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Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and although Representative Geo-Karis is in her place, why the, she hasn't been joined by enough of her colleagues. So we'll have to stand at ease for about 10 minutes. The House will come to order and the members will please be in their seats. Will the Doorkeeper make the announcements?"

Doorkeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor, please go to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the Chaplain of the House."

Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen.

I ask your prayers once more for the former Governor of our State. Oh, heavenly Father, watch with us. We pray Thee over our sick servant, Otto, for whom our prayers are offered. I grant that he may be restored to that perfect health which is Thine alone to give, thru Jesus Christ, Our Lord, Amen. Bless this House, oh Lord this day. I read a little article from the book, 'Whatever Became of Sin' by Dr. Karl Menenger. The minister standing before his flock, week after week, speaking at them for half an hour under aesthetic and hallowed auspices has an unparalleled opportunity to lighten burdens, interrupt and redirect circular thinking. Relieve the pressure of guilt feelings and their self punishment and inspire individual and social improvement. No psychiatrist or psychotherapist, even those who would may patients have a quantitative opportunity to cure the souls and then the bodies which the preacher enjoys. Let us Pray. Oh God, the fountain of all wisdom, whose statures are good and gracious and His law is truth. We beseech Thee so to guide and bless the Legislature of this State that it may ordain for our governance only such things as please Thee to Thy glory of thy Holy Name and the welfare of all Thy people thru Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Oh Lord, Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll call for attendance. Any messages, Mr. Clerk?"

Committee Reports, order of business is Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Mr. Mann, from the Committee on Higher Education to which House Bill 233 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction to First Reading."

O'Brien: "House Bill 703, Bluthardt et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Authorized Interest Rates for funding of Public Libraries. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 704, Bluthardt et al, a Bill for an Act

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to amend Sections of the Illinois Local Library Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 705, Reed et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Library District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 706, Giorgi et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 707, Giorgi et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 708, Giorgi et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 709, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 710, Capparelli et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Use Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 711, Leinenweber, a Bill for an Act to repeal Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Take the roll call. There being 143 members answering the roll, a quorum of the House is present. Any excused leaves of absence? Journal shows D'Arco, Representative D'Arco and Representative Waddell ill. Order of business is House Bill, 2nd Reading. House Bill 8. Read the Bill. Representative Kosinski House Bill 8 on Second Reading."

O'Brien: "House Bill 8, a Bill for an Act in relation to firearms training for peace officers. Second Reading of the Bill, two Committee Amendments. Amendment number 1 amends House Bill 8 on page 1 by deleting line 19 thru 22 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosinski to explain the Amendment."

Kosinski: "Forgive me, Mr. Speaker. Could the Clerk read the Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

O'Brien: "Amend House Bill 8 on page 1 by deleting 9, lines 19 thru 22 and inserting in lieu, thereof the following. Training and use of the suitable type firearm shall be a condition and on page 1 by deleting line 25 and inserting in lieu, thereof the following. His official duties, such training must be approved by the Illinois Local Government Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, here and after referred to as the Board and may be given in local."

Kosinski: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Committee was introduced to clean up certain language which would limit the authorization of the Illinois Police Training Board. Ah... they were not to have jurisdiction over what type

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of firearm was carried by, by police in any locality and the inference as originally written by the Reference Bureau was that they did. So at their own request, we cleaned up that language. That's Committee Amendment number 1. I move for it's acceptance, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Discussion on the Amendment. Representative Kosinski has moved the adoption of Committee Amendment number 1. All in, the question is on the motion to adopt. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Amendment is adopted."

O'Brien: "Amendment number 2 amends House Bill 8 on page 2 by adding at the end of the Bill, the following. Section 5, this Act does not apply to any Home Rule Unit."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House Amendment number 2 excludes Home Rule Units from the inferences of this Bill. I move its acceptance."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The gentleman has moved the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. House Bill 80."

O'Brien: "House Bill 80, Deuster."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't believe the sponsor is in the chamber. Take it out of the record. House Bill 269."

O'Brien: "House Bill 269, Schraeder."

Speaker Redmond: "I understand that there is an Amendment that has not been printed on this Bill so we'll have to leave it go until tomorrow, Representative Reed. House Bill 274."

O'Brien: "House Bill 274, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. House Bill 320."

O'Brien: "House Bill 320, Simms, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning jurors. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

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

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I happen to sit on the Judiciary Committee in which House Bill 320 was heard and if my memory serves me correctly, and I can certainly be ah... countermanded on this, that Bill was reported out

do not pass. And so, I have no idea what it's doing on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Champaign is absolutely correct on that. I sat on Judiciary I, also and this Bill was reported out with a do not pass."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll take it out of the record. We'll verify that. House Bill 380. Read the Bill."

O'Brien: "House Bill 380, Hirschfeld, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. House Bill 392."

O'Brien: "House Bill 392, House Bill 392, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to contests and exhibitions of various classes of purebred and registered livestock. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 392 on page 1 by deleting lines 16 thru 20 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any Committee Amendments? Mr. Clerk, were there any Committee Amendments. Representative Schraeder, is Representative Schraeder in the chamber? Take it out of the record. We will return to House Bill 80. I understand Representative Reed is the principle sponsor. Are there any Committee Amendments on House Bill 80?"

O'Brien: "House Bill 80, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to Alcoholic Liquors. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. We'll stand at ease for about 5 minutes. Okay, I understand that the amendments are printed on House Bill 269, so we'll refer, return to House Bill 269. Would you read the Bill?"

O'Brien: "House Bill 269, Schraeder, a Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriations to the ordinary extenuating expense for the Department of Corrections. Second Reading of the Bill. Committee Amendment number 1 amends House Bill 269 on page 1 by deleting line 1 and 2 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "I understand that the sponsor is not in the chamber so we'll have to take that out of the Record. We'll stand at ease for about five

minutes. now. Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of this House, I rise on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Hirschfeld: "I think it's only the second time in five years that I've done this, but just recently there was an article in our paper. Namely, Tuesday, March 11, 1975 in which the distinguished lady from Champaign was asked to comment on the progress of a Bill she had sponsored to amend the Illinois Election Code which, as you remember, would have reduced the requirements to 30 days residency. And her statement in that newspaper was as follows, "This Bill was stalled in the House of Representatives because of the irrational opposition from Republicans and because many Representatives abstained from voting on the measure." Now ladies and gentlemen of this House, I don't mind political motivation in Bills and I don't mind political motivation in speaking to the media, but I went back and checked that Bill and there were only 36 'aye' votes on that Bill and there were more than twice that number of negative votes and abstentions. And the negative votes were not from irresponsible Republicans, they were from Democrats and Republicans alike, upstate and downstate alike, male and female alike, black and white alike and I can only draw one conclusion from this comment. The plain implication is of course, that the sponsor of the Bill was engaging in rational conduct and all of us that opposed the Bill, black and white, Democrat and Republican, male and female, upstate and downstate were acting irrationally. Now I consider that a personal affront and the worst kind of pandering to the media to accuse fellow members of acting irrationally in voting against the Bill. The distinguished Majority Leader and I, last year spent 15 hours in a row on the floor of this House debating a series of Bills. There were score upon score of Amendments. I did not accuse him of acting irrationally. He did not accuse me of acting irrationally. There might have been some comments about specificity, about undue time consumption, but I think it's wrong for a member of this General Assembly to question the motives of any other member that votes or speaks against a Bill. I have had too many Bills lost in this House by members who had legitimate concern about the merits of the Bill and I think that the Democrats and Republicans that questioned the distinguished lady from Champaigns' Bill, had legit-

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imate concern about the merit of that Bill. And I do not believe that the distinguished lady from Champaign should go back to the district and pander to the student body and to the media on the University of Illinois by accusing those of us who did not agree with her of irrational conduct. I sincerely hope it will not happen again and I guess, more than anything else, I hope it was a misquotation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Ah...Mr. Speaker, I think what we just heard, and he may be right, but what we just heard was an abuse of a point of personal privilege. If every time some newspaper is going to criticize the Legislature or certain members or some of us are going to make a political speech as reported criticizing someone else and they've got to get up on the floor of this House, big strong men are so hurt, they've got to get up on the floor of this House on a point of personal privilege when their name wasn't even mentioned, as far as I know. In the article, at least, as far as he said, all we'd be doing is making political speeches on the floor here. Let these members campaign back in their home districts. Every time the "Waukegan News Sun" or the "Highland Park News" or the "Chicago Tribune" says something about Dan Pierce, I don't get up on this floor and feel I got to beat my breast and on a point of personal privilege. Fight your fights in the districts. Fight your political fights back home. Let's not turn point of personal privilege here into a debating society. If someone insults you personally, if someone attacks you or your family, attacks your interests ah... on a personal basis, then I can see a point of personal privilege. But we know newspapers are irresponsible and we know sometimes members of this House make statements in political speeches that maybe they shouldn't have made or to newspaper reporters, but I don't think big, strong men who've been here five or six years have to get up on the floor and defend themselves in a point of personal privilege. If we do, we'll never get any business done."

Speaker Redmond: "If the gentleman from Lake had arisen sooner and raised a point of order, I believe I would have sustained him. Now I hope that everybody is duly chastened and that we learn our lesson and we behave a little bit better from here on in. At this time, I would like to introduce a member of the Hamburg General Assembly, who is in the United States to attend the International Commission on Monetary Reform in

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Washington, D.C. He's a member of the Christian Democrat Party, a full professor of Economics at Hamburg and he is in Illinois to visit the University of Illinois and also the General Assembly. So, may I present to you Jenz Lubear, a member of the General Assembly from the Hamburg, Germany."

Lubear: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen I do have to apologize for my manhandling your beautiful language first, but I do want to thank, to thank you very much for being given this opportunity to ah... give a short address to this House which is bound to be very short knowing you have plenty of work to do. There's one thing or one opportunity I gladly welcome and this is the opportunity of thanking the members of this House, thanking this State for acting in a most hospitable way for ah... to me a number of times. It so happens, it's my seventh or eighth visit to the State of Illinois and everybody back home knows whenever I talk about my alma mater, students know he's talking about the University of Illinois once again. And when I talk about a home away from home, I'm referring to Illinois, referring to the State of Illinois and to the downstate communities of Illinois and the hospitality I have received during the many visits I've paid to this State and to an institution which I understand is fairly high up in this State. Which is an outstanding institution in the world of higher learning the world over. I feel I should express my deepfelt gratitude toward, to this House, too. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "I would like to make the announcement that the Senate Bills on Second Reading, we don't have, as far as we know, there aren't any House Sponsors on many of these Bills, and they can't be moved until we do have sponsors for them. House Bills... Representative Cunningham, do you seek recognition?"

