

Doorkeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor will you please go to the gallery." (Repeats two more times)

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and the members please be in their seats. Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association which House Bills 1181 and 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189 and 1191 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bills 1192, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1198 and 1203 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bills 1204, 1210, 1213, 1214, 1216, 1218 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bills 1221, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1231, 1236 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bills 1238, 1239, 1240, 1245, 1249, 1251, 1257 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bill 1100 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do not pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bill 1924 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills, Bill do not pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bill 2059 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bill 1950 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto



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with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bills 2060 and 2895 were referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do not pass. Mr. Taylor from the Committee on Cities and Villages to which House Bill 1279 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Yourell from the Committee on Counties and Townships to which House Bill 966 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass and be re-referred to Committee on Assignment of Bills. Mr. Matijevich from the Committee on Executive to which House Bills 785, 844, 1013, 1443, 1964, 2144 and 2488 were referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr... Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bills 1292, 1659 and 2387 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bill 2615 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do not pass. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bills 1853, 2088 and 2782 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill...Bills do not pass. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bill 1291 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Consent Calendar. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bill 1769 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Bills 1455



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and 2126 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Consent Calendar. Mrs. Chapman from the Committee on Human Resources to which House Resolution 120 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation the Resolution be adopted. Mr. Washington from the Committee on Judiciary I to which House Bills 897, 1380, 2536, and 2802 were referred; recommended that the Bills be assigned to interim study calendar. Mr. Katz from the Committee on Judiciary II to which House Bills 1034, 1365, 1913, 2718 and 2908 were referred; report the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill, Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which House Bill 872, 1154, and 1827 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bill 1594, 2165, 2611, and 2820 were referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bills 798, 1611, 1612, 2039, 2146, 2164, 2320, 2323, 2325, 2334, 2335, 2337, 2426, 2442, 2447, 2448, 2552 and 2973 were referred; recommended the Bills be assigned to interim study calendar. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bill 2319 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendations the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do not pass. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bill 2386 was referred; reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Consent Calendar. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bills 2422, 2446 and 2687 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Sharp from the Committee on Transportation to which House Bills 1815, 1816, 2449, 2451



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were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. No further Committee Reports."

Speaker Redmond: "Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day.

Is Mrs. Bradley in the gallery?"

O'Brien: "Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day. Senate Bill 169. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 716. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to custody and disposition of certain property possessed by law enforcement agencies. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 850. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Are we on the order of Second Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day."

Simms: "Well, ah... as a point of order, shouldn't there be a quorum attendance taken before we start moving on Bills, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are you questioning the presence of a quorum?"

Simms: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "I think maybe your point's well taken. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, just take attendance. We haven't taken attendance, yet."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Members be in their seats. Attendance... Roll call for attendance. Everybody that ah... that's here pressed the 'present' button. Representative Merlo. It appears that the quorum is present, Representative Simms. So, proceed with the call of the Bills on Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day."

O'Brien: "House Bill 974. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1096. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Local Library Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1117. A Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act relating to probation officers.



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Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1161. A Bill for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1164. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1282. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1283. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1332. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Codes. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1335. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1336. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Codes. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1444. A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedures. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1459. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1460. A Bill for an Act to amend the Mosquito Abatement District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1461. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Public Water Districts. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1462. A Bill for an Act to amend the Water Authority Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1495. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Codes. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1576. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Library Systems Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1577. A Bill for an Act to amend the Local Libraries Act and Public Library District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1695. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1761. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act making appropriation of the Illinois Education Facilities Authority. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1914. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Fiscal Systems Act for non-public and institutions of higher learning. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2159. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code.



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Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2182. A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedures. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2395. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Research from the Cause of Transmission, Treatment and Control of Transmittable Diseases in swine livestock. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2595. A Bill for an Act to end, amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2915. A Bill for an Act to amend the Detective Licensing Act. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Will the House come to order.

We have a, a guest Chaplain this morning. We will be led in prayer by Dr. Preston Bradley, the Pastor of the Peoples Church in Chicago. Dr. Bradley."

Dr. Preston Bradley: "Infinite and eternal light and love, we are so grateful that in a world bewitched by racial animosities, religious arguments, political upheaval that there are institutions and governments that stand for the stabilization of life. We're grateful for the history of this beloved State, for the contribution it has made and we are encouraged that there is every present day evidence that this traditional power will be maintained. We ask thy Blessing upon the deliberations of this Assembly. Give acuteness of thought to everyone who has the responsibility of decisions. And may all of us turn our faces towards the new and a better day when the brightness of brotherhood will shine upon us all. May thy Blessings be upon this deliberative Body. May its decisions be prompted by wisdom and understanding and courage And may this State continue as the years unfold the preservation of those decisions and activities of the men and women of this State whom we honor and whose memory we preserve. May thy Blessing and thine approval rest upon all that's done here in this great Capitol, Amen."

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



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Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker . . . ah . . . and Members of the House, while Doctor Bradley does not reside in my district, nor does his church, the city of Chicago is currently celebrating his over 50 years of service to all of the people of the city of Chicago. Ah . . . I am not a member of his religious faith, but he has been . . . ah . . . an inspiration to people of all faiths in the city of Chicago, and I really . . . ah . . . want to congratulate him on his many, many years of . . . ah . . . public service."

Madigan: "On the order of Senate Bills, Third Reading, appears Senate Bill 1309. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, could the Clerk please read the Bill a third time?"

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1309, a Bill for an Act in relation to rehabilitation, maintenance and repair and of the allocation of space and buildings in the Capitol complex in Springfield. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 1309 is the Bill which . . . ah . . . earlier this week we moved to the order of Second Reading without reference. Ah . . . To refresh your memories, this is a Bill that . . . ah . . . clearly puts into the hands of the Space Needs Commission the authority to allocate space in the State Office Building and the Capitol Building. Ah . . . Passage of this Bill will help resolve the conflict between various agencies and have the space . . . ah . . . allocated equitably and evenly and without any differences among varying agencies; and I'd appreciate your favorable vote."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the Chair recognizes Mr. Telcser to close. Mr. Telcser does not wish to close, the Clerk will take the Roll. The question is all those in favor of the passage of Senate Bill 1309 will vote 'aye', all those oppose will vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Will someone push Mr. Brinkmeier's button 'aye', and Mr. Ewell? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 137 'ayes', 2 'nos', 1 voting 'present'. Senate Bill 1309 having received a constitutional majority is, hereby, declared passed.



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Mudd 'aye'. The . . . for what purpose does the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld, arise?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm not sure whether I rise on a point of personal privilege or a point of order, but I would like to bring something to this House's attention. Yesterday morning I had two Bills in the Appropriation's Committee. House Bills 461 and 642 which were the National Rivers and Wet Lands Act. I went to that Committee at 8 a.m. and I stayed for three hours and 15 minutes hoping that the Bill would be called which was about the fifth Bill on the Roll Call. Af . . ."

Madigan: "Mr. Hirschfeld, could I interrupt and could I ask you to consult with Representative Shea on that matter? He'd like to talk to you about it at this time."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you."

Madigan: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 315. Take that Bill out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 876. Take that out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 988. Mr. Mudd, House Bill 988, on the order of Second Reading. You wish to move it to Third?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 988, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 555. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Dupage, Mr. LaFleur. Take it out of the Record. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Perry, Mr. Dunn, arise?"

Mr. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, a matter of personal privilege. I would like to call attention to the Members of the floor that a distinguished Member of the Legislature served for at least 12 years and maybe more, former Senator from the 58th District and a good personal friend of many of us, the Honorable John Gilbert is on the floor here, standing right here. Senator Gilbert."

Madigan: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 563. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second



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Reading, appears House Bill 601. Who is it? Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 148. Take it out of the Record. 156. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 618."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 618, Ewell, a Bill for an Act in relation to medical treatment administered solely for the purpose of prolonging human life."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the . . ."

Jack O'Brien: "Second Reading of the Bill."

Madigan: ". . . the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Jack O'Brien: "One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 618 on page 2, line 27, by deleting 'or physicians' and inserting in lieu, thereof, 'and another physician'."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Sherman, there was one Amendment . . . ah . . . with the agreement of Illinois State Medical Society. It has not been distributed yet to the Members of the body, and . . . ah . . . unfortunately, . . ."

Madigan: "Shall we pass this Bill, Mr. Ewell?"

Ewell: "No, what I've done . . . like to do, if I could, I'll . . . yeah, I'd better pass it. We'll get to it tomorrow maybe, huh?"

Madigan: "Fine, thank you. Mr. Ewell, if you have the Amendments distributed, we might be able to move the Bill today?"

Ewell: "All right, I'll get it distributed."

Madigan: "Thank you. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 693."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 693, . . . no it doesn't appear on the Calendar, take it out of the Record."

Madigan: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 759."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 759."

Madigan: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 822."

Unknown: "Take it out of the Record."

Madigan: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 85."



Jack O'Brien: "House Bill . . ."

Madigan: "Is Representative Duff on the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: ". . . not printed then, just turned it in?"

Madigan: "We'll pass it. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 437. Representative Cunningham on the floor? On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 559. Is Mr. McMaster on the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Yes, he is. House Bill 559, McMaster."

Madigan: "Take that out of the Record, Mr. Clerk. On the order of House Bill 674 . . . take that out of the Record. Mr. Giorgi, House Bill 687. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 687."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 687, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend the Bingo License and Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 687 on page 2, line 10, by deleting 'net' and inserting in lieu, thereof, 'gross'."

Madigan: "Take that Bill out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 702. Take that out of the Record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 7 . . ."

Madigan: "Giorgi, 707? 707, Giorgi. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 707."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 707, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes . . ."

Jack O'Brien: "Second Reading of the Bill."

Madigan: ". . . the Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Jack O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 729."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 729, Daniels, . . . yeah, Amendment 5 is . . . Floor Amendment 5 was filed . . . Kane."

Madigan: "Hold the Bill, Doug. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 709. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 743."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 743, Flinn, a Bill for an Act making appropriation



to the St. Louis Metropolitan Airport Authority."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the . . ."

Jack O'Brien: "Second Reading of the Bill."

Madigan: ". . . the Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."

Jack O'Brien: "One Committee Amendments amends House Bill 743 on page 1, line 13, and so forth."

Flinn: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 is a Committee Amendment and was caused by the . . . ah . . . some confusion between the Bureau of the Budget and the St. Louis Airport Authority and it was . . . there was cause for a change to upward some \$200,000 for environmental study impact. I move for its adoption."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Committee Amendment #1 adds \$332,300 to update environmental impact studies and to complete the Environmental Review Project. I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Madigan: "Is there further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 743 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose . . . the 'ayes' have it and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 814."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 814, Mann, . . ."

Madigan: "Mr. Mann on House Bill 814."

Jack O'Brien: ". . . a Bill for an Act to abolish the Death Penalty. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 833."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 833, Getty, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedures. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"



Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 900."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 900, Duff . . ."

Madigan: "Mr. Duff, there has been filed a request for a fiscal note on that Bill. We will take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 952. Is Mr. Leon on the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "There he is. House Bill 952, Leon, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Banking Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 962."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 962, Brummet, a Bill for an Act to amend the Soil and Water Conservation District Laws. Second Reading of the Bill. Three Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Brummet."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 962 on page 10 by inserting after line 1 the following and so forth."

Brummet: "Mr. Speaker, there is another Amendment I'm waiting for on that Bill. Please take it out of the Record."

Madigan: "Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1136. Mr. Hanahan. Mr. Hanahan. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1137. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1138. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1174. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, . . . Mr. Farley, are you ready on House Bill 1174? Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1274."

Jack O'Brien: "House . . . what is it . . . 12 . . . House Bill 1274, Younge, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent



to the Department of Finance. Second Reading of the Bill.
 Committee Amendments. Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1274 on
 page 2, line 5, by deleting the following and so forth."

~~Madigan~~: "The Chair recognizes the Lady from St. Clair, Mrs. Younge."

~~Tracy~~: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 reduces the Budget of the Department
of Finance by \$123,000. That's a happy Amendment; and I move the
adoption of Amendment #1."

~~Madigan~~: "Is there further discussion? The . . . is there further discus-
sion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

~~Tracy~~: "Yes, is that a Committee Amendment?"

~~Madigan~~: "Yes, it is."

~~Tracy~~: "O.K., I wonder if the Sponsor would be willing to hold the Bill
on . . . ah . . . Second Reading . . . as we saw some questions on it?"

~~Tracy~~: "Yes."

~~Madigan~~: "She indicates that she will. Take it out of the Record. On the
order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1422. Is
Representative Stone on the floor? House Bill 1422. Are there any
Committee Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 4 . . . House Bill 1422, Stone, a Bill for an
Act to amend an Act to create the University Civil Service System in
Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

~~Madigan~~: "Are there any floor Amendments? Third Reading. On the order
of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1467. Is Repre-
sentative Simms on the floor? Take it out of the Record. On the
order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1617. Is
Representative Griesheimer on the floor? Take it out of the Record.
On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1735."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1735, Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the
Illinois Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee
Amendments."

~~Madigan~~: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

~~Madigan~~: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading,
appears House Bill 1736."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1736, Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the



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Illinois Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1736 on page 4 by deleting line 32 and so forth."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment was suggested . . . this Amendment was suggested by the Members of the Committee, the Sponsor and the Department of Insurance have no objection to it; and I, therefore, . . . or . . . it . . . its adoption."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1736 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz, arise?"

Lechowicz: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, if the Sponsor could give just a brief explanation what the Amendment does? I can't hear him, Mr. Speaker, I know he tried before . . . ah . . ."

Madigan: "Would the Members address their attention to Representative Epton who will explain Amendment #1? Could we have some order? Will the Membership address its attention to Mr. Epton?"

Epton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, in response to the question, this Bill gives a certain period of time where a policy . . . purchaser of a policy may have a 10-day free look during which he may return it. There are certain policies, however, which the Director of Insurance might find do not fall in that category; and the Committee and Director suggested that he be allowed to exempt those particular policies if he so sees fit. That is the purpose of this Amendment."

Madigan: "Is there further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1736 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1739."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1739, Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee



Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, Epton, amends House Bill 1739 on page 1 by deleting line 17 and so forth."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this also is an Amendment that was suggested by the Committee. Under this present Bill, it removes the maximum and the minimum limits of the Illinois Insurance Guarantee Fund. The Committee Members felt, however, that there should be a limitation on the exposure, and this Amendment limits that exposure to \$300,000. I move its adoption."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1739 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose . . . the 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1740."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1740, Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "Ah . . . Floor Amendment #1, Epton, amends House Bill 1740 on page 1, line 1 and 5, by deleting Section 224 and so forth."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment does . . . makes the Bill read exactly as the synopsis says it does. It provides that in any life insurance claims, interest will be paid from the date of the death of the insured. This also was recommended by the Committee; and I move its adoption."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Just sitting back here I realize some of these Amendments are not . . . do not have that much import, but I was trying to follow closely to Representative Epton's dialogue; and I would ask the Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, . . ."

Madigan: "Yes, Mr. Hoffman."



Hoffman: ". . . I would respectfully ask that we have a few second here and we have a little quiet in the Chamber and every unauthorized person on this floor is removed. We must have 30 unauthorized people on this floor, and I think it is really an injustice to have Representative Epton on a Bill important to him and we can't even hear what he's saying. So, Mr. Speaker, please could we have the House floor cleared?"

Madigan: "You are absolutely correct, Mr. Hoffman. Would the Sergeant at Arms remove all unauthorized personnel from the floor and I wish to announce that there's no permission granted for the taking of pictures. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again, this is an Amendment which was suggested by the Committee. Unfortunately when the Bill was drafted, it did not meet the exact intent of the . . . of the Committee, which desired to pass a Bill providing that in the payment of all life insurance claims the interest will date from the date of the death of the insured, rather than several days after. The Committee approved this and I move its adoption."

Madigan: "Is there further discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Ah . . . Representative Epton, on this Amendment . . ."

Madigan: "Do you wish to ask the Sponsor a question?"

Terzich: "Yes, I do."

Madigan: "Does the Sponsor yield? The Sponsor indicates that he will yield."

Terzich: "Ah . . . You mentioned that the Amendment brings the . . . ah . . . the Bill in accordance with the synopsis, and is it correct that it's 6 percent at the time of death of the insured . . ."

Epton: "That is correct."

Terzich: ". . . and not necessarily . . . ah . . . even if they notify . . . ah . . . they were notified of the death of the insured a year after the person expired?"

Epton: "It would make no difference when they were notified. The money belongs to the beneficiary on the date of the death, and the practice in Illinois by most of the companies is to pay from the date of death, rather than the date of notification."



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Madigan: "Is there further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1740 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1750."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1750, Satterthwaite, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 1750 on page 1, line 1, by deleting Section 15-136 and so forth."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Lady from Champaign, Mrs. Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Committee Amendment."

Madigan: "Do you move its adoption?"

Satterthwaite: "I move its adoption."

Madigan: "Would you explain the Amendment then."

Satterthwaite: "The . . . the original Bill had two increases of benefits for the University Retirement System, and Amendment #1 deletes the benefit that would increase the annual increase in payment from 2 to 3 percent. It brings the Bill back to a single benefit increase, rather than two of them."

Madigan: "Is there further discussion? Mrs. Satterthwaite has moved that Amendment #1 to House Bill 1750 be adopted. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; and 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 1886. Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2073. Representative Hart, do you wish to move the Bill? 17 . . . or 2073?"

Hart: "Yes, I do."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2073, Hart, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2101."



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Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2101 . . ."

Madigan: "Is Mr. Schneider on the floor? Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2250. Mr. Farley, do you wish to move the Bill 2250?"

Jack O'Brien: "House . . ."

Madigan: "Take it out of the Record. 2252, Mr. Farley? Take it out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2353, where are we at, 2373."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2373, Schraeder, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2598. Mr. Hart, do you wish to move 2598?"

Hart: "Yes, I do."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2598, Hart, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2705."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2705, Friedland, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Madigan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Madigan: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2711. Mr. Simms, do you wish to move 2711?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2711, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 2711 by deleting line 34 on page 1, and line 1 on page 2 and inserting in lieu, thereof, the following and so forth."

