

Speaker Blair: "The House will be in order, the invocation will be by Dr. Johnson."

Dr. Johnson: "Shall we pray. O Mighty God, compassionate Father, we assemble ourselves to under take the Legislative programs confronting us these days. We ask You to cheer us with the sense of Your presence in our midst and that You sustain us with the promise of Your strength. If the hours become long and labor becomes joyless, then provide every new measure of strength that we may truly use our time and abilities in a way that is well pleasing to You and productive to the passing of Legislation mirroring the interest and the will of our people. Grant to each of us now Your abiding benediction in the name of him who told us to labor while it is day before the night comes, when our labor shall finally be at an end. Amen."

Speaker Blair: "Roll Call for attendance. All right, see if you can find the key to open up Mr. Cunningham's switch and if you can't... why.... would those Members who don't have their switches open indicate it to the Clerk so they can be on the present Roll Call. Yeah, read the messages and any of you who can't get it open indicate it to the Clerk so you can get on the Roll Call."

Clerk Selcke: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Joint Resolution, to-wit; House Joint Resolution 113, incurred in by the Senate November 8, 1974. Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary. Committee Report. Mr. Wolf, from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, Personnel and Pension, to which House Bill 2120 and 2594 were referred, returned the same back and pursuant to Rule 23 (d), the Bills were ordered tabled. We'll get you if you don't have a



key, come up and identify yourself. You put this on the right or left?"

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers. Mr. Borchers, are you on?"

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House. I would really appreciate your attention. I have something to say. I think it also concerns all of us and I believe that it is important enough to ask for your undivided attention. Generally I can say what I want to say and not read it, but I want to read this. November the 20th, 1974. As of this moment I have yet to receive or be served any official document by any Agency of the government, my accusers or anyone else. My only knowledge of threatening indictment, arraignment as what I have read and seen through the news media. From them I learned, I will be arraigned at 9:30 A.M. Thursday, November 21, 1974. The charge is two counts of mail fraud and one count of conspiracy. I intend to be there, I deny the charges. Not one cent of State money has ever illegally gone into my pocket. I have no knowledge of Mr. Homeier's activities... only mine. In the years of 1969 and '70, riots were occurring all over our land in our cities and on our campuses. Thousands were demanding open resolution and overthrow the... our government by force. It was a critical time in the history of our country, I was elected to do something concerning these radical activities. I hired a young black man in the spring of 1969, to go to the cities and campuses and keep me informed as the the events taking place there. In the spring of 1970, I made the decision to use one thousand and six hundred and fifty dollars for anti-radical activities of the three thousand dollars the State allows for my use during January 1970 and June 20, 1970. That is the only the spring only, in all those years. I had and still have every intention of



defending my country, my State and the people that I represent. I considered the decision to use the one thousand and six hundred and fifty dollars to be a reasonable use for State funds and falling within my Legislative duties and responsibility. Every Legislator must have the right to make reasonable decisions after research, secretarial aid, technical assistance and any other help he may need in the performance of his duty and responsibilities representing the people. As long as he does not personally benefit, this is a most serious time in my life. I intend to fight, my God defend the right. Webber Borchers. And thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1178, Geo-Karis, et al. House Resolution 1179, Geo-Karis, et al. House Resolution 1180, Kelly. House Resolution 1181, Emil Jones. House Resolution 1182, Neff. House Resolution 1183, Katz. House Resolution 1184, Huskey, et al. House Resolution 1185, Huskey, et al. House Resolution 1186, Huskey, et al. House Joint Resolution 114, Huskey, et al."

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

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. These are the Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 1178, congratulates the Angels Drill Team, they are from Zion, Illinois. House Resolution 1179, commends and congratulates Chief Robert H. Corder of the Police Department of Zion, for everything that he's done. House Resolution 1180, congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hadhazy upon the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary. House Resolution 1181, ask that we join with the congregation of the Beth Eden Baptist Church of Chicago in honoring the Reverend Richard C. Keller for his 35 years of accomplishment. House Resolution 1182, congratulates Mr. Tom Nicholson on being recently named "Teacher of the Year" for 1974. House Resolution 1183, congratulates



The John Hersey High School Band upon their invitation to participate in the Tournament of Rose Parade on January 1, 1975, in Pasadena. House Resolution 1184, commends Mr. Fred Dumke, President of the Village of Oak Lawn. House Resolution 1185, commends the Honorable Anthony Vacco, the President of the Village of Evergreen Park. House Resolution 1186, congratulates Mrs. Alice B. Ihig of Oak Lawn for the fine campaign she waged in her recent effort to become the Cook County Assessor. House Resolution... House Joint Resolution 114, calls upon the Governor of the State of Illinois to proclaim a Statewide Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer on April 30, 1975. And, Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Blair: "All right, all those in favor of the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions say 'aye', Lechowicz, 'present', and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Lechowicz, makes it unanimous. All right, we're going to be recessing for a Party caucus now, will the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "First of all, Mr. Speaker, I have an announcement from the Illinois College Republican Federation and it is this, there will be a roasting tonight of one of our distinguished Legislators, Representative C.L. McCormick. Among the speakers will be President Harris, Speaker Blair and Representative Choate. There will be a cocktail hour at 8 P.M., followed by the program and a dance at the Forum 30, Hotel Plaza Room. Everyone is invited, including our friends on the other side of the aisle, if we have any. The ticket price is ten dollars, the roasting is sponsored by the Illinois College Republican Federation. You can obtain your tickets at 8 o'clock at the Forum 30, or there will be member of the College Republican Federation in evidence and will be glad to sell you a ticket for ten dollars.



Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess for thirty minutes for the purpose of a Republican conference in Room 212."

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

Choate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate your giving me a Room number so that the Democrats might meet in conference."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Republicans to 212 and the Democrats to M-5."

Choate: "Okay then, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Democrat Members to come to Room M-5 immediately and we'll get about the business of the Democratic conference and then get back to the floor."

Speaker Blair: "All right, we're going to recess for approximately one half hour, back on the floor at 1 o'clock or thereabouts. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion to recess until the hour of 1 P.M., say 'aye' opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the recess..... motion prevails and we'll Republicans in M-5 and Democrats..... Republicans in 212 and Democrats in M-5.