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, you musn't overlook the Representative from the 54th District because he isn't tall. A lot of short people are important in this world, but I wanted to say to you Mr. Speaker and members of the House and particularly my great and good friend, Dick Hart, who I whink is neither a panderer nor a irrational, but he is my Legislative idol. That Benton is no longer in the ah... Basketball State Tournament. They were defeated last night by a great and courageous team from Olney, the Olney Tigers. And by happy happenstance the Olney Tigers are from the 54th District. We're are extremely proud of the Olney team. We think that it's no small achievement

that they could knock off so formidable outfit as Benton, although the latter was short their big horse. And we think it's the more remarkable because the Olney has to travel over dirt to play some of their games and this utterly true and Friday night Olney will be playing Effingham, which is also, just a moment Speaker. They'll be playing Effingham, which is also from the 54th District to see which of them wins the State Tournament and brings home the recognition to the 54th District to which it is legitimately entitled. And we know that the hopes and prayers of this entire House will be with the 54th District entry as it marches forward to victory. We're proud of them in the 54th District. Now, Mr. Speaker I hope, since we're standing at ease that it's not wrong of me to point that we have a distinguished delegation of farmers from Wabash, Wayne and Edwards counties and White county from the 54th District in the rear and in the west balcony. And if they'd stand up, we'd all give them a hand. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your understanding."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point of personal privilege is well taken. Representative Hart, I presume, on a point of personal privilege."

Hart: "Well, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and ah... what Roscoe said, as usual, is partly true and partly not true. Ah...the Benton Rangers did ah... indeed suffer their first defeat of the season last night at the hands of ah... the Olney team and ah... if it had to be anybody, ah the, I don't know whether you know it, but the coaches of the Benton and Olney teams are brothers. Ah... and Benton has had an outstanding season. Unfortunately, about 3½ to 4 weeks ago we lost an all State Center, 6' 6½" Rod Dunbar through a knee injury and we've been playing on sheer nerve since then. It was bound to come, but I want to congratulate the Benton Rangers for an outstanding season. A record of 27 victories and 1 defeat. And we will be back next year again ah... for a similiar encounter."

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

Mautino: "Personal privilege, sir. Thank you, Mr. Cunningham."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Mautino: "I would like to mention to the honored gentleman from the 54th District that the only undefeated team left in the Class A, Supersectional and State Finals happens to be ah... the Western Rams of Butte, Illinois from the 37th District and we also would like to congratulate them and let

you know that the bacon is going to be brought home to the 37th District by the Western Rams."

Speaker Redmond: "The order of business, House Bills. Third Reading. House Bill 20."

O'Brien: "House Bill 20, Deuster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to marriages. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave of the House to return House Bill 20 to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering Amendment number 2. And ah... Amendment number 2 ah... incorporates Amendment number 1 that had been adopted in Committee, but it also incorporates an Amendment that Representative Hoffman of DuPage County has suggested and ah... you all have a House, ah... Bill 22, Amendment er 20, Amendment number 2 before you. I would like to ah... move the adoption of Amendment number 2 and then we'll, when we get to the order of Second Reading. So I ask leave of the House to take this to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of adopting one Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave granted. House Bill 20 returned to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I..."

O'Brien: "Amendment number 2 amends House Bill 20.. Is amended by deleting the title and inserting in lieu thereof, the following and so forth."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of Amendment number 2 to House Bill 20."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Would the sponsor please explain what the Amendment does?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "I simply asked the sponsor to explain what the Amendment does."

Deuster: "Yes, I will be happy to do that. Ah...Amendment number 1 was adopted in the Committee and Amendment number 1 improved the Bill to provide as follows. Ah... the Bill provided that in the case of ah... marriages ah... by Court order, where there is a pregnancy involved ah... that there would be an alternative procedure since this is quite often a pro forma perfunctory proceeding before the Court and that the young couple ah... could come before the County Clerk with the appropriate affidavits that

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were all set forth ah... identical to what is normally proved in Court. And they could procure a marriage license presenting all these affidavits. In the Committee, it was suggested that one of the affidavits should not only be that the parents consent to the marriage or the guardians, but that the affidavits should be by the parents so that we just don't have the young couple coming in and saying, yea mom and dad agreed. So ah... point five on page 2 of the Amendment is really what was suggested in Committee. That the affidavits by the parents or guardians of each of the parties stating that the marriage has their approval be included. Um... that's Amendment, what was suggested in the Committee. Then Representative Hoffman said that in order,... in the order of Court Orders we should provide what's on page 2 of the Amendment, line 21, 23 saying the Court shall give written notice to parents or guardians of each of the parties who is under the age of 18 years of the date, time and place of the Hearing. It's really a procedural protection to allow the, to require that the parents be notified that there is going to be a Hearing."

Speaker Redmond: "An inquiry has been raised, Representative Deuster, as to the status of Amendment number 1."

Deuster: "Well, Amendment number 2 amends the Bill as amended and deletes everything after the enacting clause and that would include Amendment number 1. So, Amendment number 1 has been washed out, but reincorporated in Amendment 2 which also has Representative Hoffmans' ah... Amendment. Does that answer the question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "If I can ask a question, I think it's in the present law and I don't think it's your fault but the present law... Is this the language that we have in the present law, we have to make an affidavit that the female is pregnant or has given birth to a child ah... that the, an affidavit by the female the male is the father of such child born or unborn and that an affidavit by the male acknowledging that he is the father of such child born or unborn. Ah... and that they have, that they intend to enter into a marriage in good faith. It's the thing that bothers me about this thing and I think it's the present law and I don't think it's your fault. It's that we're actually branding a child illegitimate by these proceedings and I thought the thrust of the Bill was to get away from that ah... you know that concept."

Deuster: "Yes, well Representative Jaffe, it's a little hard to hear but I think I got the gist of your question and I thought that ah... after we adopt the Amendment, we'll then present the Bill in its amended form. And I think you'll find after an explanation that this improves the law. At least, I hope that it does because it, the real thrust of the Bill is to lessen the embarrassment and the inconvenience to the young couple who are seeking to be a married... And I'll explain the Bill after the Amendment number 2 is adopted which puts the Bill in the ah... correct form."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea. Would you please maintain order? Shea..."

Shea: "Would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Deuster: "I'd be happy to respond."

Shea: "Ah... Mr. Deuster, and I think Representative Jaffe raised the question but once you sign the affidavits here, which there are about three or four, you have branded this child as a legitimized illegitimate for the rest of his life and I can't see why we're doing that. What you are saying is that we, we have a child here whose parents are either have had, the mother has either had the child out of wedlock or would of had the child out of wedlock had they not gotten married and that the child is illegitimately conceived and now is being legitimized by this marriage. Those affidavits will be on file for, you know ad infinitum inavailable but still will brand this child for the rest of his life. And that, I think is the point we're trying to raise here."

Deuster: "Yes, I might say to the gentlemen that in Committee, ah... this Bill was supported by the County's Clerks Association and the witness representing the County's Clerks Association was ah... Stanley Kusper of the Cook County and the Clerks felt that this would be very helpful to reduce the embarrassment and to provide for a convenient way of handling this. The present law already sets up this procedure, but it forces the couple to go tell their story twice. Once to the County Clerk and then get hustled off to a Court. Tell it all over again and the County Clerks felt that since the affidavits, which are already spelled out in the law ah... our, our rather formal er... rather perfunctory routine. It's a routine matter that the County Clerks, including the Cook County Clerk, felt that this would be an improvement. It would make it easier and still safeguard the parties. The procedure would be optional so that if there were unusual circumstances, they could then go to the court and ah... For example, if the parents were

dead and it were not possible to get an affidavit. So the Clerks feel that this is an optional procedure which will make the law much more workable and ah... respect the difficult situation that the young couples are in, but the law already requires these affidavits."

Shea: "Well, I can't see anyplace in the law where affidavits like this are required. So if you would ah... point it out to me, I may talk to you about it. But in its present form, this Bill disturbs me very much."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Kankakee, Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Beaupre: "Yes, sir I... It is indeed my understanding that these affidavits are required under the present law, Representative Deuster. But the net result of the matter after the Court Hearing is ah... is that the affidavits and all the records are impounded, and my question is that you did not have the Court case wherein, the Judge impounds the records, how are we going to expunge the affidavits from the records of the County Clerks Office."

Deuster: "Well I might say that gentlemen, I think you have raised a good point. Ah... I would be, if you would ah... if you feel this is a ah... very serious problem, ah... the ah... records are in the Court. We could provide for the either privacy or expungment of the affidavits ah... if you would want to develop an Amendment, I would be glad to hold this on the order of Second Reading and to prepare an Amendment to satisfy that concern which I think is a legitimate concern."

Beaupre: "Representative Deuster, I can appreciate your ah... efforts to streamline the procedure and I think the idea involved is a very good one. I would appreciate the opportunity to take a look at it and see if we can't ah... accomplish your purpose and ah... and still ah... adhere to what we, most of us believe are the sense of privacy that the citizens are entitled to."

Deuster: "Yes, I would say to ah... the gentlemen that we are considering just an Amendment. We are not considering the Bill. It is still on Second Reading. But I think that it would be good to adopt Amendment number 2 and then we can go from there and Amendment number 2 ah... simply adopts what was done in the Committee plus Representative Hoffmann's suggestion that the parents be notified. And I would, I would ah... indicate this that if we adopt Amendment number 2, I would hold the Bill on Second Reading. I would visit with you and Representative Shea to see what concern there may be and make an

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effort to ah... develop an Amendment that would satisfy them. And so, at this time I would like to have Amendment number 2 adopted with the understanding I will hold it on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman from Henry, Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise to support Amendment number 2 to House Bill 20. Having served on the Committee that heard this Legislation, let me point out that simply what the sponsor is trying to do is to reduce the age to get married without parental consent from age 18 for ladies and 21 for males to age 18 which would be universal. This is a largely result of Court cases that have said that the difference is unconstitutional discrimination according to sex. The problem that we're all getting down to on about the children over 16 years old with a case of pregnancy, is simply the way the Courts are currently operating and is not the intent of the sponsor so as I understand it. So, we're talking about two separate issues here and I recommend we adopt Amendment number 2 and proceed with this Bill attack the second issue in another piece of Legislation. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Would the gentleman yield to a question or two?"

Deuster: "Be happy to yield for a question."

Rayson: "I just heard the last explanation and ah... is that true that the purpose of this Bill is to lower the marriage age or what is the purpose of this Bill with the Amendment as proposed?"

Deuster: "Okay, the ah... that's a good question because I think ah... what the Legislative Reference Bureau discovered after the Bill was originally, the Bill was originally introduced to do two things. To ah... expedite and make more, less embarrassing the, the handling of the pregnancy situation by allowing Clerks to do it by affidavits, that's already been explained. The other purpose of the Bill was to conform our Illinois law to the Court decisions that said that age of marriage had to be the same for males and females. The Legislative Reference Bureau subsequently brought to my attention the fact that a Revisory Bill either was about to be signed by the Governor or had been signed, I'm not... I think that he hasn't signed it yet, which took care of the uniform age. And so as a result, ah... with the adoption of Amendment number 2 the Bill will only relate to the pregnancy situation and the handling of the, of the affidavits."

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Rayson: "Well, it appears that there is another purpose in the Bill, too.

And say that ah... that people cannot marry if the sole purpose is to legitimatize a child. It appears that to be ah... a purpose of the Bill, too."