Simms: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment #1 adds a line that . . . ah . . . prohibits an individual from filing their academic titles . . . after their name on



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the ballot in seeking office. I would move for its adoption."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, these Bills . . . ah . . . at this level are not in the Bill books yet and I don't think we ought to proceed with . . . ah . . . the Amendments on Bills that aren't in the Bill book."

Madigan: "Take that Bill out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 337."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 337, Hart, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 337 on page 1, line 10, by deleting 'minimum' and so forth."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is an Amendment to the Bill that was worked out with the cooperation of the Department of Corrections, and they support the Bill with this Amendment; and I move for its . . . the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 337 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 374. Is Mr. Stearney on the floor, and does he wish to move with House Bill 374?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 374, Stearney, a Bill for an Act to provide a mandatory 30-day prison sentence for certain unlawful use of weapons. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 374 as amended on page 2 by deleting lines 28, 29 and 30 and inserting in lieu, thereof, the following."

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Stearney: "Yes, I move that . . . ah . . . Committee Amendment # . . ."

Madigan: "1."

Stearney: ". . . 1 be adopted."

Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question



is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 374 be adopted? All those in favor . . . for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten arise?"

Totten: "Yeah, I think it would just be a good practice if the Sponsor would explain what the Amendment does."

Madigan: "Mr. Stearney, would you explain the Amendment, and would the Members just give their attention to Mr. Stearney, the fine, young lawyer from Chicago."

Stearney: "The Amendment merely provides that the . . . on the second conviction the mandatory penalty would apply. The original Bill provided on the first conviction."

Madigan: "Thank you, Mr. Stearney, is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 374 be adopted? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it, and Amendment #1 to House Bill 374 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Rayson, amends House Bill 374 on page 2 by deleting line 18 and 19 and inserting in lieu, thereof, the following: 'persons except . . .'"

Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Stearney: "What is the Amendment?"

Madigan: "Excuse me, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson."

Rayson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I don't know if I could call this a Committee Amendment or not, it is really not, except we had some discussion on the matter. Ah . . . None of us have tro . . . with Amendment #1 to . . . ah . . . Representative Stearney's fine Bill. He suggests that . . ."

Madigan: "Proceed, Mr. Rayson."

Rayson: ". . . ah . . . Representative Stearney's fine Bill suggests that on second violation of carrying or possess in a vehicle a loaded pistol, a revolver or other firearm, there should be a mandatory 30 days. Now, this is all well, and good and fine, but I think there's an infirmity in the section in which it applies. The . . . ah . . . section of the Criminal Code with regard to unlawful use of weapons,



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Section 24, is replete with many inconsistencies and anomalies with regards to weapons. For example, . . . ah . . . you can't carry a concealed weapon, however, you can carry in certain areas a loaded pistol quite conspicuously. Things like this doesn't make sense. So Section 10, which is applicable to this Bill, says that . . ."

Madigan: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck, arise?"

Fleck: "I wish the Sponsor of the Amendment would address himself to that and not the Bill."

Madigan: "Your point is well taken, Mr. Rayson, would you proceed in accord with the rules of the House?"

Rayson: "Well, I think that's what I'm doing . . ."

Madigan: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, arise?"

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, several of us have looked in our books for this Amendment and can't find it."

Madigan: "Take the Bill out of the Record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 395. Does Mr. Cunningham wish to proceed with House Bill 395?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 395, Cunningham, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amen . . . any Amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 666."

Jack O'Brien: "Speaker Redmond in the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters, for what purpose do you arise?"

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it is extremely difficult to hear or understand what an action is being taken on some of these measures. In the rear of the hall there are a number of conferences being . . . ah . . . undergone in relation, I'm not sure what kind of legislation between individuals who are Legislators and certainly not Members of this Assembly. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that you direct, strongly, the Sergeant at Arms to ask those people to conduct both kind of conferences outside this Chamber. They are not Members of the floor and if they want to discuss things with the Legislator, let them do it without . . . outside this Chamber."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. People who are not entitled



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to the floor and other people that are conducting conferences would you please leave the Chamber and conduct your conferences outside?

The Doorkeeper will enforce that order. Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, . . . ah . . . I would request also . . . I . . . I don't want to be a killjoy, but . . . ah . . . really the background of the gossiping and the Gallery contributes materially and I wish they'd do a little more whispering and their gossiping than speaking so loudly. I hate to be a . . . killjoy, because I think some of the female members of my family would kick me where I ought to be kicked perhaps."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne on . . . ah . . . House Bill 666."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 666, VanDuyne, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment amends House Bill 666 on page 1, line 1, and on page 1, line 5, by deleting '4-6.2' and so forth."

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

VanDuyne: "Ah . . . Mr. Chairman, originally the Bill read that . . . ah . . . specifically each Precinct Committeeman in each precinct from both parties and it was just amended to . . . ah . . . allow a certified list to be presented by each County Chairman. Ah . . . It will be a man that he . . . or a person of his choice in each precinct. That . . . that's all it is."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor of this Amendment yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "As I understand it by the . . . the Bill as it was originally introduced provided automatically that a Precinct Committeeman would be a . . . ah . . . Deputy Registrar, is that correct; and that by your Amendment, you're providing that there will be two additional Deputy Registrars for each precinct, one to be selected by the County Clerk from the Majority Party, one from the Minority Party based on a list that is submitted to the County Clerk, is that correct?"

VanDuyne: "Yes, Sir."

Schlickman: "The Bill also provides that the Deputy Registrar can register at any place, the law now provides as designated by the County Clerk."



Does this Bill as amended still provide that the Deputy Registrar, probably a Precinct Committeeman, will be able to register somebody any place including his own home? Thank you."

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

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Totten: "In the original Bill, did you . . . I believe . . . thank you, Mr. Speaker, in the original Bill, I believe this only applies to counties outside of Cook. Is that still the case? Only applies to counties outside of Cook. Thank you."

VanDuyne: "That was the original Bill, yes."

Totten: "And it still is?"

VanDuyne: "Darn right."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further dis . . . questions? Representative Peters."

Peters: "Representative VanDuyne, that I might be clear, the ap . . . the appointment of the . . . the appointment of the Captain, whether it's elected Precinct Committeemen downstate or appointed Precinct Captains, either Democrats or Republicans in Cook County under the terms of this Amendment and your Bill, can be appointed as Deputy Registrars?"

VanDuyne: "To be perfectly frank with you, Representative Peters, I'm not sure about the Cook County people, but down . . . all downstate, it will be from a certified list presented to the County Clerk by each party Chairman, one to each precinct. Now, the reason for that was that there may be a Precinct Committeeman who by some helter-skelter type of an election got elected in his precinct, and he really doesn't care about the job, whatsoever, and he does very little work. So the . . . the idea being that we wanted to get as many people registered as possible, as easily as possible . . . ah . . . in order to have them take more interest in the election process. So that was the reason . . . I was asked to . . . for this Amendment for that specific purpose so we could get a person in each precinct who would be motivated to try to get the newcomers and the old . . . old people . . . the old residents of the precinct registered."

Peters: "Representative VanDuyne, I'm not going to oppose you now, but when it comes up on Third."



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Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question? Representative VanDuyne, under the provisions of this Amendment, would the Bill as amended apply to Cook County?"

VanDuyne: "Ah . . . Mr. Madigan, one of your people made this Amendment for me and I presume it's in order as far as your people are concerned."

Madigan: "Well, no, Mr. VanDuyne, for the edification of the Membership, would the Bill as amended apply to Cook County?"

VanDuyne: "No, I don't think so."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he doesn't think it'll apply to Cook County. Representative Ryan, pardon me, Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, let's take the Bill out of the Record until we can find out what it provides."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the Record. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, to table a Bill, I move that . . . ah . . . House Bill 2913 of which I am the principle Sponsor be tabled. Do I have leave?"



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Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Leave is granted and the Bill is tabled.

On the Calendar on the order of Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading, appears House Joint Resolution 18. Read the Resolution the third time, Mr. Clerk. Wait a minute. Will the House, please, be in order."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 18, whereas, the 92nd Congress of the United States of America at its second Session in both Houses by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, thereof, adopted the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America. Joint Resolution, resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of each House concurring, therein, that the following Article is proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall be valid to all intent and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislators of three fourths of several States within seven years from the date of . . . of its submission by the Congress. Article, Section 1, equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex. Arti . . . Section 2, the Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article. Section 3, this Amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring, herein, that such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be and the same is, hereby, ratified; and be it further resolved that a certified copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of State of Illinois to the Administrator of General Services of the United States, to the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Illinois in the Congress of the United States: Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "I'd like to make an announcement to the people in the Gallery, if they are here as our guest; and the rules of the House prohibit any demonstrations either for or against this proposition; and

that rule will be strictly enforced; and if there any demonstrations, the Gallery will be cleared. The question is on the adoption of House Joint Resolution 18. Is there any discussion? Representative Chapman, do you desire recognition?"

Chapman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah . . . Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have had a request from many of my colleagues, and I'm going to honor that request. It is that we have spent many hours on this floor in hearing why we need the Equal Rights Amendment, so they have asked that my remarks be brief. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that today, Law Day, we pick up HJRCA 18. We are dedicated to a system of justice under law. Even though this is our goal, and this is our ideal, we fall so short of this as a reality. There is discrimination, pervasive discrimination in our laws that exist in the laws of our Federal Government, the rules, the regulations, and of many of our States. These laws discriminate usually against women, but sometimes against men. They have set our opportunities and our rights in matters of education, employment, pensions, probate criminal sentencing and even . . . ah . . . matters such as property rights. We are proposing a solution to you, a solution that has been approved by the United States Congress, overwhelmingly, that is proposed to you by almost 100 organizations, national organizations, by both political parties in their party platforms, and by the last five Presidents. Our present Governor and the preceding Governor, the Congressman of the State of Illinois, and it is the 27th, the proposed 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution. It's simple, it's clear, it's understandable and there's no reason why it should be misunderstood. It says simply, 'Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex'. We have a similar provision in our State Constitution, which has been approved, and which this Legislature, in its wisdom, is moving to implement, which is going to, I believe, a simple matter, because we have the strength of the Illinois Constitution behind us. But we are American citizens, and I believe that today we should take the advice of the citizens of our State when they approved our State Constitution and approved the proposed 27th Amendment. In brotherhood and in sisterhood, we should for our daughters, for our sons vote 'yes'

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on the Equal Rights Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield to one . . . two questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "She indicates she will."

Hudson: "Ah . . . Eugenia, do you or do you not agree that if the Equal Rights Amendment is passed and the draft in this Country should be instituted, which it could well be in a very uncertain World, that young women would be subject to a draft under the E.R.A.?"

Chapman: "Ah . . . Mr. Hudson, I agree that while now no one is being drafted that whether or not the Equal Rights Amendment is approved, that should the time come when there is a draft, that men and women will both be drafted."

Hudson: "Eugenia, one other question and that is, is it not true that . . . ah . . . currently under existing Illinois support law, Chapter 2, Section 10-2, that a husband is liable for the support of his wife and a wife of the support of her husband if he is in need of such support and is or is likely to become a public charge? That seems to be the . . ."

Chapman: "Mr. Hudson, I'm so glad you raised that particular matter, because that has nothing to do with the requirement of a husband to support his wife or visa versa, that is in the Public Aid Code; and all that it relates to is the determination for eligibility for public aid in the State; and again and again there has been persons who have throug out this nation sited this particular Section as giving women the right to . . . ah . . . support by their husbands. The Illinois laws give the women the right to support by her husband and also give the husband to the right to support of his wife."

Hudson: "Only . . . only if he is in need of such support and is or is likely to become a public charge. What I'm asking you is . . ."

Chapman: "Ah . . . Mr. Hudson . . ."

Hudson: "if . . ."

Chapman: ". . . Mr. Hudson, that's in the Public Aid Code."

Hudson: ". . . the E.R.A. is passed, will not this husband . . . will not this be . . . wife be eq . . ."

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Chapman: "This is . . . to determine eligibility to receive public aid."

Hudson: ". . . will not . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine your remarks to questions and answers, not a harangue."

Hudson: "Will not the wife be equally liable for the financial support of that family?"

Chapman: "She is now, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Hudson: ". . . and Gentlemen of the House, Edmund Burt once said that 'Men seldom lose their liberties but under some dilusion'. The E.R.A. is a dilusion, it's unnecessary, it can give the women no protection she does not now have under our Federal Charter, the 14th Amendment, and other provisions, and in countless laws at the State level and Local level she does not now have or have a way of getting. It will, on the other hand, take from her hard won gains and protections she now has; and just a few minutes ago I talked with a woman, who represents in her way labor, and she says that the working woman is not for the E.R.A. regardless of what some officials say; and I believe her. The E.R.A. is unnecessary. It's undesirable, and it's uncertain, and, hence, dangerous. It is, in my opinion, quack medicine, a magic elixir; and no one here can say for certain what its effects will be. It is vague, it speaks of rights, but what specific rights? The courts don't agree, constitutional authorities don't agree what the Amendment really refers to. One thing is agreed, it will make young women subject to the draft; and how many of us here, if this were an isolated matter, would support this idea of drafting young women as such if we had an opportunity? Very few of us. If we define liberty as the right of individuals to utilize their time, talents and energies in a matter not impinging on the rights of others in an atmosphere of freedom, how does the extension of the draft fit in; and doesn't this subject a whole new section of our population to regimentation which we have not had before? Equality forced in this way seems to me to be destructive of liberty, not productive of it; and I have raised this question time and time again on this floor and elsewhere, and as yet had no satisfactory

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answer to this basic question. The proponents will shrug and say, 'Well, if young men have to go, have to be drafted, why not women', or they say, 'Congress could already draft women', but I remind you, my colleagues, that Congress has not drafted women. It has had the option, but under the E.R.A. it will not have the option. It will be forced to force young women into the military if and when the draft is instituted. Why force Congress to draft women? What situation, what emergency justifies this surrender to big brother Government? Finally, if this passes, we have surrendered our rights forever; and I say forever as State Legislators to make law in this area and to recognize even the most reasonable difference is in the sexes; and the E.R.A. is unisex in its thrust, and I repeat it, unisex, despite disclaimers from the proponents. Countless women don't want to be cast in a mold of doctrinaire sameness. Thirteen States this year have already voted the E.R.A. down, and Illinois should do the same."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm pleased to rise to support this very important piece of legislation, which I hope becomes the very basis for our constitutional morality and directions of this Country. The former Speaker used the words, 'It is uncertain, and, therefore, vague and dangerous'. I would venture the opinion the same words were uttered on August 8, 1778, when a group of people presented the Constitution of the United States for ratification to the many States. Certainly, it was uncertain, and, therefore, vague, but it's been the background and backbone of the greatest liberty that any Country has been able to obtain in this World. Now, the very basis of our Country is the equality of rights before the law; and let's face it, the equality of rights has been breached in certain instances. We're not giving anything anew, we are merely guaranteeing the rights of a woman or a man to be equal before the law. I take great issue with the proponent of this . . . of this particular Amendment when people try to make it a feminist Bill. This is not a feminist matter, this is equality; and to those of you, yes, I'm a Conservative Republican, and I think this is the basic thought of Conservative Republicanism as it should be considered in our Country.

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We go further and look at our Constitution in the State of Illinois. We have had this similar Amendment in our Constitution for four years; and I see no unisexism going on in our State. I did not see any massive upheavel and social relationship, but what really bothers me when we talk about this issue is when the proponents refer to themselves, and I should say the proponents, refer to themselves in terms that might be equated to the dog or cat of a family. My wife is not a chattel, she is not a dog, she is not a cat, and to those Gentlemen who are in this legislative body, I would suggest to you, very few of you would be here today if it were not for the wife working side by side with you, not merely in the home as a chattel or as a cook, but is somebody who is doing the job to keep you in politics, just as the husbands of the women Legislators are doing their job to keep them here. I think we have a moral obligation to pass this legislation. I wcn't say that there is an immorality in those people who vote against it, but I will say that there will be a basic faith or lack of faith in those people in the American citizenry. If they truly think that there will be massive upheavals in the street, I take great issue with it. If you have faith in your Country, if you're tired of the people who would constantly put down our Country and compare it to the more backward less zodarn and certainly less liberty oriented Countries of our World, then vote against this. Let's keep ourselves in the dark ages, but if you feel that equality is something that many Americans have shed their blood for from the revolutionary days through the siege of Viet Nam, then it's time to vote for this Amendment; and I would urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "In case the Gallery didn't hear, demonstrations are prohibited by the rules. I announced that I would clear the Gallery if that happens. This is a trial run, once more, the Gallery will be cleared. Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker . . . Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House. Actually, this is a most serious time in the history of our State. It was once said 2,000 years ago, 'You do not know what you do'. Well, that will be the case in relation to the vote on E.R.A. I want to ju . . . to just read the paper this morning and yesterday and I can

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guarantee ya' tomorrow morning the Communist powers without any question are on the march. They're on the march in another part of the World, it's true, but it's similar to a march by Hitler of not too long ago that we all remember, or most of us remember. Now, I want to tell you that I have had proponents of the E.R.A. inform me that there will be no nuclear war . . . there will be nuclear war, doesn't matter. As . . . ah . . . I feel . . . a knowledgeable soldier, I say there will not be a nuclear war. The same way that when I climbed Omaha Beach, the first thing I saw was the gas mask thrown away by the German soldiers, and thousands of them. The German Army was telling us that poison gas warfare was too terrible to use; and they did not. It's the same way we nu . . . ah . . . we neutralize ourselves in relation to nuclear power. The Russian or Chinese or whoever they may be love their children and grandchildren the same as we do. There will be no nuclear war. It's the destruction of humanity and they know it. So the only way is the old way. Now, we will be one day again in war, and when that time comes, if this becomes the law of the land, and I hope you women listen to me, because you do not conceive of what war is unless you've experienced war. There is no law. I tell you that your daughters, your granddaughters, my granddaughters will be forced under a mandatory act of draft to be in the combat forces the same as the rear echelon, in equal numbers, and I want to point out to you that if . . . women are, I hope, are equal in every way; but, unfortunately, in one way women are not equal. You have to take the average woman. She is not as strong as the average man, and that . . . that is the difference between life and death on a front; and I've been there. I was with a French underground part of the time and worked for the force fronts . . . ah . . . force . . . ah . . . the force fronts say in Terrier ? . There were French women on the sides of the Germans, there were French women on the sides of the Free French. They did not survive. They do not survive. It is unjust under a mandatory draft to . . . to deliberately put into a position of slaughter thousands and tens of thousands and maybe a half a million to a million young women that belong to us. The Generals no longer have the right to put them in the rear echelon. If this becomes the law, it will be mandatory that they

