

Speaker Lechowicz: "The House will come to order. We will be led in prayer this afternoon by Reverend Krueger. Father."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. William James said, 'Genius means little more than the faculty of perceiving in an unhabitual way.' Let us pray. Eternal and mighty God, we give Thee our heartfelt thanks for this day with all its manifold blessings and comforts. We pray to Thee for guidance and direction that we may have vision to perceive that which is unrevealed to us; that our minds may be open to higher plateaus of understanding action. Keep us, O God, from smug complacency and comfort, lest we become derelict in our duties as members of this Illinois House of Representatives. May we be granted a richer comprehension of the ultimate need for any new law that we do not become mundane or frivolous in the fulfillment of our legislative responsibilities. We ask this in the Name of Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Roll Call for attendance. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary."

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Joint Resolution #55, adopted by the Senate April 19, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Joint Resolution #59, adopted by the Senate April 19, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Schneider, Chairman from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education, to which the following



Bills were referred, action taken April 19, 1978, reported the same back with the following recommendation; Do pass House Bill 2671, Do pass as amended House Bill 2931 and 2932. Representative Capparelli, Chairman of the Committee on Executive to which the following Resolution was referred, action taken April 14, 1978, reported the same back with the following recommendations; Do not pass Constitutional Amendment #42. Representative Tipsword, Chairman from the Committee Insurance, reported the following Committee Bill for introduction; House Bill 3283. Action taken April 19, 1978. Representative Pierce, Chairman to the Committee on Revenue to which the following Bills were referred, action taken April 19, 1978, reported the same back with the following recommendation; Do pass Constitutional Amendment #20, Constitutional Amendment #47. Do pass as amended House Bill 620, House Bill 2418, House Bill 2929."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3279. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to provide relief for real property taxpayers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2980. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3281. Tipsword. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3282. Lucco. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses for the Emergency Resources Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3283. Committee on Insurance. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3284. Bowman. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Ryan, do you have any excused absences?"

Ryan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have Representative Jones excused for legislative business. Representatives Hudson, Molloy, Kucharski excused due to illness. Representative Betty Lou Reed and Bill Walsh excused due to a death in the family."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Would the record so indicate? And I believe that Representative Matejek was excused yesterday on official business and Representative Katz, from our side, on official business. Are there any other excused absences? Hearing none, the Clerk will take the Attendance...Record, please? Reading of the Journal. Representative Giorgi."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Journal for the ..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move we... Mr. Speaker, I move we dispense with the reading of the Journal and that Journal #113 of Friday, April 14, 1978, be approved as read."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', all opposed... so adopted. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi. Representative Robinson. Representative Giorgi, on Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 736. Griesheimer. 737, Wikoff. 738, Yourell. 739, Lechowicz. 740, Matijevich. 741, Waddell. 742, Kelly. 743, Kelly. 744, Yourell. 745, Waddell. 746, Giorgi. 747, Katz. 748, Lechowicz. House Joint Resolution 78. Sandquist. 79, Kelly. 80, Geo-Karis. 81, Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Griesheimer's Resolution #736 notes that Mr. Wayne Quilico and his devotion to environmental quality. Wikoff's House Resolution 737 tells about Curt DePuy elected President of Illinois College Republican Federation. Yourell's House Resolution 738 marks John Oudsteyn's retirement from the Chicago Fire Department after 25 years of service. Lechowicz's Resolution 739 informs that Bob Lewandowski celebrates his 25th anniversary as a professional t.v. announcer. 740 by Matijevich lauds the work of Bob Striker. 741 by Waddell recognizes Bruce Thornton, who is the Academic All-American. Kelly's 742 congratulates Bob and Ruth Hansen on their 25th anniversary. Kelly's Resolution 743 says that John Tisevich received the Scout's award. Yourell's House Resolution 744 records that Leroy Gangloff has spent 23 years in service to the Police Department. Waddell's House Resolution 745



honors Charlie Weber on the Academic All-American. House Resolution 746 by Giorgi heralds Gail Dowdakin as an outstanding teacher. 747 by Katz talks about the President's Committee on Employment and 748 by Lechowicz talks about the Old Timer's Baseball Association of Chicago holding their 60th annual banquet at the Ferrara Manor in Chicago, and I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', aye; all opposed. The Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Representative Giorgi on Joint Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Sandquist's House Joint Resolution 78, talks about the DePaul University basketball team. House Resolution, by Kelly, 79, request the Governor to proclaim the week of October 1 to October 7 as Respect for Life Week. House Joint Resolution 80 by Geo-Karis talks about the Department of Economic and Business Development and House Joint Resolution 81 by Katz congratulates James Jeffers upon Handicapped American of the Year; and I move for the adoption of the Agreed Joint Resolutions."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', all opposed. The Resolutions are adopted. The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move to suspend the appropriate rule so that House Bill 2881 and House Bill 3058 could be heard in Human Resources tomorrow. I understand that there is no objection to this and the Sponsors have checked this out with both Democratic and Republican leaders."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yeah. The Bills that were inadvertently not posted in reference to the...for the deaf people in this state and they're coming down?"

Chapman: "There's going to be a whole bus load coming down, so we wanted to accomodate the public."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Representative Chapman, could I look at those Bills just for 30 seconds? Mr. Speaker, would you take this out of the record?"



Speaker Lechowicz: "We'll take it out of the record momentarily."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a Republican Conference immediately, if I could please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative... How long will it take? How long do you want? What time should we come back?"

Ryan: "All I need is about 30 minutes."

Speaker Redmond: "There's been a motion by Representative Ryan to recess until 5 minutes after 1:00, for the purpose of a Republican Conference. Are all of the Members invited inasmuch as it's general recess?"

Ryan: "All the Members on the Republican side are invited, that's right."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. The question...the question is on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye', aye; opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it, the motion carries. We will be back here at 5 minutes after 1:00. Representative Ryan will be in his seat."

Speaker Redmond: "During the recess Representative Ryan is recognized."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, in the balcony behind me is the History Class from the Academy Spalding in Peoria. So ably represented by Representatives Tuerk, Sumner and Mudd. Right up here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell. Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like to introduce another guest in the gallery, Ford Ben, Jr. from Joliet, who's been of great assistance to the Democratic Party. Stand up and take a bow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "He's my assistant, Mr. Speaker. I gave that one to Ray Ewell. We've got some more if you need them."

Speaker Redmond: "Republican Conference is in Room 118. It doesn't look like any of your Members want to go, Representative Ryan."

Robinson: "Excuse me, I'd like to recognize some students from Douglas School in Springfield, who are in the gallery right in the back."



Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order, the Members please be in their seats. Constitutional Amendments, Second Reading.