Speaker Blair: "All right, the House will be in order. I would like to make an observation in concerning the changes that we have made in the sound system during the fall recess, you will notice that mikes are really in their same holders that they were except, we put the goose neck, the mike will come undone and you can walk around with them if you so desire. We have also put a muffler on the mike so that if you inadvertently get it to close to your mouth, it's suppose to cut down on the wind vibrations that come out. We had wanted to put the Speaker's... mount them on the scoreboard but the accoustically people found out that they would not work there, we don't like them where they are but it's

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probably the best place as far as sound quality and if they end up there, they're going to paint them in to match the column. The micks... the speakers at your desks have been turned off and it's hope that this will facilitate your deliveries to the outside world by the phones. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2908, Hill. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of agencies of the State government. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2909, Hart, et al. A Bill for an Act making appropriations for certain ordinary and contingent expense of State Government. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2910, Barry, Shea, et al. A Bill for an Act to add Sections to an Act in relation to State finance. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "We're going to.... we'll come back to introductions... maybe we can move along with some of these Veto Motions. Why don't I just call them going down and if you don't desire to have it heard, why we'll take it out of the record. On total veto motions, on page 2, Mr. Collins on 1990, do you want to take that out of the record? Take it out? Okay. Mr. Ron Hoffman, on 2341... take it out. 2428, Mr. Waddell... Mr. Waddell, do you want that... take it out. Miss Catania.... 2606, do you want your motion heard on that? The Crime Victim Compensation Act... take it out. Mr. Jacobs, 2710... take it out. Mr. Pierce, 2744... out."



Speaker Blair: "Mr. Juckett...ah...do you want to go with yours?"

Okay. May we have the motion with respect to House Bill 2769?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2769. I move that House Bill 2769 do pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. Representative Juckett."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2769 was a compromise Bill. It was a product of the School Problems Commission, which endorsed the Bill. It was a result of almost a year of hearings on the Special Ed. problem and I was privileged to Sponsor the Bill. What it does is increases the Special Ed. funding to the local school district for their Special Ed. programs from five thousand dollars per professional employee to six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and for the non-professional employee from two thousand to twenty five hundred dollars. It has no impact at all on the 75' budget. It does on the 76' budget of some fifteen million dollars. I have been asked, what is the State of Illinois help. You all have received a Special Message from the Governor where he is concerned of the fiscal help. In a talk with the Deputy Comptroller of the State of Illinois an hour ago, we anticipate, we anticipate Mr. Speaker, that the, the fiscal balance of the State of Illinois as of July 1, 1975 will be a low of four hundred million dollar surplus and a high of five hundred million surplus. The difference comes in the one hundred million dollar deficiency for the, the one hundred million dollar deficiency for Public Aid. Now the Governor has indicated to us in his Message that this is today's message of the taxpayers to government. The people have sacrificed and are sacrificing, now it is the governments turn. The people have been tightening their belts and now it is governments turn to tighten their belts. I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you have a child who is not learning, do you ask that child to turn the belt? I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that if your school system does not have the money to teach a child, do you say, I am sorry, we have no money and your child must



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not learn. Each of you have received the Jack Madely report of about a year ago and if I would, if you would indulge me while I quote the statement from it and this is a statement from a Special Ed. teacher in an affluent West Suburban School District.

'My students are the victims of an educational system that offers them no hope. They're doomed to failure after failure in a system designed for college bound students. They often are labeled trouble makers, problems or bad kids by some of the staff. They are not bad kids. They are kind and generous and loyal to a fault when they sense acceptance. They are touchingly protective of each other, most of all they want to be so des...they want so desperately to learn even though they have long been labeled dumb and shoved into low classes to be forgotten and ignored.' The end of his column I think is very appropriate. 'No less precious is a child for in the sight of God, it matters not that his mind is slow and his body bent, it matters only that he loves and is loved.' Now I know that many of you have not been able to see every Special Ed. class, I know that many of you have not been able to go to the State of Illinois Program at the Illinois Children's Hospital School. Now what we're asking for is six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per student program and that's meted out in the basis of teachers. For your information, the State of Illinois is spending per student, over twenty five thousand dollars per student at the Illinois Children's Hospital School. That's the commitment where there is no school system, where there is no program and we're spending twenty five thousand. Now why do we spend that? I know that you are concerned, but have you ever seen a child who can not walk, who can not talk, who can not move her body except for her head and has to be strapped into a wheelchair to go to school? That's Special Ed. and that child is learning. I saw that child at the Illinois Children's Hospital School and the same day that I saw that child, I met two others who had just returned from Michigan State where they graduated with honors. But had it



not been for the State of Illinois, had it not been for our funding of Special Ed. they would have been hidden away in closets, away on farms or away in attics. I'm asking you to give them a choice, I'm asking you to give them a chance to live, to add to society and to be a human being. A whole human being. One that produces and then one that has been given a chance. I ask for your approval, I ask for your 'aye' vote on a fifteen million dollar override that without this chance these kids would not have it. Now the Governor says we may not have the money, but you know many of these kids come from a low income or middle income class, our Vice President designee', Nelson Rockefeller has a learning disability where he has difficulty reading. Not every family has eighty-five of a hundred and five or a billion dollars of money to be able to offset a learning disability. We're asking for the little kids, we're asking for the average kid here in Illinois. In the Governor's Veto Message, he indicated that we had given additional monies to education. This is true, but it all went to regular ed., it did not go to Special Ed. He also indicated that there will be a School Problems Study Commission on Special Ed. This is true. But in addition they said vote and pass 2769. We need it now. We can not wait for this study and remember if we do not, if we do not override, there will be thousands of children in this state who will not get any education at all, because they can not learn, they don't have that extra help, they need a little help that you today can give to them and on behalf of them, I ask you for an 'aye' vote on 2769."