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will have to carry the equal burden of combat and somewhere in this Country there'll be one woman like Mrs. O'Hare, who in Texas went to the Supreme Court and stopped all praying in all public schools. There will be one woman who will go to the Supreme Court and say, 'If the Generals try to keep the women back, you are discriminating against me; I have a right to be a combat soldier, a combat infantry man, a combat armor', and the Supreme Court has no other alternative than to say that's right, they're equal . . . and that . . . that one woman, whoever she will be will condemn a 100,000 women to death, 100,000 and maybe within 10 years. I have another thing. There will be a man somewhere in this Country who will say to the Supreme Court, 'I have no right . . . You have no right to put me in the combat units of the American Army unless the women are there, too, because it's discrimination under the law'; and again the Supreme Court will have to hold this as true. Now, there are people who are here that are possibly . . . have been soldiers in the army, but they were in the rear echelon. I don't mind women soldiers in the rear echelon, driving trucks, handling even, but perhaps our . . . ah . . . anti-aircraft battery fire, possibly, but let me tell you what happens. In March of 1945, to my knowledge, I'm a calvary reconnaissance man of Patton's Third Army. We were 30 miles from Berlin and came . . . there came to us one day one dozen soldiers, women soldiers who had manned an act . . . ak battery. They had been run over by the Russian infantry. Their battery consisted of possibly 175 women. They had been raped and butchered by the Russian infantry, and now that . . . the few that escaped, this dozen, less than a dozen, had been raped many, many times; and our medical officers of the 80th Infantry Division had to take care of them. Can you imagine what is going to be with inf . . . with infantry soldiers that you . . . that are taken prisoner in a . . . in a patrol action. When you eye the soldier, the American soldier, using myself as an example, do you imagine when we know that the next shell burst may take us out of this life, do you think we're going to hesitate to take that women? We are not. There is no law on a front line. Women don't understand this vital point. There is no safety. I will vote for the E.R.A. when the average woman can take a baseball . . . the average woman can



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take a baseball, can throw it as straight and as far as an average man; because in war, that becomes a hand grenade and that is the difference between life and death; and I'm telling you from 1 . . . 283 days in the front line never outside . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, your time is expiring?"

Borchers: "I was never outside a German rifle . . . ah . . . artillery at any time in 283 days. I'm telling you from actual knowledge and experience that the women will die. They have no chance on the front line, and this Amendment puts them there; and I love my granddaughters too much to vote for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk. Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I know that debate will not likely change a single vote on this issue, but I wish to explain what I see as the larger meaning of the Equal Rights Amendment. There is a great fear abroad in America today, and the Equal Rights Amendment has become the focus of these fears. You've heard many of them today. Good citizens, leaders in our community have expressed their fears over and over again about how E.R.A. might be interpreted and might be applied. Some of these people have fanned the flames of fears, even raising issues that they know are extraneous, such as abortion and homosexual marriage. Some have raised ridiculous specters such as intergrated washrooms, but we shouldn't even reach these issues, it seems to me, because it's a Constitutional Amendment that we are considering. Of necessity, it must be broadly stated as a principle on which we will rest our laws and our treatment of individuals under the law; and of necessity, the adoption of any constitutional principle requires faith in our system of laws that the principle will be rationally and reasonably interpreted. The principle here is simply that Government, and this E.R.A. is a limitation only on Governmental action, shall not deny or abridge anyone's rights under the law on account of what should be a legal irrelevancy, sex. Phyllis Schafly, in her testimony before our Judiciary Committee several weeks ago and again in a subsequent discussion with me on the telephone, said that she believes in the principles as expressed by the

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words, but she fears and many other good and patriotic Americans, who strongly support individual freedom, fear what the courts will do with this principle. Had such fears existed as Representative Griesheimer said in 1789 or again in 1868, we may never have had a Bill of Rights . . . or . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, your time is expiring?"

Porter: ". . . I think we have about five minutes, Mr. Speaker . . . well, we may . . . we never have had the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, the cornerstone of all our individual liberties. Certainly nothing could be more vague or fear provoking than the simple words, 'Equal Protection of the Laws'. What is so troubling to me, is that so many good Americans cannot bring themselves to stand for this principle in which they really believe. Why? Because they've lost faith in our court system. I must say that the loss of faith is understandable if not justified. The courts have gone far afield from their road, the one that they originally took in the early days of the Republic and after the Civil War. They have ex . . . intruded into many areas and have, I think, most would agree, legislated judicially. Perhaps the message of the opposition to E.R.A. is, as I see it, a message to the courts to return to interpreting the law, leave legislation up to the State Legislatures and the Congress. Perhaps the message is even further. It's one to us. Have the courage to come to grips with the social problems of the day and leave the courts only to interpret the law, doing their work, not ours too; but, Mr. Speaker, there are those of us, despite our disagreement with some . . . with many, in fact, of the decisions of the court, still believe in our system, still believe that this Country can stand for a principle that we believe in, that we know is right and can have the faith that the results will be those that we can live with. If we can't support this principle, what can we support? If we can't believe in our system of the rule of law, what is there to believe in? I, for one, Mr. Speaker, believe in this principle and I believe in our system and its ability to rationally and reasonably interpret it. I would urge an 'aye' vote for the Equal Rights Amendment."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, while we're wasting an awful lot of time on an area ah.... and a lot of breast beating about being against discrimination, it brings to mind the fact that what we're talking about is discrimination based on sex. In my experience of forty years of being on this earth, I have not witnessed this kind of discrimination adverse on sex as I have on handicapped people. I haven't seen the discrimination based on sex that I have on people being black. I haven't witnessed discrimination based on sex in comparison to the aged. If we really want to do something about discrimination certainly we would want to do something about discrimination where it really is badly effecting citizens in America; and we could talk about the blacks, the handicapped, the Catholic, the Jew, the old people. You know, I'm originally from Cicero, Illinois. I haven't seen any women being denied living in Cicero, Illinois, but I've seen blacks that haven't been able to live there. I have seen handicapped people not being able to get a job. I've seen elderly people not having a right to a job and people say to me, 'Well, we should do something about discrimination', so what do they do? What do they do? They come up with a phony Constitutional Amendment that won't do as much bad as some people say it's going to do, but won't do a damn bit of good for those people who think it's going to do. In my experience as a labor leader, I have the occasion of not only meeting with business and professional women, or female sex that happen to be lawyers or doctors, but I meet daily with women who work for a living; women who toil, whether it's being a waitress or being a janitress, or women who work in factories. The odd thing I've noticed is these aren't the people who are for the very thing that the E.R.A. proponents are saying we're going to save them from. The women in the factories want protective legislation and they put out mitt-sheets like this that say that the courts are going to

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somehow equalize, by court ruling, the protective legislation we now give to women. Well, I would like to have one proponent say where they are going to do it. In California, they denied minimum wage to the male because it only effected the female. They didn't extend it. They denied it to both sexes and I think a legislative body should have the prerogative and the right to discriminate and distinguish between the sexes in employment. To the contrary of some of the more learned people in labor, I say this; that if they had the guts and the gumption to stand up to the women libbers that have even infiltrated our trade union movement, they would have told them 'no' and not reverse their stand in opposition to E.R.A. Somebody earlier said that ah..... you know, this country was made great and we should change. I thought this country was made great with the family unit."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the gentleman some order."

Hanahan: "The family unit made this country great and if you want to see something destroyed, a family unit, pass E.R.A. Put it on the heads of your children and your grandchildren and watch and witness the decline of the United States of America. A great country that was founded on the principal of family units. In Colorado, where they have E.R.A., men want to marry horses. Homosexuals marry homosexuals there. This is what you're talking about with E.R.A. Some people..... some people think that E.R.A. is going to answer all the problems that we've got in sex discrimination. I suggest very seriously....."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman some order."

Hanahan: "I suggest very seriously that if you truly represent your district, and my district is no different than most of yours, it's a cosmopolitan area of rural and urbanized areas of ah.... resort areas and the rest; that the 33rd representative district....."

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

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Schraeder: "I think the time is up on this speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "All right, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield my time to Representative

Tom Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan, will you please bring your remarks to a close?"

Hanahan: "I will, Sir. I suggest that if you've listened to the women and listened with your heart and your mind instead of the loud braggings of a bunch of braless, brainless broads, you'll vote 'no' on E.R.A."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. The House will be in order, we'll clear the floor. Representative Mann."

Mann: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is a historic Bill, not only for women but for men as well; and I would like to speak to the issue of how a male dominated Legislature should react to E.R.A., for it is men who determine the destiny of this Bill. First let me say, categorically, that this Bill does not represent a threat to the role of men as leaders in our society and in our Government. On the contrary, by opening the doors of opportunity to women, we elevate our own status. Now, will E.R.A. destroy the family unit? Men have sired our children, and women have born and raised them. As a man with a working wife, I can tell you from personal experience that our family has been strengthened and enlightened as a result of my wife's role as a self-fulfilled person, and, incidently, her financial contribution as a breadwinner enables me to continue my service in the General Assembly and help finance our childrens' education. Finally, let me address the question of the draft and the physical attributes of women. There is no reason, I want to repeat it, there's no reason under the sun why women should not serve in the Armed Forces to serve their Country in times of need. If women can scrub our floors, they can clean rifles; if they can drive our children to school, they can drive our troops to the front lines. No Commander will designate a women to carry a bazooka, but they can serve in many other important ways; and finally, in so far as Representative Borchers' observation is concerned about the ability of women to throw the ball in a straight direction, I want . . . I want to advise him that my daughter, Laurie, can throw a ball through a brick wall; and I advise him to visit some of our tennis courts and some of our golf courses to witness the physical prowess of women. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a time whose idea has arrived, let's not resist it, let's go forward with it. I urge an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah . . . Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have . . . ah . . . been living with this subject since 1971,

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because I have in my hand the Report of the United States House Judiciary Committee, and it was my privilege to be serving for seven years as a Member of that Committee; and I was on Capitol Hill when this thing emerged; and I can tell you this, that Congress made a mistake. They're not perfect, they can make mistakes; and they made one by sending this to us, and what we ought to do is to ask them to do it over again and do it right. Now, if there are any of you who are new Members who haven't been . . . heard the Committee hearings or haven't gone through this before, you'd make a big mistake if you voted on this subject without reading House Report 92359. This is a Report that came out of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress with an overwhelming vote of 32 to 3 to recommend that E.R.A. be amended; and this is the Committee that was Chaired by one of the Liberal Democrats and distinguished Gentleman that've ever served in the United States Congress, Emanuel Sells, who authored the most Constitutional Amendments than ever . . . any other American, except Thomas Jefferson; and Emanuel Sells violently objected to the Resolution in its original form, which is the way we've got it here, and this is the Committee Report. You ought to read it. I'll highlight it. This is the one that documents it, it says, 'The disagreement between the proponents is so immense and so great that you don't know what the results are going to be. There's a substantial . . . this would create a substantial amount of confusion for the courts'. For example, it could mean that men and women be treated identically, and that there be no latitude as we now have under the Equal Protection Clause, which is already in the Constitution partaking differences into account. 'Not only would women', this Report says, 'including mothers, be subject to the draft, but the military would be compelled to place in combat units along side men'; and I've checked this out on many occasions . . . ah . . . I have a letter from Frank Slatenck, the Chief Consul of the House Armed Services Committee that says absolutely, although Congress right now could, if they wanted to, draft women and put them in the front lines. They've chosen not to and we all know why. Even Israel, and I've checked with the Israel Embassy and the Israel Government. Israel does not send their women into combat and they will not. They will



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not train them for jet pilots and one of their Generals or Air Force Generals said is obvious because we might have an emergency and some of them may be pregnant and couldn't go. Now, I want to say this, there are some older Members who are weary, there's some older Members who are weary and think maybe if you vote on this thing, it will go away; and I think I can assure you, and I want to make this as a public promise, and I speak as a father of four daughters, and I'm personally concerned as well as concerned as a Legislator endeavoring to do what's right and what's best for the women in my district and the women of America, even if this is ratified, there will be Resolutions introduced in this House to rescind, and I will introduce one; and I'll tell you this, Texas has gone through with it and Nebraska has reconsidered. This year, 13 States have given this careful thought. Now, I would suggest that you look at your Calendar and you'll see on page 47 that you have a number of options. You can vote 'yes', you can vote 'no' or you can do as the President of the United States did; and President Gerry Ford as Minority Leader at that time I was serving there, and President Ford indicated that he could not vote for this and he did not vote and the Record substantiates that, because he was not going to compel the women of Michigan or the women of America to serve in combat and to be required to be treated identically in military service. Now, as an accommodation to the feminists who are pushing hard because he was Republican leader he said he won't vote against it at all so he took a walk. Now, that's what the President of the United States did, and I want to say this, you have . . . you have an option. On this Calendar you can vote 'yes', you can vote 'no' if you have any doubts, and I say the burden on anybody who's going to propose we read the change in the United States Constitution . . . Constitution is . . . that burden is to prove that it's necessary and that it won't be harmful; and in this report you'll find the Attorney General . . . ah . . . who's now the Assistant Attorney General . . . who is now on the Court said it's absolutely is necess . . . unnecessary. Everything that's desired could be accomplished by . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Your time is expiring, bring your remarks to a close."

Deuster: ". . . I'll just conclude very briefly. You have an opt . . ."

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opportunity under House Joint Resolution 4 to study this carefully as the State of Virginia did. They found, among many other thing, it would require the sexual integration of their prison system. If you have any doubt, don't do it. Give it some thought, and whether . . . whether it's ratified or not, it will come back because we'll be doing just what Texas is doing right now, going from morning, noon, night considering the recession. So this was a mistake of Congress, let's reject the mistake of Congress and tell our Congressman to do it again and do it right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've come from a family of 10 children. My father was the breadwinner, my mother stayed home and raised her children, and that was her choice. I lived in the ghetto for two years when I came to this country, until we had a chance to better ourselves. I also worked in the factory about which . . . one of our prior speakers spoke, and I know what that is too. I certainly am for the handicapped and I have supported every Bill to help the handicapped; but I feel that we have to be honest with each other. I have not been handicapped because I am a woman, because I was fortunate because I was stronger mind and I was that kind of an individual who was a little more forceful, but there has been a awful lot of fine women who did not . . . who did not avail themselves of even trying for an opportunity because they were denied the equal protection of the laws of the United States as evidenced by the 14th Amendment. Example Number 1, in 1868 the 14th Amendment was passed. Women went to register to vote. What happened? They were jailed. The only ones who got the right to vote besides white men in America were the black men; and even they had their problems. Number 2, the Gentleman who spoke about the brainless, braless broads and bras; first of all, he knows that does not apply to any woman in this General Assembly. Second of all . . . second of all, I am sorry for his choice of words because I do believe in the sanctity of the home and I come from a family that did exactly that, believe in the sanctity of the home; but also I believe that my mother was just as important to my life as my father. Therefore, I feel these arguments are untenable; and what he



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wants to throw is all kinds of emotionalism to define someone of equal opportunity under the law, I regret his choice of statements. However, I find no fault with him because this is his thinking. I would like to point about the draft. In World War II, Congress by its action could draft the women. If women were to be drafted, and I speak as an ex-service woman in the Navy, if women were to be drafted, they would have the same rights of exemption as the men did in World War II. I also speak because I love this Country. This Country is not where I was born, but I appreciate the rights and responsibilities that I've been given in this Country, and one of those rights is that I recognize the equal ability of all people. In addition, I believe that men should be gentlemen and women should be ladies. I'm in favor of the social amenities and I try to practice them; and I would like to point out to another speaker that in Illinois the Children are to be taken care of and the courts look to both parents, not just the mother; and also I would like to close by saying equality is not sameness. The Communist Party is against the Equal Rights Amendment, of course, it considers it a capitalist trick, and there is a saying in the Bible, from Paul to the Galatians, ' . . . and it's Chapter 3, 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, we are one in the eyes of Jesus Christ'; and I think it's high time as we as decent self respected Americans recognize that and put emotionalism on the side; and I respectfully urge your consideration of a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Three years ago, I stood before you and voted 'no'; the only woman on the floor voting 'no'. Now, the . . . then I was just sort of talking with my daughters and my daughters-in-law in deciding which way I should go. Definitely, I was right. In those three years, I have studied this Amendment over and over and what it would do. I have listened to women, I have listened to men; and as to this date, no proponent has given me one specific advantage that would be accomplished for women by the passage of this Amendment. I repeat not one. Yet, I can list many disadvantages for women, the home and society at large. I do not and will not accept the premise that

the traditional structure of the American family is wrong. I do not wish to see specific protective laws benefitting women become void. The argument that surfaces most often from E.R.A. proponents is that its passage will insure equal pay for equal jobs and equal opportunity. This is a fallacy. We already have that. It is specific, tried and tested Equal Opportunity Act of 1972 to guarantee equal pay and equal opportunity. We already have the specific Depository Institution Amendments of 1974 to guarantee equal credit. We already have the Education Amendment of 1972 requiring equal education opportunities for women."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Lady order, please."

