We cannot give back to a child in a classroom, who will have to sit with twenty-five or twenty-nine or thirty-one or thirty-three other children, we cannot take back the number of children that he has to share his lessons with. We can only provide him with the type of quality education if we act responsibly and override this veto today. We have talked about fiscal crisis. Let me tell you under my oath what I think is even more important than addressing ourselves to a fiscal crisis and that is a credibility crisis. Since 1973 we have said to the schools that we are going to fund your budget so that you do not have to raise local real estate taxes. You can prepare your budgets based upon a formula and we said it in '73, we said it in '74 and we said it in '75 and many of us wring our hands when we are through with Legislative Sessions because of the bickering and the arguments and many times the lack of positive programs, but you and I know that have gone back after July 1 and we've proudly said that the one program that the General Assembly has come forth with is that education has been our number one priority and we have funded the schools to the best of our ability. Please, Ladies and Gentlemen, don't take a step back tonight. Let us remain as the one glowing accomplishment of this General Assembly our commitment to the children of the State of Illinois. Vote 'aye' on the motion to override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, I think we are about to take a very important vote and to assure that that vote is clearly and taken by the Members of this House, I would suggest that there are many many unauthorized persons on the floor of the House and that they be removed prior to our taking our vote."

Speaker Redmond: "I concur with the Gentleman from Christian and I request.... earnestly request those people who are not entitled to the floor to leave the floor. Otherwise, we will have to have the



floor cleared by the Doorkeepers. Those people not entitled to the floor, please leave the floor. I think while we're in the process here ah.. I think that I'd like to observe that I saw in the paper that Representative Davis is threatening not to run again and it would seem to me that after his last talk, maybe he should reconsider. Are there any unauthorized people on the floor now? I believe there are some unauthorized people over here along side of the press box. Will you please leave the floor if you are not entitled to it? It would appear to the Chair that there are no unauthorized people on the floor now. If any Member feels to the contrary if you will just indicate we will take the appropriate steps. Are you ready for the question? The question is shall the Governor's specific recommendation for change..... wait a minute. The question is shall the item on page 1, line 7 of House Bill 2971 be restored. The reduction of the Governor notwithstanding. All in favor signify by voting 'aye' and all opposed by voting 'nay'. It requires 89 votes to restore the cut. Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my 'no' vote, we have had lengthy conversations about moral obligations now for about the last twelve hours and I think that there are enough of us in this room who can remember the moral obligation of many years ago. I for one, walked two and a half miles in good weather and rode horseback five miles in bad weather to go to school in a one room school and fired that stove and did all the necessary things that did my father and our family. And we got educated with no money and it wasn't pleasant, but we weren't 3% short, we weren't 5% short, we were about 100% short for two or three years and thank God those days are gone. I submit to you Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and Mr. Speaker, that there was a dollar price on moral obligation and I think that we may have extended ourselves to that limit. I would ask anyone here to check about the federal budget and the price of moral obligation. How much morality can we stand at these prices? I would ask you to ask the citizens and the taxpayers who finally gave it all away what was the price of their moral obligation, bankruptcy. Do we



not have a higher moral responsibility, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House? And is 3% or 5% less really a crisis in state government in the educational field and all other fields in the spectrum of the alternative of bankruptcy? The proponderance of the mail from my district and the phone calls today on the House floor and in my office have been to sustain the veto. As unpleasant as it is, I shall do that, but I also have some pride in being a part of an elected Body in this time who is willing to introduce a new word into the vocabulary of governmental deliberative bodies and that word is 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I just want to explain my vote and to hurry up and vote 'no' before that second wave comes in."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Very briefly, Mr. Speaker, only because a couple of other Representatives from Lake County commented on this subject, I've spent that last year looking into very closely the schools in my county and other places and I was very grateful that the Mayor of Chicago, since we've been quoting high authority, ah.. the Mayor of Chicago did concede up here very candidly that there might be about \$40,000,000 worth of waste in the Chicago system. I must be very candid too and conceive that there is room for economy up in Lake County. I know some of our little schools have got a couple of high salaried administrators there. They could do the job with one. There's great room for economy and we have both of the top elected officers of this state, the Governor and Comptroller, have told us that we've reached the bottom of the barrel, we've just run out of money. When you run out of money, you must stop spending. It's not fun. It's painful. It calls for economy, but I think that we can do it. We can do it downstate and I think you can do it in Chicago and I urge a 'no' vote because it is the only thing that we can do to avoid bankruptcy and a tax increase."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I



was hoping to not rise and speak on this question. I've been asked by the media probably for two weeks, what position I was going to take when this Session of the General Assembly convened as far as these issues that are now confronting us are concerned. I stated publically at that time that I had made no commitment. I was not going to make a commitment until certain facts and figures were supplied me as far as the financial conditions of the State of Illinois are concerned. I was asked only as recently as this morning the same question and I gave the same answer and with all probability the papers in my area, which I represent, are saying to my family and the people of my area that I had not at that time when they went to press made up my mind and that was true, but I stand on the floor of this House late this evening after having finally arrived at a decision. And I know that each and every Member of this General Assembly before the final Roll Call is taken will have arrived at a decision one that they feel is best for their constituency and the majority of the people of the State of Illinois and one that they feel in their heart that they are doing their very best to represent their constituency. I want to, prior to casting my vote if I might, Mr. Speaker, review Sessions of the Legislature in the past and the one in particular that I want to review there's not too many of us left, because I can recall walking out of a Democratic Conference and refusing to take a position as far as opposing or ratifying a proposed 1/2% increase in the state sales tax. And the reason I took that position under Governor Stratton was because of the refusal to earmark that has been increased for Mental Health and the public education in the State of Illinois. In the following Session it was earmarked and I voted for the increase in the state sales tax. I know that many of you remember me standing on this floor in the last Session of the General Assembly, the few occasions that I arise, and talk about priorities as I saw them in this Legislative Branch of government. And not at all times were we given the opportunity to assert ourselves as responsible Members of this Legislature to bring about a priority system to the best of our ability for an operation of



State government and many of the reasons we're not because of our own doing, some of the reasons yes, was because of our own doing. Maybe we didn't get to work soon enough in the session, but let me tell you something my friend, I can remember the things that happened in this recent session as well as you can. Most of them have been mentioned here this morn...here today, most of them have been mentioned, and I think its according to whose yardstick you use and unfortunately, the political position you want to take as to whether you say there's enough finances to do what this Bill was originally intended to do. I received in depth answers to my questions that I had from my friend and colleague, Representative Lechowicz, Chairman of the Fiscal Responsibility, Economic and Fiscal Responsibility Commission, and I've made up my mind. But I'll be quite frank with you, if we have a priority system in this legislature, I'm telling you that the Chief Executive can afford it if he wants the quality education in this State because... because he can quit, for one thing, finding jobs for people that work in agencies that this legislature refused to fund. He can take other programs that, as far as I am concerned, that are designed for nothing but political reasoning and cut them back, not education. I have a copy of the Constitution here in my hand and as I said to the leaders of the junior colleges in my district not long ago, when they asked me what we were going to do here, I told them at that time and I was serious about it, I didn't know what I was going to do, but I also reminded them that the Constitution did provide that the State provide a quality education for all of the use of the State of Illinois. We talk about tax increases, or we talk about cutting back services in some of the local districts, that's what we are talking about because if this override motion is not sustained, you're going to have one of two things happen in your local school district. You're going to have as has been said here today, but let me reemphasize it again. You're going to have a tax increase, maybe not State wide, but you'll have it in the local taxing district and all of the people that sends kids to those schools are not going to share your



