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1.

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

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

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to Order. Members please be in their seats. We will be lead in prayer by the Reverend Kruegar, the House Chaplain."

Reverend Kruegar: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen: Lord bless this House of Thy services today. I ask you to humbly join in prayer for former Governor of this State. O mighty God who are the giver of all health and the aid of them who turn to Thee suffers, we entreat Thy strength and goodness in behalf of Thy servant Otto, that he may be healed in his infirmities in Thy honor and glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen. Somebody wrote, take time to work, it is the price of success take time to think, it is the source of power, take time to play it is the secret of perpetual youth. Take time to read it is the fountain of wisdom. Take time to worship, it is the highway to reverence... take time to be friendly, it is the road to happiness. Take time to laugh, it is the music of the soul, take time to dream it is hitching your wagon to a star. Take time to live. Let us pray. Direct us O Lord in all our doings for Thy most gratuitous favor and further us with Thy continual health, that in all our works begun continued and ended in Thee when they glorify lively name and finely by Thy mercy obtain every lasting life through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like the Records to show that



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Representatives, Ron Hoffman and Representative Peters are absent due to illness. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The Records will so show. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, let the Records show that Representative Holewinski is excused because he is representing you at a National Legislative Conference."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The Records will so show. House Bills, Second Reading. 3171, Representative Hanahan... out of the Record. 3212, Rep... read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3212, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Aging. Second Reading of the Bill. One, Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 3212, on page 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, just a point of order. In this area of the House... the daily Calendar has not been distributed."

Speaker Redmond: "Does that include the Minority Leader?"

Schlickman: "Well, it doesn't include me because I've asked for one an hour ago, but others don't have one."

Speaker Redmond: "Where are they, Jack? Mr. Washburn, can you shed any light on the mysterious ah..."

Washburn: "Our Page.... Mr. Speaker, our Page advises me that they've never been delivered to Emory has no knowledge of them being available and.... we don't have them."

Speaker Redmond: "I think maybe the point is well taken because it is so unusually to have a Calendar that ah... there would be no reason why they would inquire to where they were. Will somebody get the Calendars to the Republican Pages. Emory, where is the Calendars?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman... Representative



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Schlickman has granted leave to proceed with the proceedings. 3212."

Clerk O'Brien: "I read Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman ah... Chapman, same district, I think.... no... Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Not the same district, Mr. Speaker but the same village ah... Amendment #1, to House Bill 3212 is a Committee Amendment. What it does is to further specify how these Federal Funds will be spent. Breaking it out to show the amount for operations and the amount for distributive expen... ah... expenses ah... further it correctly ah... makes the ah... funds to be spent ah... during fiscal ah... 1976 rather than in the original Bill during both fiscal 76 and fiscal 77. I move the adoption of Amendment #1." 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady has moved the adoption of the Amendment and all in favor indicate by say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3315."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3315. A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriation of the State Board of Education. Second Reading of the Bill, no Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 was Tabled in Committee, floor Amendment #2, Sharp. Amends House Bill 3315 on page 2, line 30, after line 29 and following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp."

Sharp: "Yes... yes, Mr. Speaker I would like to have leave to Table that Amendment."



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Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, the Amendment is Tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan, do you want 3315 advanced to Third Reading?"

Hanahan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker I would like it on Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "3363."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3363, A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriations for certain ordinary contingent expenses for the Office of the Comptroller. Second Reading of the Bill. No, Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3370."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3370. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Second Reading of the Bill. One, Committee Amendment. Committee Amendment #1, amends House Bill 3370 on page 1, line 11 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Amendment #1... who's ah..."

Clerk O'Brien: "DiPrima."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima, 3370."

DiPrima: "Is that mine? Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #1, all it does is just ah... makes additions to the following areas for the G.I. education fund. Operation of automotive equipment and recommend the changes to add two-thousand dollars."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I would ask the Clerk would read Amendment #1... was that a Committee Amendment or are you on Representative DiPrima's Amendment, now?"

Clerk O'Brien: "I'm on Committee Amendment #1, I believe he explained Amendment #2. Amendment #1, page 1, line



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11 by deleting one-million, six-hundred and fifty-thousand, two-hundred and inserting in lieu thereof one-million, six-hundred and twenty-six thousand, sixty and on page 1, line 15 by deleting one-hundred and ten-thousand, six-hundred and thirty-million... a hundred and nine-thousand, four-hundred and fifty-eight and so forth."

Lechowicz: "I move the adoption of Amendment #1, to House Bill 3370."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, I'm wondering if we could have a more detailed explanation of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "This is ah... Appropriations II, to my analysis of ah... House 3370, it was approximately a reduction of thirty-eight thousand dollars in the General Revenue Fund, it's a breakdown as far as.... I recommended the amount of two-million, two-hundred and twelve thousand and ah... for operations out of General Revenue Fund a reduction of thirty-two thousand, four-hundred dollars and additional five-thousand dollars in the grants area, the fiscal 76 appropriation was a hundred and sixteen-thousand dollars and 77, was seven-hundred ninety-one thousand, one-hundred ah... indication is that it should be seven-hundred, eighty-six thousand one-hundred. So, it's a total adjustment of reduction of thirty-eight thousand, four-hundred dollars. Out of the budget request of ten-million, one-hundred and fifty-seven thousand, nine-hundred dollars."

Schlickman: "This is pretty much a cross the board reduction isn't it."

Lechowicz: "No, it is not. It's a phase in policy change which was concurred with the Department."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."



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Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker I wonder if the Sponsor would hold this Bill until I have had some time to ah... look into it a little farther. My Amendments don't... Committee action that has been explained here doesn't agree with what I've got. I would like to have one more time"

Lechowicz: "You better take a look at Amendment #2, as well Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "I'm going to look at them all as soon as I get the Amendments to do it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima, he is having it taken out of the Records... Out of the Record. 3371."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3371. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the ordinary and contingent expense for the State Employees Retirement System. Second Reading of the Bill, no Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #..... is that one or two... where's one... Ah... Representative Sharp, I've got Amendment 2 and 3, on this is there an Amendment 1?"

Speaker Redmond: "On 3371..."

Sharp: "No, 3171."

Clerk O'Brien: "3...."

Sharp: "3171."

Clerk O'Brien: "This is the wrong Bill. No further Amendments, no Amendments at all."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3382. Representative Washington... out of the Record. 3386, Mr. Clerk will you read 3386."

Clerk O'Brien: "3386, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingent expense of the Institute for Environmental Quality. Second Reading of the Bill, one Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 3386 on page 1, line 20 by deleting eight-thousand and inserting in



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lieu thereof; seven-thousand and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker this is an Agreed Amendment ah... between both parties, it reduces the ordinary contingent expenses by six-thousand, six-hundred dollars. And, I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment, all in favor indicate by saying 'aye'... 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Schneider. Amends House Bill 3386, on page 1, line 20 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members. This Bill allows for 5% transferability within the itemized ah... budget ah... this also is ah... drafted by staff and agreed upon and I ask for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment, all in favor indicate..... Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, Sir Mr. Speaker will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Lechowicz: "Did you say, 5% transferability, between all line items?"

Schneider: "Yes, there... that's the one on the research project where they can transfer within the ah.... items that are designated for research when they have smaller totals that might accumulate to a larger amount, so that they can further do research ah... they allowed for a 5% transferability within those items."

Lechowicz: "Just the grants."

Schneider: "Yes, I'm sorry."

Lechowicz: "All right, I have no objections. Thank you."



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Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the Amendment, all in favor will indicate by saying 'aye'... 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Amendment is adopted."

Speaker Shea: "Representative Schneider.... The Clerk tells me you have adopted Committee Amendment #1 and floor Amendment #2... is that correct?"

Schneider: "That's correct."

Speaker Shea: "And, now what want to..."

Schneider: "I would like to move to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was adopted."

Speaker Shea: "If Amendment #1 is not adopted, will #2 still conform."

Schneider: "That's right, it then has the same content in addition to the substance that I added in Amendment #2."

Speaker Shea: "All right, the Gentleman asks leave to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was adopted. Is there objections? The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "What is the difference between the Committee Amendment that evidently you want to take off and the floor Amendment that you just adopted."

Schneider: "We adopted two that are in conflict. Amendment #1 has the reduction of the Committee and #2 has the other agreed portion with the ah... transferability so what I apparently did in error was adopt Amendment #2 on top of 1, and they are conflicting, although the same amount of information in content are same with the exception that 2, has a transferability."

Choate: "But, the reduction by the Committee Amendment is substantiated in the...."

Schneider: "That's right."

Choate: "In the House floor Amendment."

Schneider: "That's right."



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Speaker Shea: "All right, the Gentleman asks leave of the House to Table Committee Amendment #1, is there objection? Hearing none, Amendment #1, will be Tabled. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Grotberg. Amends House Bill 3386 as amended by deleting Section 3 and so forth."

Speaker Shea: "Is Mr. Grotberg on the floor of the House? The policy of the Chair has been, that if a Member offers an Amendment and is not present at the time that the Amendment is called, the Amendment would be Tabled. Is there objection to that procedure? The Gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well... I wonder if the Gentleman, the Sponsor of this Bill would have courtesy for the Gentleman who has offered the Amendment... hold the Bill and give him a few minutes... give him an opportunity to get here. The Gentleman is nodding yes, Mr. Speaker so that we can go on to the next Bill."

Speaker Shea: "That's if the Gentleman would like to do that, he indicates that he will not. He indicates that he will not."

Schneider: "You will have to talk to Representative Grotberg when he gets back."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Will the.... thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield to a question on this Amendment, the Amendments you've just handled. There seems to be some confusion here ah... Mr. Speaker, at least on my part."

Speaker Shea: "Well, we're past that stage we're on Amendment #3."

Ryan: "Well, this is part of that you see...."

Speaker Shea: "But, we don't have any Sponsor on Amendment #3."



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Ryan: "Well, what I'm trying to tell you, Mr. Speaker is, that the Committee Amendment #1 included the three proposals that are presented here. That should have been in one Amendment, as a Committee Amendment."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Well, if that's true Mr. Speaker I would like to have a ruling from the Chair because I... Amendment #3 is ah... substantive language and does not belong in 3386. That was included in Amendment #1 without the Sponsor being here... I think it's wrong.... It's not included.... I didn't think so. Is it included in 2? Would you kindly make a ruling on Amendment #3, then Speaker, I believe..."

Speaker Shea: "I don't think that the Chair has to make any ruling, the Sponsor of the Amendment is not on floor of the House, are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, you have been asked to make a ruling on the Amendment, you can do that ~~without~~ the Sponsor of the Amendment being present... Please make a ruling on...."

Speaker Shea: "The Amendment is not before the House, Sir. There is no Sponsor."

Walsh: "It is too, before the House. The Clerk has read it and there has been ruling requested."