Speaker Blair: "Discussion? The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there does come a time in one's life and especially in his Legislative life, when he does something that appears on the surface as not totally in the interest of someone effected by probably that piece of Legislation. First let me point out to the Membership that in these times of firing inflation, that the increase in this appropriation would be approximately fifteen or sixteen million dollars and let me repeat just briefly what the Governor had to



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say when he vetoed 2769. The Governor noted that he and the Legislature had already approved appropriations for Special Education Programs, which provide a hundred and five million dollars in fiscal 1975. This is an increase of 13.7 million dollars or a 14.5 per cent increase over the amounts appropriated in fiscal 74'. He argued that further increases should not be approved because of the complete...competing demand on the states limited resources and the need to maintain the fiscal soundness of the state. He also noted that the School Problems Commission has undertaken a comprehensive study of the state's system of financing Special Education. The Governor argued that changes in this system should await the completion of the study by the School Problems Commission. I personally agree. I personally agree after talking with some members of the School Problems Commission that they are making in...an in depth and a complete evaluation of this most humane of subjects but I think that we should, we should wait until this report is filed with we of the Legislature and until such time as that report comes about it could be, it could be that we are not doing the things that necessarily is in the best interest of this group of outstanding young citizens. The commitment of additional resources should be based on a thorough evaluation of the present system of financing Special Education, I firmly believe. The commitment of additional funds to the existing system will make any effort for comprehensive reform more difficult if this is what the School Problems Commission recommends in the future. I would suggest that in this most humane of subjects that this Session is only about six weeks prior to the next regular Session of the General Assembly and hopefully at that time, hopefully at that time that the School Problems Commission will come to us with this comprehensive and in depth study of this all important problem. We're asking only therefore, to wait six weeks, look at this in depth study and then make, take the corrective measures. I would ask Mr. Speaker, that we sustain the Governor's Veto of this important piece of Legislation."





Speaker Blair: "Is there any further discussion?" Mr. Soderstrom.

Soderstrom: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As we all know, back in 1965 to become effective in 1969 the State of Illinois mandated Special Education to our handicapped children. Now don't forget that along with the mandate always comes the responsibility for funding such a program. I am a Member of the School Problems Commission. I am also Chairman of the House Education Committee. Last Session the School Problems Commission did recommend the passage of House Bill 2769. The School Problems Commission also recommended a further study under the problems of Special Education. It wasn't an either/or, they recommended both and since the State of Illinois does have the responsibility for funding Special Education and one more point I want to make at this moment that more money that we place into Special Education now, the less money we have to spend later on relief roles and on welfare and so on for these people. If we can get them to the point where they can be self-sustaining and provide for themselves, that's what we're suppose to do. I think that it's the time now for us to pass House Bill 2769 now, for the time being and then go along with the recommendation of the School Problems Commission on whatever they determine the study. So I recommend a vote to override the Governor's Veto now."

Speaker Blair: "Any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett to close."

Juckett: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The problem of waiting is that what do you tell a child when you do not have an education for that child and you can not make up a year in a child's life. We have already waited one year. It would be criminal to wait two years and as our distinguished Chairman of Education indicated, if you spend a dollar now on this issue, you will probably save ten later on. What is it to be? Do we save it to educate our youth who are just pleading and saying, 'Please, may I have an education?'"



Will you help me to learn? Will you remove the block that prevents me from learning? Or will you say, I'm sorry I can't be bothered. Go on the relief role and we'll give you an increase there. Remember if you don't give it in Special Ed. and there are thirty per cent of the districts that don't have Special Ed. you will force those school districts that do have it to take it from the regular kids and you're not helping them either because they won't have a good program either. So give us the funds now, we won't be back because we will be busy educating those kids who are just saying 'Please, please give me a chance.' You're never so tall that when you stoop down to help somebody up. Please give us that chance now."

Speaker Blair: "The question is, shall House Bill 2769 pass? The Veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. Mr. Jones, do you... You've got your... do you care to speak? Okay. Have all voted who wished? Kelly 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? All right, have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 127 'ayes', Gibbs 'aye', 128 'aye', 1 'nay', 10 'present'. Washburn... ah... Washington 'aye'. And the... and House Bill 2769 is passed, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding Mr. Craig. Turn Craig on."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, when I hit that button, I hit the 'no' button... I would like to be recorded as 'present'."

Speaker Blair: "No objection... change Mr. Craig's vote on that last motion from a 'no', to a 'present'. Mr. Beatty, 2778... do you want to go on that? Take it out, okay. Mr. Skinner, 2792... no. Mr. Neff, how about your motion? Do you want to take it out? Mrs. Geo-Karis, on your 2843, you want to go? Okay."

Geo-Karis: "I'm not on... now I am. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I respectfully differ from our Governor's in that I'm going to ask you to override his veto of House 2843. House Bill 2843, was initiated



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as a result of the joint Judiciary request from Lake County that the inequity in the Illinois Vehicle Code which under the present law allows a person on the first defense of speeding, or first offense of jay walking or first offense failure to use turn signals, to be penalized up to one thousand dollars in fine and up to one year in jail, which is a class 'A' misdemeanor and yet the same code only give up to five hundred dollars fine for reckless driving and hitting a police officer, drag racing and only up to six months in jail. Obviously there was an error when this code was written and there is opposition simple, because they say, that the Motor Vehicle Commission... Code Commission is going to redo the law. In the meantime, many peoples reputation in the State of Illinois can be impuned very dearly by being convicted of a class 'A' misdemeanor which is a high misdemeanor. This Bill makes first offense of speeding a petty offense... Jay walking a petty offense, first offense and failure to use a turn signal, a petty offense. I respectfully request that you help me override our esteemed Governor's veto, I would like to quote if I may for you right from the Judges letter in which he says, "such a Bill which corrects these exceedingly burden requirement of this minor traffic charge of residential speeding, Jay walking or failure to use the right turn signals and I ask your consideration and your vote to override the Governor's veto." I ask for a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Blair: "Okay, the Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It's not very often that I disagree with my good friend Adeline, but Adeline, I was talking to some members of the Motor Vehicle Laws Study Commission and they had told me that most of the things that you were objecting, too, in the context of this Bill... is presently

being studied by the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission and they expect to come up with a detailed report in the very near future. Now, if that's the case it would appear to me that we would be better off... in waiting until such time that they make their report and not attempt to.... kinda piece meal.... kinda piece meal bring about changes as far as highway safety is concerned. I would think, Adeline, we are a wee bit premature here and that in some instances the laws are not harsh enough as far as some of the traffic violations are concerned. I would suggest therefore that we hold this important problem until such a time as the Highway Traffic Study Commission does make its report, Motor Vehicle Law Study Commission rather... does make its report so that we could really once and for all get a fine codification as far as the Highway Laws are concerned."

Speaker Blair: "Is there further discussion? All right, Mrs. Geo-Karis, to close."