Deuster: "Well, no that's already in the existing law. The existing law that's right on the Books and all you have to do is look at the marriage Section. Under the existing law, you have to get a Court order ah... if you're under age ah... and ah... you have to make an affidavit that ah... you have to have an affidavit from a Doctor stating that female is either pregnant or has given birth. That's already Law."

Rayson: "Well but, but I noticed a part of your Bill says that one of the affidavits must state that the persons involved plan to ah... plan to make a home for a child and they're not entering in the marriage for the sole purpose of legitimatizing..."

Deuster: "That's already in the Law, too. That's already in the Law."

Rayson: "That's already in the Law."

Deuster: "That's right. That's in the Law."

Rayson: "Well, all right, thank you."

Deuster: "So, again I would urge the adoption of Amendment number 2 and then we'll hold the Bill on Second Reading and any members with questions or concerns... I'll be glad to work with you to ah... work out any Amendments you might suggest."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman from Rock Island, Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Deuster: "Yes."

Darrow: "Mr. Deuster, you make no provisions in here for the situation where the parent or guardian cannot be located."

Deuster: "The provision is that, in that case they must get a Court order. You'll see that ah... on page 2 of the Amendment, line 14 it says that Section 3.2, which is already in the law, says to obtain a Court order specified as one of the alternative requirements... ah... The ah... we provide ah... If they can't meet these affidavits which are the normal thing, then they can go down to the Judge and say, well the father ah... was a sailor. He's out in Hawaii, the mother ah... is dead and you know, explain these circumstances. So, under the Bill there's an option. You can either go into the County Clerk very simply, present all the affidavits, get your license and get married without hiring a lawyer or going to Court.

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Or if there are peculiar circumstances such as you suggest, you can get a Court order."

Darrow: "Now also, on line 22 you mention guardian or parent and down on line 33 you include then, persons standing in loco parentis. Is there any reason why that is not in line 22?"

Deuster: "If there's any reason that the phrase 'in loco parentis' ah... No, ah... that, that probably would be a good addition. But that was Representative Hoffman's suggestion that there be notice. That's something new, I think it's due process and sort of a guarantee that the parents know that the young people are getting married."

Darrow: "I agree with that, but I'm concerned about..."

Deuster: "And maybe ah... in add... We can incorporate your suggestion as well as any others that come up ah... by working out an Amendment. And as I say, we'll hold this on Second Reading on the Amendment stage and ah... we'll incorporate that or anything else that others may suggest."

Darrow: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment number 2 to House Bill number 20. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed... Guess maybe we'd better vote. All in favor, vote 'aye'. Have all voted who wished. Take the record. This motion having received the affirmative vote of 58, 32 'no', the Amendment is adopted. It will be held on Second Reading. At this time, I would hope the members will indulge the Speaker. It would appear to me that we've spent about 20 or 25 minutes on this Bill and it's obvious it was not in sufficient shape so that it should of had floor consideration. And it would seem to me, that we should contemplate motions to recommit the Committee where we can thrash out these Bills and get them in final form. We've wasted about 25 minutes of precious time. House Bill 47. Read the Bill."

O'Brien: "House Bill 47, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. Ah... there's such a positive attitude this morning about returning things to Second Reading, Mr. Speaker, I would assure you that if the members will be quickly patient, I'll be quickly patient and ask for leave to return House Bill 47 to the Order of Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment

that is now, I believe a mutually agreed Amendment from those who fussed about it the last time it was called."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave. Second Reading."

Grotberg: "Yes, Mr. Chairman er... Mr. Speaker. Ah... I would offer then Amendment number 2 which is on everybody's desk which is the Bill and ah..."

O'Brien: "Amendment number 2 amends House Bill 47 on page 2 by striking line 21 thru 35 and inserting in lieu, thereof, the following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Kane, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "It is the Bill and I would move for its adoption and I'll explain it when we return to Third, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I would suggest it's good practice to explain the Amendment before we're called upon to adopt it."

Grotberg: "Point, no problem."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "I'm trying to save time ah... Mr. Schlickman, we can do it now. If you'll recall ladies and gentlemen of the House, this was a simple Bill to allow disabled and blind people at school elections. It's amending the School Election Code to go to the, into the booth a friend or relative rather than ah... as an option. Either two Judges or a friend or relative because of the crowded conditions of the Polling Booth with a dog, a blind person and then two Judges. And, we now have it set so that any voter who declares upon oath, properly witnessed and with his signature or mark affixed that by reason of blindness is unable to mark his Ballot, shall upon request be assisted in marking his Ballot by two of the Judges or by a friend or relative of his selection. The rest conforms with the Court and I would move for the adoption of Amendment number 2."

Speaker Redmond: "Discussion? Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment number 2 to House Bill 47. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion is adopted. Third Reading. House Bill 50."

O'Brien: "House Bill 50, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you read the Bill? The Amendment... Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "If you'd prefer, we can, we can take this from Third and ah... vote upon it, would be my desire, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 47 or do you want to

fix up both Bills and then go back."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I think if you want to amend House Bill 50..."

Grotberg: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I think the better practice is to bring it back to Second Reading, amend it there and then move it back to Third Reading."

Grotberg: "Very good."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave to return it to the Order of Second Reading. Any objections? Second Reading."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And now..."

O'Brien: "Amendment number 2 amends House Bill 50 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "This Amendment is ah... regarding the, the Election Notice sign and in deference to those who objected ah... last Friday when we called the Bill, I have inserted ah... that, made an exception for members of the Judiciary, who by the Election Code have to place specific Election Notice signs in Polling Places. This merely excepts members of the Judiciary. I would move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "If the sponsor would yield for a question of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Palmer: "What's the reason for excepting Judiciary?"

Grotberg: "Representative Palmer, the objection that came from ah... ah... the honorable ah... Minority er... Majority Leader and ah... Dave Epstein was that there are specific legal ah... notices regarding elections that ah... must be signed by the Judge, a member of the Judiciary, a sitting member. Other than that, we're deleting all names from Election Posters."

Palmer: "All right, thank you."

Grotberg: "Specifically the Clerks."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion. The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion is adopted, the Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. Representative Grotberg, I consider it to be a better practice when we bring it back to amend it that we don't move it to Third and vote on it as Third Reading. I think it's better to, to let it go back to Third Reading tomorrow. I don't believe the Bill is in final form if we vote on it today. I think it should go back to Second

Reading, be engrossed and all the Amendments on the desk and everything.
And vote on it tomorrow."

Grotberg: "Whatever the Chair would rule. The Bills are, they're in shape to pass now. They've been on the calendar. I'm getting as tired of them as I'm sure the membership is."

Speaker Redmond: "I think it's better practice to let them be voted upon in Third Reading on another Legislative day."

Grotberg: "Whatever the Chair wishes and I will abide by your wishes, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 91."

O'Brien: "House Bill 91, Deuster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act authorizing certain counties to undertake local improvements. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. Ah... this Bill ah... was voted out of Committee I think 14 to 2 and one member of the Committee expressed a concern for a further protection of the taxpayers and ah... that has now been developed in Amendment number 1 and I would ask leave of the House to return this Bill to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering Amendment number 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Permission to return it to Second Reading. Leave granted. Any objections? Second Reading."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, in a..."

O'Brien: "Amendment number 1 amends House Bill 91 on page 1, line 1 and 7 by deleting from each Section 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster:"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, the main Bill deals with the County Improvement Law that's in chapter 34 relating to counties and Section 2307 and following. Ah... the main Bill ah... expands the ah... types of improvement that can be provided by counties and the way these are initiated is by a petition signed by the majority of the property owners in the area desiring the improvement. Amendment number 1 simply says that after there's a Public Hearing and after notice is sent to all the owners, if they change their mind, find out it's going to cost too much or something, they can stop the improvement the same way they started it. And so on Amendment number 1, you'll see a resolution for the improvement shall be revoked by the County

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Board without further action ah... if the owners of record of more than one half of the property abutting and so forth, express their objection. And ah... that's the purpose of ah... Amendment number 1 which is to protect the owners, protect the property owners if after they've gotten this proceeding going and they received notice and think about it and have a Public Hearing and they decide they don't want it, they can then stop it the same way it was originated. And I would be happy to answer questions, but I would like to move the adoption of Amendment number 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Discussion? Question is on the adoption of Amendment number 1 to House Bill 91. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. They 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. Is Representative Leinenweber in the chamber? I consider it better practice just to call it another day. Representative Leinenweber. Gentleman from Florida is recognized. House Bill 186."

O'Brien: "House Bill 186, Leinenweber, a Bill for an Act to repeal Section 83 of the Illinois Aeronautics Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If I can find my notes... House Bill 186 repeals ah... what is commonly known as the Airpla Guest Act. Now what the Guest Act is, it protects the pilot of the aircraft from Civil Liability for his negligent conduct. The only exception to the Guest Act is that the pilot remains liable for his act of willful and wanton conduct which result in his injury to his non-paying passengers. Willful and wanton misconduct amounts to deliberate acts or actions showing conscious disregard for the safety of others. We, this Legislature, in 1971 repealed the Automobile Guest Act which gave like protection to the drivers of automobiles. This was done in 1971. Apparently, the Guest Act which protects the negligent conduct of the pilots ah... was overlooked in the repeal effort. Now, I repeat that the Automobile Guest Act was repealed in 1971 without measurable affect on insurance rates. And I would suggest to the Legislature here, that one of the big fears expressed in Committee was the effect it would have on insurance and the availability of insurance for Illinois pilots. I would suggest it would have none. It would have less affect than the repeal of the Automóbile Guest Act because of the fact that insurance rates for pilots are established on national experience rather than local experience because of the fact that it's on national experience there would be no affect because only 13 states, in addition to Illinois,

have a Guest Act. 36 states do not have a Guest Act and they are located in all areas of the country and particular in areas which there are many private pilots such as New York, Texas, Florida and so forth. Consequently, insurance rates by insurance companies for aircraft pilot liability insurance are already taken to affect that most of the states and most of the pilots in the country are responsible for their negligent conduct. There is no purpose to be served by 'inflating' pilots from the results of their conduct. And I would suggest that Illinois ought to join with the other 36 states and repeal this technical statute which results in the failure to compensate persons who were injured through no fault of their own and through fault of another. I would suggest to you that if you ever are a passenger in an aircraft and you're not paying for your passage, if that plane goes down in all probability the pilot would not be liable to you for your injuries or for your death which means that your family would not receive no compensation as a result of the tortious conduct of the pilot. So, I think it's high time we repealed this along with the fact that the State ah... four years ago chose to repeal the Automobile Guest Act. So, I would ask for a favorable roll call on House Bill 186."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Just a question of the sponsor. Ah... if, for example, a what is commonly known as 'pilot error' is involved in the death of a non-paying passenger is what we're talking about, are we not?"

Leinenweber: "That's correct."

Yourell: "Then ah... if this death does result from what is commonly referred to as 'pilot error' ah... would the family or ah... of the deceased have any right for civil action or isn't ah... civil action always the right ah... and notwithstanding the fact that the pilot was in error."