Kent: "I could go on and on. Furthermore, the 14th Amendment to the Constitution does a better job of guaranteeing equality than E.R.A. for it states specifically, 'no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of/or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws'. What more can persons want? The E.R.A. is in no way that specific. We shall continue, and I will do all in my power, to promote corrective legislation when and where necessary to see that any inequities in our laws are corrected for women or men. I know that many of you support the E.R.A., but I will stand totally opposed to its passage; and in doing so, I know completely and I am completely confident that I represent the great majority of the women in my district as well as the United States of America. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

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

'Governments like clocks go from the motion given to them by men'. That statement by William Penn more than 200 years ago has only improved with age. My few remarks today on the Equal Rights Amendment are recalled from the men and women of destiny whose struggle this nation is commemorating with a National Bicentennial this very moment. The drafters of the Federal Constitution and the Bill of Rights debated heatedly the need to for stating the rights in the documents. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay are alike and to our current proponents and

opponents of this Equal Rights Amendment. Hamilton in his 84th letter to the Federalist papers . . . ah . . . in the Federalist papers, and there were only 85, he saved it to the last, opposed those who wished to water down the Constitution by adding a Bill of Rights, and I quote, 'Bills of Rights are, in their origins, stipulations between Kings and their subjects. Reservations of Rights are not surrendered to the Prince'. The Magna Carta from King John, the Petition of Rights from Charles the First and the Declaration of Rights presented to the Prince or Orange in 1688 and afterwards thrown into the form of an act of parliament called the Bill of Rights. As Hamilton, they have no application to Constitution in which the people surrender nothing and as they retain everything they have no need of particular reservation. 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form . . . to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish the Constitution.. I go further', said Hamilton, 'and affirm that the Bill of Rights are not only unnecessary in the proposed Constitution but would even be dangerous'. Why then with such intellectual opposition to stating the rights in the Constitution did not Hamilton . . . ah . . . why did not Hamilton's argument prevail? Probably because a man, Thomas Jefferson, was consumed with the principle that the whole revolutionary struggle revolved, not only the rights of no taxation without representation, but also the struggle for human dignity and rights inherent to individuals. Much of our Federal Constitution was lifted directly from Jefferson's earlier grasp of the Virginia Constitution which he completed just a few days before the 4th of July in 1776. In Article 4 of the Virginia Constitution, he writes an article for the right to private and public to show you that he had in mind the changing times, he wrote into that article that under a specific item of concern, and I quote, 'Females shall have the same right as males', followed immediately by the item that, 'no person, hereinafter, coming into this Country shall be held within the same in slavery under any pretext or whatever'. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, citizens of Illinois, and proponents and opponents of this Equal Rights Amendment, I would remind all that the philosophy of Jefferson prevails 200 years ago and

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lit a torch toward what . . . like moths in the dark, millions have migrated to our own World and for which the principles millions of our own men and women have died at home and in the lands across the sea defending, not only that torch of freedom and liberty, but the spark of individual freedom and the rights that lit that famous torch. In closing, Mr. Speaker, if there is any item in the Bill of Rights of our Constitution that was written in the era of 200 years ago that would even imply other than equality of all, I would be remiss not to help to change it. In doing so, I leave our Constitution intact. I do, however, return to the principle of William Penn, 'Government like clocks go from the motion given to them by men', and pursue to advance the principle of Jefferson that this Amendment amends only that precious pearl of great price, our Bill of Rights, the spark that lit the torch of freedom; and I, sincerely, urge everyone to vote 'aye' on this issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, 'All that glistens is not gold', often have you heard this told; 'Somethings named as equal invite socially disasterous sequel'. I have nothing against E.R.A., except I believe that the horde of kooks and carpet-baggers who have swarmed into Illinois in its behalf, to stampede its passage in recent days represent a considerable threat to that grand American tradition called 'Family and Home'. You and I know that the honored head of that block of the national foundation is the wife of the breadwinner, the mother of the children, the queen bee around whom all life can happily revolve, and, yet, the grand madam of E.R.A., one glorious dynam has often publicly described these extraordinary housewives and mothers as 'prostitutes'. On behalf of my mother, my wife, my daughters and yours I resent glorious dynam, her ilk and every alien philosophy that they espouse. I have never met a rabbit gun-hoe libber' who was happily married, and that somber fact . . . that somber fact should be noticed to the thousands of dedicated ladies all be it misguided in the State of Illinois and the honored Members of this House and the many hundreds of super-fine ladies in my district who have striven so mightily for E.R.A.'s ratification that it does attract

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the strangest of bedfellows. Equal opportunity under the law for everyone to make his or her life reach its maximum potential is the solemn obligation of decency, happy, the books are full of laws that are designed and proven effective for that high purpose, and the greatest of these is the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963. If there be a lady anywhere in the United States of America who is discriminated against in her employment on account of here sex, her remedy is as close as the nearest courthouse. If we will but inforce the present existing statutes, we can and will bring equality for all, and we will not destroy the national fabric in the process. We can have our cake and eat it, too. It is time, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is time to quit tampering with our Constitution. In 19th Century, that national pillar of our faith was amended three times. In the 20th Century, it has been amended 11 times, and the century isn't three fourths done. I invite you to return to the faith of your fathers and of your mothers by voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as an ex-history teacher, I enjoyed the remarks of several of the previous Speakers who they were taking us back a couple hundred years. I'd like to take you back just 55 years. At that time, there was another question comparable to this that was being debated. I'm referring, of course, to Women Suffrage. I would submit to you that if you take the time to go through a library, dig up an old newspaper and read the arguments that were presented then and compare them to the arguments presented now in opposition to E.R.A., you would find that many of those arguments are identical. You would find, also, that some dire predictions were made at that time which fortunately never did come to pass. What I'm saying is simply this, those arguments were bad then, they're bad arguments now. They were wrong then and they're wrong now. Those predictions didn't come about then, the predictions that are being made today here will not come about either; and I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor of this Resolution, the Lady

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from Cook, yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates she will."

Schlickman: "Representative, there have been two arguments made for the proposed 27th here in Illinois. None . . . One of the arguments . . . ah . . . from the outset was that we have nothing to fear or about which to be concerned because we have E.R.A. in our State Constitution; and you suggested today, as did others, that Section 18 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois . . . ah . . . is similar to . . . ah . . . the 14th Amendment . . . or excuse me, the proposed 27th Amendment. The argument has also been made that we don't need the proposed 27th here, but it is needed for the other States. I'm confused by this argument, in as much as, Section 18, Article 1, of the Illinois State Constitution contains 14th Amendment language; and if 14th Amendment language, equal protection of the laws, is good for Illinois, why isn't good for the other States?"

Chapman: "Ah . . . Mr. Schlickman . . . ah . . . you ask about whether there is a difference, as I understand it, . . . ah . . . in . . . ah . . . between Section 18, Article 1, of the new State Constitution . . ."

Schlickman: "No, that isn't what I asked."

Chapman: "Oh, okay."

Schlickman: "I asked if 14th Amendment language in the State Constitution is sufficient for citizens in Illinois, why isn't that same language, which is in the United States Constitution, sufficient for citizens of other States?"

Chapman: "Yes, . . . ah . . . O.K. . . . ah . . . I might point out that the 14th Amendment does no where forbid discrimination on the basis of sex; and I . . . I happen to have . . . ah . . . legal council who has assured me that there has been one case that interprets Section 18 of Article 1 . . ."

Schlickman: "I'm sorry, Mrs. Chapman, I don't mean to be argumentive, but I do request that you be responsive; and I'll restate my question. We have been told during this continuing debate that we have here in Illinois a little E.R.A., Section 18, Article 1, of the State Constitution; and we've been told that the proposed 27th Amendment will have

no effect on Illinois, the citizens of Illinois, . . . ah . . . because of the little E.R.A., which happens to contain 14th Amendment language; and I'm simply asking you if the citizens of Illinois will be unaffected by the proposed 27th, because of Section 18, Article 1, of the State Constitution, which is 14th Amendment language, what need is there for the citizens of other States when our little E.R.A. is already in the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution?"

Chapman: "Well, . . . ah . . . now, I hope Mr. Schlickman will give me an opportunity to respond this time. Ah . . . To begin with, Section 18 is not identical to the 14th Amendment, because it forbids discrimination on the basis of . . . ah . . . sex; but what is important when . . . ah . . . in terms of the statement I made that we have . . . ah . . . protection in Illinois against sex discrimination in our State Constitution is the one case that we have, and I would like to refer, Mr. Schlickman, to the case of the 'people against Ellis'. This is the one case that the Illinois Supreme Court has ruled upon that is exactly on point to the question he raises; and in the 'people against Ellis', the court interpreted Section 18 in the identical way that the proposed 27th Amendment to the Constitution is being interpreted."

Schlickman: "Is it not true that the United States Supreme Court has interpreted the Equal Protection of the Laws Provision of the 14th Amendment to provide that the States may engage . . . engage in reasonable classification, but not unreasonable classification?"

Chapman: "Well, now, . . . ah . . . Professor Ellis has made it quite clear that . . . ah . . . these . . . that the E.R.A. will not be in conflict and . . . ah . . . I really don't understand this continuing concern I know you have, Mr. Schlickman, which is this matter of . . . of . . . ah . . . classification. Now, this law will be the 27th Amendment, it will be interpreted reasonably as any other part of the Constitution is interpreted."

Schlickman: "Well, Mrs. Chapman, if there's a court decision that applied to Section 18, Article 1, . . ."

Chapman: "There is?"

Schlickman: ". . . in the same way that you believe that the proposed 27th will be applied, why then do we need the proposed 27th?"

Chapman: "Oh, I'm glad you asked that. Ah . . . To begin with, we are American citizens, and the Illinois Constitution does not protect us as American citizens. To provide a prohibition of sex discrimination on the National level requires action on the Federal level, and what we are doing today, is taking action of a Federal nature. The Illinois Constitution has no effect on Federal laws, and Federal rules and Federal regulations; and I might point out that the Illinois Constitution has no effect on the laws of the other 49 States . . ."

Schlickman: "All right, let's direct . . ."

Chapman: ". . . And Illinois . . . I . . . I would like to complete . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you bring your question to a close, Representative Schlickman, I think you're getting over . . ."

Schlickman: "I just have . . . I want to go one other area, Mr. . . . ah . . . Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . O.K."

Schlickman: "Ah . . . Representative, directing your attention to Section 2 of the proposed 27th Amendment, it reads as follows: 'The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article'. Ah . . . Some concern has been expressed that in this Session, too, the Congress will be given constitutional authority to preempt the States in the areas of labor laws, family laws, school laws, probate law, etcetera. Now, I accept the fact that there is precedent in the Constitution with regards to giving to the Congress the power to enforce a Constitutional Amendment; however, the only place that I have been able to find that provision has to do with voting rights, which is a specific area . . . ah . . . and a very . . . ah . . . specific limited area, . . . ah . . . is the argument valid that the Congress by this Amendment, proposed Amendment, will have the congressional authority to . . . or constitutional authority to preempt the States in these various areas of State law?"

Chapman: "Ah . . . Mr. Schlickman, I . . . I believe if you will notice that the prohibition Amendment also gives the authority to the Federal Government to enforce . . ."

Schlickman: "Well, that's been repealed."

Chapman: ". . . ah . . . all right, but you . . . we're trying historically,

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Mr. Schlickman, I was aware that it had been repealed, and . . . ah . . . I would, additionally, like to point out to you that in the proposed 27th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, that there is a delay in implementation. So on the day, when the last State ratifies in the proposed 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as the law of the land, there will be an implementation period of two years which provides ample opportunity for States and Local Governments to get their laws in order and when that's done, there won't be a need for action on the part of the United States Government; and if it isn't done, then I think that we . . . ah . . . need to see that the United States Government does have the opportunity to enforce."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, if I may, I'd like to briefly address myself to the proposition?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed briefly."

Schlickman: "Some argue that we need E.R.A., not because it provides any additional rights unprovided by the 14th Amendment, but because of the interest of women today should be acknowledged by emphasis through a separate Amendment to the United States Constitution that's limited to sex alone. It's a needed act of symbolism according to U.S. Senator Birch Bayh. I personally have too much respect for the United States Constitution to use it as a vehicle for promotion of a contemporary phenomenon. Further more, I do not ever want to be a party to an effort to amend the United States Constitution for the sake of symbolism alone. What particularly bothers me about the proposed 27th Amendment is that it is not just redundant or symbolic, rather it's substantially contradictory or in conflict with the 14th Amendment; and for the first time, to my knowledge, we would have in the United States Constitution and its Amendments provisions that are contrary. Most every constitutional law expert that I'm aware of advises against the proposed 27th Amendment because of the mischief that could result, rather they urge wise judicial interpretation of the 14th Amendment, and enlightened Legislative implementation. For those who want equality, there is the availability of our existing constitutional provisions as discussed; in addition, the Federal Civil Rights Act and State of Fair . . . State Fair Employment Practices Act. As things now stand, those

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women who want to exert equality may be . . . do so and those women who want to avail themselves to the existing protections of the law may do so. I respectfully urge a 'no' vote on this proposed 27th because of its vagueness, because of its uncertainty, because of its apparent conflict with the existing 14th Amendment and because I believe it is unnecessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? All in favor say 'aye', oppose 'no'; and 'ayes' have it. Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "My name was mentioned in debate, . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "O.K."

Borchers: ". . . and I just want to point out that all daughters may not be able to throw a ball through a brick wall. I will be heard, it's my right and you know it. All I want to say, and it'll be quick, is that difference of physical ability is a difference of life and death, and this can easily put a million girls to death."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative . . . Representative Davis, for what . . . Representative Davis."

Davis: ". . . I don't know what it is, but you deliberately ignored me; and I don't care what that man whispered to you, you deliberately ignored me. I've been standing on this floor ever since the debate began, and I came to you and I asked you; and further more as a Leader, I want to give you my resignation here and now."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, Corneal, with leave of the House is the privilege of debate extended to Representative Davis?"

Davis: "I know what the price . . . I know what the price of liberty is."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, Corneal . . ."

Davis: "I . . . but you deliberately ignored me . . . I know when I've been ignored."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis, the Chamber has . . . has given you . . . ah . . . leave to continue in debate. I didn't ignore you, your name was not on the . . ."

Davis: "The man deliberately ignored me, Gerry."

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Shea: "Corneal."

Speaker Redmond: "I apologize if you think I did, but I can assure you that I did not, Representative Davis, on my word I did not. I didn't see your light and your name was not on the list that was given to me by the . . ."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, I came up there to you, personally, I want you, here, to admit whether or not I came up to you, personally, and I said, 'Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard'."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't remember, Corneal, and if I did, I apologize and . . ."

Davis: ". . . well . . . if you said you don't remember and if you said . . . if you say you apologize . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "I apologize."

Davis: ". . . I'm not going to stand up here and lie to you."

Speaker Redmond: "I apologize."

Davis: "I believe you remember, but I accept your apology."

Speaker Redmond: "I apologize, Corneal, and will you . . . I apologize, I . . . well, what more could I say? Do you want to continue the . . . Representative Davis, do you desire to . . . Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not a hypocrite, and I begin by saying that I'm not surprised when I get this kind of treatment. I just want all of the young blacks in this auditorium to know that when I first came to Springfield, this is the kind of reception I got, being ignored. I slept in the G.M.N.O. with 'C.C. Women's' (?); I slept in the station over there, and there wasn't a place, you're talking about equal rights and I think I should say it, and there wasn't a place downtown where I could get a sandwich. Now, not that I think what I'm going to say is important but because I had the same rights of every man in here, and I fought for that right for every black person in here and I'll fight again for them that right to have this floor, and I, down in my heart, I'm a preacher and a Christian, I forgive you, but I still believe, Mr. Speaker, you heard me when I came up there. Now, I want . . . now, I want to say a few words about this Amendment; and I want to say this, in all sincerity you don't know what slavery is. Your mothers left you with a white face. How can you know what slavery is?"

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It was a legacy that you be free simply because your face was white, and you know that's true. I'm talking now for my ancestors, and if I kept quiet here today, if I didn't resist here today what has been imposed on me, I wouldn't be true to the millions of black people who have sent me down here and would have continued to keep me in this House. I've tried to be a Gentleman in here, and I don't close my eyes, but what I pray for every Member of this House, but if I fail to cry out against iniquity then I make myself a part of it. I've become iniquitous myself. All of you saw me stand here on the floor, but I'm not going to debate that. Why am I for equal rights? Why am I for the Equal Rights Amendment? How can I when the Emancipation Proclamation itself issued by this man here of blessed memory did not totally free my people? Why . . . how can I speak out when even the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States did not really free my people? How can I knowing that even the 14th Amendment to the United States, the Equal Protection Amendment, did not free my people? You're looking at a man who's seen them dragged through the streets despite the 14th Amendment. You're looking at a man who's seen them hanged all over the south land in and out; and I'm going to tell you all racism isn't dead. We have a black man in the City of Atlanta, but I'm going to tell you what happened recently down there, and some of these lawyers, some of these black lawyers, who graduated from law school with white lawyers, some of them when they took the Bar examination, and this is recently, not a one of them passed because, it seems to me, there was some kind of an unwritten law they wasn't going to let any of them pass. I'm telling you this, that if I didn't speak for the rights of every person, irrespective of their race, irrespective of their religion, irrespective of their creed, irrespective of their sex, then I would be amiss to the duty that my people sent me down here. for. Let me further tell you that the Country, and you talk about the Bicentennial, has not always enjoyed religious freedom, you have not always enjoyed religious freedom. Do you know what you operated under, some 200 years ago? You operated under religious tolerance, do you hear, and the same issue had to be debated, the same issue had to be debated. I just want to let you know how I



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feel. I cannot stand on this floor and vote against anybody's right to freedom, whether it's sex, whether it's white, black, blue or green. Freedom is a thing that all of us deserve and all of us should enjoy. I even heard one of your distinguished lawyers talk about Emanuel Seller and he knows that near the close of World War II, Emanuel Seller introduced a Bill in Congress to draft women in the army. I hold in my hand, and this is a matter of personal privilege, I hold in my hand a letter that was distributed on this floor, and this is what it says, 'Sam Irving said it would reduce the States to zero', well, who in the world is talking, who in the world is talking? Sam Irving talking about reducing the States to zero. What happened in his State? In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida despite the 14th Amendment. What did that do to his State? Doctor John Hope Franklin, the great black historian who teaches history at the University of Chicago said that they substituted for the 14th Amendment, they substituted Jim Crow laws, that's what they substituted for it. They substituted sharecroppers for it. They did all kinds of substitutions; and I say the same thing they have been doing to women. A woman will work in an office for 20 years or more, the man, the top boss will resign; and when he resigns . . . when he resigns, Mr. Speaker, I still want to . . . I don't want to be any more le . . . I want you to know that. When he . . . when that man resigns, the boss will hire another man, and he'll tell that woman in that office, 'break in this man', and she'll break him in, she'll show him where to hold the . . . to put his hat. She'll show him all about the job, and then . . . and then when it comes to paying that man . . . that woman the same salary or when it comes to giving that woman her equal rights, she can never get it simply because of her sex, and she still has to work of her boss; and you know it's true. You talk about family life, who's breaking up family life now? They're more divorces now than there ever has been in the history of this Country. You don't have E.R.A. Who's responsible for it now; and then somebody was talking about the Bible; and I'm going to tell you what it says, I'm going to tell you what the greatest missionary that ever lived said, and I'm going to tell you that this is what I'm going by. He gave the

standards by which all things ought to be tested by the believer. He says, 'Whatsoever is true', and this is St. Paul, . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "I hesitate to do this, Corneal Davis, but we have to evacuate the Chamber . . ."