Geo-Karis: "As much as I would hate to disagree with the very esteemed colleague and leader of the Minority Party for the time being.... I feel that it is more dismissable to do equable justice under the law while we are in the Legislature. The fact that the Governor's Aide didn't read this Bill carefully to be heavily considered because any Legislator in this House can be stopped for speeding for example in some county where he isn't even known and if the Judge sees fit to apply the law, he could be guilty of a class 'A' misdemeanor, now... the fact that he is a Legislator makes no difference for another citizen. I feel that every citizen is entitled to protection of the law as it is fairly applied and certainly it is not fair to allow it to remain in the law until the Motor Vehicle Commission decides to make up his mind when it's going to correct it's code. In the meantime,



is it fair to allow any citizen of Illinois to be in a position of being found guilty of a high misdemeanor, a class 'A' offense for a simple case of speeding or simple case of first offense of speeding or first case of jay walking or a first case of failing to use the right turn signal? I feel that justice inequity prevails upon me to disagree with that esteemed colleague on the other side and I hope that he will vote with me to override this inequity that exist in the law and it could be a very dire consequence to any citizen of Illinois if it remains in the books at this time."

Speaker Blair: "The question is, shall House Bill 2843, pass the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Mr. Molloy.... all right, Mr. Molloy votes 'aye'. Mr. Molloy votes.... and McCormick votes 'aye'. Have all voted.... have all voted who wished? All right, Mrs. Geo-Karis, wants to explain her vote a little further there."

Geo-Karis: "I hate to take up the time, Mr. Speaker, but Ladies and Gentlemen of this House.... under the present law if you or any citizen in the State of Illinois even pleads guilty or not guilty for speeding, they can be fined up to one thousand dollars fine and up to one year in jail which is wrong. There was a fluke in the law. Now, until the Motor Vehicle Commission makes up its mind to correct it, there'll be a lot of time lapsing, so under this Bill the law is amended to provide that the first offense of speeding is a simple offense, which fine is up to a hundred and fifty dollars and not in jail up to a year. How can we have this law that is already in our books exist when reckless driving and eluding a police officer in drag racing carry half of the penalty. So, please vote to override this veto if you want to be fair to all of the citizens of the State of



Illinois. I plead with you on it because it will take awhile for the Motor Vehicle Commission to change its mind and correct the law. Come on. All right, if I can't get the votes I will move to postponed consideration on this veto."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Lady has asked leave which this Chamber has always granted to the postponed... so without objection, the Ladies motion will be placed on the order of postponed consideration. Take it off. All right, Mr. Collins, do you want to go on 2866? All right, 2866."

Collins: "I will wait until tomorrow."

Speaker Blair: "All right, take that out of the record. Item and reduction vetoes. Mr. Stone, 2274... take it out? Mr. Deavers, on 2298... take it out. Mr. Krause, 2416... Mr. Krause, here? Take it out... take it out. All right, on amendatory veto motions.... Mr. Tipsword, on your 2220, do you want to go? Okay. Read 2220."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. This is amendatory veto to the Bill that we passed during the recent Session, regarding the protection of trade secrets. This Bill was passed of course by both Houses and then it received its amendatory veto from the Governor. I find no objection with the amendatory veto in that it does a little better and more closely defines what is a trade secret from that which was included in the original language of the Bill and it also, removes some of the criminal provisions that were provided in the Bill for the possible inadvertant disclosure of trade secrets that are filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and other Agencies. I would move that we adopt the amendatory veto of the Governor."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? All right, the Gentleman care to close? All right, the question is, shall the House accept the Governor's specific recommendations for



change with respect to House Bill 2220. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. This requires 89 votes. Have all voted who wished? Mr. C.L. McCormick, 'aye'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Molloy, 'aye'. Jake Wolf, 'present'. Mahar, 'present'.... 'aye', I'm sorry. Mahar, 'aye'. Lauer, 'aye'. On this question there are 142 'ayes' no 'nays' and 5 'present' and the Governor's specific recommendations with respect to change in House Bill 2220, are accepted, right. 2391, Mr. Skinner... take it out. Mr. Friedland, on 2619."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to accept the Governor's recommendation for change to House Bill 2619. The Bill proposes to authorize the sale of surplus property at Elgin State Hospital to the City of Elgin. The Governor changed the Bill to permit that the facility would not be used for anything that would conflict with adjoining uses and I accept his recommendation and urge your support. Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Any discussion? All right, Mr. Friedland to close. The question is, shall the House accept the Governor's specific recommendations with respect to change in House Bill 2619. All those in favor will vote 'aye', opposed 'no'. All right, all voted who wished? On this question there are 1..... Oh, I'm sorry, take the record. On this question there are 151 'ayes', no 'nays' and... Ewell, 'aye'. 152 'ayes', no 'nays' and on the Governor's specific recommendation with respect to change in House Bill 2619, are accepted. 2667, okay let's go with that..... go ahead."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion, I move to accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 2667, in a manner and forms as follows and so forth. Dated November 7, 1974, James R. Washburn."



Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "House Bill 2667, relates to a few leaseholders along the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Bill provided that they be permitted to renew their lease for their lifetime only. Now, the Governor did not support the indefinite time clause that stated that a deadline had to be established and the Amendment to the amendatory veto establishes a five year maximum and I move to approve the Governor's amendatory veto on House Bill 2667."

Speaker Blair: "Any discussion? All right, Mr. Washburn to close. Oh, all right. The question is, shall the Governor's specific recommendations with respect to House Bill 2667 be accepted. All those in favor will vote 'aye', opposed 'no'. Molloy, 'aye'. All those who wished..... Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 129 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 'present' and the House accepts the Governor's specific recommendations with respect to change in House Bill 2667."



Speaker Blair: "And now with respect to 2851."

Jack O'Brien: "Motion. I move that House Bill 2851 pass, notwithstanding the amendatory veto of the Governor. James R. Washburn."