Leinenweber: "Well, by statute we have provided the Wrongful Death Act which gives the family of the deceased a cause of action for their pecuniary damages when the death of the decedent is caused by the negligence of another. Or in the case, except where in the statute the degree of care such as currently as the law for aircraft passengers, so commonly referred to as 'pilot error' unless the plaintiff is able to show that the 'pilot error' was of such magnitude, that it amounts to a deliberate act to injure or kill the passenger or showed a conscious disregard for the safety of the passenger, then the family would receive no compensation from the insurance

carrier of the pilot. Now, all pilots carry liability insurance so we're not extending anything. The only thing we're extending is the right of those who suffer injuries to be able to recover from a pilot ah... who causes death or injury through his own fault. Now, it does not in any way, shape or form provide for absolute liability for ah... nonliability, for an act which are not negligent, but it does extend the protection the passengers of aircraft. Those protections which passengers in automobiles currently have."

Yourell: "What would be the burden of proof if both the ah... if both the passenger ah... referred to and the pilot were killed. There were no witnesses of the action and then, then the ah... the ordinary liability of the pilot ah... takes affect."

Leinenweber: "Well, this is one of the problems, of course that you ah... in order to prove that an act of a pilot was deliberate or ah... of such magnitude which showed a conscious disregard for the safety of the passenger, unless he was doing loop the loop or something like that or flying ah... under bridges or something like that ah... he would not be able to have a claim. Now, however, under the, if we repealed the Act, an action resulting from 'pilot error' then all the passenger would have to show is that it was the pilot's fault that the crash occurred and the pilot would have on the other hand the burden to show that it was not his misconduct, what we call 'ravec celoquiter'"

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Giglio, Giglio..."

Giglio: "Representative Leinenweber, what you're trying to say is that if I pick somebody, say at Meigs and fly 'em down here to Springfield and ah... we crash, then he can turn around and sue me because I was the pilot of the plane."

Leinenweber: "Well, only if he can show that you were at fault."

Giglio: "And what about my estate, if something happened to me."

Leinenweber: "Well, obviously if you were the pilot and unless you could show that there was some malfunction in the design of the plane or if it was a leased aircraft or belonging to another you could show that it was ah... you could show a liability result of a defective product. You would not have a claim because obviously this was not ah... it's not like life insurance or no-fault because you suffer the injury through your own fault. You would not recover yourself, but your passengers could if it's through your fault."

Giglio: "Okay, let me just ask one more ah... Is this, would this be the what you're trying to do the same thing ah... that's set up now to say driving a car, if the driver of the car, people in the car get in a crash, then could the passengers turn around then and sue the driver of the car?"

Leinenweber: "Only if they can show that the conduct of the driver amounted to negligence. And the negligence is defined as conduct which a reasonably prudent person would not do or doing something which, or not doing something which a reasonably prudent person would do."

Giglio: "Okay, one more. How about, how about if ah... say the pilot of 'Air Illinois' or 'Ozark' that comes down here to Springfield. Could we turn around and sue those people, then?"

Leinenweber: "It has no effect on them because they are ah... you are passengers, paying passengers and the Guest Act does not apply to ah... pilots who are, er... aircraft carriers who are carrying passengers for hire."

Giglio: "Only those private pilots."

Leinenweber: "Well, anybody that's giving somebody passage in his aircraft is not receiving compensation or is not involved in a joint effort."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos, Maragos..."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question."

Leinenweber: "Yes."

Maragos: "Harry, are you, in effect, trying to do for the airplane pilot what is presently the law for the automobile driver?"

Leinenweber: "That's correct."

Maragos: "And ah... there'll be ah... standards of negligence applied before you can recover. Is that correct?"

Leinenweber: "That's correct."

Maragos: "Now, maybe I can fly down with Giglio. Thank you."

Leinenweber: "You're welcome."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House this Bill ah... like all coins, has two sides. There was opposition expressed to the Bill in Committee by the Department of Aeronautics and during the Hearing it was pointed out that comparing airplane pilots with automobile drivers is like comparing apples and oranges. Airplane pilots being subject to much more rigorous training, licensing requirements and post licensing

regulation. Automobile drivers of course, ah... are not so regularly, rigorously regulated. The Department of Aeronautics also pointed out that the policy of this State is to promote General Aviation and it's the concern of the Department of Aeronautics that this Bill repealing the Guest Statute with respect to General Aviation will have an inhibiting effect. Therefore, I for one will be voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further... Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, may I address my comments to the sponsor? Ask him a question."

Speaker Redmond: "You may ask a question."

Geo-Karis: "Harry, ah... at the present time, do I understand correctly that the only way an airman can be responsible for injury, for damages is if ah... he has to commit willful and wanton misconduct?"

Leinenweber: "That is correct."

Geo-Karis: "In other words, if an airman decides to have three martinis in spite of all the examination he's had as an airplane pilot and takes a plane, that would be an indication would it not of irresponsibility? Would it not, Harry?"

Leinenweber: "I would think so."

Geo-Karis: "This happened in a very famous crash over Paris where about 300 people were killed between two airplanes because the one pilot was drinking. Therefore, Mr. Speaker I would like to speak in favor of this Bill because even though as drivers of automobiles don't have the rigorous test to drive automobiles, it's far more dangerous to drive a plane and certainly you can't just be thrown out and still survive because you're up 5,000 or 10,000 feet. I urge everyone to support this Bill in the name of safety in airways. We have no business having pilots up there who are not going to be completely careful and the way to keep them completely careful is to make them fully responsible. That they have to watch what they're doing when they're in the plane. A plane is different than an automobile."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Kane, do you desire recognition? Representative Kane, do you desire recognition."

Representative Kane... Representative McAuliffe."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The previous question has been moved. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The question is on

the... The gentleman may close."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just to very briefly answer the only person that spoke against the Bill, he mentioned the Department of Aeronautics. It appeared to oppose the Bill. When the gentlemen from the Department was queried as to why he opposed the Bill, he said that the State's Department wanted to encourage Aeronautics in the State of Illinois and he felt that by raising the standard of care that a pilot owed to his passengers, that this would ah... make the, the use of Aeronautics less palatable in the State of Illinois. He also suggested that it might be difficult for pilots to get insurance if we raised the standard of care required of the pilot. When asked did he know on what basis the insurance companies rated pilots was on a local or national basis, he had not even bothered to check this out. A ver...It was verified with insurance companies that a national rating system is used. Consequently, a change in the standard of Illinois would have negligible, almost no effect at all on the rates of insurance and the availability of insurance to pilots because of the fact that 36 other states, including the largest states. Texas, Cali... Texas and New York, for example, who have probably the largest number of pilots, do not have a protective Act like this. I would think that the State of Illinois instead of wanting to encourage Aeronautics willynilly, ought to encourage safe Aeronautics. And I think that this is a step in that direction, so I would the urge vote for House Bill 186, which will require the pilot to show the same degree of care to their passengers as automobile drivers have to show to their passengers."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall House Bill 186 pass. All in favor signify by voting 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there 128 'ayes', 9 'nays' and the Bill having receiv... and 5 voting present and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority, it is hereby declared passed. House Bill 190. Read the Bill."

O'Brien: "House Bill 190, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act for the better protection of any person, firm, or corporation expending labor, skill or materials upon or furnishing storage for any channel. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 190 merely increases the

recording fee for the ah... recording the notice of claim for lien from 3 dollars to 5 dollars. It was introduced in and is being pushed at the request of the Recorders Association. Ah... they haven't had a change from 1955 I believe it is or 1951 on this and ah... it merely reflects the increased cost of operating a Recorders office. I believe many of you probably did hear, either this year or last year from your Recorders and it's a good Bill and I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "A question of the sponsor, if I may? I'm sure this is not our day ah... 'Red', but anyway ah... the ah... County Recorder of Cook is drafting Legislation at the moment to provide for increases of filing and recording fees for all of Documents to be recorded or filing and we're trying to get some kind of statewide ah... compliance with this kind of filing because ah... and the reason I bring this up, is that I would like to see this done in one Bill rather than piecemeal with every filing and every recording coming in. Ah... the Chicago Bar Association is working with the County Recorder in attempting to provide a realistic ah... cost er... of filing of fees. Ah... for example, we have ah... a just filed in the County Recorder of Cook a document with 172 pages for 4 dollars which is ridiculous because it took 5 work days to do this job. And so, it's absolutely necessary and mandatory that these fees be increased to a realistic level and although I'm going to vote for this, I hope that ah... we can come to some kind of an agreement that all of the filing fees for all of the Recorders in the State will be considered at the proper time. So ah... don't want you to be surprised if this filing fee will be increased ah... further from 5 dollars to what you presently want to ah... attempting to do now. So, I would appreciate support on those Bills when they come before us later in the Session."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 190 pass. All in favor signify by voting 'aye'; opposed voting 'no'. Representative Mann 'aye'. Ralph Dunn 'aye'. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 122 'ayes', 10 'nos', 38 er... 7 present and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 275."

O'Brien: "House Bill 275, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Read the Bill. Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, this is a, also product of the Rape Study Committee and what it does, it eliminates the affirmative defense against the charge of indecent liberties with a child. If that the fact that the child is a prostitute. Up until the present time, there are three defenses that someone can raise ah... to this particular crime. Ah... one of the defenses is that the person knew that the child was over 16 years of age. The second one is that the child ah... was married and the third one was the child was a prostitute. We leave in the first two defenses that the person knew that the individual was over the age of 16 and also the one that where the child ah... was previously married. However, we are trying to eliminate the affirmative defense that the child was a prostitute. We have statistics showing that there are about a million kids that leave home today, and that out of those million kids ah... many of them get into the drug scene. They get into the heroin scene and in order to support their habit, now have gone into the area of prostitution and we find a very big problem dealing with child prostitution at the present time. We feel that if an individual knows in fact, that the child was under the age of 16 and was a prostitute and did in fact, proceed to have sexual intercourse with that individual knowing that she was under the age of 16; all that person was in fact, doing was furthering her on her career. Ah... the Committee, therefore, felt that we should eliminate this particular defense and leave the other two defenses in. As I've indicated beforehand, if the person believed that the child was over the age of 16 that still is a defense and ah... it passed out of Judiciary 12-4 and I would urge a favorable vote on it."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "The sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Fleck: "Representative Jaffe, what in heavens name is the rationale to remove the fact that a child was a prostitute as an affirmative defense to this when you've maintained an affirmative defense that the child might have been married. Seems to me that the child might have been the paragon of marital virtue and bliss and got a divorce and by that mere fact you suddenly have that as an affirmative defense. I can't quite place that in line with the ah... prostitute. It doesn't follow."

Jaffe: "If you will, in my explanation, Charlie, I indicated to you that statistics indicate that we have over a million kids who leave home every

year and out of those million kids, they go into the big city. They go into Chicago. They go into Washington, D.C. They go into New York ah... They cannot ah... sustain themselves. They cannot support themselves so what in fact they do is get into various and sundry different kinds of trouble. They get into the drug scene. They get into a heroin habit and so on and so forth. Now, many of them go into prostitution in order to further their particular habit. It was the feeling of the Committee that anyone who knew that that child was under the age of 16 and was using that child as a prostitute, you know, should be guilty of indecent liberties with a child. And so, I think there is no; I think the rational is a good one and ah... I think that you should go with the Bill, Charlie."