equitable and fair portion of sustaining that school. And if your district is taxed to the maximum, there going to have to cut back services or have anticipation warrants. Maybe I'm not quite smart enough to know what all could or should happen, but I don't think that all districts in this State can afford to cut back services, maybe some of them can, maybe you're more knowledgeable about it than I am. And let's not kid ourselves, the money can be found if we're interested in educating the youth of this State. And when we talk about tax increases, let's not kid ourselves, it's been said by those who are more knowledgeable than I am, as far as public aid in this State is concerned, that they're going to come in with somewhere between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 deficiency requests. Only about eighteen months ago, we were debating on both sides of the aisle as to who was going to pass a Bill to give tax relief to the people. We were kind of fighting for the top spot whether it's going to be a Republican measure or a Democrat measure that was going to bring about tax relief. What has happened to all of the money? Mismanagement some place, my friends. Cause the tax relief was not forthcoming and I'm not the one and you're not the one that presented the largest budget in the history of this great State. And I'm not the one and you're not the one that suddenly decided on the eve of adjournment that it is too much and we've got to slash it across the board 6% without any consideration of priorities. We're not the ones that brought this about. Don't feel bad, but I feel bad because we are toying with the future leaders of the State of Illinois and this free democracy in which we reside. I vote aye, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting no to send a long overdue message to the school boards, the school teachers, to the school administrators, that words 'economy', both tighten the belt buckle or bare bones budget are not mere slogans of the political wordsmith. The melancholy reality in this word is this that governmental expenditures have risen to a point that they can't rise anymore without additional



governmental income and that's a euphemism for tax increase. We may have already reached that point. Let none of you be carried away by this sponsor pact that says because the budgets have been consistently below the receipt that the money will be there, you can't afford to bet on that come philosophy that the money will be there when the checks arrive, that's too shaky a platform in which to stand or in which to be reelected and to paraphrase the devious politician who spoke here yesterday, is there one among us who would sponsor, with the possible exception of Representative Hanahan, who would sponsor a Bill to raise taxes. Certainly I wouldn't and I want to say to you that my constituents are no different than yours and you need to remember that. I'm always fascinated by the strange alliances this kind of an issue wells. We have in this situation the Governor of the State of Illinois whose bungling has brought it to this financial mess. That Governor is the self-proclaimed leader of the armies, the no tax increase armies, but most of its truths come from the Republican side of the aisle in this crusade. And those are the same Republicans, Ladies and Gentlemen, who back in the month of March were pleading for mercy for the taxpayers when that Governor was here trying to swauash them under eleven billion dollar budget. I share the concern that's already been expressed here today that the Governor's real feelings in this matter may well be in favor of an override because it would thereby be created that convenient port in storm, an excuse before the public for the tax increase that may well be...that may well be inevitable. I would call you attention to that infamous reapportionment Bill that we had back in June. You remember how the Governor talked there and you remember what his lieutenants did, they jumped up and changed their votes and ran for the bathroom, did everything in their power in the opposite direction. And you need to recall that in regard to that situation, but happily, happily, Ladies and Gentlemen, there's a remember here, let's do, let's fool him, let's not override, let's strip away the last bush from behind which he can hide, let's lay his miserable record bare for the public to see



let's make him find another strong heart to run against this election and let's have confidence in the people, let's dare to believe next March when the people go to the polls, they'll veto this Governor and Dan Walker, they should veto you, you paid fast and loose and wrecklously with fiscal responsibility. But Ladies and Gentlemen, we have to recognize that even a clock that stopped tells the time correctly twice a day. And that's the situation, that's the situation that this Governor finds himself in at this time, he's righter than two rabbits on this issue, whether you like him or not, whether you think that the State can bare him again, and I don't think they can, the right vote in this issue is red."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, we've heard a great deal of talk about crises. I think that the crises that is before us is a mental crisis. We have for the past four years been spending the blood of people who are willing to put their guts and consciences on the line. That's what has kept the State afloat. I think what we have to do is take a look at ourselves. We live in a nation that can save Turkey, Greece, and the world. We live in a country that can save Lockheed, or any other gigantic corporation that might need us. We live in a State that can pave everything with concrete, including the minds of some of the Members. We live in a State that can help the farmers if the pigs are sick, can help them when the crops are diseased, but yet we live in a State that cannot help the children of the State. And I say this is wrong. There are those among us who cry out that the course that we follow is dangerous. It might lead to a tax increase. If that be the cost of justice, so be it. There are those who are political and say it is unwise, it is unsafe, and we cannot sustain it. I say that they must think again, not of themselves, not of their courses of conduct, but of the children who cannot be here before us today. I say that we must face this issue as right or wrong and we must face it as a conscience and a gut issue. If we err politically in our vote, the people will



judge us and they will make the amends. If we err morally, let God be our judge, but when it comes to a conscience vote, a vote of guts, you have to answer to yourself. I believe that the number one priority is children. I will cast my vote with the children and I will ask to spend a little of the blood that was shed in the past tax increase on behalf of the children that it ought to be spent on. And I cast an aye vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, I am also one of those who, not having the wisdom or the political perspicacity of the Gentleman from Union, shot off my mouth too early because about seven weeks ago, I took a public position that I was going to vote to override. And then along about the 29th of September, the story hit the newspapers that the State could not pay its bills, at least for a short period of time. This brought me up rather short and I called in the reporters again and said 'hey, I shot off my mouth too fast and apparently I did it before I had all the facts and now I'm going to take a wait and see attitude and see what further information develops between now and the 22nd of October'. Its now the 23rd of October and the information has come in, Mr. Speaker. The information is that perhaps we do, in the immediate sense, have the money here and now, today. But if we take a course of action which would be precipitated by the overriding of this veto, week after week or every two weeks or every three weeks between now and probably September or October of November of next year, we are going to be in another cash flow crisis. It has been suggested, Mr. Speaker, that we can borrow and I agree, Mr. Speaker, that the credit of the State of Illinois is excellent. But even those who have the most excellent credit rating always find it considerably easier to borrow than they do to pay it back. And if we borrow, the day of reckoning will come. Just as many of us have been saying with regard to Pension Funds, the day of reckoning has come whereby we are breaking our own law and where we are not fully funding the Pension Retirement Funds, we are heading down that road in public



education if we take the course we are following now and override this veto. I must here publically recount, Ladies and Gentlemen and Mr. Speaker, a position that I took seven weeks ago that I would override because it is obvious to me we don't have the money and while there are those that would say as a matter of morality and as a matter of faith that we are obligated to the school kids of this State that we must spend this money, I'm going to suggest that whereas the Lord will provide forgiveness, and whereas the Lord will provide moral substance, the Lord will not provide the money. The taxpayers, the productive people of this State are those who will provide the money and right now economic conditions are not such that the money is there. I therefore, reluctantly, vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I made up my mind a long, long time ago how I was going to vote on this particular issue. I am a firm believer in State-wide quality and equality of education. You notice I said State-wide quality and equality of education. Today has been a great day for a rookie to sit here and see all the expertise that was up there on the platform today. I'm afraid that in my own mind I was a little bit confused. I think perhaps some people might have some misunderstanding. I don't believe that the fact that there was no one appearing on the platform from what I call 'downstate' south of Peoria, that that would indicate in any degree that this is a Chicago or a Cook County project. I believe this is a State-wide project. I represent or I am one of the Representatives of the second most populous area in the State of Illinois, what we call the 'metro-east area', Madison County and parts of St. Clair County. I would like to urge my constituents, or that is my fellow colleagues, they certainly don't owe me anything, as a small voice from Southern Illinois, that we vote aye on this particular issue, because I believe that we can do it without raising taxes and I believe we can do it and bring about quality and equality of education, not just where its badly needed, I'm sure, in Chicago and in Cook County, but in Southern Illinois, just as well. So



I vote aye to override the Governor's veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester. Representative Duester?"