Speaker Blair: "All right, very good. Now, Mr. Washburn, proceed."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2851 directs that a salary increase of \$100 per month, effective September the 1st, 1974, be provided certain employees under the Governor. The Bill further establishes the mechanism for the transfer of funds from an appropriation contained in House Bill 2303 to the agency personal services line items to implement the program. The Governor, using his amendatory veto powers, reduced the \$100 amount to \$50. The motion filed would restore the amount of the salary increase to the original figure, \$100. And provides that the Bill would become law, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. This motion requires 107 votes to pass. This Bill was thoroughly discussed in both Houses of General Assembly during the spring session. There are several points that should be emphasized, however. House Bill 2851 does not represent a cost of living raise, but a one time across the board salary increase designed to bring State employees into a competitive position with the private sector. The Governor scrapped his proposed 5.5% cost of living plan. However, the twenty-eight million appropriated for that purpose remains intact and available. The Governor's amendatory veto of the \$100 per month to a \$50 per month increase might have been acceptable had the original cost of living increase, provided by the General Assembly, been implemented as well. The Governor chose, instead, to discard his proposed cost of living increase contained in the individual line items of this agency and provided only a \$50 across the board increase, effective September the 1st, 1974, for most employees under his jurisdiction. Therefore, the State employee, instead of receiving an average 5.5% cost of living increase plus the \$100 salary increase per month, is limited to receiving a flat \$50 per person. Ample moneys have already been appropriated to this fund to fund this salary increase. House Bill 2303 contains twenty-five million and the Governor, the Governor's budget contains twenty-eight million. I move that House Bill 2851



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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do pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

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

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I join with my colleague in urging an override of this veto. I, I think if anything comes to mind at this moment is the fact that we're talking about working men and women who are decent, law-abiding citizens who have no other recourse than to be represented in this General Assembly by people who feel working men and women should have the right to a decent wage. Now, now in no way is this raise going to bring up to an adequate level the salaries of our State employees who we expect to be on the job, who we expect to do their utmost in our behalf and on behalf of our citizens, day in, day out, at night, on weekends, on holidays. These public servants and I mean servants, to our will, are there. They now are asking us, as their Representatives, to deliver to them a very meager, a very minimal cost of living, at best, to stay even with this high inflation that we're living in, high inflationary times that we're existing, not living. In some cases, if you look at the salaries of our State employees, you would almost be ashamed to say that we pay people that few - dollars a month and expect that amount of work out of them. Say to you, I say to you, brothers and sisters, as members of this General Assembly that when we're talking about collective bargaining, here is where it is. Right now, it's your turn to deliver to the people who are working on behalf of all the citizens their just equity and when we talk about social justice, this is where it's at on an 'aye' vote. And I urge a unanimous 'aye' vote by this House of Representatives."

Speaker Blair: "Will the Members kindly desist from applause producing remarks? Are there any further comments. The Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn, to close."

Washburn: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. And, thank you, Representative Hanahan. Just two points I'd like to bring to your attention in closing. In 1974, State employees received a cost of living increase in the amount of 4.7% and during that year, the cost of living index, consumer price index rose 11.8% and nobody in this House has a memory long enough



to recall when a national salary increase was granted to State employees. Now I think that most of you would agree that the State of Illinois should not be proud of the fact that some of the employees, full-time employees have to turn to public aid for food stamps and medical care in the great State of Illinois. And I ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the questions is shall House Bill 2851 pass, the amendatory veto of the Governor notwithstanding. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. This requires 107. Have all... Molloy 'aye'. Mr. Lauer, to explain his vote."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would invite those of you that have not cast an affirmative vote for this motion to override to come with me to a State facility in my district. Come with me to Lincoln State School. Come with me onto those wards where these handicapped people are taken care of. Come with me at any time of the day or night when you find maybe two or three people taking care of as many as 75 or 80 kids. They may be wallowing in their own filth because there hasn't been enough help to keep them clean. There's just not enough bodies. It's innervating work. It's emotionally draining and it's physically difficult. And for this kind or work, we pay those mental health aides, the mental health Tech. I's less than \$500 a month. I think they deserve this raise. They deserve the best that this State has to offer because they are willing to go to the mat. They are emotionally involved with these kids, but I don't think that we can expect them to deprive their own families in order to be able to take care of these handicapped, mentally retarded kids. Come with me if you will, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, onto that facility and see the kind of work that they have to do for the princely sum of \$450 a month and they didn't even get the 5% cost of living increase because of financial chicanery perpetrated by the Department of Mental Health."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, I want to say that I want to arise here on behalf of those who aren't voting



or voting 'present'. I will agree that a lot of the salaries in the State of Illinois have been too low, not under this administration, many other previous administrations. There was a man that went to work in a County of mine in my district for \$520 a month of which I thought was very, very low, but a \$50 a month raise would be about a 12% increase over what the man would of been receiving and I want to say that I feel the cause of the wage, is that have been the prevailing wages set over the past few years of State employees. They were too low, but I think asking for a \$100 a month all at once this year, I think is too much to ask when we are trying to halfway hold the line to the best of our ability and I think that a \$50 per month, in particular to the lower income bracket, would be a sizable increase, percentage-wise, as far as that goes. Therefore, I'm going to try to do the best I can and in explaining my vote, to try to hold the line somewhat. And I'd appreciate a few 'present' votes up there. If you see fit to do so because I feel that this is really putting a burden upon the present administration for the administrations of many of the past who haven't brought the salaries to where they should be in the past, not just now."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As I understand this program, the total amount of money is fifty-three million dollars and whether we override this veto here today or not is not going to make any changes in that fifty-three million dollars. It's going to remain in the budget. There's twenty-eight million for the cost of living within the agencies and twenty-five million in House Bill 2303 for the \$50 pay raise. Now when this Bill passed originally, it was about 140 to 12 and I can't understand why we can't get three more votes here to put this thing over the hill. There's not going to be any change in the Governor's program for that fifty-three million dollars. These people deserve that money. They've earned it and they should be given that money. I would ask for three more people to get on the green light and let's go. Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Have all voted who wished? The, the Clerk will take the



record. On this question there are 123 'aye', 124 'ayes, 5 'nays, 26 'present' and House Bill 2851 passes, the amendatory veto of the Governor notwithstanding. Now we're back to Mr. Pierce on 2744, total veto motions. Mr. Pierce."

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

The people who are affected by House Bill 2744..."

Speaker Blair: "Wait a minute, 2744.... 2744."

Pierce: "The young people who are affected by House Bill 2744, are not in the galleries today to cheer or to violate the rules of the House. They are in special schools for handicapped children throughout our State where they have been placed by the public school districts because the public school district could not take care of them due to the nature of the handicap or the fact that the handicap, either the multi-handicapped or the fact that the handicap is a little incident handicap or the fact that the child falls within the runs where our public school special education system can aid him. Now, I have been sponsoring special education Legislation in this House since 1966... since 1966 and I don't think any Bill I have Sponsored or passed into law has been unreasonable. This Bill, House Bill 2744, which increases the reimbursement for handicapped children who attend nonpublic special education schools with the approval of their local school district and the OSPI increases the State reimbursement for their tuition from two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars maximum for tuition, whichever is less. The Bill passed this House with only two or three 'no' votes or 'present' votes and passed the Senate by a like margin. In fact the Chairman of the School Problems Commission which had some questions about this Bill I believe voted 'present' when the Bill passed. Unfortunately Governor Walker, in my opinion



made a serious mistake when he vetoed this Bill. This Bill has no fiscal implication for fiscal 1975, the reimbursements will not be paid until the fall of '75 and fiscal '76. It will...."