Fleck: "Well, how does that square with the child that was married. I still don't, if you're going to remove the child that was a prostitute as an affirmative defense, it seems to me that you'd remove the fact that the child might have been married as an affirmative defense."

Jaffe: "Well, Charlie, the watchdog, the Committee actually did not get into the area of the married child and so on and so forth. We did get into the area of where a child leaves home and the fact that they do have a million kids leaving home every year in the United States today."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this Bill. The charge of indecent liberties with a child is an extremely serious one under the Criminal Code. It provides a minimum penalty of four years imprisonment in the penitentiary. There are presently three affirmative defenses set out in the statutes to this charge. The first, the first such defense is the fact that the accused reasonably believed the child to be above the age of 16. The second, that the child in fact is a prostitute and the third, the fact that the child has been previously married. The rationale as expressed by the sponsor in support of the elimination of the affirmative defense of the fact that the child is a prostitute, while retaining the other two affirmative defenses is to the effect, as he expressed it in Committee is that the existence of this affirmative defense encourages child prostitution. I submit that that is no more logical than saying that the existence of the third affirmative defense, namely that the child has been previously married ah... encourages early child marriages. Now, that conduct that he is seeking to prohibit is already prohibited under the Criminal Code under the charge of patronizing a prostitute, which

carries a minimum punishment of six months ah... incarceration. The rationale of this statute, of the indecent liberties statute is to protect from consented to ah... illicit sexual acts the immature er... sexually mature child. I don't see a logic ah... for this affirmative defense and I would ask that the members of this Assembly vote no on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The gentleman may close."

Jaffe: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, in response to the ah... last speaker, let me say that the clients, that he indicates that he alludes to ah... frequenting a prostitute is merely a minor ah... misdemeanor and I think that the rationale we have stated beforehand is good rationale. Ah... there are a million children who are leaving homes. They are getting into the drug scene. Ah... they are going into child prostitution. This is becoming a major problem in the United States and I think that anyone who helps children under the age of 16 further their prostitution career is in fact, committing a heinous crime. I would therefore, urge an 'aye' vote on this particular Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall House Bill 275 pass. All in favor signify by voting 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Peters, the gentleman from Cook."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, just an explanation of my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Peters: "As a member of the Commission which ah... did study this problem by mandate of the Legislature, we had a great number of Hearings in which we ah... went into the entire problem that we have in society of the violent crimes and the crime of rape and how it tends to affect families and applies to young people. And, much of the testimony that we did receive did have to do with the over some 2 million young people who run away from homes every year. Many of these young girls leaving one city, going to another at ages 14 or 15 or so on, cannot find a job, find no other means of support for themselves and fall into the hands of individuals who led them either through the situation of drugs ah... or the situation of providing a place for them into the life of prostitution. It was our earnest hope and feeling that at least here in the State of Illinois, we would be performing a great service ah... for what we hope to be an increasing strength in family structure and doing away with some of the violence that we see, some of the problems that we have in our society with young people and others taking undue advantage of them. Of putting into the Law, exactly

what's provided for in this Bill by taking away a defense that a man can't say that a girl under 16 has been a prostitute. Now, we are not getting into any other areas of a girl over that age of 16. What might be the alleged ah... the defendant defenses in this situation, but it does appear to me that as a society and as a system we have some kind of obligation to protect the younger people and at least, give some indication as a representative body, that we do want to support the family structure, that we do want to protect the young people under 16 years of age, who are led for a whole load of reasons into a life which certainly is not part, part of our system. I would ask all of you to give very serious consideration to this growing problem that we have in society today. Now, again we are not getting into the defenses a ah... a defendant might have in regard to his conduct with a woman over the age of 16, but we're talking about dealing with children. We're talking about girls running away from home and being involved in prostitution, being moved into prostitution at ages of 11, 12, 13 and 14 and 15 and finding that the legal apparatus has really no way of moving in against this. We are hopeful that by removing this defense, we would go a, a long way in attempting to cure this kind of problem. I earnestly hope and trust that this General Assembly ah... will approve this particular piece of Legislation. Ah... and I, thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, to explain my vote. I think there has been a question on the minds of most of the Legislators as to whether or not if the child is under 16, the fact that they don't know it, but in this Bill is built in the following language. That were the, it is a defense for the defendant if the defendant reasonably believed that the child was of the age of 16 years of age or upward. So, we are not eliminating the defense if its someone who doesn't honestly know the age of the child. But what kind of people are they, who would like to take indecent liberties with a youngster under the influence of dope simply because she's under the age of 16. Where are we going? We talk about morality of our youth, but what about the morality of our men and women today. I think we should get down to basics. A prostitute, a youngster if she's a prostitute, she's a youngster. She's still under age. If you honestly believe that she's over 16 of age, you have an affirmative defense. For heavens sake, let's get constructive about it and give the

necessary votes to pass it. We're not living in the Middle Ages anymore."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to explain my vote. I can't agree any more with the last speaker. There is a defense for one who suggests that the person might be over 16. So, we really confine ourselves to the activities of one who's under age. Now, if we use this theory which defense lawyers really bandy around, it's really, you know, the projection theory at its worst. In the projection theory in psychology, it's rather pathological and it sort of suggests that this continues on the defense for this kind of person that no matter what we do to you, no matter how badly we molest you, or point a gun at you or, or transgress you in any way. Aha, you engaged in some sort of nasty activity before you're 16, that'll get me off the hook. We have enough problems with ah... the demeanors law enforcement officials have and Courts have and particularly rapacious defense attorneys have with regard to women in general on the subject of rape. But, certainly in this particular issue that that shouldn't be involved and this Bill should be passed. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck to explain his vote."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I can concur with the intent of this Legislation, but they are certainly using the wrong vehicle to get to their goal. They're talking about dope and youth who have been moving around the country and taking, and been taken advantage of because they might have been under the influence of dope. They ought to make a separate crime for that. They ought to make stronger penalties for the person who is pimp and takes young children, makes them solicit on the street under the influence of dope. That's what will solve this problem. You don't do by removing an affirmative defense in this category. It seems to me absolutely incredible that a person could have sexual intercourse with a one under 16 years of age, go to trial and say 'oops' she was married when she was 14, might have gone to church every day since then and that fellow walked away and on the other hand have a fellow who might have sexual intercourse with a youth under 16 who might be young and hardened prostitute and that person cannot raise the defense of prostitution. To me, it's incredible. If you're going to abolish the affirmative defense of prostitution, it's lunacy not to abolish the defense of a previous marriage and I don't follow the logic at all of this Legislation. I think

it's a terrible Bill."

Speaker Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, it's nice to get caught up in the tide and to say I'm going along with everything that happens, but I think what the members have to do is take a look at the Bill before they vote. Once you take a look at the Bill, once you read the Bill, there's hardly any way you can vote for it. Because if you look at what they're doing, they say on the face of it, they're taking away the affirmative defense of the fact that the child is a prostitute. However, just like Mr. Fleck has pointed out, if she's been married, that is a defense. Now, it's totally inconsistent to say that a man has had relationships with a girl who he's seen out as a prostitute for a period of one year. Unbeknown to him, she might have been 15. At the end of that year, this gentleman also engages with this girl and lo and behold, he is now looking at a 4 year penalty. The defense of prostitution is not one that has to be taken simply lightly, but it's one that has to be proven. The fact that this girl goes out in the streets, solicits for money not once, not twice but continuously, repeatedly as a way of life. All you're simply doing with this Bill, is setting up a lot of innocent people to a lot of extortion by those unscrupulous individuals who happen to be under the age of 16. Now, I think that the defense of prostitution has been in the past, or for the past 100 years, has been a defense and I think it ought to continue to be a defense. This is not to say that you're opposed to women. It's not to say that you're for rape, but simply take a look at the Bill and read it. And once you read this Bill, it's incomprehensible that you would vote for it. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines."

Gaines: "I wish to take difference with my colleague. Ah... there is a difference between marriage and prostitution. One is legal and the other is illegal. Here, you are saying, making an illegal act a defense and I don't think that an illegal should be used as a defense for another illegal act."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan, Dan..."

Dan Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote I would like to point out to the members that the charge of indecent liberties is defined as being, in addition to an act of sexual intercourse or an act of devious

sexual conduct, that it also includes and I'm reading from the statutes any lewd fondling or touching of either the child or the person. Now, we can have a situation with this Bill that that act, any lewd fondling or touching of either the child or the person, an act which is consented to by a prostitute is going to subject and accuse to a minimum four years in a penitentiary. I suggest that we think about this. This is a bad Bill. It doesn't accomplish what its intent is and I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well, ladies and gentlemen of the House in explaining my vote, I just want to endorse what's been said by Representative Houlihan and Representative Fleck. The problems, the emotional problems that have been mentioned by the proponents are real. There is no reason for us not to feel sympathetic with those problems, but this Bill does not attack them appropriately. There are many problems that could be presented by juvenile prostitutes bringing a charge of rape against a patron. I am not speaking in sympathy to the act, to the circumstance, to the patron or to the prostitute, but there is a very real opportunity with a four year sentence involved that a hardened prostitute, young, in need of money could easily bring a charge or could attempt to blackmail or any other number of efforts with the kinds of sanctions that we're involving in this Bill. We all want to work to help solve this problem of the inattention to the problem of rape in our society, but this is not the answer."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think what's involved here, being a member of the Rape Study Committee, illustrates the whole problem as it centers, centers around the problem as it relates to rape. Now, we've heard many pro's and con's of the legal aspects of this particular subject as it relates from the Judicial point of view, as it relates from the lawyers that we have in the General Assembly. But part of the whole illustration, part of the reasoning for the Rape Study Commission and part of the whole hue and outcry of women not only in this city and State, but in this nation concerning this very subject is because the nonattention, the nonattention that the legal profession has given to this real and immense problem as it relates to our female members of our population. What we have here, is a concerted effort of a number of bi-partisan members of this General Assembly who was given charge by a Resolution passed

by this House that we looked into for a period of time with expert witnesses that came in to suggest to us the reasons and the wherefores and the proposals to change the procedure as it has been related to this particular subject. I think what we need to do here, is go beyond the legal aspects and go beyond the legal arguments to what's involved and try to look at it from the point of view of the women involved. Of the point of view of ah... the experts that have come before our Committee and to take some positive steps in terms of trying to relieve that problem. I think this Bill directs itself to that and I think if you consider it in those viens, you will vote for an excellent piece of part of overall Legislation that began to move in the direction of relieving a sorely needed problem.. I think you should be voting 'yes' on this particular Legislation."