Davis: ". . . what so . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "It's ten minutes to . . . it's ten minutes to 2:00 . . ."

Davis: ". . . honorable . . . whatsoever is right, whatsoever is pure, whatsoever is good, let your mind dwell on those things."

Speaker Redmond: "There's been . . . ah . . ."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, will you please let me . . . you went up and . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Will the Gallery be cleared please and the Chamber be emptied out, we've had a communication which indicates that . . . ah . . . there's a bomb threat. So . . . ah . . . we'll evacuate the building. The police have asked that we return in one hour. We'll take up on this question where we are now. I'm very sorry, but the House is in recess for one hour."

John Painter: "All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the Gallery? All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the Gallery? All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the Gallery? All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the Gallery?"

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. I would like to also begin to make the announcement that . . . ah . . . order must be maintained in the Gallery and also on the floor of the House. The time that we had the bomb scare, Representative Davis was talking and I don't whether he's concluded his remarks or not. Is he in the Chamber? Representative Washington. Washington . . ."

Washington: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker and Members, while we're waiting, I wish to make an announcement, if I may?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Washington: "The . . . the Calendar is incorrect. Judiciary I Committee meeting tomorrow will be from noon until 2 p.m., and not from 10 to 2 as is listed, 10 to 12 as listed. Judiciary I tomorrow, noon to 2 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider.."

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Schneider: "On the same . . . on the same . . . ah . . . order of business, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . the Education Committee was inadvertently left off the Calendar. We are meeting tomorrow morning at 7:30, that's Elementary and Secondary in C1."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman from the broom closet, Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I've tried all day to get in another room, but, apparently, the Majority Leader can't or won't find another room other than 122A for the Committee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources. There's no other room available, there's no windows in the room, there's no air conditioning. This morning we had people all out in the hallway, we have a solar energy demonstration. We have no window in the . . . in the room. There's no room available. We're the only Committee that meets there, we have to meet there again . . . ah . . . apparently this afternoon, and I . . . ah . . . the . . . originally this Committee was assigned to C1, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, and that com . . . that room was taken away from the Committee, and we are, I think, the only Committee in the House regularly assigned to a windowless room that can't seat any spectators. 122A, and no one else seems able to assist . . . ah . . . or help in finding a room for this Committee. Now, the Minority Leaders on the Committee, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Mahar and others have been complaining about the Committee, the Majority has been complaining, Mr. Beatty has been complaining, and there is no other room, apparently available other than that broom closet. We had about 100 people out in the hallway this morning when we met, and I think it's disgraceful."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart, had asked for recognition first. Hart."

Hart: "I would . . . ah . . . I would say that he can have the meeting room that the Appropriations Committee's in."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I told Mr. Pierce that I'd have a room before we adjourn today, and I will keep my word."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I just want to announce that the Committee on Higher Education will meet immediately after adjournment in B1."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Boyle."

Boyle: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, while we're on announcements, I want to announce that the . . . ah . . . Judiciary II Subcommittee dealing with the hand gun legislation . . . ah . . . and the ammunition Bills will meet on the House floor . . . ah . . . immediately after the House adjourns."

Speaker Redmond: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I wanted to announce for Members of the Rules Committee that the Rules Committee will be meeting in the Speaker's office immediately after adjournment. I also wanted to announce that Judiciary II will hold its meeting at 8 a.m. tomorrow in Room 113."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fennessey. Fennessey."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker, I just want to announce that Elections Committee will meet at 8 a.m. in 122B tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fary."

Fary: "Libber, Mr. Speaker, and Commerce will meet tomorrow. The . . . ah . . . the meeting was recessed until 12 noon, from 12 noon to 1 tomorrow, Friday."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McLendon."

McLendon: "Speaker, I, merely, want to announce that Personnel and Pensions will meet tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m. in 122A. We only have 11 Bills, and I'm asking the Sponsor to please show up at 1 p.m. in 122A. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The approval of all these Committee meetings . . . ah . . . changes in time kind of surprises me, because I thought we had we had a schedule so that the Appropriations Committee meeting, which the last I heard was scheduled for noon tomorrow, would not be in conflict with the meeting of any other Committee. I . . . I thought that . . . ah . . . we went through that the other day because, not only do Members of the Appropriations Committee want to be in attendance tomorrow afternoon, but I'm . . . but I'm sure that there are other Members who are Non-members of the Appropriation Committee that want to take part in that discussion and that hearing; and now with all of

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these . . . ah . . . Committees being rescheduled from tomorrow morning until tomorrow afternoon, we're going to find ourselves in the same situation as schedule it was originally . . . ah . . . produced earlier this week."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "I'd like to walk over and talk to Mr. Washburn about it. I'll walk over, Bud."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, the Motor Vehicle Committee will meet at 4:00 or upon . . . immediately upon adjournment. We intend to finish our business at this Session and possibly . . . possibly we will not meet at 8:30 tonight. So the Sponsors we have left had better get to the Committee meeting this afternoon. We do not intend to meet tomorrow either. So be there this afternoon, the few of you who have Bills left in Motor Vehicles."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the House Executive Committee will meet immediately after adjournment in Room 114. We'll probably break between 6 and 7, then come back at 7 o'clock, then it's up to the will of the Committee how long we work. Ah . . . Up until E.R.A. and the bomb scare, we thought we could finish everything tonight, but it appears that we'll be back in Executive Committee tomorrow at noon."

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

Rayson: "Well, Mr. Chairman, the . . . ah . . . Subcommittee of House Judiciary I on malpractice legislation will meet in Conference Room G4, 7:30, tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "One correction, if we go in tomorrow, Executive Committee, it will be 10 o'clock."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I . . . I would just like to . . . we have just received in our staff copies of Amendments to the entire Bond Program and we've got this thing scheduled for tomorrow morning and I would sure love to sit down with the Leadership and take a look

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at this thing if we've got a meeting tomorrow morning on it before we schedule a meeting. We've just got Amendments to this whole thing that change it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, . . . ah . . . as the Minority Spokesman of Appropriation well knows that that . . . those series of Bills have been posted for some time now. They've adhered to the rules of the House, and I think you have ample time to review your Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "When we . . . ah . . . were so . . . Representative Totten."

Totten: "One of these Amendments is 39 pages long and to do . . . ah . . . an adequate review of that Amendment before tomorrow morning is impossible; and I would request that we sit down and talk about it before we schedule our meeting."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I would recommend that he sit down this afternoon or this evening as well through the wee hours of the morning and I'm sure that it . . . it can be taken care of."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think that . . . ah . . . Representative Totten does have a legitimate concern here. This is the . . . ah . . . one of the Amendments, I don't know how many there are, perhaps more, but this is one of the Amendments right here, and . . . ah . . . how anybody can digest this between now and tomorrow noon . . . ah . . . beats me. We're going to be in Session this afternoon for awhile, then we go into Committee meetings that will extend far into the night, and again tomorrow morning, and . . . ah . . . I . . . I think that some arrangement has to be made so that adequate time can be given to study these things and work 'em over pretty good. After all, this is one of the major, the . . . perhaps the major issue of this General Assembly, and I would hopefully suggest that . . . ah . . . we can get together and work out a time in the future other than tomorrow so that these Bills can be heard properly, instead of

prior to the hearing."

Speaker Redmond: "When we were ushered out of the Chambers, we were on the order of . . . of Resolutions, Third Order, and we're just about ready to take the vote, and it would seem to me . . . Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, as a Member of that Committee, I would appreciate very much getting a copy of the Amendment so I might have an opportunity to study it . . . ah . . . in the next 24 hours. Do you think that would be a possibility to whoever is offering the Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten, can you accommodate Representative Skinner?"

Skinner: "I mean do we have enough copies for the Committee. Do we have one copy, is that all? What kind of class is this?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Cal', why don't you stick with your Leadership?"

Speaker Redmond: "We'll return to this when we . . . after we've taken the vote on House Joint Resolution 18, and the . . . ah . . . just so that we know we're . . . where we are under the temporary rules of the House of Representative, Rule 42D, the adoption of Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment requires 107 votes. We're going have to have 107 votes. Now, the question is, shall House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 18 be adopted for the ratification of the proposed 7 . . . 27th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America? Representative Keller."

Keller: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I just have one question before we vote on this . . . ah . . . Amendment. Ah . . . In reference to Representative Hanahan's remarks where this gentleman from Colorado was going to . . . ah . . . marry that horse, I wonder if this thing passes now, will Representative Dunn be able to do the same thing with his possum?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair recognizes Representative Dyer to close."

Dyer: "Oh, here we are, to close, . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies, and Gentlemen and horses of the General Assembly, if . . . if the shoe fits, Mr. Hanahan, . . . ah . . . wear it. Ah . . . I would just like for you to know that we can be sure that it was not a

woman who was the cause of their untimely interruption. We were within two minutes of that Roll Call. Well over 107 votes were set to go on that Roll Call in two minutes, because the Speaker had called on me for closing; and I was gonna' take only two minutes; and then the bomb threat came. Now, how do I know for sure it was not a woman who was responsible? Well, we've just been assured in today by one of the most vocal opponents that no woman can throw a grenade as well as a man. So we couldn't possibly have been responsible for that interruption. In any event, I apologize . . . ah . . . I ask my colleagues to bear with me, I ask them to put themselves in my place and act as if this were their Bill and their Roll Call that was interrupted. I think what this threat and evacuation shows us is that when it comes down to basics the one thing that is more important than human rights is just simply the life of every person in these buildings. I respect the Speaker's decision for the evacuation. I think it shows, too, that when the basic things happen, women share them as well as men. Women have always shared the dangers, whether it's peace or war, all you have to do is think back to Joan of Arc and Molly Pitcher, and ask the women at Hiroshima, and Nagasaki and the women in Viet Nam if any of us is safe from threat in peace or war. Now, all we're asking is to share the right. Some of you have the same sort of feeling about this in your heart that publisher Little Learner. Now, this is a name that's familiar to most of you, it's a publisher of some newspapers in the Chicago Metropolitan area. Mr. Learner wrote a beautiful article about the Equal Rights Amendment when it first came roaring out of Congress. He said, 'I'm not personally sure about this because I've always thought women should be warm and soft and furry creatures', but then he said, 'You know, if they're American citizens, why shouldn't warm and soft and furry citizens have the same legal rights as the hard, cold, scaly citizens, it's a matter of simple justice'. Now, Representative Brinkmeier reminded you that in history when women have asked for progress, there've been those who voted 'no'. When women asked to be educated, there were people who said 'no'. If you educate women, their brains will go soft, they'll become sterile, they'll

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end up in mental institutions. But women won the right for an education. When women asked for the right to vote, we heard exactly the same objection that we've heard to the Equal Rights Amendment. That will break up the family, it'll break up the home if women have the right to vote. But you know Gentlemen today we don't remember the name of any of the people who voted 'no' on those issues, but we do remember Lucretia Mott, Cary Chapman Katt and Susan B. Anthony and those who voted 'yes'. Now, it's your turn. Let's all vote 'yes' today for the Equal Rights Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 18 be adopted for the ratification of the proposed 27th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America? All in favor vote 'aye', oppose vote 'no'. Representative Fleck. Fleck. Representative Ebbessen . . ."

Ebbessen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explanation of my vote, I really don't expect to change any votes, but I do want to make some comments to the Record. Ah . . . You know, when you asked . . . I have asked if one favors equal rights for . . . for women, it's usually the response that I get that the extraordinary majority of the people, male and female, do respond affirmatively. Now, if you ask what approach they would like to see this equality, whether it's amending or repealing the existing individual laws where discrimination based on sex exists or by adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment, the response I usually get is about a 50-50 split. Now, the question to me is not, shall there be equality of rights for men and women, but the question is, how do we assure that we shall have equality of rights for all persons. Now, we did hear discussion here today about the Constitution which was adopted really under the concept of English common law, which really does not regard women as legal persons or entities. Now, the 14th Amendment which was referred to here refers to any person and forbids any State to deny . . . to deny any person the equal protection of the laws. The word 'person' has been interpreted by the Supreme Court as we all know to mean men and women and very briefly . . . ah . . . any human being. The new Illinois Constitution provides, and I quote, 'The equal pro-

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tection of the law shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex by the State or its unit of Local Government in School Districts'. Now, everywhere we turn it seems indicated to me that there should be equality of rights. I think that the Federal Constitution tries to say it, the Illinois Constitution tries to say it, the people try to say it, the courts try to say it, and I really think that this House ought to say it; and for that reason, I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, first of all I must say I'm a little miffed at the principal Sponsor, Representative Chapman, with her opening remarks. She said she called this Bill on a very fitting day being Law Day, I thought she was calling it because today was my birthday, but . . . just a plug for number 1, that's all. However, this issue has been kicked around in my mind for the last four years, and I have voted 'yes', I have voted 'present' and I have voted 'no' on it; and I think that we have finally reached the crossroads in this State in the area of the Equal Rights Amendment. For four years we've been barraged with mountains of mail, pamphlets, book, printouts, arm twisting, lobbying, Benedict . . . egg Benedict breakfast, and you name it, this treadmill issue has had everything offered to the Legislators that one could imagine. The issues . . . the issues have become confused. No one really knows what is really going to happen if it passes. Every single Member of this body knows what the issues are, the legal issues and the social ramifications. They're confused issues, they're lurky issues, some of the issues are bedazzling issues, some of them are exciting issues, yes, indeed, they're iconoclastic. However, I don't think that Merlin the Magician, Cosandra or even Jean Dixon could prophesize what route the society of the United States will direct itself if this Amendment passes. I have made up my mind that we must rely upon the common sense of the people of this Nation and the Judiciary of this Nation to decide where we are headed with this. I reject in my own mind the idea that we will become a unisex, neutral society, where everyone is a neuter. I, for one, if this Amendment ever becomes law will know where a woman's place is and will certainly appreciate the

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woman's place and a woman for what she is; and in closing, I'd like to say that I think Ogden Ash put it quite well when he compares the domesticated woman with the liberal woman. He said, 'Home is Heaven and orgies are vile, but I like an orgy once in awhile'; and so I ask all my male chauvinist friends to walk with me in the parade of this political orgy and if this passes we can all go home and be in Heaven. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VonBoeckman. VonBoeckman."

VonBoeckman: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there has been much discussion I assure you on this and I won't call the women . . . ah . . . braless, brainless broads because number 1, we have a lot of intelligent women in this General Assembly, but I do want to reiterate on the Bill . . . on the right to tell. It says, 'Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any States on account of sex', and this has been the theme of the supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment; but what they don't tell you is this that also in that Resolution is that Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article. Now, boy, if I can see one can of worms being open to spend millions and millions of dollars for another bureaucracy, it's right here; and when this happens you tell your taxpayers back home that you were responsible that this legislation passed. We have supporters, women supporters in Congress, who are supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment, have an article drafted up right now that will provide that husbands of non-working wives will have to pay into the Social Security system, and we could go on and on. I disagree with our court system in many instances on this, because they have just ruled that a husband can collect social security for his children of his departed wife. Now, we are getting at a ridiculous stage by our Judiciary; and, Mr. Chairman, I have been a supporter of many, many legislation that was sponsored by Eugenia Chapman, in fact, she had 77 sex Amendments that were passed out of the Committee yesterday and I supported all of them. So I am not opposed to basically the concept, but I am physho . . . psychologically opposed to this Amendment. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald. Macdonald."