House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 8 and 12 and to add Section 12.1 and 12.2; and Article VI of the Constitution be amended and added Sections to read as follows: Article VI. The Judiciary. Section 8. Associate Judges. Each Circuit Judge, each Circuit Court shall have such number and Associate Judges as provided by law. in the 1st Judicial District unless otherwise provided by law. At least one-fourth the Associate Judges shall be appointed from and assigned outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide, by rule, for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Section 12. Appointment and Retentions. Supreme Court and Appellate Court. Circuit Courts, upon adoption. The following provisions shall govern selection and tenure of Judges in the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court and shall also govern the selection and tenure of Judges of the Circuit Court in any Circuit which adopts this Section as provided in Section 12.1. For purposes of this Section, Section 12.1 and 12.2, the terms 'Judge' includes all Judges of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court and all Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court. (a) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions. (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacated upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal or the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in a manner provided by filling a vacancy in the office. (c) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge the Administrative Director shall notify the Chairman of the appropriate nominating commission and shall



immediately convene the commission. The commission may conduct informal meetings and hearings but no formal action shall be taken by commission except upon concurrence of a majority of all members of the commission. Within 28 days after delivery of the notice the commission shall submit a list of three qualified persons to the Governor. However, the commission, by certifying in writing by its chairman to the Governor that additional time as required, may take additional time not in excess of 28 days. If there is more than one vacancy on the same court the number of qualified persons listed shall be three times the number of vacancies. The commission may determine and advise the Supreme Court that the number of qualified persons available is less than three times the number of vacancies. The Supreme Court may accept this determination and permit only the names of those available to be listed. Otherwise they shall request the commission to continue its search for qualified persons. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more than 56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall appoint therefrom, one person to fill each vacancy. If the Governor does not make an appointment within 56 days the Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the list. (d) A Judge appointed to fill the vacancy shall serve an initial term ending on the first Monday in December following the next general election held after he has completed one year in office. He may at that general election stand for retention in office as herein after provided. (e) Not less than six months prior to the general election next preceeding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge previously elected or appointed may file in the Office of the Secretary of State, a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. And the Secretary of State, not less than 63 days prior to the election, shall certify the Judges candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to the electors



separately and without party designation on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. Elections shall be conducted in the appropriate judicial districts and circuits. The affirmative votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate his office on the first Monday in December following the general election, whether or not his successor shall yet have qualified.

(f) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed immediately in the manner provided in this Section so that the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs. (g) Any law reducing the number of Judges of the Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuit or Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office. The reduction shall become effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs. Section 12.1. Circuit Courts. The Judges and Associate Judges of all Circuit Courts shall be elected and vacancies in such offices may be filled by appointment for interim periods in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Except that the provisions of subparagraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Section 12 shall apply to such Judges and Associate Judges as shall be elected under this Section. However, the electors of any Circuit may by referendum adopt the provisions of Section 12 to govern the selection and tenure of Judges and Associate Judges of that Circuit. The electors of any Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election held not less than 3 months following the filing of petitions with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than 5 percent of the total number of electors who voted at the next preceding general election in that circuit, asking that the proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative,





the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter govern the selection and tenure of Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit. Section 12.2. Judicial Nominating Commissions. There shall be Judicial Nominating Commissions in each Judicial District and in each circuit which adopts the propositions pursuant to Section 12.1 for nomination of Judges or Associate Judges for the Supreme Court, Appellate Court and Circuit Courts, as follows: (a) The Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission for each Circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Circuit Court Judges in each respective circuit, shall consist of 6 persons who are not lawyers, not more than 3 of whom shall be members of the same political party and 5 lawyers. (b) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each judicial district other than the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Appellate and Supreme Court Judges from each representative district, shall consist of 2 lawyers and 2 persons who are not lawyers from each Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission within the district elected by each Circuit Commission and an additional non-lawyer member appointed by the Governor from any Circuit Commission within the district. District Judicial Nominating Commission members from any circuit which does not have the Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission, shall be as follows: Two lawyers chosen from the circuit in the same manner as lawyers chosen under subsection (e) of this Section to be members of the Circuit Commission and 2 non-lawyers, each a member of a different political party to be appointed by the Governor at the advice and consent of the Senate. However, from and after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission in each such circuit, either by reason of an election under Section 12.1 or by reason of the establishment of such a commission by law for the filling of vacancies pursuant to Section 12.1, the members of the district's Judicial Nominating Commission from the circuit shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this subparagraph. (c) The First District Judicial Nominating Commission, to make nominations for the Appellate and Supreme Court Judges



from the district and for Circuit Courts and Associate Judges if the electors of the circuit adopt the provisions of Section 12.1, shall consist of 10 persons who are not lawyers, not more than 5 of whom shall be members of the same political party and 9 lawyers.

(d) The non-lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor shall designate one of the non-lawyer members of each commission as chairman. The chairman may vote only in cases of a tie. The term of any chairman may be 3 years unless his retention term as a member of the commission expires sooner. The non-lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district in which they are appointed. (e) The lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be chosen by secret ballot by those lawyers admitted to practice in Illinois, whose principal offices are in the appropriate circuit, in such manner as shall be provided by rules which shall be governed by the Supreme Court. The lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district from which they are chosen. (f) In appointing the initial members of each commission the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer appointees into two groups and shall designate one group to serve for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. As near as may be, the groups shall be equal in number. And the numbers of one political party in any group shall not exceed the numbers of the rest of the group by more than one. The initial lawyer members shall be divided in two groups, equal as near as may be, in such manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. Thereafter the terms of all members shall be 6 years. (g) A vacancy in the office of chairman or members of the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as those originally chosen. (h) No person who holds any office under or is an employee the United States or of this state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state or who holds any official position in a political



party is eligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission. Compensation for service in the state militia or the armed forces of the United States for such period of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be considered a disqualification. No member of the Judicial Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to judicial office for a period of 3 years from the last day of his service on the commission. A member having served a full term of 6 years on the commission may not be selected to serve on the commission during the next 3 years.

(i) Members of commissions shall not receive any compensation for his services but shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such reimbursements and for other administrative expenses of the commissions. The commissions may conduct such investigations and employ such staff members as may be necessary to perform their duties. Schedule. If approved by the electors, this Amendment shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Amendment #1 offered in Committee on Executive by Representative Kent. Amendment to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Amendment #1 amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 by deleting line 14 through 34. on page 1 and all of page 2 thru 7 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following; Section 8. Associate Judges. Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule, provided that if the voters in a circuit adopt the appointive system herein after provided in Section 12 and 12.2 for selection of Circuit and Associate Judges. Associate Judges in that circuit shall therein after be selected in the manner provided in those Sections. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from and reside outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to



Associate Judges. Section 12. Appointment and Retention. Supreme Court and Appellate Court, Circuit Courts upon adoption. The following provisions shall govern the selection and tenure of Judges of the Supreme Court and all Appellate Courts and also govern the selection and tenure of Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of the circuit which adopts this Section as provided in Section 12.1. For the purpose of this Section and Section 12.1 and 12.2 the term 'Judges' includes all Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and all Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts except where otherwise stated. (a) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions. (b) The Office of a Judge shall be vacated upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Judge is authorized by law the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in the office. (c) If a vacancy occurs in the Office of Judge the Administrative Director shall notify the chairman of the appropriate nominating commission, who shall immediately convene the commission. The commission may conduct informal meetings and investigations but no formal recommendations shall be made by the commission to the Governor except upon concurrence of a majority of all members of the commission. Within 28 days after delivery of the notice the commission shall submit a list of 3 qualified persons to the Governor. However, the commission, by certifying in writing that the chairman, vice-chairman, to the Governor, that additional time is required and may take additional time, not exceeding 28 days. If there is more than one vacancy in the same court the number of qualified persons listed shall be three times the number of vacancies. And the Supreme Court, upon motion of the commission, shall certify in writing that the number of qualified persons available is fewer than three times the number of vacancies, the names of those qualified persons shall be submitted to the Governor. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more



56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall appoint therefrom one person to fill each vacancy. If the Governor does not make the appointment within 56 days, the Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the list.