Speaker Shea: "There is no Amendment, in the opinion of the Chair. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker ah... you yourself, during this 79th General Assembly... from the House floor have said... that no single Member has the propitiatory interest upon any Bill, now I don't see how you can consciously say that if a Member can't control his own Bill that



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an Amendment doesn't allow... doesn't belong to the House as well, you know as well as we do Sir, that there are opportunities... there are occasions where a Member may put forward Amendment in behalf of more persons of interest than himself, the public... his own party, or his regional area. If a Member wants to have an Amendment heard there is no legitimate reason in the world why it can not be considered by this Body, who might be interested in the merits of it."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. Duff, I agree with you that there is no reason if a Member wants an Amendment heard, why it shouldn't be heard. But, that same Member who offered the Amendment has a duty as you and I, to be in attendance when the House is in Session...."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Shea: "That Member choose to voluntary absent himself from this House Chamber..."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker...."

Speaker Shea: "Now, it would be absolutely encourageous to me that one Member would tie up the entire House of Representatives in the other 176 Members. So, the Chair will rule that the Member....."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Shea: "Is not here, that the Bill will go to Third Reading...."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, you said that any Member has the right to have an Amendment heard, there are Members on this side of the aisle, right now who would like this Amendment heard. Are you going to deny these Members the opportunity to... to vote on an Amendment that they want to vote for, that has been put properly in the books and on the Calendar."

Speaker Shea: "If the Member that...."



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Duff: "Mr. Speaker, you said that nobody has the propriety or interest, now does an Amendment belong to this Body or does it belong to an individual person."

Speaker Shea: "It belongs to an individual person."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker that's totally contrary to our own statements from the House floor as to who has an interest in a piece of legislation that's put before us. Now, we have a Member... you don't know whether he has voluntarily absented himself or not. We have a Member from our side of the aisle who is not here, for reasons not known to you sir, and our Members expect the courtesy of the Chair for our Party as you would ask us to give it to you."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz on a point of order."

Lechowicz: "Sorry, Mr. Speaker, thank you."

Speaker Shea: "Is Mr. Grotberg shown as being present on the Roll Call. On the Roll Call... The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Well ah... thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to point out that ah... Representative Grotberg who is in the Appropriations Committee meeting this morning and until, I think the House probably went into Session while we were still in Committee for a few minutes and he hasn't had an opportunity to get over here, I was late and to be honest I'm not too happy about the ah... going right into the appropriation Bills when I hadn't had a chance to be here today. And, I would appreciate it if Representative Schneider would hold his Bill. I did help him get this Bill out of Committee two weeks ago and now, I'm going to ask him to hold the Bill until Representative Grotberg gets on the floor."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "I thought that I helped you..."



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Speaker Shea: "Mr. Schneider, at the request of the Sponsor he would like to take it out of the Record. It's on Second Reading and we've taken it out of the Record, the posture of the Bill is now that Committee Amendment #1 was Tabled, the floor Amendment #2 has been adopted, the Bill has been read a second time and it's being held on the Order of Second Reading at the request of Mr. Ryan, in the acquisition of Mr. Schneider. House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 3171, the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3171. A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriations to the ordinary contingent expenses of the State Board of Education. Second Reading of the Bill, one Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 3171 on page 1, by deleting line 8-34 and so forth."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman...."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Committee Amendment #1, to House Bill 3171 strikes all the appropriation of five-hundred and seventy-eight thousand and thirty-six dollars from the Bill and replaces it with an Amendment for sixty-eight thousand dollars... fifty-thousand to be used for the hearing officer implantation Act and eighteen-thousand for liability insurance that the office of education does certainly need and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1, is there debate? Hearing none all those in favor will say 'aye' those opposed will say 'no' in the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Sharp. Amends House Bill 3171 as amended by deleting Section 2, and so forth."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Sharp. Is



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he on the floor?"

Sharp: "Yes, I would like ah... Amendment #2 to be Tabled and then Amendment #3 is the proper one."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman asks leave of the House to Table Amendment #2, is there objection, hearing none Amendment #2 will be ordered Tabled. Amendment #3."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Sharp. Amends House Bill 3171 as amended by deleting section 2 and so forth."

Sharp: "Right ah... Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Amendment #3, to House Bill 3171 ah... is being offered at the recommendation of the Office of Education ah... this Amendment was supposed to have been included in the Bill when it was presented but, due to a mixup ah... it was not ah... in the original Bill. This Bill provides for the funding of House Bill 487 which was signed by the Governor last year ah... it is funding ah... for School Districts that have lost ah... State Aid due to a bankruptcy which comprises more than 3% of their assess valuation ah... so the districts have been penalized by both losing property taxes at home and State Aid ah... on the State level due to the bankruptcy including this assess valuation. The Office of Education has told me that all claims in the State that qualify under 487 have been submitted ah... the Office is going to ah... submit these for payment and that they felt that could be some question rather they would be honored and they recommended that I offer this Amendment in case they ran into problems of honoring the vouchers, so this calls for ah... earmarking six-hundred and sixty-two thousand ah... from the common school fund to take care of these claims."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Sharp has moved for the adoption of Amendment #3, on the question



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the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, sir ah... Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question."

Speaker Shea: "He indicates, he will sir."

Lechowicz: "Could you tell me what school districts went bankrupt."

Sharp: "Yes, ah... the school district ah... first of all the legislative districts that are involved are 36, 49, 51, 53, 54 and 59 and the district numbers ah... are district 34, 10, 185, 20, 2, 135, 77, 10, 42, and 3. Talking about Harrisburg, Effingham, Altamont, Toledo, Danville, Westville, Marshall, Tower Hill, Livingston, ah... Stillman. There are a total of two for twelve districts so far, that have submitted claims."

Lechowicz: "These claims encompass what area?"

Sharp: "Pardon."

Lechowicz: "These claims encompass what area?"

Sharp: "I don't quite understand, what area."

Lechowicz: "Well, in what area is this money going to be used?"

Sharp: "These..."

Speaker Shea: "Please, could we have a little order."

Sharp: "These monies were monies that the school district have lost due to ah... higher assessed valuation per students at these districts ah... had submitted to the State. We realized that an unfair condition existed due to the fact that, here they had over 3% of their total assessed valuation in their school district tied up in a bankruptcy, they were not receiving any property tax and at the same time they had to include this assess valuation in their State Aid claims and so, we tried to adjust thing back until the bankruptcy situation is corrected, these districts do not



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have to put this assess valuation in... in ah... their State Aid cliam. If the bankruptcy is ah... adjusted and back taxes are paid, then there is a payback for these districts to the monies back to the State. That's due mainly to the Penn:Central bankruptcy."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. Sharp, if you will excuss me for a minute. Mr. McGrew, on a point of order.

McGrew: "Thank you, very much Mr. Speaker. I'm sitting only two rows behind the Gentleman, I really can't even hear the debate. Could we have a little order, please."

Speaker Shea: "Ah... it would be Ladies and Gentlemen please be in their seats, will the people on the floor of the House not entitled to the Chamber please remove themselves and could we have some quiet please. Proceed, Mr. Sharp."

Sharp: "Yeah, I would finish, if he could hear me..."

Lechowicz: "Oh, I believe that, Representative McGrew pointed out that he could not hear you ah... let me just repeat my question, if I may. One, the area of bankruptcy and what's included in two of the districts that are involved in a dollar amount and what programs have been jeopardized with the bankruptcy, which programs will be restored if any, with this additional funding?"

Sharp: "Okay, first of all the school district that we're talking about in the dollar amount they will receive. Rock Island, will receive sixty-thousand, six-hundred and twenty dollars. Livingston will receive as the Madison County, ah... sixteen-thousand, three-hundred and twenty-seven. Ah... Tower Hill, that's Unit 10 and Shelby will five-thousand, three-hundred and fifty-one, ah... Tower Hill district 185, will receive five-thousand three-hundred and fifty-one. Marshall will receive



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ninety-six thousand, six-hundred and sixty-two... that's in Clark County. Westville and Vermilion County will receive seventy-two thousand, three-hundred and fifty-two. Danville, which is in Vermilion will receive twenty-one thousand, four-hundred and seventy-five. Toledo, which is in Cumberland will receive ninety-eight thousand, three-hundred and eighty-three. Altamont which is in Effingham County will receive forty-five thousands, nine-hundred and eighty-five. Effingham, which is in Effingham County will receive forty-eight thousand, two-hundred and fifty-one. Carrier Mills, Stonefort which is in Saline will receive thirty-six thousand, four-hundred and ninty-one and Harrisburg which is in Saline will receive a hundred and fifty-four thousand, nine-hundred and twenty-four dollars. Now, this money ah... is State Aid that these districts have lost since the bankruptcy due to the higher assets valuation per student that they had to include ah... due to the statutes, the assessed valuation ah... by total assessed valuations, divided by the number of students and we felt that an unfair condition existed due to the fact that, first of all they were losing property taxes due to this bankruptcy and then they had to turn around and put this assessed valuation in making their claims for State Aid and so, which programs.... well, I think it... it probably covers, you know a cost of session they have lost Aid and ah... we tried to work out a system whereby ah... a more fair ah... method ah... in handling these bankruptcies could be arrived at."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. Lechowicz, on the Amendment."

Lechowicz: "Yes sir, I would like to know what programs were affected during this bankruptcy proceeding and what programs will be implemented if the six-hundred



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and fifty-six thousand dollars, I believe that is the figure that he mentioned, that's included in Amendment #3 ah... which programs will be included in the Educational facilities of those various school districts?'

Sharp: "It's ah... six-hundred and sixty-two thousand, two-hundred dollars and ah... what programs the different school districts have in mind, I really can't ah... state at this time for each school district ah... I would imagine with ah... some of the problems that school districts that are having, they will find ways of putting this State Aid ah... additional aid to use. And, I'm stating here that the Office of Education has indicated that the claims are going to be submitted for payment, they recommended that this Amendment be... ah... put on 3171, they intended to include it in the beginning but... it was an oversight and it wasn't done and they came to me with the Amendment stating that it would be a good idea, in case they ran into problems in... in having the claims honored that this Amendment would be there."

Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker. I think... if I may speak to the Amendment."

Speaker Shea: "Proceed, Sir."

Lechowicz: "If what the Sponsor just indicated to the House, that ah... this is a procedure that the Board wants us to follow, I think that it is a step in the wrong direction. I believe what they should do is, justify the need first and then we will appropriate the money. If we go along with this procedure, we're appropriating the money without the necessary substan.... ah... Bill to make the approval and I would ask at this time that the Amendment #3 be not adopted."

Speaker Shea: "On the Amendment is there further debate? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."



Speaker Shea: "Turn Mr. Palmer on please. Mr. Palmer on the question.

Palmer: "No."

Speaker Shea: "You have nothing further..."

Palmer: "Nothing."

Speaker Shea: "All right, on the question... the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Ah... the exchange between the Sponsor of the Amendment and the esteem Chairman of the Appropriation Committee ah... got a little garbled I think, the substantive legislation is on the books, it has been signed by the Governor. The ah... programs ah... that are affected this has to do with the general distributive fund and these school districts have not collected local taxes because of the bankruptcies ah... although they have been counted as assess valuation when they figured their State Aid, so they had a gap between the two... this makes that gap up. The ah... claims of these school districts that he mentioned are going to be paid whether this Amendment is adopted or not, I believe it's also included in the Bill that Representative Berman has but, I think the Representative in terms of representing his area wants the people at home to know that he has their best interest at heart and that's the purpose for proposing this Amendment to this particular Bill."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook ah... Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Ah... thank you, Mr. Speaker will the Sponsor yield for a question."