Speaker Shea: "Have all voted who wished? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Shea, that was very nice of you. Ah... I would like to clarify a couple of things that have been raised. I think there's a lot of misconceptions floating around on the floor of the House. Let me say that there three defenses at the present time to indecent liberties with a child. Ah... the first defense is that if the individual in fact, knew that the child was under the age of 16, then that would be a defense ah... to that particular crime. So in essence, what we're saying over here is that somebody has sexual inplay with a child and he knows, he believes that child to be 16 years of age or up even if that child is 15, 14 or 13, he is still guilty of indecent liberties with a child. And many of the arguments that you've heard, would lead you to believe that we're wiping out that defense. We are not wiping out that defense. The only defense that we are wiping out is where the person in fact, does know, has knowledge that that individual was under the age of 16 and then he goes on and has sexual intercourse with her and he furthers her on her career of prostitution. I don't think that this House wants to be in the position of saying to the citizens of the State of Illinois that we're going to give defenses to individuals who believe that children are under the age of 16 and yet have sexual intercourse with them. All we're doing is we're furthering individuals who are into the drug scene. Ah... we are putting ourselves in a position wherein we are helping those millions of kids who leave home and go into the drug scene and then go into the field of

prostitution. We just need about five more green votes on it. I think that this Bill is a humane Bill. I think it's a right Bill and I think it ought to go over the 89 mark."

Speaker Shea: "The lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, members of the House. It seems to me that what we're doing here is saying that it's okay to engage in prostitution. Except that we don't want to get blamed for it if you find out later on that the girl was only 15. I just get that impression that that's what ah... the red lights are all about and I could be wrong, but it certainly seems to me that a discussion of prostitution doesn't belong in this Section of the statute. You know, if you're against prostitution I don't think that the fact that someone was a prostitute should be used as an excuse here. I think that we need to take a lot of other steps to insure that people who engage in prostitution are prosecuted, yes, but the people of both sexes who engage in prostitution. It looks to me as if what we're doing here is giving a free ride to the people who get caught, the patrons. It looks to me as if this is kind of a ah... pro-patron of prostitution thing that we're engaging in by defeating this Bill and I really wish you would demonstrate that that's not the kind of subversive activity that this House wants to engage in."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, at one point the ah... Board showed 100 votes and we would appeal to at least part of those 18 that have shrunk away from their responsibility to return to it. Those who are failing to vote green are in effect voting to continue a loophole for others who engage in a despicable course of action and that is preying on children. Now, we've heard some pious talk about innocent people being subjected to potential blackmail or extortion. That's nonsense. You must not vote to continue prostitution for minors or to make it more easy. This is an idealistic approach to a problem. You have your priorities wrong if you feel that it's more in society's long term good fortune to protect those who patronize the house against those who have to work there to make a living. There are adequate, adequate present remaining defenses to protect any from being innocently ah... found guilty of this offense. Nor is it any argument to say that a prior marriage is, should not be a defense, too. If you feel that way, you can strike that from the books. But for the kids, for a better tomorrow, I urge some of you 18 to come back here and

stand up and be counted for good citizenry. This Bill deserves to pass."

Speaker Shea: "Have all those ah... voted, voted? Take the record. Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "I'd like to ah... postpone consideration on this, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Shea: "Postpone consideration. Call the next Bill, Mr. Clerk."

O'Brien: "House Bill 299, Sharp, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Madison."

Sharp: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House. House Bill 299 is a Bill to amend the School Code which calls for the elimination of the Student Teaching Requirement for certification if a teacher has been, has been granted tenure while teaching under a provisional certificate issued by the State of Illinois. I realize that we have basically called for an end to issuing provisional certificates, but at the same time we have many teachers who have worked under provisional certificates for a number of years, been granted tenure in the school districts where they teach which means that the school district says they have done an acceptable job. But yet, in the statutes, these people are required to return and do student teaching. Now, I feel that this requirement of student teaching after teaching for a number of years, ah... in the idealistic sense may be ah... acceptable but I feel that in reality, it's a waste of resources and effort on everyone involved. Ah... last session, two years ago, we had a Bill that called for ah... a person under a provisional certificate to waive the teaching, student teaching requirement if they had taught for five years. Upon ah... discussion with the Superintendant of the Educations Office, I found out that they agreed it was an arbitrary time limit and there was really no merit to the five year specification. At that time, I wanted to amend the Bill but I felt that it would be a conflict since I still had the Student Teaching Requirement facing me. Ah... this fall I went back and filled that requirement and basically what it amounted to was my paying tuition of about one hundred and twenty dollars to the University, going back to the same school district that I taught in before, doing the job at this time without pay and ah... requiring a professor from the University to come and check on me two different times and I think it was a waste of resources on, on the people involved. There are many teachers still that face this requirement who have had the experience in the classroom that Student Teaching provides and I feel that

justice to everyone would be to eliminate this unnecessary requirement after a person has proved their ability in the classroom and I ask for your favorable support."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. As I did in Committee, I rise on the floor to ah... oppose this Bill. We'll use the term ah... unnecessary to refer to ah... a Student Teaching Requirement which we have consistently required, I think is to perhaps beg the question. Ah... we have found that ah... student teaching is a very important part of the program which we've had in effect to prepare people to ah... teach. The particular suggestion that the ah... the sponsor of this Bill makes, is to eliminate for all time student teaching for those people who have been on provisional certificates ah... and have not fulfilled the Student Teaching Requirement if they get on tenure. Let me remind that we do still ah... give some provisional certificates in the area of vocational education and in the area of foreign language. And all the school district has to do is to find itself short of a qualified teacher for two or three years and have to take a provisional certificate er... have to give a person tenure under those circumstances and this provision is waived for all time. Seems to me in the time in which we find ourselves with a surplus of teachers, ah... a surplus of qualified teachers it ill behooves the law-making body of the great State of Illinois ah... to eliminate under any circumstances ah... a requirement for ah... student teaching. I understand what the gentleman is striking at. I understand the situation. I think in theory it is wrong. I think in practice it is wrong. The Bill to which he referred earlier about amending was to take care of one specific instance that one of our members had. I was opposed to that, too, but nevertheless, it passed. Now, we're talking about a general principle, and I am opposed to this principle and ah... would encourage that this Bill not be a supported. Although I do commend the sponsor for his approach personally to the ah... situation and commend him for having followed the mandates of law and that is to ah..., to take student teaching. Ah... I oppose the Bill and would encourage you to not support it."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson."

Rayson: "A question or two of the gentleman, Mr. Speaker. Ah... do I understand under the present law that any person who is provisionally certificated as a teacher can get tenure?"

Sharp: "Yes, I was put on tenure and a number of other teachers throughout the state. There's no restriction on that. In other words, after two years teaching in a district if you ah... have shown yourself to be competent then you can be placed on tenure."

Rayson: "All right. What if you're not a student teacher with a provisional certificate, but just a teacher. Can, can they get tenure?"

Sharp: "I don't quite understand your..."

Rayson: "Well, you're saying that anyone provisionally certificated, whether he's a student teacher or non-student teacher can get tenure now. Is that right?"

Sharp: "Well, in other words, if a person is hired by the district and they teach under a provisional certificate or a regular certificate, they can be granted tenure if they have proved themselves competent."

Rayson: "But then, ah... the way things exist now, that once you do get tenure then you'll really have to be certificated fully at some early point. Is that correct?"

Sharp: "Well, the way it had been until the last couple of years, a person that was given a provisional certificate could have it renewed a number of times while they were fulfilling the requirement. And I'm not striking at any of the professional education courses that are required. I think there is merit there, but I'm saying that requiring a person to student teach which is designed to give a new teacher experience in the classroom, is unnecessary and basically a waste of time on the part of the person who's taught a number of years and proved themselves capable of handling a class."

Rayson: "Ah... all right. Mr. Speaker, just a comment on the Bill and I would like to support it. I'm not sure if I can, but it suggests that if a student teacher is tenured, he may get by on his provisional certificate without having get the full compliance certificate that is required by law to teachers and it almost suggests that ah... this might be a slight deviation from what should be good policy on qualification of teachers. And I certainly believe in, that we might liberalize as much as possible the requirement of teachers to certification, but I see no reason why a student teacher should be waived from the requirement of ultimately getting his certificate. And I certainly demure on the Bill. I don't know at this point whether I'll oppose it."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, the distinguished Chairman of the

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Elementary and Secondary Education, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Now you made me stop ah... speaking ah... Acting Speaker. Ah... thank you very much ah..."

Speaker Shea: "Temporary."

Schneider: "Temporary Acting Speaker. Very generous, you've been drinking early. Let me just suggest to the membership a few things about the proposal. First of all, the Bill did pass out of Committee overwhelmingly 16-2, Democrats and Republicans alike after a thorough analysis of the contents and the nature of the proposal. I would say a few things of the teacher that differ with my friend from DuPage, Gene Hoffman. And they are as follows. First of all, I would suggest to you that a teacher who has acquired tenure has gone through just as stringent a requirement, just as formal an undertaking as a teacher operating in a student teaching role. He is not left with a class unattended. He is supervised and observed ah... by the staff if it is a relatively competent staff ah... from the school district. I don't believe any teacher that I have ever experienced who is operating with a provisional certificate has gone unsupervised. Ah... Student teaching is basically a good experience right after one graduates from the University. They put you on the firing line, but they put you there with someone to help guide you and hold your hand. When you go in as a provisional teacher, you have the same experience. I have a feeling that it might even be a better experience because you're allowed to ah... work and develop your style and your talent ah... pretty freely and yet with close enough supervision so that you can make the decisions on the basis of tenure. So, I think we're overreacting to a certification requirement when in reality, what we ought to be talking about is whether or not the teacher is a competent one in the field that he is teaching in. And I suggest to you that a tenured teacher, after two years, is far more qualified to maintain that post than a teacher who has completed student teaching requirements for nine or twelve weeks, depending on the University you attend. Ah.. so I suggest again that this Bill has considerable merit ah... It opens up a door perhaps for people who are skilled in a field that might be excluded by certification requirements. But those to me, are paper requirements. We do much better for education if we allow ah... John Sharp's proposal, House Bill 299, to pass. I would further add historically, the provisionals were granted in the face of

all the teacher shortages that we experienced in the last 2 decades. That is gone now, the likelihood of provisional certificates ah... surfacing again as a reality is unlikely. So, this is going to affect very few people. Let's not exclude them. Let's not push them back into the, into the classroom ah... as a student. But, let's keep them on the front line as a teacher and I solicit 'aye' votes for 299."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of this Bill. Having been in the field of education since 1934, I believe that tenure is the most important thing and experience is the most important thing. When I started teaching in 1934, the idea of student teaching hadn't even been evolved and I taught for 40 years and I've considered myself and by others to have been a very good teacher. I think that too many of our academic courses in our teaching, training program are of very little value in the practicum as far as the classroom experience is concerned. I believe that anyone who has been given the confidence by a local Board of Education, that they have been placed on tenure after two years of teaching. I believe that they should be allowed to continue teaching. I've run summer school programs where I've had ladies particularly and men also in the ages of 50 who have had 18-20 years teaching experience who had to go back and do their student teaching. Yet, they were not only tenure but were almost old enough to retire. These provisional certificates have been literally done away with and I think that they should be. However, as Mr. Schneider mentioned, there are some areas such as in auto mechanics, in electronics where you can bring people from the community who can do a better job of teaching those skills than those who have just gone through college regardless of their background as far as training is concerned. I don't want to belittle the academic classroom preparation, but I would certainly would like to recognize the experience as being the most important thing and I would urge your support of Sharp's Bill."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

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

Speaker Shea: "The previous question having been moved, all those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. Mr. Sharp to close."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, members of the House. Ah... in closing I want to be brief and say that ah... as Representative Schneider pointed out,

this is nothing more than a, a paper type requirement. Student teaching is designed to give the person who's going into the field of education, experience in the classroom. Someone who has taught long enough be put on tenure, which is a minimum of two years, has had that experience and therefore, I see no need to require that person to go back and take student teaching. And I ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 299 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. All those will signify by voting... opposed will vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 138 'aye' votes, 6 'no' votes, 3 voting present and this Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Madison 'aye', Willer 'aye', Friedrich 'aye'. House Bill 368."