(d) A Judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve an initial term ending on the first Monday in December following the next general election held after his completion of one year in office."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Mr. O'Brien, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco, seek recognition?"

Lucco: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to recognize a group of students in the balcony from Taft Junior High School, Streamwood Illinois. They're visiting the House today. With them are their two Sponsors, Mr. Hart, Social Studies Teacher, Mr. McCovey the Assistant Principal. These people of course, are represented by Representatives Friedland, Mugalian and Roger Stanley. Glad to have you here."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please continue, Mr. O'Brien."

Clerk O'Brien: "He may, at that general election, stand for retention in office as herein after provided. (e) Not less than 6 months prior to the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge previously elected or appointed may file in the Office of the Secretary of State, a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days prior to the election, shall certify the Judges candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party determination, on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. The elections shall be conducted in the appropriate judicial districts and circuits. The affirmative votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall



vacate his office of the first Monday in December following the general election, whether or not his successor shall yet have qualified. (f) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed <sup>immediately</sup> in the manner provided in this Section so that the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs. (g) Any law reducing the number of Judges of the Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuit or Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of Judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office. The reduction shall become effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs. Section 12.1 Circuit Courts. The Circuit Judges of all Circuit Courts shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition and shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. Vacancies in each office shall be filled by appointment or as otherwise provided for interim periods in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The provisions of subparagraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Section 12 governing retention of Judges shall apply to such Circuit Judges as shall be elected under this Section. However, the electors of any Circuit may by referendum adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 to govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of that Circuit. The electors of any Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election held not less than 3 months following the filing of petitions with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than 5 percent of the total number of electors who voted at the next preceding general election in that Circuit, asking that the proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative, the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit. Section 12.2. Judicial Nominating Commissions. There shall be Judicial Nominating Commissions in each Judicial District for nomination of Judges for the Supreme Court and Appellate



Court and in each Circuit which adopts the provisions of Section 12 of this and Section 12.2, for nomination and appointment of Judges and Associate Judges for Circuit Courts, as follows: (a) The Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission for each circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Circuit Judges in each respective circuit, shall consist of 6 persons who are not lawyers, not more than 3 of whom shall be members of the same political party, and 5 lawyers. (b) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each judicial district other than the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Appellate and Supreme Court Judges from each representative district shall consist of 2 lawyers from each circuit, 2 persons who are not lawyers from each circuit and an additional non-lawyer as hereinafter stated. The District Commission members from each circuit having a Judicial Nominating Commission shall be elected by that Circuit Commission from its members. The District Commission Members from any circuit which does not have a Circuit Commission shall be elected and appointed in a manner provided in subparagraphs (d) thru (g) of this Section; but, from and after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission in any such Circuit, the members of the District Judicial Nominating Commission from that Circuit shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this subparagraph. An additional non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the Governor to serve on each District Commission and such appointments shall be made from a Circuit Commission, or, if there is not Circuit Commission in that district, from persons resident in such District. (c) The First District Judicial Nominating Commission, to make nominations for the Appellate and Supreme Court Judges from the district...or from Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, if the electors of that Judicial Circuit adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2, shall consist of 11 persons who are not lawyers, not more than 6 of whom shall be members of the same political party, and 10 lawyers. (d) The non-lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission of the First Judicial District shall be appointed by the Governor.



For the first 3 years of the life of each of the commissions the Governor shall designate one of the non-lawyer members as chairman. Thereafter, the chairman shall be selected by vote and all the members of the Nominating Commission from the non-lawyer members. The term of any chairman shall be 3 years unless his remaining term as a member of the commission expires sooner, except that the term of the Chairman appointed by the Governor shall not extend beyond the first 3 years of the life of the Commission. The chairman may vote only in case of a tie. The non-lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district for which they are appointed. (e) The lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be chosen by secret ballot, without political party determination or other designation, by those lawyers admitted to practice in Illinois whose principal offices are in the appropriate circuit or in the First Judicial District, in such manner as shall be provided by rules which shall be adopted by the Supreme Court. The lawyer members shall reside in the circuit or district for which they are chosen. (f) The... in appointing the initial non-lawyer members of each commission, the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer appointees into 2 groups and shall designate one group to serve for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. As near as may be, the groups shall be equal in number. No more than a simple majority of the non-lawyer members shall be members of the same political party. The initial lawyer members shall be divided into 2 groups equal as near as may be, in such manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve for 3 years and one group for 6 years. Thereafter the terms of all members shall be 6 years. (g) A vacancy in the office of chairman or members of the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as were applicable to the commencement of said unexpired terms. (h) No person who holds any office under, or is the employee of the United States or of this state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state or who holds any official position in a political party is eligible





to serve on the Judicial Nominating Commission. Compensation for services in the State militia or the armed forces of the United States for such period of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be considered a disqualification. No member of the Judicial Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to judicial office for a period of 3 years from the last day of his service on the commission. A member, having served a full term of 6 years on a commission, may not be selected to serve on a commission during the next three years. (i) Members of commissions shall not receive any compensation for their services but shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such reimbursement and for other administrative expenses of the commissions. The commissions may conduct such investigations, and employ such staff members as may be necessary to perform their duties. Each Nominating Commission shall adopt rules of procedure. Schedule. If approved by the electors, this Amendment shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote, except that, to provide time for the establishment of District Judicial Nominating Commissions, vacancies occurring in the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Courts to and including the following June 30th, shall continue to be filled as provided in Section 12(c) of Article VI of the Constitution adopted in 1970, effective July 1, 1971; and vacancies occurring after the following June 30th shall be filled as provided herein. Conclusion of Amendment #1. Amendment #2 offered in Committee on Executive by Representative Kozubowski. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 in the first paragraph by deleting Section 12.1 and 12.2 and inserting in lieu thereof Section 12.1; and in the second sentence of Section 8 by deleting everything after 'rule' and except the period; and in the first sentence of Section 12 by deleting everything after 'Appellate Court' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'and the Circuit Court'; and in Section 12.1 by deleting everything after the second sentence in paragraph (a) of Section 12.2 by