Speaker Shea: "Yes, he will."

Ryan: "Thank you. Representative Sharp, will you yield for a question?"

Sharp: "Yes."



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Ryan: "Can you tell me why you didn't bring this Amendment before the Appropriations Committee."

Sharp: "Mainly because ah... I was informed by the Office of Education just a short time before the Bills were introduced that this was going to be included in it. And, these Bills were heard before the General Assembly, the entire Body came to Springfield to meet and ah... was under the assumption that this was included ah... after the Bill... it was reported out of Committee before the General Assembly ah... actually met ah... after the primary election and so, I really didn't ah... learn about it until after the Bill had been reported out by Committee. And, this Amendment ah... I offered this Amendment on the advise of Bob Clark who is the Director of Governmental Research for the Office of Education and it ah... really no pride of offership on my part ah... the Bill was passed last Session and they told me at the Office of Education that it would be a good faith for it to put this Amendment on and that's why I'm offering it."

Ryan: "Representative Sharp, it's my understanding that the... the Office of Education is going to pay these claims and they are going to adjust the June, 1976 claims regardless whether we pass this or not, what I'm saying is, that the other districts in the State that are going to be penalized at the expense of these twelve or fifteen districts that you've just read."

Sharp: "Well...."

Ryan: "Is that right?"

Sharp: "These districts have been penalized for... for quite awhile due to the bankruptcy and...."

Ryan: "I'm talking about the other districts in the State, those school district of the State are going to be prorated and be short six-hundred and sixty-two thousand



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one-hundred and seventy-eight dollars, is that a fair statement."

Sharp: "Well, if ah... ah... the State doesn't have the funds that are adequate to fund ah... all the claims I would imagine there will be proration but they will be along these lines too... and ah... the only thing that I can say is that ah... the Office of Education, as you indicated is going to submit ah... the claims that have been submitted for payment and if it is as you say, they are going to be paid anyway whether we have this Amendment or not. I... I don't know if that's the case ah... is an Amendment that I... I offer in case there are problems in making these payments or having the claims honored."

Ryan: "Did I understand there, Representative Sharp that this money is contained in ah... Representative Ber- man's Bill."

Sharp: "Ah... there will be funds ah... included, I believe in Bermans Bill but I'm not for certain. That's because that was fully funded formula, I think... was the Bill you're talking about 'Art'."

Ryan: "Would you consider Representative Sharp the intro- duction of a separate Bill for this or do you feel that it has to be amended to this Bill."

Sharp: "Yeah, I want it amended to this Bill because ah.. ah... over a year ago I discussed this problem with the Office of Education and they informed me that this would be included omnibus Bill which is 3171 and it was supposed to be included and it was overlooked and they informed me that 3171 is to go with this Amendment. I do want to vote on it."

Ryan: "I have no further questions."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig."

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



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I feel like this Bill should be ah... this Amendment should be put on here because, I don't think it want you say is hurting the other district it's more or less treating the districts that are causing this situation which particularly, my district the 53rd, happens to be involved in about a third of this appropriation. And, I don't think the cause of that situation that we are asking the other districts to be hurt, we're only trying to treat everyone in a fair manner and which they will get this money in time. I urge for the support of this Amendment."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put... all those in favor say 'aye' those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the motion carries. The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Sharp to close."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. ah... Speaker and Members of the House. I would just ask that the Membership ah... to give a favorable vote to this Amendment ah... as it has been indicated earlier by ah... a number of ah... other legislators, the Office of Education ah... feels that in all probability ah... the claims that will be... are already submitted and will be submitted under the provisions of House Bill 487 which passed during the last Session and was signed into law will be honored whether this Amendment goes on or not. But, there was some concern by the people in ah... Governmental Research Office of Education that problems could arise in honoring these claims and they recommended that this Amendment be put on as a safeguard and therefore, I ask ah... for your favorable ah... vote."

Speaker Shea: "The question is, shall Amendment #3 be adopt-



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ed, all those in favor will say 'aye' those opposed 'nay', in the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have... is there a request of five Members for a Roll Call? All right, all in favor will vote 'aye' those opposed will vote 'nay'. Shea, 'aye'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Based upon the explanation that was given by Representative Hoffman and the Sponsors closing remarks, I have to agree that this Amendment should be adopted."

Speaker Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the Record. On this question there are 94 'ayes', 21 'nays' 1 Member voting 'present' and the Gentleman's Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Shea: "Third Reading. On the Order of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments, Second Reading appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #40, read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #40, Madigan. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois and the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the next election of Members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. Occurring at least six months after legislative approval of this proposition in the manner provided by law, proposition to Amend Section 9, paragraph (e) of Article IV of the Constitution, to read as follows: Article IV, The Legislature. Section 9. Veto Procedure (e) The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for the correction of technical errors or matters of form to the House in which it originated."



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The Bill shall be considered in the same manner as a vetoed Bill. If, however, the specific recommendations are accepted by a record vote of a majority of the Members elected to each House, the Bill shall be presented again to the Governor and, if he certifies that the acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the Bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, the Governor shall return it as a vetoed Bill to the House in which it originated. Schedule. This Amendment of Section 9, paragraph (e) of Article IV of the Constitution is effective for each Session of the General Assembly newly convening after its adoption by the electors of this State. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Shea: "Are there any Amendments from the floor."

Clerk O'Brien: "No Amendments."

Speaker Shea: "Third Reading. On the Order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 3213, the Lady from Cook, Miss Chapman, are you ready to proceed with this."

Chapman: "Yes."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3213. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Bureau of the Budget. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Miss Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Ah... House Bill 3213 makes ah... some transfers and adds one-million five-hundred, fifteen-thousand... seven-hundred, sixty dollars in Federal Funds. Entirely in Federal Funds, to the appropriation to the Office of Manpower in Humane Development, these are monies which came ah... after ah... the last Session and legislation was introduced in November when these Federal Funds became



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ah... available. Approval of this legislation will maintain ah... positions for approximately fifteen hundred public service employees throughout the State. Ah... I ask for your approval for this important legislation."

Speaker Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Miss Chapman moves for the adoption of House Bill 21...3213, is there debate? The question is, shall House Bill 3213 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' those opposed will vote 'nay'. May I remind the Ladies and Gentlemen of the House that commencing today we are starting to computerize the Roll Calls for the Journal so that ever time someone wants to get on or off a Roll Call vote after the machine records it, requires additional hand labor and additional cost to the State and may I ask the Members to please record their vote by their automatic voting devices. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Record Shea, 'aye' please. If somebody would push my switch, it would be fine. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 123 'ayes' and 11 'nays' 12 Members voting 'present'. House Bill 3213 having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On the Order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 3303 and at the request of the Sponsor it will be taken out of the Record. On the Order of Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29. The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29. This Resolution has been read a Third previously."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham on the Amendment."



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Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Let me have just a minute to tell you about the historical background of the present judicial article. For several times prior to 1962 there was much agitation among the Bar Association and the Bar, for a change in a way that the Judges were being elected and retained in office. The argument was made that they should be... they should be selected on merit and they should be protected in their job as some form of tenure. So, finally in 1962 we had the blue ballot and the blue ballot was ah... hailed as judicially formed many said that it was the salvation of all the problems and others said that it had certain basic defects that would be very bad, but after a recount it was discovered that by a few votes it had passed and the affect of the judicial reform Bill of late 1962 was that Judges are selected for nomination in Illinois on a political basic and then they are retained in office on what's called retention ballot and there are many who'd say that this system incorporates the worst of both worlds. That is, that they ~~are~~ initially they are selected purely from a partisan basis and then they run on retention ballot. Be that as it may, that system has been in effect here in Illinois now, for fourteen years... what is salted HJR 29, is this... that we would let the public on November 2, vote in a public referendum on the adoption of a proposed Constitutional Amendment, the Constitutional Amendment would in affect if it would pass, would eliminate the retention ballots and we would have Judges running each six years against live kicking opponents rather than against records of the present case. But, I want to emphasize to you... as clearly and strongly as I can, that everyone in this Assembly should vote



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for HJR 29, whether they're for the retention ballot or rather they are against the retention ballot. You and I, as Members of this House have a very fine important light to express ourselves on every issue that comes up, but the public can only have a right to express itself on this very vital issue if we let it express itself by putting it on the ballot this Fall. I want to say to you as strongly as I know how, this is not and I quote again, 'it is not an anti-judge Bill' nobody in this room goes to court more often than I... I'm a practicing lawyer, the Judges aren't opposed to this... I could give you the names of many Judges in my circuit who would vote for this Amendment if they were here today, to vote. And, I want to say to you as strongly as I know how, that this isn't anti-reformed, this has nothing to do whatever with merit system... there are many who have publicly made the... the observation that if we had merit system then the retention ballot would work finely. The question that is before you at this point is, are you willing to stand up and reaffirm your dedication to the public's sacred right to be heard, that's all in the world that is involved here... and November 2, 1976 you're saying, I believe in democr.... you shut me off... I wasn't through.... I was voting on this matter. I want to say this on this question, you're saying publicly..... Is it going? I haven't lost my train of thought and I'm sure you haven't yours. Ah... all you're doing when you vote 'aye' here, is saying to your constituents... we believe as legislators that you have a right to publicly express yourself as to how well or how ill, judicial reforms have worked in the fourteen years that's been in operation in Illinois. You should vote for this referendum



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if you're for retention ballots, you should vote for it if you're against retention. Either way you could vote for it, you're publicly saying, we believe our constituents are smart enough and desiring enough to be heard at the ballot box in November, as to how they stand on this issue, it's on that basic I humbly appeal to each of you to vote for it."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham has moved for the adoption of Constitutional Amendment... House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29. On the question, is there any debate? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman on a point of order."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker.... on page 904 of this week's digest, it's shown on June 23, 1975, this proposed Constitutional Amendment was placed at the order of Third Reading consideration postponed. Now, I'm wondering if that is so... how this matter got to the order of Third Reading."

Speaker Shea: "Perhaps the gentleman from Lawrence, can enlighten us."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, there has never been a vote on it... it was never at anytime by the Chair ruled ah... consideration postponed and everyone in this House knows that. Now, I....

Speaker Shea: "Might I... Mr. Cunningham, please. The official records of the House indicates that on... June 23, 1975, it was read a Third time and held. They also indicate no other action, other than the Spring Calendar on October 22, 1975, as I remember it, Mr. Schlickman, I had the Amendment read a Third time. The Gentleman from Lawrence asked me to take it out of the Record because there was not enough people, in his opinion in the Chamber of the House to proceed with it. It is the intention of the Chair, today to go to



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a Third Reading on Constitutional Amendments and then go to consideration postponed and the reason that I'm going to try to do it now, and it was so dramatically brought out by Mr. Friedrich on your side of the aisle, that the Constitutional Amendments have... although we've called them constantly since we've returned to Session, he asked me if I would not call them early in the Session today so that we could be assured of a large Membership. So, I would think, in my opinion, Sir... unless you want me to check further... that the Journal... or that the Digest might be in error but, in either way we would get to it today."