Speaker Blair: "Go ahead it was off then."

Pierce: "It will cost the State less than two million dollars in fiscal '76 and no money at all in fiscal '75. In the Senate I put on an Amendment requested by the Chicago Board of Education, which satisfied the mild objections they had to the Bill. We provided that the local school districts would pay the first eight hundred dollars towards a tuition of the child attending the nonpublic school which is considerably less than an average cost of educating either handicapped or non-handicapped child. Now, you may ask why did the Governor veto this Bill sponsored by his Legislator and his good friend Dan Pierce? He vetoed the Bill because he got bad advice and he took bad advice. And, that advice came from the Bureau of the Budget, from a Mr. Richard Carlson who came to this State from some place else and sits on the School Problems Commission there is no advisor... has no background in special education... on one Bill, Juckett's Bill... no, first on my Bill they say veto it because the Schools Problem Commission hasn't approved it, They're making a study, then Juckett's Bill comes up and the Schools Problem Commission has approved the Bill and Carlson, says veto that Bill, too. It's going to cost money, it's going to go to handicap children who don't vote. So, this inconsistency here, there is an hypocrisy here, first they say veto my Bill because the Schools Problem Commission didn't approve it and then they say veto 2769, Representative Juckett's Bill even though they did approve it. Now, you have overridden his veto on 2769 and I ask that you override it on 2744, it takes 107 votes. When the



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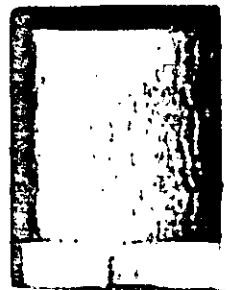
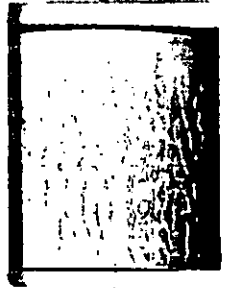
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of an educational system that offers



Governor is right I will support him, when the Governor is wrong I'll oppose him, in this case, he was wrong. He made a mistake by vetoing this Bill and I ask you to override House Bill 2744 as vetoed and give this very modest increase to those parents whose children must attend a private special education school, not because they want it but because the public school cannot take care of the child because the public schools has approved the replacement in the private school. I therefore move to override the Governor's veto on House Bill 2744, and ask your support."

Speaker Blair: "Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have to agree with my colleague on the other side, there has been other mistakes made too by the Governor's staff. This is a Bill that provides to the handicapped child, handicapped children cannot wait... they cannot wait for long discissions and lengthy times needed for School Problems Commissions to act on them, and I am certainly in favor of overriding this veto and I ask everyone to support the override of the veto."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question please?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

Kosinski: "Dan, how many deaf children are involved and what is the cost? How many deaf children will be helped and what is the cost?"

Pierce: "Roman, we don't have the breakdown as to the category of the children receiving special education assistance throughout the State under House Bill... under the private school tuition which is House Bill 2671, that I sponsored a way back. There are however, seven thousand children receiving some assistance under this Bill. The number of deaf children I do not know but, there are many



many children, deaf children who because of the low incidents of the handicapped are in private schools receiving aid under this Bill. The cost will be less than two million dollars per year and will no fiscal affect in fiscal '75 because the reimbursement for the '74, '75 school year will not be made until the fall... until the fall of 1975, which of course will be in fiscal '76. So, the Bill has a very minor implication fiscal '76 and none in fiscal '75."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, the Sponsor of this Bill referred to the Chairman of School Problems Commission and being that person, I wanted to comment on this motion to override. In any of these Bills dealing with the special education of the handicapped children, it's very difficult to stand up and say, no we should not spend our money in these areas but I do defer to the responsibility that we bear of evaluating how we are spending our money and where it should go. In line with this commitment the School Problems Commission had a special sub-committee appointed chaired by Senator Tom Hynes, and on which was Members of the Special Ed. lobbying interest, representatives of the children, Legislators and public members. And, it was their recommendation from that sub-committee that went into great depth in evaluating these programs that Representative Juckett's Bill was a fair compromise at a point in our progress where there is substantial question as to increasing the funding by the State in the form of categorical special grants for special education. Are we really helping the total education picture in this approach and it was the decision of this sub-committee that was endorsed by the School Problems Commission that Representative Juckett's Bill a fair compromise and that nothing more should be done and it was the recommendation



of the School Problem Commission that House Bill 2744, not pass at this time. We are in the midst and we expect to come within the next sixty to ninety days with a very comprehensive study of exactly where we want to go with special education funding. I think that if we override the veto on this Bill, we are committing ourselves to a past that I'm not sure at this point is the best past of the Legislature to take in taking care of these children. We want to take care of them but we want to take care of them with spending our money in the way which is best for them and... not only the handicapped children but for also the well children. So, I would urge either a 'present' vote or a 'no' vote. I would urge that the Governor's veto be substained on House Bill 2744."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Kane, Waddell."

Waddell: "I rise in support of Representative Pierce's position in this for the simple reason that what is not said here, is the important thing. And that is the fact that the difference between the two Bills is such that you are saying that each school district should then add that number of personnel to try and duplicate what you can do in a special school such as summer school whereby a trained staff can service twenty-three different districts and service them in a manner whereby you have the expertise and you do not have that burgeoning overriding expense that you would accomplish if you did it the other way. And I say to you, if you want economy this is the way to go. Because I think in this particular instance, you have the school district paying for only that number of students that are getting this help, that number of students that cannot stand by and wait while some Commission is trying to decide whether they should pour more millions in one way, in comparisons to just a couple of million to help these kids, the other. And



I say to you, that I again support Representative Pierce, position in this matter."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Choate."