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

In explaining my vote, I'd like to say that, in my opinion, the Equal Rights Amendment is a matter of long overdue justice. In the same way that the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence are expression of our Republic's belief in individual dignity and freedom, the Equal Rights Amendment is the reaffirmation of American principle. There should be little controversy in Illinois over the Equal Rights Amendment as our new 1970 Constitution has its own provision and was ratified emphatically by the voters without controversy. There have been no disastrous results from the anti-discrimination section of that document, and in my conviction, that of the equal . . . the Federal Equal Rights Amendment will be similarly accepted into law. It is inconsistent for this body to deny to other States that which Illinois citizens have ratified for our State. With one of every nine families in this Country having a woman as head of the household, it is essential to extend equal opportunity for job advancement, and accompanying those families are the women whose responsibility is for their welfare. Beyond their need is the need for every person in this Country to achieve to his or her fullest capacity; and contrary to arguments, the discrimination against women has been documented in education, occupation and legal rights to mention but three of the categories. It is argued and has been heard today that the 14th Amendment is sufficient to handle matters of discrimination and, thereby, nullifies the need for the Equal Rights Amendment. The true fact is that the Supreme Court has not chosen to turn to the 14th Amendment in any number of discrimination cases. The most classic example, as stated before, was the courts rejection of the 14th Amendment as sufficient in matters of the Women's Suffrage which resulted in the necessity to pass the 19th Amendment. The Equal Rights Amendment is necessary now; and no one has said it better than Ronald Reagan who stated and I quote, 'In my opinion, the simple declaration of the Equal Rights Amendment under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any States on account of sex is morally unassailable'. I urge every Member of this House of Representatives to vote on this issue; and I vote 'yes'."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I only want to say this that I'm not opposing this Amendment because I oppose equal rights. I support equal rights for all people regardless of race, creed or sex. I am opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment, because I do not believe it is the best way to work for the equal rights for women. I believe the Amendment could take away certain rights and protection women already enjoy. I think in examining the question of adopting the E.R.A., we have to do much more than merely look at its short-term effects. We must examine society's changing attitude toward women and the changing role of women in our society. I don't think there's a one of us here that . . . who would not argue that women have assumed a more major role in our society in the years since World War II. More women are working full time than ever before. In response to that Congress and the Illinois Legislatures have passed legislation to protect women from possible exploitation. We have passed laws limiting the amount of ways women can be expected to live. We have passed laws limiting the number of hours women can be expected to work. All these things were done to protect working women. I tell you that these things may be taken away if we pass the E.R.A. Therefore, I am voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Young."

Young: "Mr. Speaker, I am certainly . . . ah . . . thank you for an opportunity to speak very briefly about this matter. Ah . . . I belong to a group that knows what it is to have a double standard under the law. One of the very fine things about the American legal system is it's fair, it's fair. I think those of us who support the E.R.A. Amendment do so because we believe that it is now time, the time has arrived for there to be another statement, a restatement of a Democratic principle of fairness under the law. I think . . . I look upon it as all people going before the Bar of Justice. I think each of us would want a kind of law in which we knew that every person regardless of sex would be treated fairly and equally under the law; and that is why I support the E.R.A. Amend . . . Amendment; and I would urge each of my colleagues here to do so."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

Young: "I . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, pardon me."

Young: ". . . I look upon it as a responsibility of the General Assembly to state and reaffirm social policy, we are here to state what the social policy should be; and I ask each of you to say to the people of the State of Illinois and to the people of this Nation that our social policy is that there shall be equality under the law regardless of sex."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I put out a little fact sheet on every Member's desk and . . . ah . . . what that purports to do is . . . ah . . . give out the . . . ah . . . proposals that the NOW organization now espouses. These are all . . . ah . . . the things that they're in favor of. Now, if you'll look at line 7 it states, 'that now oppose any State, Federal, County or Municipal Employment law or program giving special preference to the Veterans'. Now, we talk about the Viet Nam Veterans, the World War II Veterans, the Korean Veterans, and now here's an organization that wants to take away any G.I. benefits that the Veteran is getting. Now, as a spokesman for all the Veteran organizations, I can't possibly support this legislation; and I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like very briefly to make three points. First of all, Section 2 of the proposed 27th Amendment has exactly the same language of Section 2 of the 15th Amendment, which has empowered the Federal Government to go in and insure that black people in the southern States will have the right to vote. This is the only purpose for Section 2. So that if the States do not take this power and do their job, Congress shall have the power to see that rights are extended to the people to whom they are entitled. The second point that I would like to make is that earlier, much earlier in this discussion someone stated that we now have the guarantee of equal pay for equal work. This simply is not true. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has

jurisdiction only in companies with inter-state commerce and 15 or more employees. That leaves out a great, great many people who still are not entitled to equal pay for equal work. The third point I would like to make is that America is ready for this recognition of the rights of 51 percent of its citizens. My grandmother was not allowed to go any further in 4th grade in school when she was going to school in Como, Illinois because her father thought that women didn't need anymore education than that. But no one ever asked whether she was able to go with her husband to homestead 160 acres in South Dakota. She was considered quite able to do that. Nevertheless, she was not permitted to vote until she was 44 years old. This is the situation, the paradox, that we have been living with in America for almost 200 years. By the 200th birthday of this Country, I think that we must recognize that the other 51 percent of the citizens are entitled to the basic tenants established by our founding fathers, and I would like to say our founding mothers. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate, your light is on. Do you desire to talk?"

Choate: "Yeah, I thank Chuck Keller for putting my light on."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, there's nothing really new under the Sun. I should like to say that over 100 years ago a debate was raging. The debate in this hand happened to be between the farm slaves, between the field slaves and the house slaves; and they, too, were debating the issue of independence. But just like today, the issues were the same. There were those who argued that as slaves we are free from the draft and we do not have to serve in the military. There are those who argue that if we are free we will wreck the social order and things will not be the same. There are those who argue we will have no legal right to the support of our master. There were those who said that this will cause the end of our good life. There were those who said that look the family unit will perish and surely we will all be destroyed. There were those who said I have the inability to make it, and I cannot make it in a free World, and I wish to remain a slave. There were those who lauded the treatment of the masters and

told of their kindness and told of their good points and there were many. There were those who said but I love the protection of my master and so the debate raged on and on. But I say then as now the division was clear and the division was between the house slaves, who had the good life, and the field slaves, who did the work. On behalf of the proposed group, I must add my heart and soul in an honor of a fallen leader, I will take up their cry which would be free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty, we are free at last; and I cast an 'aye' vote for the E.R.A."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

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

The last speaker referred to something about a 110 years. Well, more than a 100 years have passed since there has been a Constitutional Amendment, in my estimation, as ambiguous and as vague as the pending E.R.A. It is a truism that we live under the rule of law of the past or the law at any given moment is the embodiment of all that has gone before. By the Democratic process, we have acquired a body of law including . . . including, I might say, laws that treat women differently from men and it meres and protects our prevailing political desires. It is this body of custom and tradition with ancient roots of the Judeo-Christian Ethnic . . . ah . . . so far as it involves sexual . . . ah . . . morays that cannot be treated as though it did not exist . We have laws that can give preference by race or by providing special consideration for a minority groups. We have laws that can give preference by age, such as not allowing 17 year olds to vote, or 60 year olds to collect social security. We have laws that can give preference by class through the very many programs . . . I wish to complete my statements anyway at this point . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "The comments about demonstrations still hold true."

Williams: ". . . and I think we should have a verification of the Roll Call when this is finished. But the flaw of the E.R.A., as I see it, is that sex would be the sole category in which preference or added burdens . . . ah . . . could not be . . . ah . . . actually conferred by the elected Representatives of this State and of the people. The exclusion is total. The repercussions of the Amendment, as I see it, are

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awesome. But it would as supporters claim provide a doctrinaire equality. There are some women that are ready to accept a mixed bag of burdens and new privileges, to go to war, to go to work or to give up social security privileges or advantageous family related laws, or protective labor laws for women in manual labor. But I stand up for the many other women who want to keep their current rights and responsibilities. I feel there are adequate remedies under the 14th Amendment, which the U.S. Supreme Court has cited in striking down laws that are unreasonable in any distinguished, unreasonable differences between the sexes. I have and will continue to support all legislation that will eliminate certain unreasonable and discriminatory practices in our laws. But I cannot support the radical surgery as a ratification of the E.R.A.; and I proudly vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, I was quite concerned when I had returned to the halls after a short visit out to find my scoutmaster in such anguish, and all during the hour that we recessed, I gave deep thought. Now, these hallowed halls are a fitting and proper place for the day's clash between freedom and slavery. On the Democratic side, we have the picture and spirit of Stephen A. Douglas known as the Little Giant, who was Illinois chief proponent of slavery; whereas, on the Republican side, we have the picture and spirit of Abraham Lincoln known as the Great Emancipator, a great disciple of the Lord and freedom. The spirit of Stephen Douglas was so strong earlier that it caused great anguish to our revered Deacon in the House, Reverend Corneal Davis, but he used his full power as an exorcist to cleanse these halls of the spirit of Stephen Douglas and replace it with the loving spirit of the Lord; and I want to thank the Deacon for doing that. I hope my Democratic friends across the aisle, and I see many of them, have . . . he be . . . Assistant Majority Leader who has devoted his life to freedom of all people. To my Republican colleagues, I invoke the spirit of Abraham Lincoln and U.S. Grant. All of you who wrap the mantle of Lincoln around you at fund raising dinners give it in his name, now you have a chance to do for this generation what Lincoln did for his. Strike a blow for freedom right

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now in the spirit of Jesus Christ, Lincoln, Teddy Roosevelt and such great black Republicans as Fredrich Douglas who stated, 'The Republican Party of the ship all else to the sea', and Harriet Tubman, Sylvia True and to my late mother, Irene McCoy Gaines, I proudly vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly. Representative Hudson. Hudson, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, I am fully aware that many Members here having achieved their desired goal now would . . . ah . . . like for any further discussion to cease, but I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to say these few words. I've heard a great deal of rhetoric here today about freedom. This whole E.R.A. matter has been put on the basis of freedom as if it would grant liberty and freedom to those who didn't already have it. If I believe this would be . . . if this were to be true, I, certainly, would be supporting the E.R.A., but I believe that the protections and those elements of freedom that these people seek are already deeply embeded in our Federal Constitution, State laws in a host of special laws that have been enacted to guard against envidious discrimination where sex is not. Four years ago, I issued a challenge to Members and my colleagues here and others to show me where placing Congress in a position where it has no option other than to include young women as those to be constricted into the military is a step in the direction of freedom and I have not had anyone come to me and show me where this necessity on part of Congress is a step in that direction. Not one."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson, you have but two minutes, so I suggest you bring your remarks to a close."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I will. Not one have shown me where this is a step in the direction of freedom, but rather I will suggest to you, my friends, that what you're voting on here is quite the opposite. It is giving the Federal Government power over the lives of the individuals to the extent that they are forced into the military service of this Country, war or not war. This is not freedom. This is . . . slavery."

Speaker Redmond: "Your . . . your time is up, Representative Hudson."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representative McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it seems almost after the fact to say anything since the votes seem to be up there. This . . . this was the hardest vote I had in the 78th Session, and it's a hard vote for me now, and I'll have to say in the 78th Session I did succumb to a lot of the pressure in what I thought was the desire of the people in my district and I voted 'yes'; and I've done a lot of reflecting since that time and now; and I've examined and I've seen how the various . . . ah . . . branches of government have changed their thinking and have realized the changing status of women in our society; and we can see what the Supreme Court and our Illinois Courts and all the courts throughout the land have done to give women the same rights as men; and we have seen what the Congress has done in the various Federal statutes that have been acted . . . enacted in the last 10 years, and we've seen what the various State Legislatures have done, including Illinois and nine other States that have enacted equal rights into their Constitution. Now, I'll say that the easy vote is a 'yes' vote, but I don't think that's the right vote. The hard vote, the right vote for the preservation of womanhood in America is a 'no' vote for E.R.A.; and even though I'm one of 57, I'm proud that I voted 'no' and thank you very much for the time to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers. You have but two minutes, and the microphone may turn off."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, because of my granddaughters, I have to make one more effort. You have to be where I have been to understand what you're doing. Unfortunately, very few here have been in this position. Actually, this Bill is against . . . is discrimination against women. It's a discrimination, because I know that one day when we are in the next war, and we've been in four since 1917, our women, our girls are going to be in the combat infantry, the armor and the front line; and I also know that the discrimination is because they are not on the average equal to the average man, and they will die. They cannot do the things a man can do in relation to combat, and needs to be done. I've

been there too much not to know what will happen. You will refuse to believe me, you will refuse to heed me, but let me tell you one day you're granddaughters or your daughters are going to pay bitterly and with blood for what you're doing because in 5,000 years never has there been one year of peace; and we will again will one day with the march of the Communists powers be in war; and you will have to pay the price; and, unfortunately, it will be the innocent girls of our nation that will be pra . . . paying for . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, your time is coming to an end."

Borchers: "I, merely, point out again there is inequality between the sexes physically, and that is the difference between life and death, but you have to be there and see it to know how true this is."

Speaker Redmond: "Representaitve Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Pres . . . Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there is no place on Earth where the women enjoy greater freedom, greater protection and greater opportunity than they do in this United States of America and particularly here in Illinois. What we're doing today could destroy all that. I have on many occasions voted for Bills to protect women in situations of . . . ah . . . employment and so on. I think we were . . . doing the right thing at that time. I just say to you if your vote here today results in this enactment of this Amendment in the National Constitution, I predict you'll live to regret it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "I will make this very brief, . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I tried to get all my thoughts together when I spoke before. Gentlemen and Ladies of this House, if you feel that the prejudice of sexism is something foreign to this body, I would call to your attention, there is not a female Page working on this House floor and I was told during the last Legislative Session that it is the policy of this House not to hire girls. The prejudice is with us today, it will continue to be with us until we do something about it. Thank you for your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative D'Arco."

D'Arco: "Mr. Speaker, that may be true, we do not have any female Pages,

and I voted 'aye' on this Bill because I believe in E.R.A., but I don't recall seeing a male secretary running around here either."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?"

Take the Record. On this question there's 113 'aye', 16 'nay', none 'present'. Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you rise?"

Deuster: "Well, I . . . I see Representative Williams has sought recognition and he requested earlier to be recognized at this time, and I would yield to Representative Williams."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Ah . . . Yes, I did request a verification of the affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has requested a verification of the affirmative Roll Call. Will the Clerk call the affirmative Roll Call? Representative Chapman. Order."

Chapman: "Oh, . . . ah . . . I was going to request a poll of the absentees and perhaps I . . . I still will do the . . . O.K."

Speaker Redmond: "She's withdrawn that. Proceed with the verification of the affirmative Roll Call. Please be in your seats so that . . . Clerk can see you."

Jack O'Brien: "Anderson. E. M. Barnes. J. M. Barnes. Beaupre. Berman. Birchler. Bluthardt."

Speaker Redmond: "That's Miss U.S.A."

Jack O'Brien: "Brandt. Brinkmeier. Byers. Caldwell. Campbell. Carroll."

Speaker Redmond: "For what purpose does Representative Collins arise?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, there's so many people on the aisles. I'm looking at that corner alone, there's so many people that don't even belong over there, how can you see?"

Jack O'Brien: "Catania. Chapman."

Speaker Redmond: "Just a moment, please, do you desire to have them cleared out of that corner? Doorkeeper, perform your duty. I suggest that before somebody gets embarrassed that if you're not entitled to the floor, that you leave. Well, the secretaries are not entitled to the floor privileges. As I say, before somebody gets embarrassed, I suggest that you leave. Proceed with the verification."

Jack O'Brien: "Chapman."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, this is going to evidently take a little bit of time and perhaps the Chair can indicate to some of the individuals on the floor who have floor passes that in terms of the purpose of this verification, they're going to have to abide by the ruling of the Chair and leave in order to expedite this matter. I don't think that the Sergeant at Arms should . . . ah . . . have to put up a hassle."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. The passes are only for temporary visitation not to remain . . . Representative Hoffman . . . so everybody that does not have immediate business will please leave the Chamber. Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Just to elaborate on that, Mr. Speaker, standing back here for those that I can see that are not authorized, if the Doorkeeper doesn't remove them we will."

Speaker Redmond: "You're going to have the Chair's permission very shortly. Proceed with the verification."

Jack O'Brien: "Daniels."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Jack O'Brien: "D'Arco. Darrow. Davis. Downs."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters, for what purpose do you arise?"

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I hate to be repetitious in this matter, but we're just going to have a hassle as we continue to go down the line. I suggest that the Chair once again inform the people who are not entitled to the floor that they end up leaving and that the other Members give some assistance to the Sergeant at Arms in this matter. We're going to have a verification and a reverification if we don't get this cleared up now."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you point someone out to the Chair that . . . I don't see anybody that's . . . that I identify . . . that's Representative McAuliffe. There's nobody in the center aisle, that's Capparelli, VanDuyne, Neff, Hill. Jimmy Taylor, Taylor, Pouncey. We lost Lemke. Proceed with the verification."

Jack O'Brien: "Duff."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn, for what purpose do you rise? Nobody. He doesn't desire recognition. Proceed."

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Jack O'Brien: "John . . . John Dunn. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Ebbessen.
Epton. Ewell. Farley. Fary. Fleck. Friedland. Gaines. Geo-Karis.
Getty. Giorgi. Greiman. Griesheimer. Grotberg. Hart. Hill.
Gene Hoffman. Holewinski. D. L. Houlihan. J. M. Houlihan. Jaffe.
Emil Jones. J. D. Jones. Kane. Katz. Kempiners. Klosak. Kucharski.
LaFluer. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leinenweber. Leon. Leverenz.
Londrigan. Lucco. Luft. Lundy. Macdonald. Madigan. Madison.
Mann. Maragos. Marovitz. Matijevich. Mautino. McAvoy. McClain.
McGrew. McLendon. McPartlin. Merlo. Meyer. Molloy. Mudd.
Mugalian. Nardulli. Palmer. Patrick. Peters. Pierce. Polk.
Porter. Pouncey. Randolph. Rayson. Reed. Richmond. Rose.
Sangmeister. Satterthwaite. Schneider. Sevcik. Sharp. Shea.
Skinner. Stearney. C. M. Stiehl. Stone. Stubblefield. Telcser.
VanDuyne. Washburn. Washington. White. Willer. Younge. Yourell.
Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the affirmative Roll Call? Representative Williams, do you have any questions of the affirmative Roll Call?"

Williams: "Ah . . . Representative Maragos? Representative Leon?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Williams: "Ah . . . Representative Ewell?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell? Is Representative Ewell in the Chamber? Will the Members please take their seat so that we can . . . how is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off the Roll Call. Will you please take your seats so that we can see the Members when they ri . . . Representative Ewell has returned to the Chamber, put him back on the Roll Call."

Williams: "Representative Mugalian?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Williams: "Representative . . . ah . . . Richmond?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Richmond? He's here."

Williams: "Representative Yourell?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell? How is he recorded?"

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



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

Williams: "Representative Ralph Dunn?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Williams: "Representative Meyer?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer? He's here, he's a little short."