Schlickman: "Thank you, very much."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Will the Sponsor yield."

Speaker Shea: "He indicates he will, Sir."

Hart: "Ah... Mr. Cunningham, as I understand the 1970 Constitution, in order for this matter to have any chance to be ah... voted on, in November of 1976, it would have to pass both Houses six months before the date of the election... six months before the day of the election is May 2, 1976 and ah... is there any possibility ah... that ah... this matter can pass both Houses by that deadline?"

Cunningham: "Yes, we have been talking to the people over in the Senate and have reason to hope that it's possible."

Hart: "Well... when is May the 2nd?"

Cunningham: "Well, it's on Sunday but the extension of the day... our construction of the law was that it's to extend over to the Third... obviously."

Hart: "How many days is the Senate going to be in Session this week."

Cunningham: "Today, tomorrow and Monday."



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Hart: "So you're asking... you're asking the Members give to this House, to believe that this matter could be read a First time in the Senate and advanced to Second Reading, read a Second time in the Senate tomorrow and pass on Monday."

Cunningham: "Yes, I am."

Hart: "Well, I'm going to suggest to the Membership of this House that, that is impossible, that it will not happen and that you're only asking the Membership of this House to put them ten Bills on Record frivolously and I don't intend to join you in that regard."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Those of us with reasonably good memories will recall that, we voted on virtually identically Constitutional Amendment, one term ago and then because of the great out cry we're forced to come back and rescind that action. What Representative Cunningham is doing is, attempting to re-resend. I guess the action that was taken in 1974. Very briefly, what this Constitutional Amendment does is put sitting Judges back into partisan politics after they have been removed some years ago and although, Representative Cunningham calls this a fourteen year experiment and let the people decide whether or not after fourteen years they want it changed, the people reaffirmed that decision in 1970 in the adoption of the 1970 Constitution. So, in that fourteen years they've had two votes both of which were to ah... keep the system the way it currently is. Now, you ask people what's wrong with the present system, you get a variety of answers. Most of it is that they disagree with some of the decisions that Judges have made and I suggest that this is not a good reason to completely throughout the system which was adopted because of like... gripe



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fourteen years ago. The reason to keep... sitting Judges out of the partisan politics, I think is very good if you just think to yourself the problems that you have raising campaign funds to run for re-election I suggest to ask a sitting Judge who is perhaps in the midst of deciding a particular case, to have to go out and solicit campaign funds in order to get himself re-nominated in his political party, is just bad politics. I think that fourteen years ago when we decided to take sitting Judges out of politics, that was a good decision if the people are just satisfied with the current system and feel that you can not get Judges ousted. The simplest thing to do is raise the percentage of 'yes' votes that a sitting Judge must keep to retain his office, this would assert more pressure on him from a politics point of view, but I think that it's a tremendous step backwards to trust sitting Judges into partisan politics... make them go to their regular organizations on a periodic basis and ingratiate themselves with the primary voters and have to raise campaign funds: is just not good and I would urge a 'no' vote."

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

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker, would the ah... Gentleman... Sponsor yeild?"

Leinenweber: "Yes."

Rayson: "Ah... I take it the purport of your Amendment is to strike the retention election ballot in lieu of ah... the Judge re-running for election in the same manner as anyone else would, on the first time is that true."

Cunningham: "No, basically what it is, is let the public express itself. As I emphasized Lee, before even if you are for the retention ballot you should be willing to let the public be heard on the question. It's making democracy work. "



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Rayson: "Well, you're saying that if the Judges term is up, he submits himself if he want's to, for re-election in the same manner as other Judges."

Cunningham: "I'm not saying that, I'm saying that the public should have a right this Fall to decide to whether they wish that system or the present system. All I'm saying is that the public should have the right to make that discussion."

Rayson: "Well, that's right. In order for the public to decide your... your Amendment has to be framed in such a way the ah... voters can choese on whether or not they should adopt this Amendment and I believe that's what your Amendment does, isn't it?"

Cunningham: "Yes, it's worded affirmatively."

Rayson: "Well... All right, you then said that the present system adopts the worst of two worlds...."

Cunningham: "I said that argument in May, I didn't say it was my argument... others have made that argument."

Rayson: "Well, ah... ah... I see, that is not your argument."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. Rayson, you may ask question and he may respond but, I don't think that ~~the~~ rules of the House permit a personal colloquy back and forth."

Rayson: "All right, then I will just close, Mr. Speaker, by suggesting the words of the last Speaker are appropriate and I will do likewise as he is, suggesting that we do."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Judicial candidate elect, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I hope that you're right. Ah... I would just like to point out Mr. Speaker, that there is currently a lot verber around certain portions of the State for a... on the part of an organization called the Coalition for Political Honesty, and the way that



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I read their proposal, it say that when you have a conflict of interest you wouldn't be able to vote for an issue. And, I would suspect that most of those same people are quite interested in this Resolution not passing and I would like to point out that those proponents of the Coalition Political Honesty would present people like me who have historically throughout our time in the legislature been for merit selection from even voting at all against this bad proposal. Having said that, I would like to address myself to the comments of the ah... Sponsor, who asks us to ah... trust the wisdom of our constituents... and ah... I have the greatest respect of the Sponsor I'm sure he is aware that we will judge the wisdom of his constituents by the fact that they continually send him back here. He has on the one hand asked us to say, that if you're for retention you can vote for this and you're against retention you can vote for this.... I don't know the solution to that conundrum but, possibly the... wisdom of his constituents can help us solve it. It's my personal opinion that the present system we have is not sufficiently good only because, in certain parts of the State where the populous want the merit election of Judges, they're not allowed to get it under this or any.... under any other program. Other proposals have been made which would allow various circuit districts to come to their own conclusion as to what they wanted. I would point out to the people in this House who have any interest in the quality of ah... selection of the Judiciary, that there is at least one county... major county in this State where one party has historically almost totally controled this election of their Judges in the election process through the Central Committee of their County. This has resulted in the political



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selection by one party of the Majority or close to a Majority of the Judges and the Associate Judges of this State, which are as you know, the Associate Judges are selected by the Circuit Court... elected. I would ask the people of this House to join with me in spite of the adjurations of the Committee on political honesty to consider that there is no real conflict in... standing up and saying that to vote for this Resolution would be a step backwards."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

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

Speaker Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say 'aye' those opposed 'nay', in the opinion of the Chair the ayes has the requisite votes and carries. The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham to close, and the camera lights are on and there are pictures going to be taken on the floor."

Cunningham: "Thank you, I wanted to answer the statement made by Representative Leinenweber on this question. His statement was that we need to keep the Judiciary out of politics, now let us all be accurate about this the Judiciary isn't out of politics now, the selection of those who run for the Judge position is strictly by politics at the present time. So, let none attempt to confuse the issue by saying that this is an injection of politics in the Judiciary, nothing could be farther from the truth. What's involved here, and I repeat for emphasis, is that we are publicly expressing our convictions that the State... our constituents have the right to be heard and make their own discussion whether they're for retention or whether they are for against it. There is no deception involved here, if you're for retention you should vote for the people



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to be heard, if you're against retention let the people be heard. Let's give democracy a chance to work and it can only work if the public has a right to vote on this matter of great importance to them and to all of us. So, I urge you, I plead with you put 'aye' on this Resolution."

Speaker Shea: "The question is, shall the House adopt House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29. All those in favor will vote 'aye' those opposed will vote 'no', the Gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier to explain his vote."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I maybe treading where angels fear to tread here, this is obviously a Judicial question and up to now only attorneys have been speaking on it. But, I would like to make this suggestion to all of you that you seriously consider supporting this proposal. First and foremost, I see nothing wrong with permitting our people to have a voice in this question. As far as I'm concerned retention is a complete and total forest and I have yet to talk to a single Member of my people back home who do not agree with that statement. Secondly I would point out that what we are supposing to do is, first only one step. I would like for all of you to consider the possibility that if... the people of the State of Illinois or if they have the opportunity to vote in this issue and voters, I think they will... then we go one step further and provide for a non-partisan election of those Judges, comparable maybe to what we did with the Con Con people, so on that basis and with the promise of the eloquent support of the Sponsor of this Bill ah... I would urge all of you to vote green."

Speaker Shea: "Is there people who wish to further explain



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their vote. The Lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I tried to speak earlier but I was precluded, for which I don't blame you, however ah... I think as much as I like my estimable colleague on the back of me here, ah... already the Judges now have to get 60% of the vote which is more than one over half and I do feel that we could give this system a little more time now period rather than going ahead and upsetting it and therefore I vote 'no'."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I obviously have a conflict of interest in this situation, I have a brother who is a Judge in the Circuit Court and if this passes, it's quite possible that he could be defeated. notwithstanding ah... conflict, I'm afraid I have to vote to protect my brother."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. In explaining my vote, let me say that I think one of the things that make this Country great... is the three branches of government, all supposedly responsibly directly to the people. The people who were for the so called Judicial Reform... that let's keep the Courts out of politics, what they really did was take the courts away from being responsible directly to the people... they didn't take them out of politics the Judges that I know deep in politics and you can't touch them, it's made an unreachable branch of our government, now all... Representative Cunningham is asking you to do is let the people decide and I think that I can safely predict that the people in my district will vote for this, four to one... now if



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you're afraid of the people... then vote 'no' if you trust the people in this business of self government then vote 'aye'."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Fayette, a Democratic Whip, Mr. Brummet."

Brummet: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to congratulate Mr. Cunningham for bringing this before the people and would like to reiterate what Representative Friedrich's just said, because it happens to be my district also. I think that four to one vote is probably right, the attorneys in my county is all behind this 100%. How, can we say that the Representatives have to run every two years so that they can stay close to the people and yet we put the Judges in there and insulate them so the people do not get a chance to vote on them, and I say this even with the retention system because a couple of elections ago we had one Judge that was voted out in his particular county but the rest of us people went down and voted so that he was retained. In another County in the same election, one of the Judges was not retained by his own people who knew him yet the rest of them put him in. I would say that this is a red hot issue in our particular part of the country and let's get some more green votes up there on the board. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm voting green in a... a positive fashion for this ah... Constitutional Amendment. Earlier some speaker eluded to the situation that we remove Judges from politics, lets not kid each other, we haven't removed the Judges from politics... there are more



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in politics today than they have ever been. Only they're only intrrenched by their own circle and ah... magnified their own political system, in fact if we look at the Supreme Court those decisions ah... dealing with appointments ah... to the various vacancy are predicated on politics. But, lets give the people of Illinois the opportunity to go to the ballot box in November, and decide... do they want a system of Judges that are elected by the people or do they want to continue a system quasi electoral, I say the people of Illinois have that right to make that decision at the ballot box in November of 1976, and I'm going to place my trust in the people by voting 'yes' to give them that right to make that decision."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Candidate Elect, Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I hesitate to take your time to explain a 'present' vote ah... and yet I do think that it is indeed necessary that those of us who are running for the Judiciary ah... explain that ah... while, at least in my case, I feel very hesitant to advocate the responsibility that my... the people of my district have given me by electing me to the legislature, to vote on issues which indeed does include ah... matters that involving the Judiciary. That, this is one sufficiently... personal import ah... to many of us ah... that ah... it would seem appropriate that we ah... not ah... neither vote affirmative or negative on. Ah... I do feel very strongly that we should do everything possible to keep Judges out of politics, that we should indeed ah... have merit system of selection ah... but ah... this is an issue that it seems to me, that who does not to vote on ah... that



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we do indeed have a personal conflict of interest and while I do not intend to be a dropout legislator between now and ah... January of next year, ah... it's one that I feel very strongly that I should vote 'present' and I wanted to explain that. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, there are probably some logical reasons for voting for this Amendment but, I would like to give you a political one. This Fall when the Political Honesty issues are on the ballot, we're going to find ourselves as legislators in the same position that we have been in the last three and a half years under Governor Walker, or should I say, in tandem with Governor Walker because we are certainly not under him. And, that is we've been beaten over the head as a legislative Body because we're just no good. It doesn't matter what we do, we're just no good. I would like to share that honor this Fall with the Judicial Branch and I think that putting this Amendment on the ballot would do that."