deleting everything after 'Appellate Courts' until the following comma; and in paragraph 6 in Section 12.2 by deleting everything after the second sentence; and in paragraph (c) of Section 12.2 by deleting 'If the electors of the circuit adopt the provisions of Section 12 and 12.1'. Conclusion of Amendment #2."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Are there any motions in relation to Amendments #1 or 2?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. 'I move to table Amendment #2 to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1.' Signed, Representative J.J. Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have filed, in fact, a motion to table Amendment #2. Amendment #2...what it does... Well first of all, Amendment #2 is defective, Mr. Speaker. It refers to Section 12.2 in paragraph (a). It refers to deleting everything after the word 'Appellate Court' and there is...they don't have the word 'Appellate Court' in that particular Section. It also refers to paragraph 6. There is no paragraph 6. And I... Apparently the intention of Amendment #2 was to make merit selection mandatory in all cases, including Circuit Court Judges but the Amendment, whoever drafted the Amendment left some language in Section 12.1 stating that Circuit and Associate Judges would still be elected. So, it is inconsistent. But aside of the inconsistency and the technical problem that exists..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "One moment, Mr. Wolf. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I have drafted and filed with the Clerk Amendment #13 to this Resolution, which would accomplish the objectives sought to be accomplished by Amendment #2. I am willing to agree to the Gentleman's motion at this time because I do intend to offer Amendment #13 to the Resolution, which would accomplish the same objective."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has pointed... The Gentleman has moved...the Representative has moved to table Amendment #2. Any



further discussion? The question is on the motion to table. All in favor say 'aye', all opposed. Amendment #2 is tabled. Any further Amendments? Excuse me, the Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Well, while we're on this Bill I wanted to point out something to those who are preparing Amendments to it; that on page 2 in paragraph (c) in line 16, the office of the Administrator of the Illinois Court System is misnomered. It is incorrectly described. And then on..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The whole Bill is in that category."

Hart: "Yeah, all right. You're editorializing now. And on page 3 in Section (e) it picks up language from the current Constitution with reference to when Judges have to file for retention. We have passed legislation saying that it has to be on or before December the 1st of the prior year which worked in with our primary. So if anybody is interested in amending this they might consider those things in one of their Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "I believe your point is extremely well taken. This Constitutional Amendment is in misnomer. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, do you want Amendment #3 right now?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "That is correct."

Wolf: "Amendment #3, Mr. Speaker, would...would put..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute, he hasn't read it yet but that's the intent..."

Wolf: "I want to move to table Amendment #3, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's got to read it first."

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #3. J. Wolf. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment as amended in the first paragraph by changing Section 12.1 to Section 12.1 and 12.2 and by deleting all of Section 8, 12, 12.1, 12.2 and inserting in lieu thereof the following; 'Section 8. Associate Judges. Each Circuit Court shall have such a number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judge in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule,



provided that...that the voters in the circuit adopt the appointive system hereafter provided in Sections 12 and 12.2 for selection of Circuit and Associate Judges."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, excuse me please."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know like we can't dispense...I'd like to table it, it was not adopted in Committee. If...I willingly withdraw Amendment #3?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "That's the proper request. The Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #3. Any objections? Hearing none, the Amendment's withdrawn. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #4. Skinner. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment as amended in the first paragraph by changing '12' to '11 and 12' and by inserting after the last line of Section 8 the following; 'Section 11. Eligibility for Office. No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States Citizen, licensed Attorney At Law of this state and a resident of the unit of which selects him. In addition, no Member of the General Assembly shall be appointed to a Judge or Associate Judge during his legislative term to which such a Member was appointed or elected and for 2 years thereafter. No change in the boundaries of the unit shall affect the tenure in office of the Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change'."

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

Skinner: "Amendment #4 is introduced in an attempt to help prevent the Legislative Branch from becoming a puppet of the Executive Branch. It is an Amendment that attempts to continue the Constitutional guarantee of separation of powers by preventing undue influence on lawyer Legislators on...on the part of the Legislative Branch. I'm certainly going to ask your support for this Amendment and I'm going to suggest that any lawyer who is a Legislator may wish to announce that he has a conflict of interest on this Amendment and vote 'present' or not vote at all."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion?"

Skinner: "They can vote for it if they really have high ethics."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Brummer."

Brummer: "Thank you. Would the Sponsor explain the Amendment?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He just did. He'll be more than happy to... Well let me see if I can get a little more order in here. Would you please proceed to explain Amendment #4 once again, Representative Skinner?"

Skinner: "It is my opinion that the Amendment...that the Constitutional Amendment as drawn will allow the Legislative Branch to come under undue influence from the Executive Branch. I can foresee Governors in the future dangling the promise of an Appellate Court Judgeship or a Supreme Court Judgeship to extremely qualified lawyers, many of whom are in the General Assembly. They might...that mythical Governor in the future might suggest that the lawyer-legislators might want to support his programs. Programs which the lawyer-legislators, using his own best judgement, might be inclined to vote against. For that reason I am proposing that no lawyer who is a legislator be allowed to be appointed to the Appellate or the Supreme Court Bench by the Governor, or during his term of office and the two years thereafter. If this is going to be a Merit Selection Bill, I think indeed we should make it a Merit Selection Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He indicates he will."

Brummer: "Is it his contention that there are no lawyer-legislators that would be appointed on the basis of merit?"

Skinner: "No. I said previously that I thought there were numerous Legislators who could be appointed on the basis of merit. And I would point to one that comes immediately to mind is Toby Barry who won the election and certainly was absolutely qualified and is absolutely qualified to serve on the Appellate Court Bench. I would not want to put someone like Representative Barry in the potentially conflict of interest situation where the Governor might say, 'Toby, I'm thinking about appointing you to the Appellate Court Bench but I really don't want to do it till after the



Session is over.' And then having the lawyers...legislative liaisons come hippity-hop down the aisle saying, 'Toby, the Governor sure would appreciate it if you'd vote 'yes' on this Bill or 'no' on that Bill. I think that is the type of pressure that lawyers in this Legislature should not be submitted to... Or even R.T.A. No, R.T.A. is not...that's the next Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Justice Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise to oppose Amendment #4 to Constitutional Amendment...House Joint Resolution #1. The Sponsor of this Amendment, I think, exaggerates if not mistakes...mistakes the situation under the Constitutional Amendment proposed. The Governor would not have unlimited authority to appoint. He could only appoint from a list of recommendations presented to him by the commission. It seems to me that that sufficiently restricts the Governor to prevent the kind of abuse that he anticipates. There is no precedent, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in our Constitution or in any Statute of this state prohibiting a Member of one Branch to go to another Branch of Government. On these basis and the fact that I don't think he has at all explained or given a justification for the Amendment; and in fact I think he reflects adversely on the Members of this House and also on past Members who have gone to the Judiciary. I therefore urge a 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, on the Amendment."

Wolf: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I too would urge the Members to reject this Amendment. I do not concur with the idea that a Legislator should be controlled...what they're going to do for two years after they served in the General Assembly and I would ask a 'no' vote from the Members. Defeat Amendment #4."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, on the Amendment."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Amendment. The proponents of this Resolution argue



that there will be an impartial selection process. The language of the Resolution reads to the contrary because it provides that in effect the Governor will control the entire mechanism of selection and therefore, in effect, he will entirely control the selection process. I don't think that that is good. I agree with Representative Skinner that it would present too much temptation to a Governor to use through the Legislative process. And therefore I suggest to you that this is a good Amendment; and this will provide protection so that there will not be abuse of the proposed system."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner, to close."