O'Brien: "House Bill 368, Hirschfeld, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I'd like to have this held because I don't see Representative Tipword or Representative Dunn on the floor. And the Bill was moved to Third Reading without my knowing it and I promised to hold the Bill for them in case they wanted to prepare an amendment. So if you'll pass me at this time."

Speaker Shea: "So is it... Just leave it on Third Reading?"

Hirschfeld: "Please."

Speaker Shea: "Take it out of the record. Repres... Senate Bills. Third Reading."

O'Brien: "Senate Bill 17, Tipword."

Speaker Shea: "Representative Tipword on the floor? Take it out of the record. Senate Bills, First Reading."

O'Brien: "Senate Bill 47, Lucco, a Bill for an Act making appropriations on the Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 143, Ebbesen, a Bill for an Act making an additional appropriation on the Board of Regents. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 60, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act making appropriations to the State Board of Elections. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 166, Greiman, a Bill for an Act making a supplemental

appropriation to the Board of Governors, State Colleges and Universities.
 First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 22... Senate Bill 224, Madigan,
 a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Capitol Development Bond Act.
 First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 44, Schlickman, a Bill for an Act
 to amend Sections of Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Shea: "Resolutions, Agreed Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 116, Yourell. House Resolution 117, Kelly.

House Resolution 118, McAvoy. House Resolution 122, Dyer. House Resolution 123, Dyer."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House. The Agreed Resolutions are by

Yourell which, who honors Mrs. Ira Whitman for her 101st birthday. 117, Number 117 Resolution honors the Midlothian Methodist Church on her 50th anniversary and the Resolution 118 honors the 'Catholic' Award for Girl Scouts ah... and they're going to be awarded by General John Cardinal Coady at the Holy Name Cathedral. 123 honors Mrs. Bentson, Woman of Achievement by the LaGrange Business and Professional Womens Club and House Resolution 122 honors our own Representative Virginia Macdonald, who is Woman of the Year of the Wheeling Township Republicans Club and

I move for the adoption of all Resolutions and a hand for Mrs. Macdonald."

Speaker Shea: "Will the Clerk read Mrs. Macdonald's Resolution."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 122, Dyer et al, whereas our esteemed colleague,

the honorable lady from Arlington Heights, Representative Virginia B. Macdonald, has been honored as Woman of the Year by the Wheeling Township Womens Republican Club and whereas Mrs. Macdonald is a charter member of that Club and is also the immediate past President of the Illinois Federation of Women's Republican Club and whereas her dedication to her

party is one of long standing as she was State Chairman of Senator

Everett Dirksen's Women Division, served two terms as Republican Cook County

Chairwoman and as a past Committeeman of Wheeling Township and whereas

she was well, she has the welfare of the people of Illinois always foremost

in her thoughts. And she is a former assistant to the Director of

Environmental Protection Agency and was a delegate to the Sixth Illinois

Constitutional Convention and whereas Mrs. Macdonald is active in civic

affairs. She is a member of Saint Simon Episcopal Church of the Arlington

Heights Womens Club and of the Northwestern University Guild and whereas

the honorable Virginia B. Macdonald is an outstanding leader in the cause

of Equal Rights for Men and Women and sets a fine example for all of the elected Representatives of the people of Illinois. Therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the 79th General Assembly, the State of Illinois that we join with the Wheeling Township Women's Republican Club and honor the honorable Virginia B. Macdonald of Arlington Heights for her selfless, dedicated service to the people of the State of Illinois and the Third Legislative District. And be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this preamble and Resolution be presented to the honorable Mrs. Macdonald as a token of the respect and regard of her colleagues in the Illinois House of Representatives."

Speaker Shea: "You've heard the motion Representative Giorgi moves for the adoption of the Resolutions. All in favor will say 'aye'. All those opposed 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolutions are adopted. Further Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 120, House Resolution 121, House Resolution 126, House Joint Resolution 19, House Joint Resolution 20."

Speaker Shea: "Committee on assignment. Death Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 119, Fary et al, in respect in the memory of Mrs. John P. Kelly. House Resolution 124, Tuerk, in respect in the memory of Harold B. VonAchen, Sr. House Resolution 125, Berman et al, in respect to the memory of Lawrence J. Fitzsimmons."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fary."

Fary: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ah... ladies and gentlemen of the House. In regard to Grandma Kelly's death Resolution, Grandma Kelly passed away, now that to the other members here who knew her not, it means nothing. However, she was my star witness in passing my bingo Bill in 1971. She was a typical, plump, lovable grandmother with 54 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren. She had a terrific sense of humor. Now, not many witnesses make national tv, but Grandma Kelly did. What her wit is outlined in the Resolution. She was a good sport. She would take a nip with a beer chaser. She could tell a spicy joke and she could, and she loved to hear a spicy joke. At a hearing here back in 1970, we thought we had tucked her to bed, but at 3 o'clock in the morning we met her at the 'Warehouse' listening to the long-hair weirdo's with a beer in front of her and a silly grin on her face. After a hilarious laugh and a hearty early morning breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning, I drove her to the St. Nick Hotel where she stayed. When she leaned over to me and said,

"John, there's got to be a sneak joint in town that's still open for a night cap". What a girl. Her memory will live forever. Mr. Speaker her name will be remembered for a mighty, mighty long time. I move for the suspension of the Proper Rule for the purpose of adopting this fine Resolution."

Speaker Shea: "Representative Fary moves for the adoption of Grandma Kelly's Death Resolution. All in favor say 'aye'. All opposed say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Representative Giorgi moves for the adoption of the other two Death Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye'. All those opposed say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it and the Death Resolutions are adopted. Announcements. The gentlemen from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, just to remind the Republican members that 8:30 tomorrow morning we will meet with Comptroller Lindberg who has a very interesting presentation for us in Room 113. That's directly underneath Room 212 on the first floor. Now, in addition to that, there will be a Republican Conference following that meeting with the Comptroller. It's estimated that the Conference will begin at 10 o'clock and will be in the same Room. Room 113."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell for an announcement."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Committee on Counties and Townships will meet promptly at 2 o'clock in Room 122A. We have six Bills and if you get there promptly, I'll guarantee you'll be out in 40 minutes. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fary."

Fary: "I have two announcements to make. One is in regard to the Labor and Commerce Committee will meet at 2 o'clock in Room D-1. That's across the street in the State Office Building and House Bill 160, a Mr. Borchers Bill has been postponed. Now, the other announcement I'd like to make in regard to our St. Joseph Day Dinner. The tickets have been printed and will be available from ah... noon... say this afternoon and on. Now, this promises to be a very, very festive and a great occasion with a Polish and Italian menu. We have ah... retained Joe Pat, International Polka Hall of Fame. One of the finest bands in the country. Joe is going to entertain and believe you me sincerely you won't regret coming. So kind of pass the word around because the short notice. That's next Wednesday the 19th at the St. Nicholas Hotel in honor of

St. Joseph, who was the patron saint of the Polish and Italian peoples. Grand Ballroom, St. Nicholas Hotel, the St. Joseph Day Dinner. Thank you very much."

Speaker Shea: "Tickets are available from Representative Fary, Merlo, Lechowicz and Capuzi. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McLendon for the purposes of an announcement."

McLendon: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to announce and remind the members of the Personnel and Pensions Committee that we will meet promptly at 4 P.M. in Room 122A. We have only the three Bills and if we are prompt we will get out of there quickly. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi for the..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, before I move for the adjournment of the House, I'd like to announce that we're going, we'd like to recess for a half hour for the introduction of Bills and when I move to adjourn, we'll adjourn until tomorrow at 10:30. So I move for the adjournment of the House until 10:30 tomorrow except for a recess of a half hour."

Speaker Shea: Will you hold that up while Mr. Walsh, the gentleman from Cook has another announcement."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I've been asked to add to the announcement that I just made that ah... Attorney General William Scott will be at the Republican Conference at about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in Room 113."

Speaker Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi, moves that the House do now recess for a half hour at which time the Clerk will introduce First Readings, a Constitutional Amendment and then we will adjourn until 10:30 tomorrow morning. All those, all those in favor of the adjournment say 'aye'. All those opposed say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. The House now stands in recess for a half hour and will adjourn until 10:30 A.M. tomorrow morning."

O'Brien: "Committee Reports: Mr. Fennessey from the Committee on Elections to which House Bill 200 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto that the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs Registration and Regulation to which House Bill 51 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass and be placed on the Consent Calendar. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs Registration and Regulation to which House Bill 243 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do

not pass. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs Registration and Regulation to which House Bill 210 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which House Bill 184 was referred; reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which House bill 123 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. House Bill 712, Walsh, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 713, Craig et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 714, Craig et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 715, Hirschfeld, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 716, Tim Simms et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to the custody and disposition of certain property possessed by Law Enforcement Agencies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 717, Lundy, a Bill for an Act to create an Advisory Commission to the Director to the Department of Children and Family Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 718, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Horse-Racing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 719, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to repeal Sections 150 of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 720, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to repeal Section 12A of Article 6 of an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House bill 721, Ron Hoffman et al, a Bill for an Act to create the crime of use of a fireman in the commission of any criminal offense. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 722, Kosinski, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingent expense of the Illinois Historical Library. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 723, Mugalian, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in regard to forceful entry and detainer. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 724, McMaster, VonBoeckman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to create the Township Government Laws Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 725, McMaster, VonBoeckman, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation of the Township Government Laws Commission. First

Reading of the Bill. House Bill 726, Merlo et al, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingency expense of the Department of Insurance.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 727, Yourell et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 728, Yourell et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Game Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 729, Daniels et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 730, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to Public Water Districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 731, Davis et al, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingency expense of the Fair Employment Practices Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 732, J.D. Jones et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to the Illinois State Fair. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 733, Mahar et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 734, DiPrima et al, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the Nursing Care Facility for Veterans. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 735, DiPrima et al, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingency expense of the Illinois Veterans Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 736, Stubblefield et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Nursing Home Shelter Care and Homes for the Aged Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 737, White et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the Registration of Marriage, Divorces and Annulities of Marriages. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 738, Barnes et al, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingency expense of the Office of State Appellate Defender. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 739, Deuster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 740, Beaupre et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 741, Flinn et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 742, Flinn, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 743, Flinn et al, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area Airport Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 744, Deuster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to add Sections to the School Code.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 745, Kozubowski et al, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingency expense of the State Civil Service Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 746, Rayson et al, a Bill for an Act relating to the beverage containers and providing penalties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 747, Rigney, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 748, Rigney, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 749, Ralph Dunn et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the St. Louis Metropolitan Airport Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 750, Griesheimer et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 751, Eweing et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 752, Grotberg et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the Privilege Tax on Mobile Homes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 753, Griesheimer et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 754, Tuerk et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to County Zoning. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 755, Lucco, Byers et al, a Bill for an Act to restore access rights to property adjacent to Federal Aid Route 12, Madison County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 756, Stubblefield et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 757, Richmond et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Horseracing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 758, Madison et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Nursing Homes, Shelter Care Homes and Homes for the Aged. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 759, Schraeder, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 760, Kelly et al, a Bill for an Act to authorize the reconveyance of certain land in Cook County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 761, Greiman et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 762, J. David Jones, a Bill for an Act concerning payment of Court Appointed Attorneys. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 763, Cunningham et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 764, Cunningham et al, a Bill for

an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Selcke: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #15, Lauer et al. Resolved by the House of Representatives, 79th General Assembly, State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the Electors of the State at the General Election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution. Proposition to amend Section 5, Article 9 of the Constitution reads as follows: Article 9, Revenue Section 5, Personal Property Taxation.