Representative Duester passes. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we have all heard a lot today about budget projections and revenues projections, we have all heard a lot about who is on which side of the issue, but for me the decision has to be a much more personal one than either of those elements would indicate. And for me the issue is one that goes back to the time when I was trying to train my children in respect for the law. This legislative body has seen fit to put into the statutes of the State of Illinois a formula by which we are to fund our State portion of the elementary and secondary school program. This is a promise that has been made to the school districts and to the children of our State, and I feel that we would be very remiss now in going to our school districts and ultimately to the children of Illinois and telling them that we are not able to live up to the laws that we have made. In the past few years we have had a great deal of problems with the people accepting the credibility of government. And this, to me, would be fostering that discontent and dissatisfaction with government that we all would like to see erased. Part of the problem that we are having such an agonizing question of...of making a determination today, I think is a growing discontent with our whole educational process. And so we are questioning not only how many dollars we have available, but whether if those dollars are provided, it will give us the kind of education we want to have. Obviously, not every school board is going to do as good a job as we would like in how those funds are spent. But it is not our job here today to pass judgement on each individual school board. It is our job here today to try to live up to the laws of the State of Illinois. If we find within our constituency and within our own conscience that we can no longer fund the school systems as we have pledged to do, then our order of priority must first go to changing that formula and then as a result, perhaps, decrease the funds that those school districts can anticipate. But



as long as we have a formula on the statutes and as long as I have to live with my conscience after I vote in this House, I feel that I must vote to uphold those laws as we have provided and for the children of Illinois, and therefore, I am voting yes to override the veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I...I don't want to presume upon the time of the Members of this House, but I would call the attention of the Speaker and to the Members of the House that of all the articulation and rhetoric that we've been subject to today, that this is going to resolve really down to a political issue. And I think that's really adverse to our position who are voting for the override that we equate the...a...City of Chicago and the Board of Education of that great city to this very important problem. Every school district in my 8th Representative District is effected by the... by the ve...two messages. And I want to call your attention to the fact that its a strange thing politically to me to note that the Governor's aides are running around on the Republican side of the aisle soliciting votes and firming up that vote when we, on the Democratic side, are interested in one...one important factor. And let's not loose site of the fact that this is a political vote. And I would tell you one thing that the most important vote that you can cast in this session of the General Assembly in the fall veto session is a vote for your school districts. If you want the school children in your district to have the revenues that they need, then you're going to vote to override these vetoes. And I suggest to you that the unholy alliance that's being created today where the individuals are running around on that side of the aisle, who have indicated that they are not, they're really not, in favor of this override, then please for the childrens' sake alone, vote to override these vetoes."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan. Representative Hanahan? Does Representative Hanahan's microphone work? Try Representative Bradley's."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in case there's any doubt on where labor stands on this most important issue, when we talk about labor, we are not only talking about those union officials that come down here or you see back at home at the dinners, we're talking about the men and women who vote. The men and women who live in your community. If you have any doubt about how they feel about this override motion, I would advise you that since 1880, labor stood in the forefront, stood in the front lines, never fearful of the result in behalf of education and educating our future generations. If we're not going to override this veto, you in effect, you legislators, who are voting no or are not voting, are saying in effect that there are greater priorities than your children, there are greater priorities than your grandchildren, that there is something wrong here when we put items that are not as important ahead of children. Working men and women, and I say this very loud and clear, will keep their commitment to you if you keep that credibility to them. The frustrations the people have back home aren't about an increase in taxes, the frustration is brought about in the hypocrisy, that's what they're frustrated about, that in June this very General Assembly in its wisdom, passed to the Governor appropriation measures to fully fund our schools. In a few short months, I don't know who changed your minds, but in a few short months, other priorities must have crept in there because all of a sudden we are a few votes short. I think those few votes that we may be short now, I'd hate to predict this, but that might be the few votes you may be short this coming election because working men and women aren't going to tolerate this hypocrisy and you telling them that their children aren't important, important enough to set education as your number one priority. Reflect your commitments to your constituents, reflect the commitments to a better State and reflect that commitment in excellent education. We don't



more prisons, we want more schools. We don't want a hand-out, we're asking your help, your support, in making Illinois a better State, you'd think we are asking for something out of your body right now, we ask...we almost beg you to come forward with guts, if it takes that, come forward, vote aye, and let's get on about the business of setting the priority in education and cutting the waste in government if you don't want to raise taxes. I vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Holewinski."

Holewinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the vote I'm going to cast here is not one which I take lightly, its a decision which...a...which I make, with really, much reluctance, and after considering and studying the facts for a good number of weeks, I don't think the issue though is an issue of whether you're signing with the Mayor of Chicago or the Governor of the State in a political conflict, I think that is a distraction. That's a distraction that just really serves to distract us from the true issue and that is our true concern and that concern is whether these cuts and how these cuts are going to effect educational services in this State and the corresponding concern of how the State is going to afford the override or if the State can afford the override. I spent a lot of time on this and talked to over a thousand people at community meetings in polling them in shopping areas in my district, and the one thing that comes through very convincingly is that if it means a tax increase, the people in my area do not want it. I studied all the material, the material of the Economic and Fiscal Commission and the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller, and I think that the possibilities of tax increases are very real possibilities. I find the prospect of financial disaster like that which is facing New York to be a very real possibility. I make this vote, as I said, with much reluctance...a...but I find that after reviewing the facts that I must vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison. The Doorkeepers will clear the floor."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Well Mr. Speaker, I, like