Skinner: "Yes, I would hope that the Majority Leader would support me in the Rules Committee rather than on the floor. I'd have a better chance getting things passed in both cases, probably. I would suggest that...I would state categorically that no one controls or can influence the vote of the Representative from Arlington Heights and I certainly was not intending to suggest that. I think everyone knows that. However, both he and I know the types of influences that Governor Walker brought to bear on Members of the Illinois General Assembly during the R.T.A. debates. Some downstate Members, I understand, got a bridge or a road or 5 jobs. I would suggest that future Governors are not above using that type of inducement, especially when one is talking about the Appellate and the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Had it been anyone other than the Representative from Arlington Heights I would suggest that the technique that he has just used to rebut my extremely logical suggestion is reminiscent of the technique used...demonstrated during N.B.C.'s Holocaust series this last year...this last week. What one does is repeat something that is false and one keeps repeating that and keeps repeating it in the hope that everyone will believe it, regardless that it is just absolutely false on the face of it. What this Amendment does, to recap it for you, is say that no lawyer-legislator may be appointed to the



Appellate or Supreme Court during his term of office and for two years thereafter. I think that will guarantee the balance of power, which is what makes our government in Illinois work... albeit fitfully."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #4 be adopted? All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Daniels, to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Daniels: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I don't think there should be any mistake what you're doing here. The issue right now is whether or not we're going to give the right to the People of the State of Illinois to vote on the question of merit selection. Unfortunately, the Amendment that's being presented by Representative Skinner, I'm sure is with good intent on his part, but to see the Majority Leader of the House stand up and support this Amendment when the very thing that he talks about occurs daily in the area that he comes from, I think it's something that you all ought to be concerned with. So stand up and make your votes apparent right now from the start on whether or not you're going to let the people of the State of Illinois speak on the issue of merit selection. Let's not clutter this Constitutional Amendment with false Amendments, ones that are not good for it. Let's stand up and vote, debate the article on the House floor and see how you feel about it. And I urge you to defeat this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Epton, to explain his vote."

Epton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have an obvious conflict of interest but, as always, I'll vote my conscience."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, to explain his vote. Withdraw it. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner, to explain his vote."





Skinner: "I would ask again that all of the Legislators that are voting 'no' to change their votes to 'present' or 'yes'. This is a definite conflict of interest on your part and if you don't realize it's a conflict of interest on your part, I think the Bill that Representative Mahar is introducing may be more appropriate than I thought originally."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madigan, to explain his vote."

Madigan: "In explaining my vote, Mr. Speaker, again I agree with Representative Skinner. Attorneys who are Members of this Body... I'm explaining my vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Madigan: "Attorneys who are Legislators are in a conflict of interest situation and they ought to not vote or vote 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved that all attorneys who are voting 'no' be removed off the ballot. Is there anyone else that wants to explain their vote? The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn, to explain his vote."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Did you speak in debate, Sir?"

Dunn: "I did not."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Dunn: "I just want to state, for the record, that I am a Legislator, that I am a lawyer and I am voting 'no' and I intend to keep voting 'no'. Because I think placing this Amendment on this Bill will jeopardize its passage. I think it will make the Bill... the Bill's defeat certain. And I do support merit selection and intend to do so and I think to be consistent with that, I should vote 'no'. Should there be a conflict I hereby declare it publicly but I'm going to vote 'no' anyhow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 82 'aye', 81 'nays' and the Amendment is adopted. Amendment #5. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"



Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, I was trying to get your attention, I would like to verify the Roll..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Your light wasn't on."

Wolf: "I respectfully ask a verification."

Speaker Lechowicz: "We'll have a verification. The Gentleman from McHenry asks a poll of the absentees."

Clerk Hall: "Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. Would all unauthorized personnel remove themselves from the floor and would the Ladies and Gentlemen kindly be in their seats? Please proceed, Sir."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson. Huskey. Dave Jones. Katz. Kucharski. Madison. Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Madison votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McAvoy. Molloy. Reed. Schoeberlein. Wall..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "And Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Poll the affirmative vote, please. No wait, the negative vote now is in the majority. Presently there are 82 'aye' and 83 'nays'. Do you still want to verify? Now, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madigan, requests a verification. We will proceed to verify the negative vote."

Clerk Hall: "Abramson."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I request an oral verification."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has requested an oral verification. It is in order. The procedure is that when your name is called you rise, announce your vote and record it as well. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "So the conflict of interest can be easier for the press to spot, will the lawyers please identify themselves as they vote?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "That is not recorded in the rules, Sir. Please proceed with the verification."

Clerk Hall: "Abramson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Abramson votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Adams."



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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would you request all Members to be in their chairs?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "I already did that once. I'd be more than happy to do so again. Will all unauthorized personnel remove themselves from the chamber? Kindly be in your own seats. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, to further aid Mr. Skinner's verification, to further clarify the record. Would the attorneys, as they stand to vote, notify us that they are attorneys and how they're voting so that the record will indicate in case of court decisions later on?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "That's up to their own conscience, Sir. Please proceed with the verification."

Clerk Hall: "Adams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Adams votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Anderson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Anderson votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Antonovych."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Antonovych..."

Antonovych: "I vote 'yes'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Votes 'yes'."

Clerk Hall: "E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Barnes votes 'yes'."

Clerk Hall: "Jane Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jane Barnes votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bartulis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Bartulis...Bartulis...votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Beatty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Beatty votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Bennett."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bennett votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Birchler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Birchler votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Bluthardt."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Bluthardt. At ease...no explanation of votes, it's just 'yes' or 'no'. The Gentleman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Boucek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Boucek votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bowman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Bowman. He's on the phone...votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bradley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Bradley votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brady."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brady votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brandt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brandt votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Breslin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Breslin votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Brummer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Brummer votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brummet."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Brummet votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Byers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Byers votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Caldwell votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Campbell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Campbell votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Capparelli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Chuck, do you want to hit your button? Representative Campbell? Thank you. Representative Capparelli votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Catania."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Catania votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Chapman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Chapman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Christensen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Christensen votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Collins."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Collins votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Conti."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Conti votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Cunningham."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Cunningham 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Daniels."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Daniels votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Darrow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Darrow votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Corneal Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Davis votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jack Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jack Davis votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dawson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Dawson votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Deavers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Deavers votes 'no'....voted 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Deuster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Deuster votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "DiPrima."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative DiPrima votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Domico."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Domico 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Doyle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Doyle votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "John Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative John Dunn votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ralph Dunn votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Dyer votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ebbesen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ebbesen... Mr. Ebbesen? He's not here."

Clerk Hall: "Edgar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Edgar votes 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Epton."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Epton votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Ewell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ewell... Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Ewing."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ewing votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Farley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Farley votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Flinn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Flinn votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Friedland."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Friedland votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mr. Friedrich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Friedrich votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Gaines."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Gaines votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Garmisa."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Garmisa...Mr. Garmisa, this is an oral roll call...  
Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Garmisa votes 'aye'. Do you want to hit your  
button, Spark? You got Garmisa as 'aye' there, Clerk? Okay.

Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "I am a lawyer. I'm not ashamed of it and I'm voting 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "God love you, Adeline."

Clerk Hall: "Getty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Geo-Karis votes 'aye'. Mr. Getty votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Giglio."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giglio votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Giorgi."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giorgi votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Greiman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Greiman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Griesheimer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Griesheimer votes 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Hanahan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Hanahan votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Harris."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Harris votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hart."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hart...Representative Hart. Hart. Would you please put Mr. Hart on? Thank you."

Hart: "To say that every lawyer voting on this has a conflict of interest presumes that every lawyer who's voting on this issue wants to be a Judge. I don't want to be a Judge but I'm a lawyer and I'm voting 'no' and the world can take that answer. There isn't any way that this...I could be persuaded to go on the bench."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Talk to us in about 20 years. The Gentleman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoffman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hoffman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Holewinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Holewinski votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dan Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dan Houlihan votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jim Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jim Houlihan votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Hoxsey? 'No'."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hudson. Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Huff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huff votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Huskey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huskey? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Jacobs."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jacobs votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jaffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jaffe votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Johnson."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Johnson votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dave Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jones... Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Emil Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Emil Jones 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kane."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kane 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Keats."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Keats votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kelly."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kelly votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kempiners."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kempiners votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kent."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Kent votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Klosak."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Klosak 'yes'. No? 'No'."

Clerk Hall: "Kornowicz?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kornowicz votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kosinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kosinski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kozubowski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kucharski? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Vinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vinson. Mr. Vinson? Please proceed."

Vinson: "I vote 'no'. And I want to indicate that I agree with Representative Hart, I don't have any desire ... on the bench and I don't believe I have a conflict."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you. Vinson votes 'no'. Who?"

Clerk Hall: "Laurino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Laurino votes 'aye'."





Clerk Hall: "Lechowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye, please."

Clerk Hall: "Leinenweber."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leinenweber 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Leverenz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leverenz 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Levin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Levin 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Lucco."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Lucco votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Luft."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Luft votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Macdonald."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Macdonald... Mrs. Macdonald votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Madigan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Madigan votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Madison."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Madison... Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mahar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mahar 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mann."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mann votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Marovitz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Marovitz votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Lynn Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Martin... What is that? 'No'. Okay."

Clerk Hall: "Peggy Smith Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Peggy Smith Martin votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Matijevich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Matijevich 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mautino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mautino 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McAuliffe."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative McAuliffe 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McAvoy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative McAvoy? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McBroom."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McBroom 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McClain."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McClain, 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McCourt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McCourt 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McGrew."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McGrew? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McLendon."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McLendon 'aye'. Clerk, I believe you've missed a person, Representative Matula. How would you like to be recorded, Sir?"

Matula: "No, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matula 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McMaster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. McMaster? Mr. McMaster 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McPike."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. McPike 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Meyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Meyer? Put him on. Meyer."

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker and Mr. Skinner in particular and the world, in general, I would like everybody to know that I'm a lawyer and if the Governor is listening downstairs I want him to know that I'm available. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Your time is up. The Gentleman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Miller."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Who?"

Clerk Hall: "Miller."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Miller 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Molloy? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mudd."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mudd votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mugalian."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mugalian votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mulcahey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mulcahey 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Murphy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Murphy 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Nardulli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Nardulli 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Neff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Neff...Is that a wave Clarence, or what? 'No'."

Clerk Hall: "O'Brien."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. O'Brien votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "R.V. Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Pechous."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Pechous votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Peters."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Peters votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Pierce."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Pierce votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Polk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Polk 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Porter."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Porter votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Pouncey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Pouncey votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Pullen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Miss Pullen votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Reed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Reed? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Riley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Riley votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Richmond."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Richmond votes 'aye'."



Clerk Hall: "Rigney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Rigney votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Robinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Robinson votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ryan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ryan 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sandquist."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Sandquist 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Satterthwaite."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Satterthwaite 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schisler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Schisler 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Schlickman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schlickman 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schneider."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schneider 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schuneman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schuneman 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sharp."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sharp 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Shumpert."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Shumpert 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Simms."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Simms 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Skinner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Skinner 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Stanley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stanley 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stearney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stearney 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Steczo."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Steczo 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "E.G. Steele."



Speaker Lechowicz: "E.G. Steele 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "C.M. Stiehl."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Stiehl 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stuffle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Stuffle 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Sumner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Sumner 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Taylor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Taylor 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Telcser."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Telcser? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Terzich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Terzich 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Tipsword."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tipsword 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Totten."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Totten 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Tuerk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tuerk 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Van Duyne 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Vitek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vitek 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Von Boeckman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Von Boeckman? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Waddell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Waddell 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wall."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Wall? Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Wikoff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Wikoff 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Willer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Willer 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Williams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Williams 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Winchester."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Winchester 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Wolf 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Younge."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Younge 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Yourell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Yourell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wyvetter, would you hit your button, please? Thank you. The

Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen, wants to be recorded as 'no'.

It's not going to make a difference. What's the count, Clerk?

Does it jive with your figures? On this question there are 76 'aye', 84 'nay' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #5. Skinner. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment as amended in the first paragraph by changing '12' to '11 and 12' and by inserting after the last line of Section 8, the following: 'Section 11. Eligibility for Office. No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or an Associate Judge unless he is a United States Citizen, licensed attorney at law of this state and a resident of the unit which selects him. In addition, no Member of the General Assembly may be appointed a Judge or an Associate Judge during a legislative term to which such Member was appointed or elected. No change in the boundaries of this unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.'"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on Amendment #5."

Skinner: "I ask leave to amend on the face on line 9 where it says 'he', I would like it to say 'he or she' and on line 11 where it says 'him', I would like it to say 'him or her'. Most of the problem with the Judiciary, in my opinion, is because there are



too many men on the bench; and I would appreciate this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Does the Gentleman have unanimous consent to have the Amendment amended on its face? Hearing no objection the Clerk will amend the Amendment on its face."

Skinner: "First of all, I'd like to announce the results; 19 lawyers voted 'yes' and 24 lawyers voted 'no', which I must admit is totally within my realm of expectations. This Amendment really talks to conflict of interest during your term of office. It says that no Member of the General Assembly may be appointed a Judge or an Associate Judge during the legislative term to which such Member was appointed or elected. Now, if we have to pass merit selection on the...on the terms of those people who have...who are mainly lawyers who have proposed it, I would suggest that my vote, which has heretofore been committed in favor of merit selection, may just change. There is nothing whatsoever wrong with this Amendment except that the proponents of merit selection didn't suggest it. Now why didn't they suggest it? Did they not suggest it because they want the Executive Branch to absolutely control the Legislative Branch? Are we to become hand-puppets of the second floor, those of us who are lawyer-legislators who aspire to the Appellate and the Supreme Court bench? Can't the second floor wait until the second Tuesday or second Wednesday of every odd numbered year to appoint Legislators to the Supreme or Appellate Court bench? I would surely hope that we could wait that long. If this Amendment is going to kill merit selection, merit selection is pretty weak. I definitely ask for your approval for this Amendment and again I shall be attempting to identify the lawyers in the General Assembly who vote 'no' and I hope the press from their area will ask them how they can vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, on the Amendment."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Amendment. The arguments on this Amendment are the same as the last Amendment. It's a protection, which certainly ought to be included as part of the



proposal. A protection that we ought to have in order to protect the Executive against temptations that ought not to be presented to him."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion? The question is... The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, on the Amendment."