Speaker Shea: "Is there any further discussion... the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, very briefly.. I think that the finest tradition of the Democratic process is the right to allow the people to make the decisions and I think that whether we agree or disagree with the precept of whether the Judges should be retained or whether they ought to go out to an election, I feel that it is fundamental to the well being and the perfect order of a society that at least the people be able to give us some advice as this particular matter. There is no reason that the people ought not be trusted for a final analysis we have pledged to support and give



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ourselves, the will of the people and not necessary have them follow us because that is the meaning of representative government and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Shea: "Is there any further persons that wishes to explain his vote. Have all the Members voted who wished? Have all the Members voted who wished? Take the Record, Mr. Clerk. The Lady from DuPage, Miss Dyer."

Dyer: "Ah... a point of information ah... how many votes does this take?"

Speaker Shea: "It take 107 votes."

Dyer: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if this reaches ah... 107 or above, I would like to demand a verification at the appropriate time."

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

Cunningham: "Could we have a poll of the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Shea: "Would the... the Gentleman... or would the Clerk, please poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Capuzi, Grotberg, Ron Hoffman, Holewinski, Keller, Madison..."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison wishes to be recorded as 'present'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wall, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Shea: "On this question there are 106 'ayes',... the Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "I think that there was someone who wanted to change their vote but.... I would like...."

Speaker Shea: "Mr. McGrew, wishes to be recorded as 'aye'. Record Mr. McGrew.... Well, the light up here is out and I'm sorry Gentleman. On this question there are 106 'ayes', 53 'nays', 10 Members voting 'present' and the proposition... Put on postponed consideration, Mr. Clerk. On the Order of Constitutional Amendments



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Third Reading appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #31. The Gentleman from Anna... you want it out of the Record, Mr. Choate? Take it out of the Record. At the request of the Sponsor, 33 will not be called. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #34, Mr. Katz... Take it out of the Record. On the Order of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment, consideration postponed appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #6, the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm not going to take a lot of time of the House because we did this approximately a year ago. It's a very simple Constitutional Amendment, it provides that we back to limited annual Sessions. It seems to me that many of the Members myself included, are leaving this August Body primarily because it has become to time consuming. Now, I have no objection to spending the amount of time that needs to be spent down here and being paid accordingly, but if you will go back and examine what Senator Horsley said, four years ago, he said the first year that we go into annual Session, we'll spend over fifty-million dollars more of the taxpayers money than we did before and he was right, he just under estimated, it ended up being about sixty-four millions of dollars more by being in Annual Session. It seems to me that this is an reasonable approach to the problem, I don't think the people want us down here all the time I think there maybe some legislators who prefer to be down here all the time, but that's not the same problem. How many times has Senator Dirksen's old story about the hen and hog, they were walking down the road and they saw a sign that said ham and eggs fifty cents, which of course,



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dates the story. And, the hen said let's go in... and the hog said not on your life. For you that's only a contribution but for me it's a total commitment. And, Ladies and Gentleman, I don't think that we've got to be down here full time to make a total commitment to this Body. I think this Constitutional Amendment is an reasonable alternative in the odd number year the first year that we served down here we could introduce any item of legislation that we want and take a run at it, and if that fails, in the alternated year or the even number year... the only items that could be introduced are items of Revenue or Appropriations of emergency items or something on a joint call of the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House and the Governor. We try to do it by Constitutional Amendment two years ago and failed. We've tried to do it by Rule of the House and that has failed, primarily because we can not get the cooperation from the House of Lords. We've tried to do it by legislation and that has failed, now it seems to me... that the people want us back in our district, finding out what the real problems are... and coming down to Springfield as few days as possible. When I came here the first time... under the first year of the new floormate, we would come in here at 9:30 in the morning, work straight through till 3 o'clock and if we were only here one day, we went home and we were paid accordingly. I don't think it's any answer to jack the salary up to twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars to justify an absolute waste of time. It doesn't make any sense to come down here on a Monday at noon, adjourn at 3 o'clock, come back in Tuesday at 1 P.M., adjourn at 5 o'clock, come back in Wednesday at 1 P.M. adjourn at 5 o'clock and proceed that way throughout the week



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when we could come down here on a Monday or Tuesday, get our work done in two days and get back to the district where we belong. I don't see anything wrong with this Amendment, it's not going to affect me because I'm going to be gone, it's one of the reasons that I am leaving.... I think that there is something to be said for citizens legislators. If we have nothing but a professional legislator in the worse sense of that term, then we lose the expertise of the real estate agent and the lawyers and the dentist and the housewives and all the other many foremates that we have down here of people that engage in activities. There are very few of us who have the expertise to speak or decide every item that comes before this House. I would like to see this Constitutional Amendment pass, I think that it would continue to provide for an upgrad of the legislature and I would very much appreciate receiving the number of votes necessary to insure the citizen legislative type of government continues in Illinois. Thank you."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld has moved for the adoption of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #6. Is there debate... on the question.... the Gentleman from Cook, The Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise reluctantly to oppose the Gentlemans motion. I do it because, if we were to have in the Constitution limitation such as this... then what we would be doing is... denigrating the legislature. I have in the time that I've been here, seen the legislature rise considerable so that it is now indeed an equal unit of government with the other three. If we adopted this then we would up.... in affect, in the Constitution



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be imposing limitations on us that would be unreasonable, would make us subject to the other two arms of government and in addition, Mr. Speaker the effect of it would be that the legislative leaders and not the Members would play a... unreasonably large part in the activities of the legislature and I might point out in my time, I have seen that change too. Change so that early in the going the legislative leaders ran the show entirely and the Members followed along sheep-like. That has changed... to do to an Act, a Constitutional Amendment as this we would be retrogression Mr. Speaker and I would urge you, on behalf of the legislature to vote 'no' on the Gentlemans Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman... The Gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. If I may for a moment reverse back to being a school teacher again, I would like to call your attention to a couple of facts. Number 1, this would be a regressive step, anyway you cut it. Most importantly many people say that because we are meeting annually this is the reason why the cost of State Government has risen so drastically, I submit to you that that's not the case at all. The big culprit is inflation... it's not because we're in Session annually, so I'm submitting to you that what we're doing is... it would be taking a step backwards and I would say this, further more and finally, those of us are not willing to commit as much time as is necessary to serve the people of the State of Illinois, we shouldn't be running for office in the first place. I think that we should come down here and do the people's business even if it takes a full time job and then finally, I call your attention to the fact that today the State Budget is approximately



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the same as the Federal Budget was about thirty or forty years ago, now I submit that too is the reason that we should continue to meet annually and I urge all of you to oppose ah... this Constitutional Amendment proposal."

Speaker Shea: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to speak to this Bill and not merely because the Sponsor of the proposed Amendment happens to be my seatmate. This Body is suffering from probably the greatest potential danger that we could possible think of in the near future and that is we have transfered ourselves from the past four years, since I've been down here, from the Citizens Legislator who had a great contact with his own district and was more concerned about his business and the realities of running business into a bunch of professional politicians. Now, we have seen over the past hundred years that this has almost destroyed our Nation with a bunch of professional politicians running Congress. And, I would think that it would be disastrous to this State and possibly to the finanical plight that we're facing today is because... we have approximately two-hundred and thirty professional politicians running this State. Now, I think if we're going to ever get ourselves back on an even kiel, we must get ourselves back to our home districts and realize that the common sense, the balance, sheets that make our country go... those things that we learn in running our business, teaching our schools ah... operating all other forms of business... actually even working in a Labor Union where you're working for the dollars and you realize that an hour has to be put in, for an hour earned... is what makes this country run. Every minute that we're



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down here in Springfield, we are away from that business... we're away from the reality of that type of business and we continue to do idiotic things like we did yesterday... passing deficiency appropriations when we obviously don't have the money for it. Now, if we're going to get back to that reality we must go back to the annual Session. I think, really.... that our Leadership has already started leading us in this direction, this year by restricting this Session, but we don't know that we will have leadership like this in the future and I think what we must do, therefore, is adopt by Constitution and mandate that this be a citizens legislature and not made up of those people who want to be professional politicians continuously trying to increase their office allowance, their mileage fees and their per diem, to say nothing of a rather huge salary for this type of Body. I think that this is a measure that must definitely must pass if our State is to survive."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'... the 'ayes' have it. Who is the Sponsor of this Amendment? Representative Hirschfeld to close."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I ah... I do not want to belabor the point but I would like to say, that I just returned from the Senate Body. I wanted to make sure I could find a Sponsor if I got this out and the information that I created me over there. is the Senate Rules Committee is going chuck... turnout on to the floor of the Senate every Bill that they have over there, which means of



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course, all those are going to float over here to the House and once again we're going to be faced with the same onslaught we're faced with every year. I think that the intentions of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate are admirable, but unfortunately when intention are not written into law or in the rule, they do not prevail and therefore, because there is favoritism... because somebody thinks that it a pressing item, that somebody thinks it's an emergency all these Bills will rule out and we'll face the same crunch this year that we face every year in June. Now, with regard to the comments from the Gentleman from Ogle... I want to assure you that I have no objection and I'm not leaving because I don't want to spend a full days work at the job that I've been elected to do, what I'm trying to say to this General Assembly is, the work to be done down here just does not take a full day, or should not take a full day. We waste so much time and therefore, so much money... it's unbelievable and while he may say it's inflation that's caused all the increases, if we were not down here passing money Bills we would not feel the crunch of inflation. I just finished reading the latest life of Thomas Jefferson, and Ladies and Gentlemen in this bicentennial year, I don't think things are anymore complicated today than when that man was President of the United States and yet saw to it that once each month he went back to Monticello for two weeks for a respite because he said, I've done all I need do... not for but too the people of the United States for a month, it's time to take a rest and give them a rest. And, I think it's time that this General Assembly goes back to the district and finds out what the people really want and I would



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lay my odds on it that if you would ask your constituents they would say, get out of Springfield... come home get back where you've got some affinity with the voters... find out what the real problems are. We don't need you down there... we've got our Congressman down in Washington, they only work from Tuesday to Thursday the T and T circuit, it called. But, they've got everybody in the United States believing that they work 24 hours a day, seven days a week. I would rather be dead than Congressman because I think it's almost unethical to tell the people of the United States that you're down there working seven days a week when all of us see them leaving on a plane Tuesday morning and coming back home on Thursday. I don't think we want that kind of legislature, I like the kind of legislature I see in Florida which I consider to be the leading legislature in the United States. They're citizens legislators, they don't spend 20% as much time as we do... in Session and I would say this to you in all due respect to myself and you 176 others, I think that the Florida Legislature is heads and shoulders above Illinois and I think they are heads and shoulders above us primary because they are in limited annual Session and because they are made up of citizens legislators... people from every walk of life who spend 80% of their time in the district and only 20% of their time in Springfield. I don't expect to see 107 votes but I would predict to you that sometime before 1980 arrives, this legislature will either vote this in or once again we'll face a demand from the citizens by referendum to turn it in. I don't want that as a threat I don't mean it as a threat.... but let's clean up our own House, let's go back to the good old days because sometimes the old way is the best way."