Representative Holewinski, probably agonized over this issue more than any issue that I can think of that has come before this legislature. Mr. Speaker...I'm...I'm an accountant by profession and therefore, I suppose by nature, I'm fiscally conservative. And I've listened to the experts on both sides of this issue talk about whether there is or is not enough money. And I can tell you one thing that has come clear to me and that is that my definition of expert has definitely diminished. I don't think anybody really knows whether or not there is not enough money to sustain an override of this Bill. But the one thing I do know as it relates to my district is this, public schools in my district are in bad shape. There in a shameful condition and I, for one, do...will not be a party to any move that makes that situation worse. I want to see the schools in the City of Chicago, particularly those in my district, cleaned up. I recognize the fact that you don't clean them up by first tearing them down. And so for that reason, fiscal conservatism or what ever you want to call it notwithstanding, I have decided that I will vote in favor of House Bill 2971, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I am very much concerned that this issue has become so political. I feel...I feel very bad about this, I listen today of criticism of the Governor of the State of Illinois, I've listened to criticism of the Mayor of the great City of Chicago. I think there are two factors that we haven't touched on yet and not the least of which is the national economy. And I remind those of you that are inclined to be pessimistic that the most recent reports of the last quarter indicates that its the greatest grown in the V.M.P. in the last twenty or thirty years whichever....so there's little room for some optomism there, but I, for one, want to go on record at this time for taking some of the blame for the situation to which we find ourselves today. And I believe that any of you who have served down here for more than one term should share that responsibility



with me. We have consistently mandated programs, we've gone to consumer education, with special education, with health education, and we never provide the funds for those school boards to implement those programs. The other thing that we've done, we don't...we don't give any warning as to how much money they have to plan their programs. What I'd like to do and I hesitate to do this, but I think one of my superintendents spelled it out so clearly in just a couple of very short paragraphs, and I think it tells me at least, one of the reason why we are in this situation. If you would please, I would like to share this with you, and I'm quoting from this short letter. 'The loss in State aid comes at a time when we have completed negotiations based on full funding. Also, at this late date, its too late to dismiss the teachers; therefore, we'll operate with a deficit this year, which will mean a reduction in staff for '76-'77 school year. We will also be forced to cut spending on instructional supplies and capital outlay. Our loss in transportation funds will cause us a loss in our transportation'. And if I may interrupt, this is because that we, here in the General Assembly, mandated some extra provisions for safety on our busses. 'For the new State requirements on bus inspections have caused our bus operating cost to climb almost fifty percent. The increase in fuel has not ceased and we are going to drop behind in this item. Our utilities for the school building are costing us more everyday, our costs have gone up one hundred percent in four years. Special educations are high and we can't break even on that'. So I'd like to submit to all of you that serve here at least more than one term that you should share some of the responsibility of bringing the school district in the condition that they find themselves now and I would urge you to vote for an override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this has been one of the most informative, educational, interesting days that I've ever spent in government. I thought that...a... back in June when House Bills 1947 and 48 were up, those were one of the most informative days. But for my friend, Tom Hanahan, I'd like to say that many of us, a few of us downstaters, downstate



Democrats, did set our priorities when the \$200,000,000 Series A Bond issue was entered before this Body. At that time, we voted our priorities and there were four or five of us from downstate who had projects in our program and we voted no on the \$200,000,000 Series A Bond issue and for the same reason of priorities, which we feel education is without a doubt the number one, I'm happy to cast my vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I think we've heard all the statements back and forth on either side and I, like my good friend, Jessie Madison, you can't tell who or what, but I say to you I take the most pessimistic outlook from the Governor's Bureau of the Budget and it just wound up with a \$118,000,000 at the end of the year. This is \$60,000,000 more than that Bureau said that we were going to spend. So I think we could pass this, restore the money without a tax increase. And I've sat in this General Assembly for ten years and heard everybody fight to keep local real estate taxes down. And I noted yesterday when they talked about a tax increase, everybody was concerned only about an increase in State taxes. But I tell you in the district I come from, I'm very concerned about increases in local property taxes. I have a communication from J. Sterling Morgan High School, whose first sentence reads 'if the budget cuts are not restored, we will have to increase property taxes'. And that will be the message from across the State. But now I'm going to ask something that perhaps I shouldn't. I'm going to ask some of my colleagues to think how many times they've come and asked for a vote for a special Bill or a cut project or something that was important to their district. That's alright, too, but I ask you, would you please give us the votes to provide a decent education for the kids of this State. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, my only comment at this point in time is that its clear that the children of the State of Illinois are pawns. Unfortunately, I



feel that they became pawns a long time ago. We had the money. We had the money to fully fund the school formula if we really wanted to set it aside and set that priority a long time ago. We spent that money. We spent it on other things and its time now for us to bite the bullet and go back and tell our people that we are ashamed of what we did, that the money's gone, that we don't have it to spend, and that we'll try to do better in the future and be more conservative for our appropriating process. I vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker and Members, I've agonized all day, as we all have, and...a...I've always said and I think truthfully so, I don't really know where the hell I'm going to vote on this thing. I looked for Deacon's great sermon 'seek ye the truth and the truth shall make you free'. I find, I guess, I missed that message too. And I've always supported education needs for some eleven years, but I think there's a new quantum added here. I think one is the factor of the money, we talked about that all day long, but added to that mystery, is something else...whether we have it or not come the end of fiscal year '76, we sure as hell aren't going to have it when we come in with that Public Aid whopper. And I would hate to be here later on when many people at that time will say 'A. We don't have the money. Or B. The 12th Commandment, we will not raise taxes during election year. Or C. Let them eat cake'. And I'm inclined to hold up my vote here on this matter and hope that we got time to stir around, we'll have another shot at this vote and see if we can do something more responsible rather than vote aye or yea in a political atmosphere at this particular time. So now, Mr. Speaker, I feel constrained to vote no."

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

Berman: "I'd respectfully request a polling of the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees. The Clerk will poll the absentees."



Jack O'Brien: "Borchers. Capuzi. Duff."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I guess a lot of us would rather not ever to have had to arrive at the point where we have to cast a vote on this issue. I think we've watched for the last eight months a fiscal shell game. I think that the children of Illinois have been put in a terrible spot and I don't think there's any vote on this Bill ...this motion, that can be a good vote. We saw, this afternoon, one of the most powerful, successful, and expert politicians in the United States come before us and entrust the heck out of us. We saw the Governor of this State come in here and complete avoid saying what he has been doing for the last several months. There are a few people in this House who have a stronger record for voting for education than I do and there are very few people outside of the City of Chicago who can match my record voting for the Chicago schools. My own school district I think has one of the finest schools in the United States in it and its in trouble. I have four children of my own in the public schools in my district, but I can't understand how the Governor of Illinois can tell us he doesn't have money when fifteen percent on the Public Aid rolls are ineligible. And I can't understand how the Mayor of Chicago can come before us and tell us he's in trouble when he pulled the rug out from under his own school board when they were engaged in an illegal strike. I don't understand how either one of these gentlemen could have brought this House to the situation its in today, a Governor who says he's fiscally responsible and spends... spends \$500,000,000 of the savings in a course of a year when he's already in trouble. I say a plague on both their houses. Its our responsibility to husband the resources of the people of the State of Illinois. I have never voted against an education Bill that was important since I've been here. I have never been confronted with such an important vote since I've been here. I cannot vote to override. Please register me no."



Speaker Redmond: "Continue the poll of the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Getty, Hirschfeld, McClain."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, no."

Jack O'Brien: "Meyer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer, aye."

Jack O'Brien: "Randolph."

Speaker Redmond: "He's ill."

Jack O'Brien: "Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions, Representative Berman?"

Berman: "What's the count, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "I show 84-84. Wait a minute, there's some changes.