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

I concur in the remarks of my good friend Arthur Berman and a member of the School Problem Commission. But, at least a portion of the debate that I've heard here today and I hate to disagree with my assistant leader, Representative Pierce, but a portion of the debate that I've heard has not mentioned at least one very important item as far as we in the extreme southern part of the State in concerned. And, that is the increase from the local school district. Now, in as much as the School Problem Commission is studying this problem and can come up with hopefully a solution in the next Session of the General Assembly and the fact that we're only going to be here another... be a month or two before the next Session comes about, I would hope that we would be hesitant about increasing the aid as far as the local districts are concerned. If you're familiar with some of the local school districts in southern Illinois, I can tell you right now that they can't afford it and maybe that we can come up with a more feasible means of raising the money from a State stand point, so I would say that Representative Berman's statements are well put, well taken and are very meaningful. That the Commission should continue study, hopefully come up with a better solution than this and although I'm a co-sponsor of the Bill, I think that we should wait, I think that we should sustain the position of Representative Berman, and vote 'present' or 'no', and approach this problem in January when the Session convenes."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Pierce, to close."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, the reason that the Democratic Leaders names appeared on this Bill is that this Bill was a proposal



of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, it was endorsed and supported by OSBI, and Mr. Carey of that office presented the Bill to me and of course he knew I had been working on this subject and passed a similar Bill the Session before that was vetoed by the Governor. Now, all we're doing to the local school district and Mr. Choate is right, there is an impact here as we're saying, instead of local school districts paying the first six hundred dollars towards tuition they will pay the first eight hundred dollars towards tuition. When we put the six hundred figure on, back in 1966, that was the average cost per student of the small downstate school district. It's now way above six hundred, so when say the local school districts should pay the first eight hundred, all we're saying is that you pay almost the same for these handicapped children as you do for the children who are fortunate enough to attend your school. If we had them pay less than that... my Minority Leader, they would shove these students off to the private schools in order to save money. I might point out that they are getting an average daily attendance on each one of these students under House Bill 2671, who receive this aid. And, the school districts of the State are not in opposition if that's a public superintendent supports the Bill and the Chicago Board of Education has withdrawn it's opposition to the Bill after Senate Amendment #1, was placed on the Bill. I might say one more thing before I sit down, and that is, we can live with this Bill, there is nothing unreasonable about it... the parents groups are not the only ones for it, the public schools, special education and administrators favor it; the OSPI favors it and it passed the Senate, Senate Hynes withdrew his opposition to it when Senate Amendment #1, was placed on the Bill by Senator Rock and the Bill is now in the shape where it



should become law, it's a good Bill and let us override the veto on this important Bill, House Bill 2744."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the question is, shall House Bill 2744 pass the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'.
 ✓ Have all voted who wished? Any explanation of votes here... Mr. Molloy, votes 'aye'. Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As has been indicated by the Sponsor of this Bill, 2744 is complimentary to the public education. There are districts that under no circumstances do we foresee in the future that they could give an adequate special education to those who are multiple handicapped. These are the kind of kids that I talked about at the Illinois Children's Hospital School, where they can't walk or they can't talk or they don't have the use of their arms, we at the present time are spending between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars per year on these children. Representative Pierce's Bill would say, let's spend twenty-five hundred to the local districts... approximately a thousand which would come from our contribution for that child in the regular school district and the balance to be made up.... up to twenty-five hundred by the school district. Now, you've got to remember that we're just saying twenty-five hundred... the parents, the individual parent of this child is going to be picking up anywhere from say five hundred to two to three or four thousand dollars more, out of their personal pocket. Don't you think that we could afford five hundred to help that parent so that that child can do it. The parents are doing it now but they are breaking under the strain, they do need you're help and I urge an 'aye' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Have all voted who wished? You want to postpone? No. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will



take the record. On this question there are 85 'ayes', no 'nays', 59 'present' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Are there anyother items that appear on the Calendar that the... any Member desires to have called today? All right, now we've had some introductions and I know that we are going set... there's going to be a motion to suspend the notice provision so... certain of these Bills maybe heard tomorrow... has that been.... have the Members on those been obtained now? Mr. Walsh, these Bills that we want to set... we want to suspend the rules, do you have those numbers now? Oh, we haven't introduced them. All right, introductions. Now, when we get these... may we get an agreement between both sides as to which of these numbers we're going to set tomorrow."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2911, Craig, et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the State Fair Agency. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2912, Redmond, et al. A Bill for an Act to provide supplemental funds for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Aging. House Bill 2913, Deavers-Krause. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the rate of interest and other charges in connection with sales on credit and the lending of money. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2914, Lundy. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Regional Transportation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2915, Krause, et al. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Department of General Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2916, DiPrima, et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Section of an Act provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Veterans' Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2917, Shea, et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Section of an-



Act to provide for the ordinary contingent expense of the Department of Public Aid. First Reading of the Bill."

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

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that the provisions of rule 18 (b), the one week posting rule be suspended so that these Bills may be heard in the Appropriation Committee tomorrow morning and I understand that that meeting will be at 9 o'clock in Room A-1. B-1, excuse me.... Oh, C-1."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kennedy."

Kennedy: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. If I'm correct I believe House Bill 2913, if I could ask the Sponsor... I see him over there laughing... has something to do with the usury rate. Now, I don't know who... if this is assigned to the Appropriations Committee, I'm not going to object to that... but I do intend to object to the passage of House Bill 2913, if it does away with the points that we passed here about six months ago. Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1190, DiPrima. House Resolution 1191, Matijevich. House Resolution 1192, Skinner. Whereas, the recently released program evaluation by the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission on Day Care Licensing and Regulation disclosed many inadequacies and lack of uniformity in the administration of the day care licensing program..... Whereas, recent..."

Speaker Blair: "All right, I think what we were doing if I understand... we introduce these Bills and now we're reading the Resolutions and there are certain of these Bills and the Resolution to which the Majority Leader is going to address the motion asking if the notice provisions of the rules to be suspended, so they may be



heard in Committee tomorrow morning. I guess we've read by title, no need to read them again."

Clerk Selcke: "All right. House Resolution 1192, Skinner."

Speaker Blair: "All right, now what we need to have is agreement on the numbers... as to certain of these proposals on which there appears to be agreement for them... for the rules to suspended. Are we ready? Well wait a minute, let's see where we are. Mr. Choate, do we have your man involved here on the numbers? I want to make sure that these numbers are right. All right, do we have the motion then? Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to suspend provisions of rule 18 (b), that is the posting rule, so that House Bills 2908, 09, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17, may be heard in the Appropriations Committee tomorrow morning and that House Bill 2913 be heard in the Executive Committee tomorrow morning and that House Resolution 1192.... I beg your pardon, that's another rule... act on the prior ones please, Mr. Speaker, 1192 is another rule."

Speaker Blair: "That that Resolution be heard in Executive?"