Williams: "Ah . . . Representative Epton?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton is here."

Williams: "Representative Katz?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Williams: "Hmm . . . Representative Dan Houlihan?"

Speaker Redmond: "Dan Houlihan? Representative Houlihan? How is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "Gentleman . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Dan Houlihan."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off, Dan Houlihan."

Williams: "Let's see, Fleck is here. How about Lundy, he's there. All right, Representative Farley, is he back? Yeah, . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Farley's here."

Williams: "Representative Skinner?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner is here."

Williams: "Ah . . . Representative White?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative White is . . . here."

Williams: "Dan Houlihan . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Dan Houlihan has returned, put him back on the Roll Call."

Williams: "Representative Palmer?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer is here."

Williams: "Representative Brandt?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brandt? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Williams: "Representative McAvoy?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAvoy? He's back there."

Williams: "Representative Pierce?"



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce is here. He's 122."

Williams: "Representative Holewinski?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here. Representative Brandt is here. Representative Geo-Karis got her man. Any further questions?"

Williams: "Representative Byers?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers? He's here."

Williams: "Representative Berman?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman? He's here."

Williams: "Right there. Ah . . . Representative J. Dunn?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn? He's here. Representative Yourell has returned, put him back on the Roll Call."

Williams: "I have no further questions, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? There is no change. On this question 113 'aye', 62 'no'; and the . . . ah . . . Amendment having received . . . Representative Mann . . ."

Mann: "Go ahead, Mr. Speaker, go ahead."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . having received the constitutional majority is, hereby . . . hereby, declared adopted. Now, they can collect. Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side by which House Bill, I mean, House Joint Constitutional Amendment 18 passed, I move that that vote be reconsidered."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: ". . . vote the motion lie on the table, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman moves that the vote by which House Bill . . . ah . . . Joint Resolution 113 was adopted . . . 18 was adopted be reconsidered, Representative Schneider has moved that that lie on the table. The question is on the motion to lay it on the table. All in favor . . . all in favor indicate by saying 'aye', no . . . the 'ayes' . . . the 'ayes' have it. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now stand in recess in 10 minutes and then we adjourn until 11:15 . . . er . . . until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Tha . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the



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House. I would like to . . . an inquiry, a ruling from the Speaker, if I might? A ruling as to whether or not those Bills posted in Appropriation's Committee tomorrow, some 21 House Bills, I can give you a number if you care to have me do so, House Bills 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, House Bill 802, 923, House Bill 924, House Bill 925 and House Bill 995, and House Bill 1520. I would like a ruling, Mr. Speaker, as to whether or not these Bills are exempt from the May 2nd cutoff date which is tomorrow?"

Speaker Redmond: "What is the nature . . . what are the Bills about, what is the nature?"

Washburn: "They're . . . ah . . . appropriation and substantive Bills of appropriation Bills that are scheduled for Appropriation hearings tomorrow at noon; and I would like to know, Mr. Speaker, whether or not they're exempt from the cutoff date of tomorrow. Hmm . . . yeah."

Speaker Redmond: "It is the opinion of the Chair that those Bills, the appropriation Bills, are exempt."

Washburn: "Are all of those Bills that I listed?"

Speaker Redmond: "If they were appropriation Bills."

Washburn: "Ah . . . Some of them are appropriation Bills and some of them are substantive Bills to the appropriation Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Substantive Bills are not exempt."

Washburn: "Well . . . well, Mr. Speaker, all right, what would be exempt and which Bills would not be?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I don't have that. Will you let us have a couple of minutes to get that answer, Representative Washburn. In the meantime, Representative Madison . . . Madison. Just holding it until I get the Digest."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that the ruling speaks for itself. You've indicated that all the appropriation Bills are exempt and that substantive Bills are not exempt. It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, that that should be sufficient without taking the time of this House for you to go through each Bill at a time and determine which one is an appropriation Bill and which one is substantive."



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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "I'm going to wait . . . nothing to do with this . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Telcser."

Telcser: "No, Repre . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I just want to be sure I was recognized when you finish this matter, I've got an Agreed . . . ah . . . item of business for a posting in a Committee for tomorrow. I just didn't want you to . . . ah . . . gavel it shut."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, the point that I was making are that appropriations Bills are on their face easily identifiable and it should not be necessary for the Chair to go through each Bill and indicate by number which Bill is an appropriations Bills and which Bill is a substantive Bill. It seems to me that the ruling of the Chair ought to be sufficient . . . ah, . . . ought to be evident on its face."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, there are a number of Bills that have been through the Substantive Committees, but were rereferred to Appropriations, and I would assume that any Bill that had a Committee recommendation to go through Appropriations would be exempt from this kind of a cutoff date."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. Representative Skinner. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I want to be perfectly clear about your understanding of that ruling you just made. Now, I have two Bills, House Bill 450 and House Bill 451 which were in the . . . one of the Appropriation's Committee yesterday, and unfortunately the Committee did not have time to hear it or something . . . ah . . . are those two exempt from . . . ah . . . the deadline?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are they appropriation Bills?"

Skinner: "One of them is an appropriations Bills and one is a substantive Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The appropriation Bill is, the other is not. May I ask Shea."

Skinner: "Well, I have filed . . ."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, at the present time we're compiling a list of Bills



that have been through the Substantive Committee and been approved by the Substantive Committee, but went to the . . . went or will be rereferred to the Appropriation Committee. It is the intention to file a motion tomorrow to take the substantive Bills either from Committee or from the Committee on Assignment and ask to place those Bills on the Calendar and to have the appropriations Bills heard in the Appropriation Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, I appeal to Representative Washburn as soon as you give a ruling on his, I would like to be recognized."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Oh, yeah, thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think some of the Membership are per . . . perhaps a little confused on this. These Bills that I listed and after your ruling on are the ones that are posted for tomorrow in the Appropriations Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I want to make perfectly clear the ruling that the Chair with respect to the exemption of appropriation Bills. Now, do we understand that your ruling is that these Bills are exempt from the provisions of the Joint Rules which say that 'House Bills shall be out of House Committees on May 2nd' despite the language in the Joint Rules which says 'that appropriation Bills dealing with ordinary and contingent expenses are exempt'?"

Speaker Redmond: "The ruling is that those Bills are exempt and I've checked with the Senate and they have the same opinion. So there will be no problem . . ."

Walsh: "Even though they are not ordinary and contingent expense Bills for State Government?"

Speaker Redmond: "We believe that they fall within the language of the rule."

Walsh: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I . . . I do have an announcement for the Counties and Townships



Committee that is scheduled to meet tomorrow from 12 o'clock noon until 1 . . . ah . . . to consider any Bills that might be remaining in our Calendar, and I find that there is just one Bill left, and that is . . . ah . . . sponsored by . . . ah . . . Representative Berman . . . ah . . . House Bill 2866 and I would inform the Members of that Committee that I shall be in attendance to consider, as well as my Committee Clerk, and I would appreciate the attendance of all the Members of the Committee to consider this one Bill. If you all get there promptly at noon, we will dispense with this Bill in some fashion. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter, the mic's in that row are dead, will you use one behind you, Representative Polk."

Porter: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to table the following Bills, . . . ah . . . 2129, 2130 and 2131 of which I'm the principal Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Leave is granted to House Bills 2129, --30 and --31 are tabled. Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave of the House as the principal Sponsor of House Bill 884 to table that Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, I think the last speaker asked for permission, I don't know whether they . . . to table a Bill, I just wonder whether or not it was given."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection?"

Palmer: "No objection."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave granted."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "I would like permission of the . . . leave of the House to table House Bill 2091 of which I'm the prime Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Do you object, Representative Telcser? Leave granted, the Bill is tabled. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, so that I understand as the . . . one of the cospokesmen on the Appropriation's Committee, the Chair has now ruled that all



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O.C.E. appropriations, plus all other appropriations, after discussion with the Senate are exempt from the deadline date?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Peters: I . . . do I also understand that it is the intention of the Majority Leader to file a motion tomorrow to discharge from Committee and put on the House Calendar all those substantive Bills in Appropriations Committee or in Assignment or somewhere between regular Committees and Assignment and to place those Bills on the Calendar?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Pete, I think you stated it very, you know, accurately, but I want to go over it again. There are a number of Bills that have been through the Substantive Committee that had companion appropriations. It is the intention to make a motion to discharge either the Committee those are in or take them from the Assignment Committee and place those Bills that have been through Substantive Committee on the Calendar so they will not die, but to leave the appropriations in the Appropriation Committee because they are exempt from the ruling so that the appropriation process may proceed in an orderly manner."

Speaker Redmond: "Re . . . Representative Peters."

Peters: "Representative Shea, this also then would apply to those Bills in the . . . substantive Bills in the Appropriation's Committee which might otherwise die if they are not heard?"

Shea: "Those Bills will be included on the motion that I shall file."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may have leave of the House so that . . . Mr. . . . 107 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Representative Shea, just one more question along this line. Will those Bills that are . . . have not cleared other Committees of substantive nature also be included in that motion of yours tomorrow?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "The list will include those Bills that have cleared the Substantive Committee. I do not think that it would be proper to take a Bill from the Committee that has . . . that . . . when it has not been heard. It was up to the Sponsor to get that done."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I misinformed some Members, we will be back in the good old broom closet, Room 122A, immediately after adjournment, the Energy, Environment and Natural Resources. However, tomorrow morning the Majority Leader has informed me we can have Room CL at 10 a.m. for our continuation of our meeting. So Energy, Environment and Natural Resources will meet immediately after adjournment . . . ah . . . in Room 122A . . . ah . . . we may have to break for dinner and come back tonight and tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for about an hour in . . . ah . . . Room Cl."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to waive the provisions of Rule 18 so that House Bills 2579, 2438 and 2439 can be posted to be heard tomorrow in the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. I've discussed this with the Chairman of the Committee and the Leadership on the other side of the aisle. It is agreed, and they weren't posted because of the . . . ah . . . the . . . ah . . . excessive odd numbers of hours we worked this week and all of the confusion that we have."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has ruled for the . . . moved for the suspension of the appropriate rules to allow posting of the Bills today to be heard tomorrow, is that correct?"

Telcser: "To . . . that is correct, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "And will you slowly repeat the Bill numbers?"

Telcser: "House Bill 2579, House Bill 2438, House Bill 2439. All three to be heard tomorrow in the . . . ah . . . Elementary and Secondary Education Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, we discussed this with the Minority and we said we would support this motion, I think it's a proper motion and Representative Schneider said he could hear those Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor of the motion vote 'aye', and oppose vote 'no'. Roll Call, 107 votes. Yeah, we got to get . . . ah . . . have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On the question there's 121 'aye', 1 'no'. The motion's adopted. Representative . . . Agreed



Resolutions. Representative Schlickman. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I should like to move that House Bill 1473 of which I am the principle Sponsor . . . ah . . . be tabled. It is identical to another Bill, which has been reported out of Committee do pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Leave granted. Representative Washburn, the Bill is tabled."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been waiting patiently . . . ah . . . for your decision on these various Bills. Are you prepared to list them . . . ah . . . for me, those that are exempt and those that are not exempt from the May 2nd deadline?"

Speaker Redmond: "The list that was given to me is House Bills 282, 284, 287, 289, 802 are exempt, 282, 284, 287, 289, 802, 925, 995, 1552. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated earlier, we are scheduled to hear a good portion of these Bills tomorrow in the Appropriation's Committee. We received just about an hour ago an Amendment that completely strikes everything after the enacting clause on a 39-page Bill or longer and substitutes a 39-page Amendment. Now, House Bill 292 increases the authorization for the sale of Capitol Development Bonds from a \$600,000,000 to \$892,000,000. The increase is based on the appropriations contained House Bill 289 and House Bill 802. The Bureau of the Budget has just provided us with these Amendments, and it strikes the entire Bill. It is impossible for us to make a decision on the amounts of the appropriations contained in 286 and no decision can be logically made by this . . . ah . . . Committee to authorize the sale of these bonds on such a short time. We have had these appropriation and bond Bills before us for three months, I think it's completely unreasonable that this Amendment be given to us less than 24 hours before the Committee is scheduled to me . . . to meet; and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would like to sus . . . to suspend the provisions of Rule 1, Subsections A and C of the temporary Joint Rules in regards to these House Bills until May 7th, 1975, May 7th, 1975."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."



Lechowicz: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, before we move to suspend any rules or grant that provision, I believe the . . . we discussed this with Representative Totten and pointed out the fact that the two Amendments that were delivered this afternoon deal with appropriation Bills; and I told him that it is the intention of the Chair to hear the substantive Bills tomorrow, we will act on the appropriation Bills next week if necessary. So I don . . . I believe that the request is really not in order and I would hope it would be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Lechowicz: "It's really, it's not needed really."

Totten: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as I indicated, it is . . . it is impossible for the Committee to consider an Amendment to the appropriation Bill when it completely changes the authorization. They are tied together. You can't hear one without the other. To have an Amendment thrust on us in such short notice makes it entirely illogical to go through this process in a logical matter, and I think it would be only fair for the Members of the General Assembly . . . ah . . . that we have a chance to look that over; and all we're asking for is an extension of several days so that our staff has a chance to analyze it and that we can meet next week to do it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if I understood Mr. Lechowicz correctly, the Amendments are to appropriation Bills that are exempt and will not have to be moved out tomorrow. Now, certainly, I just talked to Lec . . . Representative Lechowicz, and that he indicated that he would be willing to work with Mr. Totten all day today and his staff and if there is some question about anything, we will get whatever is . . . what Mr. Totten wants between now and noon tomorrow and help get anybody he needs to explain the Amendment, but it does deal with an exempt Bill, so I don't see how he could be hurt; and I assure him that he will get the full cooperation from this side of the aisle."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think for quite some time it has been my understanding that all



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these related Bills would be gathered together in one place so they could be seen . . . an overall picture could be seen, and I can see no way that we can put the whole ball of wax together if we divide the substantive Bills from the appropriation Bills. As I said earlier, this is probably the most important issue that's going to come before this Session this year. We've waited until we've got them together and now at the last minute . . . ah . . . they're all changed and one thing or another, and I think . . . certainly think that Representative Totten's motion is order . . . if we're going to reasonable inspect and act upon these Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. You know, I certainly agree with the Minority Leader and Representative Totten; and . . . ah . . . Representative Shea, I wish you would reconsider your position on this matter. From the entire course of this Session, although we have had disagreements, whenever you requested that we cooperate with you, I think we've made every effort to do so, even today after . . . ah . . . your discussions with the Minority Leader, we withheld making various motions so that the matter of . . . ah . . . of the Bills being exempt could not . . . could be resolved in a amicable fashion; and I don't really believe that . . . ah . . . this accelerated bond program, which really is what these Bills are all about, is necessarily a part of some . . . ah . . . matter. I'm sure that the people on your side of the aisle as well as those on our side have the same concern and reservations . . . ah . . . with respect to those Bills. To ask Members of the Appropriation's Committee to consider Amendments that are . . . I don't know how many pages long, and have to pass them out tomorrow, I think, is a shame. Now, there are Bills on this Calendar, Representative Shea, that haven't even been printed. We are functioning this Session in a despicable fashion."

Shea: "All the Bills have been printed, Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "Representative Shea, I was handed a list of Bills this morning, it's right here, I'll get your copy."

Shea: "They're not in your Bill book yet."



Telcser: "Well, I have . . . where are they, I don't know where they're at, Representative Shea; and I'm not, Rep . . . Gerry, I'm honestly and sincerely asking you to consider all of us and give us a chance to extend the rules so that all of the Members, your side of the aisle and our side, can intelligently and rationally vote on, I don't know what it is, \$400,000,000 worth of bonds? The fact that the appropriation Bills, as the Speaker has ruled, and I might remind you that I haven't heard a ruling from the Senate side, and we're talking about Joint Rules, but assuming you'll work that out, and that's still a doubt in my mind, the appropriation Bill may very well be exempt, but the substantive Bills have to be out of Committee tomorrow, and you're asking our Members on both sides to act on them; and I don't think that's fair."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Telcser, again, I assure you that we will cooperate in every way possible. If Mr. Totten, your Spokesman, and Mr. Peters will meet with Mr. Lechowicz and Mr. Boyle, we'll do everything we can to get the explanation from the Bureau of the Budget. If the Bureau of the Budget or the Sponsors, the people that wanted that program, have decided to bring up the Amendment at this date, they full know, full aware . . . full know the problems they can cause. Perhaps they won't be offered. I don't know. But we will come in Session tomorrow after the Appropriation Committee meets and if the Leadership can get together, if there's a problem, I think we can discuss it with the Senate Leadership at that time, or perhaps after the Session, now, we could sit down and discuss with the Senate Leadership that problem; but we will be in Session again before the deadline expires, and I will assure you, Mr. Telcser that I, like you, and the Leadership on this side like your Leadership will do everything to insure the Members receive the best treatment we possibly can give them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Well, I appreciate that very much, Representative Shea, . . . ah . . . I take that to mean that if the Minority Spokesman, the two Committees on our side, if after meeting with you tomorrow in receiving all the materials, still feel the Committee cannot act on



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the Bills tomorrow, you'll join with them and put it off until next week. I do appreciate that very much, I know the Members do also, Representative Shea, and I thank you."

Shea: "Well, Art, I said I thought they would meet today, is that correct?"

Telcser: "Oh, yeah, we can meet this afternoon."

Shea: "There . . . There's almost another 24 hours in between there."

Speaker Redmond: "I wonder if we might . . ."

Telcser: "Yes, Representative Totten's motion on the floor, I was just speaking to that, but I do appreciate your offer to help us delay the hearing tomorrow."

Shea: "Does . . . does Representative Totten wish to delay that until after the hearings wish to withdraw that now?"

Speaker Redmond: "It takes 107 votes, Representative Totten."