85 aye, 86 no. Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, with many of you, I have agonized all day over this issue. The other Representatives from my district have voted to sustain the Governor. As late as this morning, I thought that I would sustain the Governor's position and I told him so. But I've been listening all day and I've been worrying all day, and something happened in the course of our debate, and more specifically in the course of our hearing, where a Representative of the opposite side, the Comptroller of our State, and he made a point that I think shook the foundation upon which I was ready to support the veto. I was worried about a tax increase and the people of our district are worried about a tax increase. Comptroller Lindberg has indicated that we've already crossed the threshold which will require a tax increase. The question is no longer will there be a tax increase, but rather when will the tax increase occur? Later on in his comments he said the override in itself cannot be held responsible for a tax increase. Well, we in the Legislature have to depend an awful lot on what the Executive Branch of government tells us as far as the availability of revenue in order to gage what our appropriations will be. The restoration of these funds is only one percent of the amount that we're called upon to appropriate. I would rather see reductions in other areas and I am going to do what I find personally very difficult to do because I don't want



to see a tax increase anywhere, but I'm going to vote aye on this issue because I feel the people of my district are in... are entitled to the benefit of my best judgment. And my best judgment in this instance that we must do everything that we can for education. If a tax increase must be, I think its going to be anyway, and if we can survive without it, I certainly will be there to work towards economic and fiscal responsibility and yet take care of the children of our State. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "How do you vote?"

Getty: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as aye. What is the count now? 86 aye. How many no? 86 aye, 86 no. Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I ask that this be placed on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order. Under Rule 47, under Reduction Vetoes, under Rule 47(b) it states 'if the motion fails to recede, the affirmative vote of 89 Members, the Speaker shall declare that the appropriation for the item has failed to be restored to its original amount'. On Rule 38, Postponed Consideration, it talks about a Bill on Third Reading. Mr. Speaker, when Representative Schlickman made the point to you about where we were on the calendar, you said that these aren't Bills on Third Reading. Rule 38 says 'when a Bill is called for Third Reading, the sponsor may before the vote is announced, place the Bill on the order of Postponed Consideration'. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that you must, you must make the declaration that this Bill...this motion has failed to receive the necessary votes and therefore I...I...say Mr. Speaker, that his motion to place under Postponed Consideration is out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, in response to the last Gentleman, I would point out that there has been precedent for this if I recall. I don't recall the specific Bill, but I do know that in other veto sessions that on motions to restore or override that there..."



has been allowance made for these motions to be placed upon postponed consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Berman and I came into this Legislature the same day. I've been here as long as he's been. If there is precedent for that, it is because nobody raised the issue. I raise it now. The fact that that precedent came about because nobody raises the issue as far as I'm concerned, means nothing. I raise it now. The first time its been raised, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I know that this discussion is very important to both sides of this question and I think that the only way to resolve this issue is to call upon the Parliamentarian to rule and I would ask that he do that."

Speaker Redmond: "I have consulted the Parliamentarian and he has advised me that...that...a...Representative Matijevich is correct in part, but the rules do not preclude the same consideration on the veto motion that they do on the...on the Bill. I have before me the copy of the synopsis and digest to the Journal, rather, of October 23, 1973, wherein on House Bill 586, Representative Clabaugh moved that the consideration House Bill 586 be postponed and it was postponed and that was in..."

and it was postponed and that was in...Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Part of my explanation, Mr. Speaker, was would you tell me if, not the digest, but if the Journal showed that someone raised the point that I raised."

Speaker Redmond: "The Journal does not so show."

Matijevich: "Well then, Mr. Speaker, I make the point that that issue has not been raised, that I'm the first to make it, and I want you to make your ruling on my point that I've made, that all you've done is site the digest, that...a...and you...as Representative Berman stated, precedence. I say now there's new precedence. I've raised the issue, it hasn't been raised before. I've specifically raised the issue according to our rules. I'd...I think I'm not..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."



Matijevich: "...I think I'm not part right, I think I'm all the way right, Mr. Speaker. I'll say one thing, I'm not going to appeal your decision, but I think I'm right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, I think that the ruling that you are about to make is very significant. If in fact, you vote that there can be a postponement...consideration, on the basis and on the sole basis that once in the past that had been done, I think that what that means is that any error that has been committed by this Assembly in the past will bind future Assemblies. It will mean, for example, that if we violate the Constitution of this State by accident or inadvertence or because a majority of the Assembly would do so, that would mean that forever after we will be bound by an unconstitutional step. I suggest that if that is the only reason, very respectfully, I urge you not to make it because it would just open up history to a, a perpetuation of error, and that could lead to a very, very bad state of affairs in this State."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think that its always been the prerogative and the interest of this House in the matters that are before this House that the sponsor of the legislation that is being discussed at that particular time, really has the opportunity to request from the Chair the opportunity and the consideration shown to the sponsor that the control of that Bill is in the control of the sponsor in the House and I would ask you to rule on that."

Speaker Redmond: "That isn't before me and may I point out that the Parliamentarian has advised me that unlike declaring a Bill lost, with respect to a motion to...a....either reduce the reduction veto or to override a veto, there is nothing in either the Constitution or the rules or the statutes which preclude filing multiple motions. So there would be no way, in my judgment, that somebody else could be precluded from filing an identical motion and that could go on *inso nee dum*. On the basis of the advice of the Parliamentarian and my own perusal of the rules and the



statute and the Constitution, it is my judgment that the motion is correct and therefore I will rule that the matter be postponed. Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, I was going to make the point that I think your concern about multiple motions and bring subjects up over and over and over again is misplaced because our rules refer to Robert's Rules of Order and in Robert's Rules of Order is a statement that once a subject has been disposed of, that's it and that same subject may not be brought up once again. So if we disposed of this motion, that's it, and its not going to come up again and if that's the basis of your...a...contemplative ruling, I don't think you have to worry about that, that wouldn't be a concern."

Speaker Redmond: "In my judgment, had the final tally been announced and the motion declared lost, you probably would be correct, but that isn't the case, we haven't declared it lost. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, now that we are on this subject, I'd like to have one more point clarified if I may. How many times can postponement be requested and granted by you on a particular motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "I would be inclined to follow the rules that apply with respect to Bills and the answer is once."

Washburn: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, only last comment because what you said about the motion ad infinitum, you know its felacious because if we follow that through and I happen to vote the other way, I can file a motion just the opposite if they finally get the vote. So you know that's...that's not true, that's felacious, and all I've got to say, Mr. Speaker, is your guided by Rule 47(d) you've got to declare that the appropriation for the item has failed and your guided by that rule. I told you I'm not going to appeal you. I've never been right so many times in one day and lost, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Consideration Postponed on House Bill 2971."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker or John, maybe the reason for that is that you and I have been together all day long. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if in view of that ruling you would . . . ah . . . tell the House that you will make certain that every motion on the Calendar or that will be on the Calendar will be called before those motions that are Postponed are again called."

Speaker Redmond: "That is my intention."

Walsh: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan. Representative Hanahan, I don't think your microphone works, Representative Hanahan. Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I was . . . I was hoping that we would go on to the next order of business the next Bill if you're willing to dispose of it this way, but I do intend if possible call 2989 tonight."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I didn't explain my vote, I'd like to rise on a point of personal privilege, if I might?"