Walsh: "Yes, that's the provisions of rule 41 (a)."

Speaker Blair: "Oh, okay. All right, is there leave now to suspend? Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, may we have a division on that question?"

Speaker Blair: "No...."

Lechowicz: "What does the Bill do that is being assigned to Executive?"

Speaker Blair: "That... that's the federal grant.... that's the federal money, fifty-seven million. And there has to be some changes excepted by the State if we are to get this fifty-seven million dollar grant and it is to assist the home building through mortgage money for grants. This was discussed with your Leadership."



Lechowicz: "Well, I'll leave it up to the Leadership then but I still would like to have a division on the question."

Speaker Blair: "All right, we can amend that motion so that it asks that those Bills and that Resolution all be heard in Appropriation Committee rather than the one Bill and one Resolution being heard in Execut., if that will elevate the situation. All right, what is the one Bill, 2913... that was going to go to Execut. All right, and House Resolution what?"

Walsh: "1192."

Speaker Blair: "1192, all right. That would be added to the motion to suspend... with respect to those Bills which would be going to Appropriations, so that that Bill and that Resolution would also be heard in Appropriations. Now, is there leave to suspend the posting rule so that they may be heard tomorrow morning... Mr. Washburn, at nine... Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Appropriation Committee will meet tomorrow morning at nine in C-1, across the street."

Speaker Blair: "At nine in C-1. Mr. Shea and Mr. Kenneth Miller having had a meeting of the Committee on Assignments have assigned those matters to the Appropriations Committee so that leave is in order. Mr. Shea."

Shea: "I think, Mr. Klosak Chaired that meeting."

Speaker Blair: "I'm sorry, I didn't see Mr. Klosak, Mr. Klosak is that meanable with you as far as assigning those measures to the Appropriations. Okay. The Chairman says that's what he intended to do. All right, then leave has been granted and those may be heard tomorrow. Now, is there any further matters? Agreed Resolutions, we can get out of the way here."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1177, Douglas. House Resolution 1188, Geo-Karis. House Resolution 1189, Juckett. House Resolution 1193, Polk. House Resolution 1196, Clabaugh."



House Resolution 1197, Kempiners, et al. House Resolution 1198, Taylor. House Resolution 1199, Hill. House Resolution 1200, Lundy. House Resolution 1201, Douglas."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Walsh, Mr. William Walsh."

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

More Agreed Resolutions, House Resolution 1177, requests of the Illinois Department of Public Health that it take all possible steps to eliminate arbitrary boundaries and to insure the vehicles transporting the sick and injured, be permitted to take persons in need of immediate aid to the closest medical facility. House Resolution 1188, congratulates the ZeeBee Football Team of Zion-Benton High School. House Resolution 1189, congratulates Eagle Scout Christopher J. Krol. House Resolution 1193, congratulates the Fulton Community Christian School on its 50th anniversary. House Resolution 1196, praises the worthy efforts of the House Journal Staff and they are as we all know, Virginia Rhule, Penny Clifford, Pat Locker, Mary Holmes and Carol Baker and there is no more worthy group for praise than these lovely ladies. House Resolution 1197, congratulates Louise Ann Kerasiotis who was chosen queen of the World Boxing Association during the convention of the World Boxing Association. And, the next four Agreed Resolutions extend to Commission reporting date, 1198 ask that the reporting date of the Commission established by House Resolution 1069, be extended to June 30th, from January 7th, and Resolution called for the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission to conduct an investigation of the operations of the Ada S. McKinley Community Service organization. House Resolution 1199, asks that the reporting date of the Commission established by House Resolution 1069, be extended to June 30th... well this is the same thing, its two different Sponsors, two different Resolutions but the same effect. House Resolution 1200, asks that the



reporting date of the Commission established by House Resolution 965, be extended by this Resolution to June 30th, 1975 and that the Legislative Investigating Commission investigating the process of assigning project priorities for the dispersal of monies by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. House Resolution 1201, asks that the reporting date of the Commission established by House Resolution 1010, be extended to June 30, 1975, from November 1, 1974 and this is the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission to investigate certain practices of the automobile repair industry in this State and Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Blair: "All right, all those in favor of the adoption of Agreed Resolutions say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Agreed Resolution are adopted. Further Resolutions? Are there any announcements for tomorrow, we've got a couple of Death Resolutions, one of which adjourns us. Are there any announcements before we read the... all right, when we adjourn we're going to be adjourning until noon tomorrow... that will give the Appropriations Committee the time to hear those Bills that we referred to it. All right, proceed with the further Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1187, W. D. Walsh. In respect to the memory of Lila Finch Zitzka. House Resolution 1194, Ralph Dunn, et al. In respect to the memory of the honorable Judson E. Harriss. House Resolution 1195, Waddell, et al."

Speaker Blair: "All right, can we have a little order now, we've got two Death Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1195...."

Speaker Blair: "May we have a little order, these are Death Resolutions."

Clerk Selcke: "Waddell, et al. Whereas, this House of Representatives is deeply grieved to learn of the recent



death of Mrs. Betty Hunsicker, the wife of our respected colleague, the Honorable Carl T. Hunsicker; and Whereas, Mrs. Hunsicker will be long remembered by the people of Pontiac and the 38th District for her warmth and enthusiasm and will be greatly missed by all; therefore, be it Resolved, by the House of Representative of the 78th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we express our deepest sympathy to the Honorable Carl T. Hunsicker on the recent loss of his beloved wife, Betty; and be it further Resolved, that a suitable copy of this preamble and Resolution be forwarded to Representative Carl T. Hunsicker, Pontiac, Illinois; and as a further mark of respect to her memory, this House do now adjourn."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Waddell, has one of these Resolutions and Mr. Walsh, which one do we adjourn on? All right, we'll adopt the other two first and Mr. Waddell's last. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could have unanimous consent to have every Member of the House as a Sponsor of the Resolution for...."

Speaker Blair: "All right, leave... that will be done. Now, Mr.... and he moves the adoption, all those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Now, Mr. Waddell."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker, I move its adoption."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Gentleman moves that the Resolution be adopted and that the House do adjourn. All those in favor of the Gentlemans motion say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the House stands adjourned until 12:00 noon, tomorrow. Appropriations Committee C-1, at 9:30... at 9:00 in Room C-1. No Exect... no Exeective Committee, all those matters have gone to Appropriations."



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19.		Speaker Blair	Vote on Motion..Passed
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