A. The General Assembly by law may classify personal property for purposes of taxation by valuation abolish such taxes on any or all classes and authorize the levy of taxes in lieu of the taxation of personal property by valuation. B. Any ad valorem personal property tax abolished on or before the effective date of this Constitution shall not be reinstated. C. On or before January 1, 1979, the General Assembly by law shall abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and the school districts as a result of the abolition after January 2, 1971, of any ad valorem personal property taxes other than personal property taxes on agricultural partnerships. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing statewide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes other than personal property taxes on agricultural partnerships because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of the and the ratio of 8 to 5 set forth in Section 3 of this Article. First Reading... First Reading of the ah... Constitutional Amendment.

The House is adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning, March 13."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MARCH 12, 1975



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TIME	SPEAKER	DESCRIPTION
	Speaker Redmond	House come to order
	Doorkeeper	
	Reverend Krueger	Prayer
	Speaker Redmond	Roll Call
	Speaker Redmond	Committee Reports
	Jack O'Brien	Committee Reports
	Speaker Redmond	Introduction, First Reading
	Jack O'Brien	Introduction, First Reading
	Speaker Redmond	Quorum present
	Speaker Redmond	D'Arco and Waddell ill
	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 8, Second Reading
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 8, Second Reading
	Speaker Redmond	
	Kosinski	Explain Amendment
	Jack O'Brien	Reads Amendment
	Kosinski	Explain Amendment
	Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
	Jack O'Brien	Second Amendment
	Kosinski	Amendment #2, Moves for adoption
	Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 274
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 274, (Jaffe) Second Reading, No Committee Amendment
	Speaker Redmond	Third Reading



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Jack O'Brien	House Bill 320, Second Reading No Committee Amendment
Speaker Redmond	
Hirschfeld	Reported - Do not pass
Speaker Redmond	Reported - Do not pass
Fleck	Out of record
Speaker Redmond	Out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 380, Second Reading No Committee Amendment
Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 392, Second Reading one Committee Amendment
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 392
Schraeder	House Bill 392, Take out
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 80
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 80, Second Reading No Committee Amendment
Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 269
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 269, Second Reading Committee Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Hirschfeld	Personal privilege
Speaker Redmond	
Hirschfeld	"Personal affront"
Speaker Redmond	
Pierce	Abuse of personal privilege
Speaker Redmond	Members of General Assembly from Germany
From Germany?	



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Speaker Redmond	
Cunningham	Benton no longer in the tournament
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Point of personal privilege
Speaker Redmond	
Mautino	Personal privilege
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 20, Third Reading
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 20, Third Reading
Deuster	Return to order of Second Reading for purpose of Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2, House Bill 20 returned to Second Reading
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #2
Deuster	Move adopt
Speaker Redmond	
Fleck	Please explain
Speaker Redmond	
Fleck	Repeat
Deuster	
Speaker Redmond	Status of Amendment #1?
Deuster	Amendment #1 - washed out and re-incorporated in Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Jaffe	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Deuster	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2



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4.

Shea	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2, will Sponsor yield
Deuster	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Beaupre	House Bill 20, Amendment #2, will Sponsor yield
Speaker Redmond	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Deuster	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2, will hold on Second Reading
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 20, Amendment #2
McGrew	House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Rayson	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2, will Sponsor yield
Deuster	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2, urge adoption of Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Darrow	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2, will Sponsor yield?
Deuster	Discussion, House Bill 20, Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 20, Amendment #2, hold on Second Reading, Amendment #2 adopted
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 47, Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Grotberg	House Bill 47, ask for leave to return to Second Reading for Amendment
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted



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Grotberg	
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	
Grotberg	
Schlickman	
Grotberg	Explain Amendment
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2, adopt, Third Reading
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 50, Third Reading
Grotberg	
Speaker Redmond	
Grotberg	Ask leave to return to Second Reading
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted
Jack O'Brien	
Grotberg	Moves for adoption
Speaker Redmond	
Palmer	Discussion, House Bill 50, Sponsor yield?
Grotberg	Discussion, House Bill 50
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 50, Amendment adopted
Grotberg	Discussion, House Bill 50
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 91
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 91, Deuster, Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Deuster	Sponsor, ask leave to return to Second Reading, Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted



	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #2
	Deuster	Explain Amendment
	Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2 adopted, Third Reading
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 186
	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Sponsor
11:11	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Recognition of Representative
11:11	Yourell	House Bill 186, Question
11:11	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:11	Yourell	House Bill 186, Discussion
1:12	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:13	Yourell	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:13	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:14	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:14	Giglio	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:14	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:14	Giglio	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:15	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:15	Giglio	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:15	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:16	Giglio	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:16	Leinenweber	
11:16	Giglio	House Bill 186, Discussion continued
11:16	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion continued
11:16	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion continued
11:16	Maragos	House Bill 186, Discussion continued
11:17	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion continued



11:17	Maragos	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Maragos	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Maragos	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:17	Schlickman	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:18	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:18	Geo-Karis	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Geo-Karis	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Geo-Karis	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:19	Geo-Karis	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:20	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Discussion
11:20	McAuliffe	House Bill 186, Move to previous question
11:20	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186
11:21	Leinenweber	House Bill 186, To close
11:22	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, Vote
11:23	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 186, House Bill 186, Passed
11:23	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190
11:23	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 190, Reading of House Bill 190
11:24	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190
11:24	Leinenweber (Sponsor)	Explain Bill



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11:24	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190
11:24	Yourell	House Bill 190, Question
11:26	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190, Vote
11:26	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190, Calling out of votes
11:27	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 190, House Bill 190, Passed
11:27	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:27	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 275, Reading of Bill
11:27	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:27	Jaffe	House Bill 275, Explain Bill
11:29	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:29	Fleck	House Bill 275
11:29	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:29	Fleck	House Bill 275, Question
11:30	Jaffe	House Bill 275, Discussion
11:31	Fleck	House Bill 275, Discussion
11:31	Jaffe	House Bill 275, Discussion
11:31	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275, Discussion
11:31	Houlihan	House Bill 275, Discussion
11:33	Speaker Redman	House Bill 275
11:33	Jaffe	House Bill 275, To close
11:34	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275, Vote
11:35	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:35	Peters	House Bill 275, Explain vote - support
11:38	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 275
11:38	Geo-Karis	House Bill 275, Explain vote - support



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11:39	Speaker? (Shea, not Redmond)	House Bill 275
11:39	Rayson	House Bill 275, Explain vote- support
11:41	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:41	Fleck	House Bill 275, Explain vote - oppose
11:42	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:42	Ewell	House Bill 275, Explain vote, + oppose
11:44	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:45	Gaines	House Bill 275, Explain vote
11:45	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:45	Houlihan	House Bill 275, Explain vote - oppose
11:46	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:46	Duff	House Bill 275, Explain vote - oppose
11:47	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:47	Barnes	House Bill 275, Explain vote
11:50	Speaker? (Shea)	House Bill 275
11:50	Jaffe	House Bill 275, To close
11:52	Speaker Shea	House Bill 275
11:52	Catania	House Bill 275, Explain vote - support
11:53	Speaker Shea	House Bill 275
11:53	Cunningham	House Bill 275, Explain vote - support
11:55	Speaker Shea	House Bill 275
11:55	Jaffe	House Bill 275, Postpone Consideration



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11:55	Speaker Shea	So moved
11:55	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 299, Third Reading of Bill
11:56	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299
11:56	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion and explain vote
11:59	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299
11:59	Hoffman	House Bill 299, Opposes Bill 299
12:01	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299
12:01	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:02	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:03	Sharp	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:03	Rayson	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:04	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:04	Schneider	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:07	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:07	Lucco	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:09	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, Discussion
12:09	Deavers	House Bill 299, Move previous question
12:09	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, So moved
12:10	Sharp	House Bill 299, To close
12:10	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, Vote



12:11	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, Take record
12:11	Speaker Shea	House Bill 299, House Bill 299, Passed
12:12	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 368
12:12	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 368
12:12	Hirschfeld	House Bill 368, Hold Bill
12:12	Speaker Shea	House Bill 368, OUR
12:13	Speaker Shea	Senate Bills Third
12:13	Jack O'Brien	Senate Bill 17, Third Reading
12:13	Speaker Shea	Senate Bill 17, OUR
12:13	Speaker Shea	Senate Bills First Reading
12:13	Jack O'Brien	First Reading of Bills
12:15	Speaker Shea	Agreed Resolutions
12:15	Jack O'Brien	Reading of Resolutions
12:16	Speaker Shea	
12:16	Giorgi	Explains Resolutions
12:17	Speaker Shea	Asks for Reading of Resolutions
12:17	Jack O'Brien	House Resolution #122, Reading of Resolution
12:19	Speaker Shea	Resolutions Adopted
12:19	Speaker Shea	Further Resolution
12:19	Jack O'Brien	Reading of Resolution
12:19	Speaker Shea	Death Resolution
12:19	Jack O'Brien	Reading of Resolution
12:20	Speaker Shea	
12:20	Fary	Explains a Death Resolution of Grandma Kelly
12:22	Speaker Shea	Resolution Adopted



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12:22	Speaker Shea	Call for Announcements
12:22	Walsh	Makes Announcement
12:23	Speaker Shea	Makes Announcement
12:23	Yourell	Makes Announcement
12:23	Speaker Shea	
12:23	Fary	Makes Announcement
12:24	Speaker Shea	Tickets
12:24	McLendon	Announcement
12:25	Speaker Shea	Announcement and Adjournment
12:25	Giorgi	
12:25	Speaker Shea	
12:25	Walsh	Announcement
12:25	Speaker Shea	House in Recess and then Adjournment
12:28	Jack O'Brien	Committee Reports
12:30	Jack O'Brien	First Reading of Bills
12:41	Fred Selcke	Constitutional Amendments
12:43	Fred Selcke	House Adjourned



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