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, when I first came down to this Body, I realized that the Chicago schools were in serious trouble and I introduced a Resolution, a House Resolution, to set up a Committee to look into the Chicago schools and I was assisted by the . . . ah . . . my colleague, Art Telcser, from the district north, and Art . . . Art Berman, I know you opposed me on that, opposed my efforts to look into the Chicago School Board and find out whether there was any waste and whether there was any administrative problems. I know after we got that Resolution passed Representative Shea, the Majority Leader now, blocked my efforts to begin to investigate and look into the schools. Today, probably the most serious question that I had to face was whether the Chicago schools were actually wasting those dollars or whether they were in fact in need of the money which we had to vote. I don't think we got that answer, I think Mr. Hannon avoided that question. I think looking



at that payroll is essential, and I'm going to tell you, Art, I'm gonna' make every effort to look at that payroll."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Danny Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Point . . . point of order, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . we are through with the Bill, we are through with the debate, this is not a proper point of personal privilege. I ask that the Speaker be ruled out of order, James Houlihan. We have . . . Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that I be allowed to finish for one reason, there's a lot of discussion about politics . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Now, the Speaker has ruled on this issue, you've had all of the opportunity in the world to question all the witnesses, and bring your . . . ah . . . point of view to the issue and I think we've disposed of the issue. It's on Postponed Consideration and there'll be any . . . anything that's at this point is . . . is extemporaneously and really not needed. Now, if you want to appeal a ruling of the Chair, Jim, go ahead."

Speaker Redmond: "I'd like to go to the order of Agreed Resolutions for about two seconds. We'll be back. We'll be back. Agreed Resolutions. I understand that this is an emergency matter that . . ."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution 53, Dave Jones, et al. You want to do them all?"

Speaker Redmond: "Might as well."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 483, Yourell. House Resolution 484, Yourell. House Resolution 485, Yourell. House Resolution 486, Yourell. House Resolution 487, Yourell. House Resolution 488, J. Dunn. House Resolution 489, Kucharski. House Resolution 490, Kucharski. House Resolution 491, McClain. House Resolution 492, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 493, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 494, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 495, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 496, DiPrima, 497, DiPrima, 498, DiPrima, 499, DiPrima, 500, DiPrima. House Resolution 501, Choate, et al."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."



Choate: "Mr. Speaker, on the Agreed Resolutions' List I believe my Resolution was 501 . . . ah . . . I'd like for you to get order and I'd like for the Clerk to read that Resolution, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order. Read the Resolution."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 501, whereas October 28, 1975, marks the 54th birthday anniversary of our great friend and colleague, the Honorable John Craig; and, whereas, the Members of this Body have been honored to hear this auctioneer's booming voice during eleven continuous terms; and, whereas, even though his one bad habit of driving too slow in traffic, he has succeeded in covering a lot of ground; and, whereas, we are pleased to take this opportunity to express a great admiration we all feel for our distinguished colleague; therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we do congratulate a respected colleague and friend, the Honorable Robert Craig on the occasion of 54th birthday and that we wish him many more healthy and happy birthdays; and be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to Representative Craig."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker . . . ah . . . I hope that the Clerk was wrong, because that was really meant for Bob Craig, and I think he said John Craig when he started out. Bob Craig at the age of 54 is 10 years older than I am and I've been here ever since he's been here; he's a heck of a guy. I don't know of anyone in this Legislature that has a warm feeling of friendship by the entire Membership more so than Bob Craig has. I'd like for Rollie Tipword and Adeline if they're on the floor, Mr. Speaker, to break all these political hassles we've been having . . . by singing 'Happy Birthday' to Bob and then I would request, Bob, one more time to give us . . . sell something for us, Bob, after they sing to you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipword . . . is Representative Ebbessen absent? Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, if we all will and especially yourself, Happy



Birthday to you, Happy Birthday to you, Happy Birthday dear Bob,
Happy Birthday to you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to thank you and since we've been having the afternoon here of quite a bit of debate, coming down to the line of three votes, I think it'd be a good idea to auctioneer to the highest bidders the Governor or the opposition one way or the other to bid on these three votes. The only thing I'd hate that I'm on . . . recorded on the Roll Call, I wish I wasn't, but nevertheless, I'll sell . . . we'll say anything you want to say and I'll start out and we'll go for a little ways, so here we go and I'm gonna' sell whatever you want, a book or anything, all right, here I bid a dollar, bid me a quarter, a dollar and a quarter, bid me half, half at the bottom, half at the mornin', dollar fifty, five and two, two and a quarter, bid me . . . seventy five, and three and quarter and half, three and a half, four and a quarter, four and . . . bottom and a half, seventy five . . . quarter, seventy five, bottom . . . what about a quarter . . . seventy five . . . what about six, how about a quarter, seventy five . . . how about seven dollars, seven dollars, now at a half, now at eight, now at nine, nine, nine, the bid we're havin', ten dollar bill, paying ten, ten in the bottom, ten in mornin', paying them on . . . only . . . sold him to the Speaker at ten for the deal."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Agreed Resolutions. The first one is Senate Resolution 53 by Davidson . . . Dave Jones and Londrigan et al. It allows the Lincoln Post Marker Committee to mark a trail that Lincoln walked along."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's moved the adoption of the Resolution. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, the Resolution's are adopted. I think it's probably two death Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 470, Terzich, et al, in respect for the Honorable Frank C. Wolf, and House Resolution 482, Yourell . . .



ah . . . in memory of Mr. F. C. Wolf."

Speaker Redmond: "It's been called to the attention of the Chair that one of these is a former Member and I think we should read that in full. Frank Wolf, who's the other one? Oh, two Resolutions? Frank Wolf, yes, yes. Read it in full on Representative Wolf. It's been requested we hold that. I think it's appropriate at this time for the Chair to indicate that when I came here 18 years ago, both Representative Choate and Craig were both here and therefore, they both must be . . . must be at least 10 years older than I am. We're back to the order of Item and Reduction vetoes and on Item and Reduction Vetoes appears House Bill 2989 and as the motion with respect to that Bill that a reduced item of appropriation on pages 2, line 2; page 2, line 13; page 2, line 14; page 2, line 21; page 3, line 19, 20, 21, 35; page 5, line 1, 2; page 9, line 26; page 14, lines 29 through 33; page 15, lines 3 through 5; page 15, lines 6 through 10; page 15, lines 11 through 14, 18 through 22, 23 through 28; pages 15 and 16, lines 29 through 35, and 1; page 16, lines 7 through 12, 13 through 18, 24 through 28, 29 through 31; pages 16 and 17, lines 32 through 35, and 1 through 5; page 17, line 6 through 10; page 21, lines 31 through 35. That . . . ah . . . these items be restored to reduction of the Governor notwithstanding and on the motion the Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan, is recognized."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the items that the Speaker read off reflect the reduction in Motion 2. I'd like to move on Motion 2 first, which I understand takes 89 votes and on Motion #2, the reductions of the Governor were in the following items, and I'd like to go through them so everyone knows exactly what they voted on last June when it concerns education in June . . . this first item is the item of operations in the Office of Education we passed and sent to the Governor a Bill that included \$13,637,910 for operations to the office of education. The Governor reduced it \$450,000. In Adult Education, we sent to the Governor a Bill that included \$2,350,000 for Adult Education, the Governor reduced it \$200,000. In the gifted reimbursement, and