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Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is, shall House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #6, be adopted. All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there is 121 'ayes', 39 'nays'... Representative Katz... Representative Katz... This question there are 121 'ayes', 39 'nays', the Constitutional Amendment is adopted. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12. This Constitutional Amendment has been read a Third time previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd. Mudd... Resolution #12... out of the Record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #13."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #13. This Constitutional Amendment has been read a Third time previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to spare the Members the agony of my remarks if they would ah... read the same Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Objections have been raised."

Friedrich: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Ah... I did explain this Amendment one time previously and I'll try to be very brief in my remarks cause I certainly appreciate the opportunity of having it called at this time when the Membership is present. A few years ago... at the Constitutional Convention there was some people there who really did not believe in the people having the right to govern themselves... there are more people engaged in public education in



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Illinois than in any other occupation, counting the students, the teachers, the school directors, parents and all. Illinois developed a great public school system and through the years the students from Illinois have been outstanding students. We spend more money for schools than almost any other thing, two-thirds of your real estate taxes goes for schools and a third of your income tax goes for schools, so it's certainly a matter that is... the people are concerned about and willing to spend their time about and they're interested in. Under the guise of taking it out of politics they've took it away from the people and now, the man who directs public education of Illinois not only is not an Illinois citizen, is appointed by a bunch of people who are appointed by the Governor and it's almost impossible for the people to have any influence with this person... and they... he has no direct responsibility to them. I would suggest to you that, this public education is the business of the people and the person who runs it should be responsible to the people. Right now this man and those who surround him have the right in your town to dictate the curriculum the next text book, the teachers standards, the classroom sizes and all of these matters, I think public education is a matter that the people are certainly concerned about and they have paid for it willingly, they've raised their own taxes many times. All I'm trying to do is let... have this submitted to the people, it was not submitted as a separate issue and ah.... at... in the Constitutional Convention or I'm sure it would not have passed. Arrantly enough one of the great advocates at the Constitutional Convention for this measure, Mr. Buford, from Mt. Vernon who was at one time ahead of the National Education Association announced that I was wrong and it has not.



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improved education. All I want you to do is to vote 'aye' and let the people decide whether they want to select the man who's responsible for Public Education or whether he is to be appointed by a bunch of people who are appointed. Now, so that there is no misunderstanding, this also eliminates as a Constitutional matter, the State Board of Education, it does not preclude the selection of a ah... legalization of a State Board of Education, we have a Board of Higher Education and I would certainly co-sponsor any Bill to setup a State Board of Education by law. I would urge your vote and I would appreciate, all I ask you to do is let the people choose."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. If this would have come up about six months ago, I in all probability wouldn't be up here speaking for this particular piece of legislation. But, when I run into a situation with the people from this particular Department as I have run into... well, I've been trying to get an answer since November 19, after they have so many people in that particular office and I can't get an answer to a question that constituents in my district want... it seems to me that something definitely should be done. It seems to me that we would serve the people of the State of Illinois were served much better under the old system, we're paying these people much more money then we expended under the other system and I would think that it would be a saving to the taxpayer if we would go to the system as it existed before Mr. Cronin came to the State of Illinois. And, I would suggest that you give a 'yes' vote to this particular piece of legislation. Thank you."



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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to this Constitutional Amendment, House Joint Resolution Amendment #13. As those of you who were here in 1973, remember, ah... I sponsored a Bill, House Bill 661... ah... which provided for the ah... implementation of the Constitution of appointed State Board and appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both of which by the way, are common practices around the country ah... we implemented the system and it went into operation in approximately the beginning of 1974. We have had a very short history under the present arrangement, it seems inappropriate ah... to be turning around in such a short notice and ah... suggesting that ah... we aren't going to let the people who were appointed and who by the way are citizens of the State of Illinois, they did have a right to choose anybody that they wished to be the Superintendent of Public Instruction, they had an opportunity to choose people from Illinois, California, Massachusetts, any place they wanted to and they looked for and got what they believed to be ah... the best man that was available ah... for the job. I don't think you can fault them ah... for this. I think to subscribe anything but the highest motives to the person who is presently holding the position of the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is a disservice to a man who is recognized around the country as a... as a true professional who wants to do the very best job that he can. Let us.... let us not forget, let us not forget that the General Assembly... we.... are the ones who... we are the ones who make the alternate decisions as far as education is concerned in this State. Not the Superintendent of Public Instruction...."



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not the State Board of Education, but the Illinois General Assembly, the way it ought to be and one of the reasons why those of us supported the State Board... supported an appointed State Board because we did not want to put anyone in a competitive position with the General Assembly. This Amendment if it is passed and adopted by the people does in fact... create an opposition situation, one which I don't think serves the people are... the boys and girls of the State of Illinois as well as our present system does or will. The problems that local Communities are facing in terms of implementation of integration guidelines and other types of problems, they would have faced under any circumstance because these people tearing up mandates that don't necessary come from the General Assembly ah... but come ah... from ah... the National Government as well. I think that it is unkindly that we adopt this Amendment at this time and I would ah... ask that you not support ah... House Joint Constitutional Amendment #13, after all we are the Illinois General Assembly the Supreme School Board of the State of Illinois and that's the way it should remain."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: Ah... Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I speak against this proposed Constitutional Amendment, it has been suggested that all that we are asking is an opportunity to listen to the people. For over thirty years in this State there were about twenty groups that worked to try to get the General Assembly to give to the people the opportunity to decide whether we wanted to go from the un-workable elected Superintendent System to an Appointed Superintendent an Superintendent appointed by a State Board of Education. I wonder where all of the people who favor.... letting



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the voters choose... were during this thirty year period... probably you ah... haven't reached the age were you were able to vote, I don't know but ah... the people have decided, we had a Constitutional Convention where there was strong support by this coalition and by the voters for an appointed State Board and an appointed Super.... pardon me, for a State Board and an appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, the PTA's, the league of women voters and about twenty different organizations, and their membership strongly supports the present system a system that really hasn't had a chance, to have the opportunity to show us what a good job that it can do. I would like to share just one other ah... experience I had with you and that is that, Representative Gene Hoffman and I attended a National meeting of ah... State Officials ah... Educational Officials and various ah... Teacher PTA and Civic Groups that was concerned with this matter of State Government, government of public schools and I was surprised to discover and very pleased by the way, that as we discussed the kind of State Government System that we would like to have that the kind that we have in Illinois now... is the kind that all of those leaders desired to see, whether they were legislators or ah... Representatives of Civic Groups or Educators. We have what the rest of the Country would like to have and I hope that we can keep it that way, please vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm not here to speak against Dr. Cronin, I respect him... I think he is a very qualified educator however, I am here to speak on the behalf of the con-



stituency that I represent who believes in the many talks that they have had with me that we are now more sophisticated, more interested in seeing more qualified people run our education department. I don't see why we have to have an appointment for such an important office, where we have to have an election for a Governor, a lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State and so forth. I think that we have reached the state of intelligence and education amongst the people as a whole in Illinois where they can actually choose a properly qualified person to be Superintendent of the State Board of Education. I also feel, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House that if we have now reached the point where if Mr. Cronin wants to be a resident of Illinois, he can qualify and run for office himself. The only thing that we have to keep in mind is, too long we have made political hash out of proper things and I... deference to my colleague who just spoke, I feel we should elect the State Board of Education Superintendent."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'm sure that we are all familiar with the old adage, two wrongs do not make a right. Now, we committed the first wrong when we decided to have an appointed State Board of Education, we should have had an elected Board and if we want to do something constructive this is what we should be thinking about today. I submit to you if we go back to proposed program that we had before, of having the elected ah... ahead of the Education Board of the State of Illinois, there are a number of factors that enter into the selection or the election of this man which have no merit really. One would be popularity, the political climate, the



political clout. All of these things would be fine as far as getting votes, but it doesn't necessarily mean that this man would serve the kids of the State of Illinois well, so I would suggest to you that you don't use a shot gun to kill gnat here. I know what's going on and I don't blame some of the People, being as disturbed as they are. It probably would disturb me, too. What I'm saying is let's think about the kids and let's look down the road to the time when we have another superintendent. If we to do something constructive, let's seriously think about having the elected State Board of Education. Let the People select. Elect these people and they in turn determine who should be the number 1 educational officer in the State of Illinois and I would urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Question is, Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question now be put? All those in favor, indicate by saying 'aye'. Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Friedrich to close."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, my remarks will be real brief. We're not, we're not deciding whether or not we'll have an elected state superintendent. We're deciding whether or not we want to let the People decide. These are the same People that elect you and you probably think they're pretty smart or they wouldn't choose you in the first place but I can tell you that the People in my district would vote overwhelmingly to decide to elect or have a part in the selective process of this very important person in the State of Illinois. All of us here have lived under both situations. We had good schools in Illinois. We had better



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schools then we have now. In fact, everyone that has been watching the school system, realizes that it's going down hill under the present system. What I'm proposing is let the People decide which is a better way to go. They've had a chance to look too, so I urge you to at least, if you have any confidence in State government, then let the People decide how their the..... who's going to spend their tax money. I urge you to vote 'aye' and I would appreciate it very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Riccolo."

Riccolo: "I'll explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "O'kay, the question is, shall this Resolution pass? All in favor, indicate by voting 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. 107 votes. Representative Riccolo."

Riccolo: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to explain my vote. According to my understanding, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was taken out of the elective category to remove politics from that office. Just recently, I encountered in my District a meeting of the LaSalle County Teachers. It was a nonpolitical meeting. It was an educational meeting, with the sole purpose of conveying messages to and from the different school districts; the teachers therein, and the Superintendent of the Office of Education chose that particular meeting to in essence make an endorsement of a political candidate, a political candidate who happens to be in the race for the State Legislature in the 38th District. I say to you, if he can come into one District, he can come into any District, and campaign for individuals. That office is not removed from government, or from politics. It's very evident that it is still there, and if we're going to let them come in and make accusations, let them make political endorsements and let's



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return the office to the People and let them decide who they are going to have in that office and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Craig, do you seek recognition?"