Totten: "Huh?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Representative Shea, I appreciate . . . ah . . . your offer on this, but we have . . . ah . . . our staff and most of our Members who are going to now be in Committee meetings all afternoon . . . ah . . . including our Minority Spokesman on Appropriations, and for us to be able to sit down this afternoon to try to iron this out is a rather difficult proposition when we're faced with an Amendment of such . . . ah . . . proportion . . . ah . . . to a Bill that we have spent months analyzing and now can throw those things . . . those . . . ah . . . sheets away; and I . . . I just think that it's . . . ah . . . completely unfair . . . ah . . . to us to put us in this position."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Totten, I can only say that if you would . . . show the same type of cooperation you have in the past, I can remember when your side and our side got together and we were able to rewrite several parts of Mr. Blair's transportation bond issue in a very short time. I know the talent and skill of your staff and your Members and I think it's a great possibility."

Totten: "Yeah, I remember that rewrite very carefully, and I'm sorry we ever did it."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."



Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 236, Meyer."

Speaker Redmond: "He was . . . Representative Totten withdrew his motion, is my understanding. You did not, do you want to Roll Call vote, on your motion?"

Totten: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we'd like to persist in our motion."

Speaker Redmond: "O.K., would you state the motion again?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Mr. Speaker, while we are in a temporary lock here, could . . . could I have permission to table House Bill 473 of which I am the Chief Sponsor?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Leave. Any objection to go into Agreed Resolutions until we resolve this problem here? Representative Giorgi, Agreed Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, we have one Agreed Resolution which is from Ted Meyers and it honors the Village of Polman for its 100th Anniversary; and I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolution. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Any further Resolutions? Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, is it my understanding . . . ah . . . and I would like to ask this to yourself and the Majority Leader that if we're unable to resolve some of these problems that you will support us in this motion tomorrow morning on the House floor. Now, are we scheduled to meet on the House floor tomorrow morning before that Appropriations Committee meet?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Totten, we are going to meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. You will be in Appropriation's from 12 to 3, that's the schedule. We tentatively have planned to leave here no later than 4 o'clock so that if you had to you could go back in at 4 o'clock and continue to hear the bond Bills. Now, we have, I have said two things, that one, we would cooperate fully and in every way possible to help you and your staff with those Amendments. Number two, we would like to meet with the Minority Leadership after today's Session to discuss some



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alternate possibilities. I can just assure you that we will be as fair and as impartial as practicable."

Speaker Redmond: "We've just been honored by . . . ah . . . the Attorney General, Bill Scott, entering the Chamber and he's being accompanied by the, I believe, it's the United States Attorney, James Thompson. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the offer of Representative Shea's . . . ah . . . offer for operation is, of course, commendable, but time is the element here. We're scheduled to go into Committee, the Appropriation's Committee is scheduled to go at noon tomorrow and the House doesn't convene until 3 o'clock. That's going to be a little bit too late. I think that . . . ah . . . Representative Totten's motion is in order, it should be acted upon today, and I would hope that in some manner, shape, or form we could clear this thing up with 107 votes, so that we can hear these Bills the way they should be heard."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd oppose the Gentleman's motion, and ask for a Roll Call vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Ah . . . I think, Mr. Speaker, that we ought to find out what the ground rules are for that Joint Appropriation's Committee meeting tomorrow. Ah . . . Will there be a vote at that meeting, or is that meeting informative?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in response to the Assistant Minority Leader, the intention of the Chair is to hear all substantive Bills tomorrow and after proper discussion the vote will be taken on each substantive Bill. As far as the appropriation Bills, they'll be held until proper review, next week possibly or later."

Walsh: "No, they can't, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I think we're about to take a very important Roll Call here, and I have reason to believe that Committees are



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meeting in violation of rules. I suggest that they be notified and returned to the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I . . . I would like to know by what authority the Joint Committee can . . . ah . . . vote on the passage of Bills from Committee. Our rules in no place contemplate Joint Committee meetings in the first place; but certainly in the second, they can't . . . ah . . . act on legislation and . . . ah . . . refer it to the whole House or the whole Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I . . . I thought that the issue before the Assembly now was the motion that Mr. Totten has made, and I suggest that we go ahead and vote that motion up or down . . . ah . . . immediately and so I would like to move the previous question on the . . . on the issue, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved the previous question, not debatable. For what purpose do you arise?"

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I have made an inquiry of the Chair, and the Chair has forgotten all about it and recognized someone to talk about something else. This has happened several times, and I submit to you that when a Member makes an inquiry of the Chair, common courtesy plus any parliamentary procedure requires the Chair to respond."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, the inquiry is not on the motion made by Mr. Totten; Mr. Totten's goes to suspending the Joint Rules. I think he wants a Roll Call vote. I think that we ought to have a vote."

Speaker Redmond: "That's not debatable. The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question . . . the question is, shall the main question be put? All in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I request a call of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, you did it again."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I understand you have Committees meeting now, you know that is in violation of the House rules."



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Speaker Redmond: "I'm not violating, it seems to me that you are."

Telcser: "You're the Speaker, you're running this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Telcser: "Who's running the House, Mr. Speaker, you, or the Members, or the Chairman, or the Doorkeeper, who?"

Speaker Redmond: "On this question there is 20 'ayes' . . ."

Telcser: "Mr. . . ."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . 20 'nos', and the motion . . . the main question fails. The motion fails for the previous question. It failed. The previous question. Now, Representative Totten, do you persist in . . . in your motion?"

Totten: "Well, if . . . if, Mr. Speaker, I . . . I just wish the Majority Leader would remove his opposition to this Amendment, you know, if we act . . . if we drop this motion and act on it tomorrow, it is my understanding that the Senate will be going home, and for us to go on a suspension rules on a House Joint rule will not do us any good tomorrow and that we should take action on this today . . . ah . . . so that we can have a reasonable amount of time to get this worked out; and, Gerry, I just wish you'd consider this to help solve both sides of the aisle out on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've offered to do everything I can, Mr. Totten, I've offered to sit down with your Leadership, the Speaker's offered to sit down with your Leadership and go over and talk to the Senate now, you persist in having a Roll Call vote. I think you should have it."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Totten, do you have your motion in writing?"

Totten: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you bring it up here? Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, when this all started, it seems to me, it was because the adjournment motion that was being made and allowed for 10 minutes and then an automatic adjournment. I wonder if the Majority Leader would be willing to make that motion a little differently so that that time can be made available to talk right now for perhaps some more time, and then not automatically adjourn, but come back in here so we can



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discuss it and move it. If the Majority Leader would maintain the nature of that motion, it might be easier for everybody to talk . . . ah . . . around the table or something."

Speaker Redmond: "We're trying to look at the Walsh's rules and see how this Resolution is. Representative Totten, are you . . . is Representative Totten here? Representative Totten. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the Joint Appropriations Committee meeting is part impartial of what we're discussing now. The format for that meeting of what is to take place at that meeting is all important to a Resolution of this question. Now, I submit to you that contrary to the Majority Leader's view that this is not a part of the question, it is the question. I further submit that it's impossible as the Chairman of the Appropriation's Committee has said, to take a vote at that meeting, because there is no provision in the rules for Joint Committee meetings. So I would ask the Chair to reconsider the . . . or the Appropriation's Committee Chairman, I guess, it was who said that we were going to take a vote, I would ask him to reconsider that procedure and suggest to you that it is wrong."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Walsh: Well, Mr. Speaker . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't . . . Representative Peters. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Well, Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry and rulings from the Chair. It is now my understanding that the Appropriations Committee will meet in Joint Session to hear the Bills posted for Appropriation's Committee I and Appropriation's Committee II in Joint Session. It is also now my understanding that it is the intention of the Chairman of the respective Appropriation's Committee to call for a vote in that Committee. I now ask the Chair for a ruling as to whether or not Bills heard in Joint Session can, in fact, be voted upon by Members of another Committee to which those Bills were not posted?"

Speaker Redmond: "I have here before me the notice of hearings and it's Appropriation's I, and the Bills to which you refer have been directed and . . . to Appropriation's I and have been posted for a hearing in Appropriation's II in order that the Members of Appropriation's II



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would have an overview of the whole problem. They have been invited to meet, but the only people who will be entitled to vote are the Members of Appropriation's I. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, there are X number of those Bills which have been posted and assigned to Appropri . . . ah . . . Appropriation's II. Now, how in the world can Members in Appropriation's I end up voting on those Bills? Now, that . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "The only . . . the Members of the respective Committees will only vote on the . . . the Bills that are before that specific Committee."

Peters: "So then the ruling of the Chair is that those Bills, which have been assigned to Appropriation's I will be voted upon only by Members of Appropriation's I . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Peters: ". . . and those have been assigned to Appropriation's II will be voted upon only by those Members in Appropriation's II."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Peters: "That is the ruling of the Chair?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Totten persists in his motion, could we have a Roll Call vote?"

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall . . . the question is, shall the motion to suspend the Joint Rules be adopted? Those in favor vote 'aye', and those oppose vote 'no'. This requires 107 votes. Wait 'til we have the Roll Call vote. You want to explain your vote, Mr. Walsh? O.K. explain your vote."

Walsh: "Well, first of all, it's not up to the Majority Leader to put a question that's posed by someone from this side of the aisle. If the Gentleman persisted in his motion he would have told you he persisted in the motion, not the Majority Leader; . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell, for what purpose do your arise?"

Walsh: ". . . and I suggest to you that he was . . ."

Ewell: "Point of order, I would ask that the Gentleman confine himself to a proper explanation of his vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Point is well taken, confine yourself to the . . . remarks . . ."



Walsh: "I'm explaining why I'm not voting, Mr. Speaker, because the motion was put by the Majority Leader."

Speaker Redmond: "O.K., Repre . . . Representative Walsh is not voting. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't think I've ever seen the Speaker before refuse to recognize the Minority Leader when he was trying to be recognized. I think before that motion was put it was very clear to everybody in this Chamber that the Minority Leader of our Party was trying to be recognized by the Chair, and I think the motion is untimely put under the circumstances. I would also like to make a point of order, Mr. Speaker, that there are Committee hearings supposedly being held right now, and I would point out that those Committee meetings are illegal while we are in Session and nothing done there is sub . . . is not subject to . . . ah . . . challenge."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been . . . we have called the Committees and told them not to conduct any Committee hearings until we adjourn here. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Than . . . Thank you, . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to explain my vote as long as there are so many Members that . . . present who were absent during the conversation on the purpose of this motion. It's been our understanding for quite some time that all the Governor's bond issue, accelerated building program, or whatever you want to call it would be gathered into one place at one time so that a complete overview could be heard by the Appropriation's Committee. This was to come about tomorrow, however, at this late stage on this \$4,000,000,000 project, many, many Amendments apparently are being prepared and being circulated around right now; and it's impossible for those Members of those two Appropriation's Committee to thoroughly understand and study and realize what these Amendments contain. They've got Committee meetings to go to tonight, they have Committee meetings to go to tomorrow, it's going to be impossible to . . . to gather the whole ball of wax together and comprehend the whole show. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, for those of you that weren't here we would ask for your 'green' votes on Representative Totten's motion."



Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? For what purpose do you arise, Representative Lauer?"

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, to explain my vote. As a Member of Appropriation's II, the Bills that have to do with higher education and the accelerated spending . . . ah . . . program that has to do with higher education have come to the Executive Committee and have been voted out by the Committee. However at the time that the vote was taken on those Bills, and we . . . we held those Bills in that Committee for three weeks seeking additional information, and at the time that . . . that . . . ah . . . those Bills were finally voted out, we were assured that there would be a situation whereby the Appropriation Committee that would vote upon those Bills having to do with the Capital spending in higher education would be able to get an overview of the entire Capital acc . . . accelerated Capital Spending Program because in order to be able to vote intelligently upon any part of it we have to understand the whole package. Now, it seems to me that, particularly, if we're going to come into a situation where we are having Amendments that are proposed without adequate time to pursue those Amendments, have them gone over in the Staff analysis, then, in essence, what was given us as an assurance to let that Bill out of the Executive Committee is now being abridged arbitrarily and that, therefore, a . . . is being lost in the handling of these Bills. I do not think . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that it is all that important to put these Bills over for a week, put this hearing over for a week so that we can understand the comprehensive Bill and the complex and comprehensive nature of the entire accelerated Capital Spending Program."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you conclude your remarks, your time is expiring."

Lauer: "Than . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your sufferance as the man of the House, but having been both on the Executive and . . . and Appropriation's Committee, I must have a full overview before I can reasonably cast a vote to represent my district. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On this



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question there's 73 'yes', 85 'no'; and the motion having
receive the necessary majority is, hereby, declared lost.
tive Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until 7

Speaker Redmond: "That's all that's in order, it's been moved th

House now adjourn. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', and
the 'ayes' have it, we're adjourned."



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SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FIFTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

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		Davis	Resignation
		Speaker Redmond	
		Speaker Redmond	H.J.R.C.A. 18-Leave granted for Davis
		Davis	H.J.R.C.A. 18
52		Speaker Redmond	Apologize
		Davis	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Davis	Accepts Apology
		Speaker Redmond	
		Davis	H.J.R.C.A. 18-Supports
55		Speaker Redmond	Recess for 1 hour-Bomb scare
		Doorkeeper	Clear the Floor

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		Speaker Redmond	
		Washington	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Pierce	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hart	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Shea	Room Assignment
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Mann	Announcement
57		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Boyle	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Katz	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Fennessey	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Fary	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		McLendon	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Washburn	Announcement
58		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Londrigan	Announcement

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		Speaker Redmond Rayson	Recognition of Representative Announcement
		Speaker Redmond Matijevich	Recognition of Representative Correction
		Speaker Redmond Totten	Recognition of Representative
59		Speaker Redmond Lechowicz	Recognition of Representative Announcement
		Speaker Redmond Totten	
		Speaker Redmond Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond Washburn	Agrees with Totten
60		Speaker Redmond Skinner	H.J.R.C.A. 18 Wants Copy of Amendment
		Speaker Redmond Skinner	
		Speaker Redmond Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond Keller	H.J.R.C.A. 18 Roll Call Vote Question on Amendment
		Speaker Redmond Dyer	To Close

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63		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Fleck	Explains Vote
64		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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65		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		McDonald	Explains Vote
66		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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67		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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68		Speaker Redmond	
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		Ewell	H.J.R.C.A. 18-Explains Vote
69		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Williams	Explains Vote
70		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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71		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative

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		Greisheimer	Explains Vote
		Speaker Redmond	All Voted Who Wish
		D'Arco	"Boo"
74		Speaker Redmond	Take the Record
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		Deuster	H.J.R.C.A. 18
		Speaker Redmond	
		Williams	Verification of Roll Call
		Speaker Redmond	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Chapman	Poll of Absentees
		Speaker Redmond	Proceed with Verification
		O'Brien	Verification of Roll Call
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75		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
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		Speaker Redmond	Clear the Floor
		Hoffman	
		Speaker Redmond	
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		Speaker Redmond	"He's Here"
		O'Brien	Verification
		Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
		Peters	Clear the Floor
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76		O'Brien	Verification
		Speaker Redmond	Any Questions
		Williams	Questions Affirmative Roll Call
78		Speaker Redmond	Amendment Adopted
		Mann	Move to Re-Consider Vote
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		Schneider	Move Motion Lie on Table
		Speaker Redmond	Ayes Have It
		Shea	Move House in Recess for 10 minutes

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79		Speaker Redmond Washburn Speaker Redmond Madison	Ruling Speaks for Itself
80		Speaker Redmond Telcser Speaker Redmond Madison Speaker Redmond Satterthwaite Speaker Redmond Skinner Speaker Redmond Shea	Compiling List of Bills
81		Speaker Redmond Totten Speaker Redmond Washburn Speaker Redmond Walsh Speaker Redmond Yourell	Yield to Washburn Announcement
82		Speaker Redmond Porter	Leave to Table House Bills 2129, 2130, and 2131

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		Lundy	Leave to Table House Bill 884	
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		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Palmer	Leave to Table House Bill 2091	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
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	83		Speaker Redmond	
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		Speaker Redmond		
		Peters	Question of Shea	
		Shea		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Telcser	Leave	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Peters	Question	
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84		Speaker Redmond		
		Pierce	Announcement	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Telcser	Waive Provisions of Rule 18	
		Speaker Redmond		
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85		Speaker Redmond	Motion Adopted-Agreed Resolutions	
		Schlickman	Move House Bill 1473 Be Tabled	

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		Totten	Moves to Suspend Rules
		Speaker Redmond	
86		Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond	
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		Speaker Redmond	
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87		Speaker Redmond	
		Telcser	Discussion
		Shea	"All Bills Have Been Printed"
88		Speaker Redmond	
		Shea	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Telcser	
		Shea	
		Speaker Redmond	"Takes 107 votes"
		Totten	
		Shea	
		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolution
90		O'Brien	Agreed Resolution
		Speaker Redmond	
		Totten	Persists in Motion

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		McGrew	Leave to Table House Bill 473
		Speaker Redmond	Leave Granted
		Giorgi	Agreed Resolution
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution Adopted
		Totten	Question
		Speaker Redmond	
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91		Speaker Redmond	Introduction-Wm. Scott & James Thompson
		Washburn	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Shea	Oppose Motion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Walsh	
		Speaker Redmond	
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		Speaker Redmond	
		Friedrich	Notify Committee to Return to Floor
92		Speaker Redmond	
		Walsh	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bradley	Move Previous Question
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		Walsh	Inquiry of the Chair
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92		Speaker Redmond Telcser	
93		Speaker Redmond Totten Speaker Redmond Shea Speaker Redmond Totten Speaker Redmond Duff	Motion Fails "Motion in Writing?" "Yes"
94		Speaker Redmond Walsh Speaker Redmond Peters Speaker Redmond	Question
95		Shea Speaker Redmond Walsh Ewell Speaker Redmond	Could We Have Roll Call Explain Vote Point of Order
96		Walsh Speaker Redmond Duff Speaker Redmond Washburn	Point of Order "Explain My Vote"

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97		Speaker Redmond	
		Lauer	Explain Vote
		Speaker Redmond	Motion Fails
98		Shea	Move House Adjourn
		Speaker Redmond	Adjourned