Deuster: "Representative Skinner, is this the Amendment that also provides that for two years after you leave office you can't be considered, or was that the last Amendment or is it this one?"

Or is that coming up?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, the Amendment to which the Representative from Lake County refers is the one that just lost. It would have forbid the Governor from appointing a Member of the General Assmibly to the Appellate or Supreme Court bench during his term and for 2 years thereafter. This Amendment merely says during the Legislators term he may not be appointed to the Appellate or Supreme Court bench."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Does that answer your question, Sir? All right. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise to oppose this Amendment as well as Amendment #4. And frankly I'm quite surprised that the Gentleman from McHenry would offer it. I used to think of him as a man of principle who did not compromise when he felt firmly on a matter. In Amendment #5 he's seeking a half of a loaf where he couldn't get a full loaf in Amendment #4. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, all Members of this House should be adversely reactive to this Amendment because it does reflect adversely on the Membership. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to close."

Skinner: "Well one may not be able to abolish conflict of interest in the General Assembly but one can certainly try to nibble away at the edges and that's what this Amendment does. I ask for your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall House...the House adopt Amendment #5? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'."





Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there is 70 'aye', 69 'nay' and the Amendment is adopted. The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "I vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You voted 'no'."

Daniels: "We want to poll the absentees and we want a verification on it. I was asking for that when you were speaking into your microphone."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Your light wasn't on. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jim Houlihan."

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "Poll the absentees."

Clerk Hall: "Bartulis. Breslin. Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Mrs. Breslin votes 'no'. Caldwell votes 'aye'. We'll get to you in a minute."

Clerk Hall: "Conti."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Conti votes 'no'. Wait...where you at? All right."

Clerk Hall: "Deavers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deavers 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Dyer... She's right here...votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ebbesen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ebbesen votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ewell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Ewell. Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Ewing."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ewing votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Farley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Farley votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Flinn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Flinn votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Friedrich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedrich...votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Gaines."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Gaines votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Geo-Karis votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Hoxsey votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hudson. Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Huskey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Huskey. Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Jacobs."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jacobs votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Dave Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dave Jones votes...doesn't vote."

Clerk Hall: "Katz. Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. Jim...Dan Houlihan wants to have  
leave to be verified. Hearing no objection you're verified.  
Who is that Clerk?"

Clerk Hall: "Kucharski. Madison."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Madison."

Clerk Hall: "Mann."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mann votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McAvoy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McGrew."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McGrew votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Molloy. Please proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Reed. Riley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Riley votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Satterthwaite."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Satterthwaite votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Schuneman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schuneman votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stearney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stearney votes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "E.G. Steele."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.G. Steele votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wall. Walsh. Winchester and Yourell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yourell votes 'aye'. Mr. Byers. The Gentleman from Madison..."

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "How is the Gentleman recorded? I think we've got you as an 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Byers: "Change it to 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Change him to 'no'. Mr. Yourell, are you seeking recognition? The board is closed. On this question there are 79 'aye' and 83 'nays'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "I request an oral verification."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has requested an oral verification. Will all unauthorized personnel remove themselves from the floor? Will the Membership kindly be in your own respective seats? Please proceed with the oral verification. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jim Houlihan, for what purpose do you seek recognition? Jim Houlihan, please."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, for a parliamentary inquiry. I believe that Representative Madigan finds himself in the unique position of being dilatory in this charade and I would ask for a ruling from the Chair whether this is not dilatory. We had almost the identical Amendment defeated by almost the identical vote and they asked for an oral verification, which seems to be dilatory."

Speaker Lechowicz: "May I instruct the Gentleman with the T.V. camera that the T.V. light is not on, so kindly put your equipment away. We will proceed with the oral verification. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, maybe we should have those whose spouses are



lawyers also identify themselves."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, are you seeking recognition? All right, let's... Now we can make this move rather quickly if we have your cooperation. Kindly be in your own seat and respond when your name is called and also hit the appropriate 'yes' or 'no' button on your console. Please proceed with the oral verification."

Clerk O'Brien: "Abramson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Abramson 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Adams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Adams 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Anderson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Anderson 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Antonovych."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Antonovych 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.M. Barnes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Jane Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute... Jane Barnes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bartulis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bartulis... Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Beatty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Beatty 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bennett."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bennett 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Birchler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Birchler 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bluthardt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bluthardt 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Boucek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Boucek 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bowman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bowman 'aye'... Bowman 'no', I'm sorry."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bradley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bradley 'aye'."



Clerk O'Brien: "Brady."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brady 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Brandt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brandt 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Breslin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Breslin 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Rich Brummer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Rich Brummer 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Don Brummet."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Don Brummet 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Byers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Byers 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Caldwell 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Campbell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Campbell? Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Capparelli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Capparelli 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Catania."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Catania 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Chapman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Chapman... Chapman 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Christensen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Christensen 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Collins."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Collins 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Conti."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Conti... Columbus Drive...What was that? 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Cunningham."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Cunningham 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Daniels."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me, there's been a request to have the camera light on. Is there any objections? Objections have been raised, we'll keep it off. Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Daniels."



Speaker Lechowicz: "No, there was objection. Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Daniels."

Speaker Lechowicz: "A request for the t.v. camera. Hearing no objections we'll put it on for a while. Please proceed. Mr. Daniels 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Darrow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Darrow."

Darrow: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am a lawyer. I will make my fee scale available upon request and in the meantime, due to the conflict of interest, I will vote 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman is recorded as 'aye'. Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Corneal Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Davis votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Jack Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. Representative Davis, want to hit your switch. Okay, Jack Davis votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Dawson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Dawson votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Deavers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Deavers votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Deuster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Deuster votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "DiPrima."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. DiPrima votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Domico."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Domico. Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Doyle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Doyle votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "John Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "John Dunn votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ralph Dunn. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Dyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Dyer votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ebbesen."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Ebbesen. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Edgar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Edgar votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Epton."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Epton votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ewell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewell. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ewing."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewing 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Farley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Farley. Farley? Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Flinn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Flinn 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Friedland."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedland 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Friedrich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedrich 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Gaines."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gaines votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Garmisa."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Garmisa votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Geo-Karis 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Getty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Getty votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Giglio."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Giglio...Mr. Giglio...Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Giorgi."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giorgi votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Greiman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Greiman votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Griesheimer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Griesheimer votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hanahan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hanahan votes 'aye'."



Clerk O'Brien: "Harris."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Harris votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hart."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hart votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hoffman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. Mr. Hoffman. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Holewinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. Hoffman, do you want to be voted as 'aye'?"