for those that should understand the word 'gifted', it's in the finest sense of the word. In the gifted reimbursement, the Governor . . . we sent to the Governor a Bill that would include \$2,825,000. The Governor reduced it by \$820,000. A 29.1 percent reduction. In gifted area service centers that many of you Legislators are interested in around the state, we sent to the Governor a Bill that included \$750,000, he approved \$600,000 or cut 20 percent or \$150,000. Special Education, non-public tuition, in Special Education we sent a Bill to the Governor for \$11,000,000; he reduced it to \$7,000,000, a reduction of \$4,000,000, or 36.4 percent. Special Education extraordinary, we sent to the Governor \$3,500,000, he cut \$1,000,000 off of it, 28.6 percent reduction. Special Education reimbursement, and if there's any item on here that we can talk about that is basically lately a non . . . ah . . . just a hypocritical type of cut when we tell the special educators around this state that we're going to reimburse their school districts a certain amount of money and we come back with a Bill that reduces them by \$18,000,000 or 18.5 percent, Special Education for orphans, a very special grant area was reduced from \$3,800,000 to \$3,500,000, a 7.9 percent reduction. Bilingual Chicago, everyone talked about what we're going to do in the Bilingual Education field. We sent to the Governor a Bill that included \$7,424,242. he approved \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$1,424,242 or 19.2 percent. Bilingual downstate, the Governor cut \$712,121, pupil transportation, now this is something I can't understand how you could reduce when we know that the transportation needs of our educational institution were cut \$5,800,000 or 14.1 . . . 14.7 percent of money that we legally are obligated to reimburse. Special Education transportation . . ."

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

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, for a point of order and for a motion. The point of order, Mr. Speaker, is that it's my understanding the Constitution says the Governor returned items . . . ah . . . we have before us the Gentleman who is speaking on a motion to take a number of items all at once. First of all, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that can't



be done because of the Constitution and if indeed the Speaker would rule that it can be done, I would then move to defy the question."

Speaker Redmond: "The answer to the first inquiry is that I believe that it can be done, and the answer to the second inquiry is that I believe a motion to divide is in order, and I will so rule."

Duff: "I so move, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: ". . . I've got, Mr. Speaker, is the motion in writing #1 . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "There is a motion up here in writing."

Hanahan: "On this particular motion, I wasn't through."

Speaker Redmond: "On the . . . that is correct."

Hanahan: "All right, when I finish then the list and I . . . I say to you that this is an item of veto the total group is one item, it is itemized and send back 40 different motions . . . ah . . . or . . . of . . . ah . . . of veto item reductions, he sends back a message included in that message is the items in small italics that this is one motion on these . . . this item of reduction by the Governor in his message; and I'd like to finish with three more and then if we'd go on to the debate it'd be fine with me. If somebody wants to divide it, we would like to . . . then we'll talk about it then. But could I finish this list of the three more items?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I have no objection to that, . . ."

Hanahan: "It's in the item."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . but let me advise you that the question on the motion to divide is not debatable. So . . . I would like to suggest . . ."

Hanahan: "As I said, I'd like . . . I'd like the courtesy to finish, I'm three away."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, proceed."

Hanahan: "Pupil transportation in Special Education was reduced \$1,300,000. In the lunch/breakfast program, it was reduced \$725,000, in Vocational Education, \$720,040, and in truance the reimbursement was reduce \$100,000 for 16.7 percent for a total on these items that were reduced vetoed of \$35,701,4 . . . 701,403."



I would like this motion to carry as our commitment, to keep our commitment to these special areas of grants to the people of Illinois in tact and send back to the Governor the message that we have overridden his reduction veto."

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

Boyle: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and it's obvious to all of us that this is very important legislation, many of the Members are off the floor and others are inattentive and many have left and so I'm sure that everybody would want to give this point full debate and so at this time, Mr. Speaker, I move that we adjourn until November the 3rd at 1:00."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, I move that motion lie on the table."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has . . . the Gentleman from . . . I don't know the county, from Macoupin County, has moved that the House adjourn to November the 3rd at 1:00 o'clock. Representative Hanahan, the Gentleman from McHenry, has moved that that motion lie on the table. Just a minute, we have to have the Parliamentarian tell me where we are. I know you can't debate the motion to adjourn. That's what I'm having the . . . the Parliamentarian advises me that the motion to adjourn takes precedence for the motion to table is not proper, and, therefore, we'll put the question of the motion to adjourn. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; all those in favor vote 'aye', oppose vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there's 95 'aye', and 57 'nos', and the motion carries, we must now return to the Death Resolutions before we do adjourn, and these are . . . this is a former Member. There are two Resolutions, okay, I won't . . . okay . . . please be in order. Death Resolution for a Member with whom many of us served."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 470 and House Resolution . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "This is a Death Resolution of a former Member, Representative Hana . . . Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "On a point, Mr. Speaker, I think I was treated pretty shabbily a few minutes ago, and I have a lot of respect for



that Death Resolution but I believe a motion just passed to adjourn this House and I can't see how we can conduct any more business and the shame is on the man who made the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman objects to the reading of the Death Resolution. The motion is well taken. Representative Yourell. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes Mr. Speaker I..I want a verification of that last Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "It's already been announced. The Gentleman the Gentleman has requested a verification of the Roll Call. The clerk. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah Mr. Speaker I can look over around this this hall and I can see at least fifteen people are not here. Now if you take fifteen away from ninety-five you don't have eighty-nine. Now Mr."

Speaker Redmond: "The simply majority Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Well I don't think you have the majority and I want a Roll Call, a verification of that Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr...Mr. Speaker you've already announced the result the vote on that motion and this motion is not timely."

Speaker Redmond: "I haven't adjourned the House Representative Collins. Representative Boyle."

Boyle: "Well Mr. Speaker I don't know whether or not you have...ah... you have certainly announced the Roll Call that the...ah...that the motion is carried and I think that...ah...the Gentleman's request is...ah...is not in order and also...ah...in the...ah...in answer to Representative Hanahan on a point of personal privilege ah... I think that was kind of a cheap shot. I think everybody knows that I didn't adjourn this House out of any disrespect for a Death Resolution I adjourned this House in hope that we could resume some order. We don't have to take all these Bills tonight. We don't have to take all these reduction motions tonight and if they got the votes tonight...ah...out of the hand full of people that's here then they ought to have them on November 3rd when maybe everybody can be present."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."



Yourell: "Ah...Mr. Speaker you ruled on certain...ah...points of order that were brought to the attention of the House and to the Members of this House and that rule was never observed your point of order was never observed as to your ruling. Now Representative Hanahan was in the process...ah...process of explaining his...ah...his request of this House relative to a Bill that he's vitality interested in and I think that adjourning too prematurely this House at this time is not in keeping with the..ah..concepts of ..of this House and I think that we ought to reconsider the fact that somebody because they didn't want to face the vote suddenly called for adjournment of this House. Now you did not rule Mr. Speaker on the final rule of adjournment and I as you know now to reconsider and to tell us whether this House is adjourned or whether my...ah...ah...call for verification is in order."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell I was about ready to announce that the House was in was adjourned and out of deference to a former Member with whom we all served, many of us served it was suggested that the Death Resolution be read and the second Death Resolution was in effect the Adjournment Resolution which is one that we'd have but previously the motion to adjourn in my judgment had carried and I've indicated that it had 95 and 57. Now it seems obvious to me that the large percentage of the..of the Members here would like to adjourn and it would be appreciated by the chair if if...ah... we don't...ah...delay it any longer. It's now 9 o'clock, the restaurant is closed...ah...they want to go home. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yeah well that's fine Mr. Speaker if you're making the determination for 177 Members. I'm hungry too. I don't want to go home. I want to consider this this Bill to override the Governor's veto on the on the..ah..Bill to...ah...forget the children. Now if Representative Hanahan wants to do that fine. It's his Bill but I think he ought to be given the consideration the courtesy...ah... to determine that not somebody else who wants to adjourn this House for selfish reason."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker first of all it seems to me that a motion to



adjourn announced carried is self-op self-operative and many Members on that premise have left this chamber. I hardly imagine that the Sponsor's of this...ah...Resolution would, that they want to call, tonight would really like a call with all the people that left whose votes they might get...ah...furthermore Mr. Speaker I think it's unfair for the Members of the House to take advantage of the chair who was trying to offer a courtesy on a Resolution of the death of one of our fellow Members. I think it's a really tough one...ah... Bus and I think you ought to all let us go home."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Now who in the hell do you think is the Sponsor of that Death Resolution? Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Downs."