Craig: "I'd like to explain my vote. I'm voting 'aye' on this Bill because I have come to the conclusion that we've gone up the river about as far as we can go. We're letting professional people tell us what we're going to have to do, how much money we're going to have to come up with. Now, we talk about spending money, like everything, and I was amused here, as I looked over this General Assembly yesterday, when it becomes such a touchy subject about increasing of taxes. Well, there's a lot of you people down here that I don't think that half has been called in and know what it is like to be called in and say 'you're going to have to vote for a tax increase', such as I did when we increased the sales tax and I was laying along the State line, if you please, and in Indiana they had no sales tax. Now I want to say this. If you pass this Bill and get Hirschfeld's on there, the public will buy it and they'll vote overwhelmingly for it, and I'll tell you one thing, we can save more money with two of those Constitutional Amendments on that ballot and maybe we can prolong some of you People having to vote for the tax increase, right away sudden, because we can't go on listening to the professionalism of all this country and in the State that we're getting without voting some large tax increases, so when you People vote over there, you're voting 'no', just remember if you keep letting these People tell you what you're going to do and what you're going to have to have, you're going to have to have a tax increase, so you better start deciding now what you.... whose wagon you want



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to get on, but I would appreciate some more 'aye' votes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, when the People in the State of Illinois had to vote for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, they paid no attention to that office. Whichever party, whichever party carried the General Election, carried the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in each and every case. You could have a good man in office and if it was the year of the opposite party, he would be voted out of office. We'd have a bad man in office and if it was his party year, he would be re-elected and that happened time after time after time. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was low on the ballot. The People paid no attention to it. It went exactly with the State-wide election results of that year. We don't elect our Superintendents of Schools to School Districts. They're all appointed. There's not an elected, local Superintendent of Schools in the entire State of Illinois. They're all appointed officials. They're all professionals, we hope, and the State Superintendent should be the same. We didn't save money when we had elected State Superintendent of Schools. They built a monstrosity of building a few blocks from here, the last elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It's a wasteful disgrace and monstrosity that they can't even use. That was built by the elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. That wasn't built by the appointed one. This is a step backwards if we pass this Constitutional Amendment, because the People don't care. They don't take any interest in the election of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. They never did. They just voted the way they were voting on the other offices that year and therefore, I think this is



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a step backward and oppose this Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if there's one thing that a good number of the Constituents in my District don't understand is what's going on in our Public Schools today. They are completely mystified, I assure you, and what mystifies them all the more is what's happening to the ever-increasing vast sums of monies that this Illinois Legislature appropriates to our school system. They want to know, they want some accounting and the best way I know is to get an elected Superintendent, a man in this office, who is exposed to the white heat and the glare of Public opinion and questioning and let him help answer the questions that the People in their mind. The kids are coming out of our high schools, half of them are not being taught to read properly. The colleges are having to give them remedial reading. These are things that ought to stop and they ought to stop fast. And I think that an elected man in this position would have to answer these questions and help get our educational system back on the right track. There are good teachers who want to do a good job and they need help and the way to help them is to support this Amendment and to use the arguments that people are not interested. They don't care. They want to take an interest and this election is a false argument, in my opinion. Let's put this thing up to a vote. Let's put the heat and the lights, the glare of publicity, and public opinion on this office and give the People a chance to really understand what is going on in our Public School Systems today. This is a step, I believe, in the right direction."



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Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to point out momentarily, if I may, those of you in the General Assembly, who have typically relied upon the elementary and secondary education committee for our expertise, are nearly blatantly ignoring that now. If you'll check the board, you'll see that the Chairman of the Committee is voting 'no'. The Minority spokesman is voting 'no'. You'll notice that the Chairman of the School Problems Commission is voting 'no'. Virtually every Member of this General Assembly, who has had its expertise in education is voting 'no'. It seems to me that we, at some time, should be realized that we do have some experience in education, that we do have now, an appointed officer, who can get about the business of elec.... excuse me, who goes about the business of running the State Schools. I'm not worrying about being so low on the ballot. Consider those that are involved in education and vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, like the Marine Corps who seek a few good men and women, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is one of the few good measures pending before the General Assembly this Session. It's folly to think that you can elect a University of Illinois Trustee and not elect a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I see the necessary votes are up there, but I did want to bring one thing to your attention. One of the Speaker's suggested that perhaps we should elect a State Board. This is the reason why the education committee and the Constitutional Convention fell flat on its face, because regional representation could not be obtained under one



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man, one vote rule; therefore, the education committee fell flat on its face and when they asked us to give them the right to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we did so, but they reluctantly agreed after we did that, that they had made a mistake and asked us to do so. I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Miller."

Miller: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. As a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1970, I think we called for an appointed State Board because of the fact of the cost of running for election of elected school board members, but now we've had five years of opportunity to review the actions and activities of the appointed Board. I think everybody believed when we adopted it that they would be answerable to the Governor. If People complained about the decisions by an appointed Board, that they could go to the Governor and have it corrected. Quite frankly, we haven't seen it happen. We've seen the State Board adopt many Rules and Regulations that are not in the best interest of the People of the State of Illinois. As appointed Members, they are insulated from the Public. They are not answerable to the Public and it is best demonstrated, I think, by the recent action they took in October of last year, wherein they mandated that 42 school districts in the State of Illinois, where they mandated that they go into a mandatory busing program, whether or not there was deliberate racial discrimination and what it had done, in each and every one of those 42 school districts is force them to spend additional money to meet the quotas called for by this appointed Board without any improvement in the quality of education. It seems to me that when our schools are having so much trouble today in funding quality education, we are called upon to hire people to drive



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buses and to pay for the cost of buses, merely to achieve a quota, it seems to me is the most ludicrous decision ever made by the State Board, and I think it is good reason to, for us to tell them today that they don't know what they're doing and that they ought to be kicked out and we ought to go back to where we were, where we have one man, elected by the People, that can speak for the People of Illinois and represent the People of Illinois and not their own special interests."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think the arguments against the elected official for Superintendent of Public Instruction has already been made and I can't add much to that. However, I would just suggest that I will request a verification of Roll Call at the right time and I do hope the Members are ah.... designating only their buttons and not their seatmates."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I thought it was interesting that some of the People who oppose this, among them was one person who wanted to be the appointed Superintendent of Schools and I don't know, maybe he thinks if it stays that way, that we'll.... he'll have a shot at it later on, I don't know, but the fact is, it is the People who want to elect and run public education and decide who has the authority and that's the reason I'm voting 'aye' and I would like to say that if they are going to ask for a verification, I would also, before that, poll the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, I was merely going to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will



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take the Record. Gentleman has requested a Poll of the Absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Capuzi. Rog Hoffman. Holewinski. Keller. Peters. Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has requested a Poll of the Absentees, Mr. Clerk. You have called all the absentees? O'kay. Representative Schneider has requested a verification. Mr. Clerk, would you proceed with the verification of the affirmative roll call. Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, could I have leave to be verified on this Roll Call, on the Affirmative."

Speaker Redmond: "You have leave."

Clerk O'Brien: "Anderson. Arnell. E. M. Barnes. J. M. Barnes. Beatty. Birchler. Bennett Bradley. Gerald Bradley. Brandt. Brummet. Campbell. Capparelli. Carroll. Choate. Coffey. Collins. Craig. Cunningham. Daniels. Darrow. Davis. Deavers. Deuster. DiPrima. Domico. Ralph Dunn. Ebbesen. Ewell. Ewing. Farley. Fleck. Flinn. Firedland. Friedrich. Garnisa. Geo-Karis. Getty. Giggio. Giorzi. Grotberg. Hanahan. Hart. Hill. Hirschfeld. Dan Houlihan. Hudson. Huff. Jacobs. J. D. Jones. Kelly. Kempiners. Kent. Klosak. Kornowicz. Kosinski. Kozubowski. Kicharski. LaFluer. Lauer. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leinenweber. Leon. Leverenz. Lucco. Madigan. Mahar. Matijevich. Mautino. McAuliffe. McAvoy. McLendon. McMaster. McPartlin. Meyer. Miller. Mudd. Mulcahey. Nardulli. Neff. O'Daniel. Palmer. Patrick. Pouncey. Reed. Riccolo. Richmond. Rigney. Ryan. Sangmeister. Schisler. Schoeberlein. Schuneman. Sevcik. Shea. Simms. Stearney. E. G. Steele. C. M. Stiehl. Taylor. Terzich. Totten. Van Duynes. Vitek. VonBoeckman. Waddell. Washburn. White. Winchester."



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Wolf. Younge. Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the Affirmative Roll
Call? Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, the correct total on
the Board?"

Speaker Redmond: "Right, 112."

Schneider: "112. Thank you. Arnell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Arnell is here."

Schneider: "Beatty."

Speaker Redmond. "Representative Ewell, for what purpose do
you rise, Sir?"

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to be recorded as 'pre-
sent'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'present'."

Schneider: "Is he changing his vote from 'present'...."

Speaker Redmond: "From green to 'present'."

Schneider: "Thank you. Representative Beatty."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty was here, down in
the front."

Schneider: "Birchler."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Birchler is here."

Schneider: "Cunningham."

Speaker Redmond: "Cunningham. Can't hear him, or see
him. He's here."

Schneider: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn is here."

Schneider: "Ewing."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Schneider: "Flinn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Flinn. Is Representative
Flinn on the Floor? How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

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

Schneider: "Representative Garmisa."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Garmisa. He's here."

Schneider: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis is here."

Schneider: "Hill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis. Representative Davis, how is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Davis: "He desires to be recorded as voting 'present'."

Schneider: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Representative Jack Hill. Representative Hill. He's in the back."

Schneider: "Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan. Is he in the Chambers? How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here in the front."

Schneider: "Is he? Oh, yeow. Kempiners."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners. He's here."

Schneider: "Representative Klosak."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosak. He's here."

Schneider: "Representative Kozubowski."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski."

Schneider: "I apologize. He's right in front of you, Bill. I didn't see you because of the glare. Representative Kucharski. He's here. I'm sorry. Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz. Kempiners is here. There he is. Representative Leverenz is here."

Schneider: "Matijevich."

Redmond: "Representative Matijevich is here."

Schneider: "Representative McPartlin."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPartlin, is he here? How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."



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Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the Roll Call."

Schneider: "Representative Patrick."

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

Kempiners: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, will you change my 'aye' vote to 'no', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman's 'aye' to 'no'."

Schneider: "We have Representative Patrick yet, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was your inquiry?"

Schneider: "Representative Patrick."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Patrick is back there."

Schneider: "Representative Huff."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huff. Is Representative Huff here? How is Representative Huff recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off the Roll Call. Put him back on the Roll Call."

Schneider: "Representative Schisler."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Schneider: "Representative Stearney."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney is here."

Schneider: "Von Boeckman."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Schneider: "Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Schneider: "Representative Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "She's here."

Schneider: "Representative Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell here? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."



Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Schneider: "He's been verified... he's verified." Representative Bradley."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley, is he here? There he is."

Schneider: "That's all, Mr. Speaker. Oh, I'm sorry... one more, Mr. Rose... Representative Rose, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rose, Tom Rose..."

Schneider: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Just wanted to see if you were alert... Any other questions, Mr. Maragos... Maragos."

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

Speaker Redmond: "How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Maragos: "Please vote me 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Mr. Clerk what's the Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Bluthardt: "Change that to 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him to 'aye'. The Clerk will take the Record, on this question there are 108 'ayes', 50 'no', the Resolution having received the necessary Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bills, Second Reading. On House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 3370."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3370, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Second Reading of the Bill, one Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 3370 on page 1, line 11 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "I move for the adoption... for Amendment #1."



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Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1, all in favor indicate.... will you explain the Amendment Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Oh, boy... Ted Lechowicz... It ah... deducts thirty-eight thousand dollars, it's a Committee Amendment... George Ryan..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan... Representative DiPrima is now yielding to Representative Ryan?"

Ryan: "What Amendments is ah... this, Representative."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #1."

Ryan: "This is ah... reduces the total.... the Appropriation by twenty-six thousand, one-hundred dollars. I move for the adoption of the Amendment... that was just in the personal lines... of the personal services... the total reduction of this Amendment is thirty-eight thousand, four-hundred dollars, and its a... in the ah... Veterans Commission and I believe the Sponsor had an agreement with the Amendment.... let's move."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Amendment, all in favor indicate by saying 'aye'... 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, DiPrima."

DiPrima: "I want to Table... Table #2 for Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections to Tabling Amendment #2, hearing no objections, Amendment #2 is Tabled."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Grotberg. Amends House Bill 3070 as amended on page 3, by deleting line 19 and so forth."

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

Grotberg: "I move for the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz, do you seek recognition?"



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Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker I don't believe the Sponsor of the Amendment is on the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, he is... he's...."

Lechowicz: "All right, then I would like to have a ruling from the Speaker whether the Amendment is germane to an Appropriation Bill. I believe it's ah... substance language that would be amended in it's appropriation Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman, do you seek recognition?"

Schlickman: "Yes, just a point of order... I don't have a copy of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Yeah, to help you out in your ruling, maybe ah... Mr. Speaker. We have adopted Amendments having to do with affirmative action with which I find little difference with the one which is put into this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "I'm glad that you called that to my attention, Representative Totten. I think I got myself in trouble on that affirmative action Amendment when I indicated that... had I been on.... on the podium that I might have ruled differently and ah... the ruling, in fact I know I did, so as far as I'm concerned I... I will have to ah... sustain the objection to the Amendment. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, DiPrima. Amends House Bill 3070...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg, for what reason do you rise?"

Grotberg: "Gee, thank you Mr. Speaker as Sponsor of that Amendment, I did hope I would get a chance to say a word. Ah... and I will accept your objection on this particular substantive Bill, there are plenty of ref-



erences the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, last year on the ah... substantially issued by the agency being spent for eavesdropping and the amount that has been quoted here. I do not want to take the time of the House and my good friends here to place an Amendment like this on the EPA Bill it is not very sufficient: but there are several, Mr. Speaker coming down the line where this Amendment is worthy of consideration: but there are twenty-five to thirty-five percent more than there are color than it does in one... more than any color and I would submit that I will offer this Amendment again on some meaningful Bills that do not involve the concept of saving the money on printing bills in the State of Illinois. Thank you, very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima on Amendment #4."

DiPrima: "Yes, on Amendment #4, it adds one thousand dollars in Federal G.I. educational and publication funds for the department in operation of their equipment line items, that's just for gas and all."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, I have an inquiry of the Chair, Mr. Speaker. Ah... you ruled that, that Amendment was not germane... would you then... if that ah... matter was brought up on the affirmative action Amendment that has been put on appropriation Bill, rule that that was germane."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman raises a point of order as to the propriety of placing that... if he questions at the present time and will sustain Representative Schlickman's objection... the question is on the adoption of Amendment #4 to favor indicate by saying 'aye'... 'aye', opposed... the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted."

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."



Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. On House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments, Second Reading, First Legislative Day appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #40. Has that been read a Second time, has that been read a second time, Representative Madigan raised a question. I understand that has been read. Back to Second Reading, House Bill 3386."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3386, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary contingent expense of the Institute for Environmental Quality. Previously read this Bill... and we are on Amendment #3. Amendment #3, Grotberg. Amends House Bill 3386 as amended by deleting Section 3, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I raise the same objection to this Amendment that was just offered on the previous Bill as well, it's substantive language going into an appropriation Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker I ah... respectfully suggest that ah... that objection is untimely, this Amendment is already been before the Body, it has been called and read and ah... no objection was placed at that time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "The only reason why it wasn't objected at that time, and I was seeking recognition because it was taken out of the record out of the courtesy of the fact that the Sponsor was on the floor and there was an agreement made by the principal Sponsor, at the request of Representative Ryan."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker if it was timely then and it could of saved us a lot trouble and difficulty and it wasn't raised or made at all, it seems to me at this time the ah... whole Body having functioned on the Amendment



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and when it was offered and read before, then the Sponsor of the Amendment should have a right to propose it for the vote of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah... this Bill on this Amendment the department of grade was no problem with them in Committee, we did not have the Amendment drafted at that time...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz, for what purpose do you rise."

Lechowicz: "Again, Mr. Speaker. The Speaker ruling from the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I have the same ruling that I did on the previous Bill. I do not believe at the.... I believe the objection is well taken."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Boyle, Chairman on the Committee on Appropriation II, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken April 27, 1976, reported the same back with the following recommendations to pass as amended House Bill 3378 and 3385. Representative Pierce, Chairman on the Committee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources reports the following Committee Bill for introduction. House Bill 3797, being a Bill for an Act to establish the Illinois Historic Preservation Act, action taken April 27, 1975... that Committee Bill was 30...."

Speaker Redmond: "Message from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed



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Bills of the following titles, Passage of which I'm instructed I'm asked concurrence of the House of Representatives to with; Senate Bills number 1560, 1564, 1565, 1617, 1618, 1632 and 1648, passed by the Senate April 27, 1976. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3795, Macdonald. A Bill for an Act to provide the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Sudden Infants Deaths Syndrome Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3796, McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the licensing and regulating Detective and Detective Agencies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3797, Committee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. A Bill for an Act to establish the Illinois Historic Preservation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3798, Downs. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3799, Washburn/Redmond. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to create the General Assembly Library Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3800, Washburn/Redmond. A Bill for an Act making appropriations of the General Assembly Library Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3801, Washburn/Redmond. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Library Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3802, Garmisa. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers. Representative Byers."

Byers: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I would like to be removed as Sponsor of House Bill 3643 and assigned to Representative Beaupre."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, leave



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granted."

Byers: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Announcements? Representative Mann."

Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Immediately ah... after adjournment, the House Higher Education ah... Committee will meet in Room D-1 and we only have one measure that I believe is not controversial in nature."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, immediately after adjournment, the House Rules Committee will continue its meeting in Room 113 and Room 114, ah... we only have a hundred ah... measures ah... Mr. Speaker, in Mr. Mann's words... ah... we have been trying to give everyone an opportunity to be heard ah... we will go today for the rest of the afternoon ah... until 6:15 ah... we will convene again in the morning, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House ah... in Room 122-A, to continue hearing matters in the morning, we will also be hearing matters next week ah... next Tuesday, in Room 114 ah... we would appreciate ah... we would appreciate the courtesy of the Members of the House... as the result of the continued use of Room 114, this afternoon ah... the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee II, which was scheduled in the same room ah... has been cancelled in order to enable the Rules Committee to continue hearings matters ah... upon adjournment today. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The House Executive Committee meeting for this Thursday has been cancelled. Also, the House Executive Committee meeting for next Thursday is cancelled, instead... we will hold a meeting next Tuesday, we found that Thursday meetings aren't in the best



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interest of anybody."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, very much Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The House Appropriation II Committee will meet immediately after Session today, here on the House floor to continue the meeting from this morning. Immediately after Session, right here on the House floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is to announce that the Revenue Committee will meet immediately after we adjourn in Room 118, I implore all Revenue Committee Members to be there so we get a quorum and we can get out early so the various Members can go back to the other Committees they may have in conflict. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you ah... the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee will meet immediately after adjournment C-1, in the S.O.B. ah... State Office Building."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Appropriations I Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, in Room 114. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Human Resources ah... meeting which is scheduled for Thursday at 2, has not... been cancelled, we intend to proceed as scheduled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker... I've made inquiry and the Senate is going to be in Session on Thursday and if there is to be any chance on the Constitutional Amendment ah... is there any chance of postponed



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consideration ah... being called for one final vote?
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Speaker Redmond: "There is always a chance."

Cunningham: "Well, I've spoken to many and I think that we have enough votes and I would be grateful if you would call it, your Honor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter."

Porter: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, would.... I would like unanimous consent to Table House Bill 3152, which is not.... which is made irrelevant by yesterdays vote and also ah... House Resolution 560, which is duplicate Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection, hearing none... Tabled. Representative Geo-Karis.... you have a choice... you either talk on the phone or talk to us."

Geo-Karis: "Oh, I would rather talk to you, Mr. Speaker... really I would. Mr. Speaker, what time do we reconvene tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea is going to present a motion and... I don't know yet."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 753, Riccolo et al. House Resolution 754, Greiman et al. House Resolution 755, Lechowicz et al. House Resolution 756, Kane. House Resolution 757, Kozubowski et al. House Resolution 758, Arness. House Resolution 759, Kornowicz et al."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 753 by Riccolo, honors Dr. Steiniche for serving the Dwight people for forty years. House Resolution by Greiman, commemorates ah... April 27, as Holocaust Day to mark the Death Camps that were prevalent during World War II. House Resolution 755, by Lechowicz. Commemorate the Polish of Alliance for ah... the adoption of the Constitution of the... in 1971..."



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1791. House Resolution 756 by Kane, honors the Rotary Club for the 50th anniversary in the city of Nokomis. House Resolution by Kozubowski, honors Father Harold Gregowski for 40 years of Priesthood. House Resolution 758 by Arnell, honors Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Tiberi for their 60th Wedding Anniversary. House Resolution 759 by Kornowicz, honors Father Robert Niec ah... for his 50th year in the priesthood. I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Resolutions, all in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Resolutions are adopted. Death Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 760, respect to the memory of Jack Cordes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Merlo."

Merlo: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the Death Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Death Resolution. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and the Resolution is adopted. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3803, Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to Vocational Rehabilitation of disabled persons. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea, do you seek recognition?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now stand adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker I thought we were going to have another vote on postponed consideration Constitutional Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Not today, I thought you were talking about tomorrow."

Cunningham: "Well, the desperation of life is such, if it doesn't come today it can never come and many have indicated that they were going to change. I beg with thee on bended knee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey."



Mulcahey: "Yes, Mr. Speaker is there anybody that could give us an idea exactly what the schedule is for tomorrow, are we going to be here on Thursday, on Friday or just what is the situation?"

Speaker Redmond: "Pretty difficult to say for sure but, I would think that we would be here Thursday. We'll have to call that one tomorrow, Representative Cunningham. Representative Shea has moved that we adjourn until tomorrow at 2 o'clock. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'... 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and we stand adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