Downs: "Mr. Speaker I..I want to lend my voice of concern to what has just happened. I was on the telephone and all of a sudden everything broke loose and I see I'm voted green and I do not want to adjourn. I think a lot of other people feel the same way and I at least want to make it clear that I don't...ah...I do not agree with the vote that has been recorded for me. I ask certainly leave that it be changed to no but I would hope the chair could reconsider this action."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Point of order Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Lauer: "I think under Robert's rules that that a...ah...motion to adjourn is a privilege motion it may not be debated and upon being announced carried is is...ah...ah...the body is forbidden to conduct any further business because the body stands automatically adjourned by the passage of the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Well that would have happened if it hadn't been for the Death Resolution quite frankly. Representative Downs."

Downs: "Ah...Mr. Speaker as one who has voted on the prevailing side of the issue then I move that we reconsider the vote."

Speaker Redmond: "We've already changed it to no Representative Downs."

Downs: "I..I..I do not recall receiving unanimous consent of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Well you got unanimous consent of the clerk."



Downs: "We now know where the power lies. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker I..I would urge Bus to withdraw that if..if we aren't considering it. Bus you know it's obvious we have the majority to adjourn and and really there's no selfish reason. We just want to go home but that's not selfish because the fact of the matter is we've had a long day here and to really further deliberate this when we're really not in good shape now after such a tiring day. I think it's common Mr. Speaker I've seen you do it before. Some people already have left because the...ah...amounts that vote and I think it's right that they did leave even though you haven't said we've adjourned. So in fairness to those who have left ah...properly, you've done it before, why don't you hit that gavel fast and let's go home?"

Speaker Redmond: "I'm afraid of Representative Yourell. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "You're absolutely right Mr. Speaker I in deference to Representative Matijevich who urges you to hit that gavel. I can recall many times when Mr. Blair was the speaker of this House when that gavel was gavelled down and he was one of the first to rush that platform and object to it and I object to his insinuation today and request that...ah...that this be done. Now there is certain things to be under consideration in this House in this chamber tonight and now whether you rule or not Mr. Speaker...ah...on my on my verification of the Roll Call that adjourned this House there is still a very important matter before this House and that's the Death Resolution for our colleague Frank C. Wolf and if Mr. Matijevich wants to adjourn this House without hearing that Death Resolution then so be it. I leave that up to the judgment of the Members."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Frank Wolf was a personal friend of mine and a distinguished Member of this House and I think that what's being done here is a great disservice and out of respect to him. I think the Speaker was trying to accommodate honoring that man who served here so well."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."



Matijevid: "Mr. Speaker and I say this...ah...respectively to Mr. Yourell. Every time I went rushing up to that podium I thought someones rights were trampled on and I've always...ah...tried to protect those whose rights are trampled on. It's obvious that the majority of this Membership do want to adjourn. If I thought otherwise I'd be fighting for Bus Yourell right now and in fact Mr. Speaker I say that what he's doing is dilatory and is out of order because all he's trying to do by asking for a verification really would be just to hold us here a longer time because he and I and everybody knows that the majority of us do want to adjourn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "I..I agree...ah...I agree John with what you've just said with one exception. If you recalled my remarks and brought them back to memory you'll know that I said I don't give a damn what happens to that verification that I requested but when you asked that Speaker up there to gavel down this session or this evening as far as the deliberations of this General Assembly is concerned without considering the Death Resolution for our colleague Frank C. Wolf'then I say that's wrong because Representative Terzich and myself had joint resolutions for this Death Resolution and I'm going to tell you one thing that this House is not going to be adjourned before we consider that Resolution irregardless to what happens to your ruling on the verification of that last Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevid on a point of personal privilege."

Matijevid: "And I don't think I've ever made one Mr. Speaker. I didn't object to hearing that Death Resolution. Tom Hanahan did. I didn't object to it. Frank Wolf was my good friend too. I didn't object to it. He did."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "I think that the journal will show that if we're talking about respect I was talking about respect for all the Special Ed kids in this State and I was rudely interrupted by a Gentleman from my side of the aisle that don't give a damn about gifted children or Special Ed kids. He hurried up and made a motion to adjourn. Now either we're a body of law in a body of rules or we're a body of



nothing. Now this over here made the motion to adjourn not Tom Hanahan and once that motion carried by majority vote on that floor each and every man that voted and woman that voted green up there said to hell with any other Resolutions tonight because that motion carried and that's the issue that's before us right here. People talk about respect. Have a little respect for the gifted children and the special kids. All I wanted was a Roll Call tonight but instead I got a motion by somebody who don't give a damn about education."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah...yes Mr. Speaker in the order of...ah...decorum and to ah...facilitate the actions and expedite the actions of this House I'm going to withdraw my motion for a verification of that Roll Call on the adjournment...ah...and...ah...and I'm going to defer my Resolution 482 to...ah...my good friend and yours our colleague Bob Terzich who served in the same representative district as our great colleague Frank C. Wolf who recently passed away and we have identical Resolutions...ah...ah...ah...dedicated to our colleague and so I now withdraw my my motion to...ah...verify the Roll Call on the adjournment motion and to...ah...ah...let you all listen to the remarks of our good friend Bob Terzich."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Boyle."

Boyle: "Well Mr. Speaker on a point of personal privilege again."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Boyle: "Ah...Representative Hanahan has made some profane remarks concerning whether I care or whether I don't care about Special Education. I'd like to point to the Gentleman that I'm the person who fought on the floor of this House in the last day of the session for increases in the appropriation for Special Education. If Representative Hanahan will remember correctly...ah...this Bill was brought up twice. We went to a Conference Committee. We finally worked out increases for Special Education. If Mr. Hanahan would keep his cool on the floor of this House maybe I will vote for his Bill. I'd like to also point out to Representative Hanahan that I have a sister that's mentally retarded and down at the Murray Center in Centralia. So Tom before you get talking about whether or not I



OCT 23 1975

200.

care about special education and before we make any more phoney baloney speeches concerning partisan political or whatever I wish you'd research the facts and again I don't appreciate the cheap shot. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The motion ...the motion to adjourn is carried so the House is now adjourned til November 3rd at 1 o'clock. The first order of business will be Death Resolutions on the 3rd of November, first order of business."