Oh. Get over there and hit your switch. Hoffman wants to be recorded as voting 'no'. Okay, proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Holewinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Holewinski is 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Dan Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dan Foulahan. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Jim Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jim Houlihan. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Jim Houlihan 'no'. Mike...  
Mike..."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Hoxsey 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hudson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hudson. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Huff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huff is 'aye'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Point of Inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Was Representative Daniel  
Houlihan verified as 'aye'?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes he was. Before he left, Sir. Kindly hit his switch and record him as 'aye'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Domico, wants to be recorded as 'aye'. You got that, Jack? Mr. Farley wants to be recorded as 'aye'. You're going to have to wait till the end of the roll call. We'll proceed with the normal course of the calling of the names in alphabetical order. Clerk, would you kindly resume from where you left off?"





Clerk O'Brien: "Huskey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Huskey. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Jacobs."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jacobs 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Jaffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jaffe 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Johnson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Johnson 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Dave Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dave Jones. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Emil Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Emil Jones. Emil Jones. Proceed. Emil 'aye'.

Emil Jones 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kane."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kane 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Keats."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Keats 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kelly."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kelly 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kempiners."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed. Oh, I'm sorry. Kempiners 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kent."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Kent 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Klosak."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Klosak 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kornowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kornowicz 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kosinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kosinski 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kozubowski 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."



Clerk O'Brien: "Vinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vinson. Proceed. He's not here. Oh there he is. Vinson votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Polk...Laurino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Laurino votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Lechowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Leinenweber."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leinenweber. Proceed. He's not in his seat nor on the...I can't hear him. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Leverenz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leverenz votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Levin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Levin votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Lucco."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lucco votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Luft."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Luft votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Macdonald."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Macdonald votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Madigan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madigan votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Madison."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madison. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mahar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mahar votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mann."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mann votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Marovitz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Marovitz. Marovitz votes 'aye'. Will you kindly... Thank you. Please proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Lynn Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lynn Martin votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Peggy Smith Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Peggy Smith Martin 'no'."



Clerk O'Brien: "Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Matijevich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matijevich votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mautino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mautino votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McAuliffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McAuliffe. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "McAvoy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McAvoy. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "McBroom."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McBroom. He's on the phone, leave him alone."

McBroom, how do you want to vote? 'No'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McClain."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jack, you missed Matula in the back over there."

Matula wants to vote 'no'. McClain 'aye'. McCourt. Do you want McCourt? McCourt 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McGrew."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McGrew 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McLendon."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McLendon 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McMaster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McMaster 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "McPike."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McPike 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Meyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Meyer 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Miller."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Miller. He's not here. Miller 'no'. I'm sorry."

Clerk O'Brien: "Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Molloy. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mudd."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mudd 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mugalian."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mugalian 'no'."



Clerk O'Brien: "Mulcahey."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Mulcahey 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Murphy."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Murphy 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Nardulli."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Nardulli 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Neff."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Neff 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "O'Brien."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Ryan (sic) 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "R.V. Walsh."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Pechous."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Pechous 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Peters."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Peters 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Pierce."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Pierce 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Polk."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Polk 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Porter."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Porter 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Pouncey."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Pouncey 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Pullen."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Miss Pullen 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Reed."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Reed. Proceed."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Riley."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Riley 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Richmond."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Richmond 'aye'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Rigney."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Rigney 'no'."  
 Clerk O'Brien: "Robinson."



Speaker Lechowicz: "I'm sorry, Rigney 'aye'. I'm sorry, Sir."

Clerk O'Brien: "Robinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Robinson 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ryan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ryan 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Sandquist."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sandquist 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Satterthwaite."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Satterthwaite 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schisler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schisler 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schlickman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Schlickman 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schneider."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schneider. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schuneman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schuneman 'no'. Matula voted 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Sharp."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sharp votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Shumpert."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Shumpert votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Simms."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Simms votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Skinner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Skinner 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Stanley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stanley 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Stearney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stearney votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Steczo."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Steczo votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.G. Steele."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.G. Steele 'no'."



Clerk O'Brien: "C.M. Stiehl."

Speaker Lechowicz: "C.M. Stiehl 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Stuffle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stuffle 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Sumner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sumner...Mrs. Sumner 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Taylor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Taylor 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Telcser."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Terzich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Terzich 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Tipsword."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tipsword 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Totten."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Totten. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Tuerk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tuerk 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Van Duyne 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Vitek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vitek 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Von Boeckman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Von Boeckman 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Waddell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jimmy, do you want to... Jim... Von Boeckman, hit your button, will you? Oh, it's not lit up up here. I'm sorry. Who was that, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Waddell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Waddell 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wall."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "William D. Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wikoff."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Wikoff 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Willer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Willer 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Williams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Williams 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Winchester."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Winchester 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Willer, would you kindly hit your button?"

Who was that?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wolf 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Younge."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Younge votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Yourell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yourell votes 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ralph Dunn wants to be recorded as 'no'. Roger

McAuliffe, for what purpose do you seek recognition? McAuliffe

as 'aye'. Mr. Huskey 'no'. Mr. Ebbesen 'no'. Campbell is 'no'.

Clerk, would you be so kind as to check Mr. Leinenweber and see

if he's recorded as 'no'? This is a crucial vote for him."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kindly record him as 'no'. Mr. Giglio wants

to make sure he's voted 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "He's recorded as 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giglio is...not recorded? Record him again.

What's the count, Mr. Clerk? On this question there are 77 'aye',

83 'nay' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #6. Leinenweber. Amends House Joint Resolution

Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in the first paragraph

by changing '12.1' to '11.1 and 12.1' and by inserting after

the last line of Section 8, the following: 'Section 11.1.

Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be

nominated at primary elections or by petition and shall be elected



at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law.' And in Section 12 in the Heading by deleting 'Supreme Court and' and in the first sentence by deleting 'the Supreme Court and' and in the second sentence by deleting 'Supreme and' and in Section 12.2 in the first sentence by deleting 'Supreme Court and' and in paragraph (b) in the first sentence by deleting 'and Supreme' and in paragraph (c) in the first sentence by deleting 'and Supreme' and in Schedule in the first sentence by deleting 'the Supreme Court and'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Do you want to clear the board? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "To clarify this Amendment from Mr. Skinner's; this Amendment will undo at least part of what he claims is a conflict of interest in the last Amendment because this would remove the possibility of me being appointed to the Supreme Court by the Governor. Very briefly, Amendment #6 does remove the Supreme Court from the merit selection point of process and leaves it in its current status, which is to subject the Supreme Court Justices to initial elections and then for them to run on their record. Now one of the reasons why it is urged that we should adopt the appointive process for Judges, the so-called 'merit plan' is because of the confusion in the minds of the voters as to what they're doing on election day when they're faced with a massive list of names for slots for Circuit Judge. There is not such problem with Supreme Courts. There are only seven of them for the entire state, three for the First District and one each for the additional four districts...Appellate Districts. Therefore, in an...an election, the voters would be faced with only two names. And it's certainly quite possible for them to inform themselves as to the qualities and the abilities of the two individuals involved. So the first reason suggested by those people who espouse the appointive process for the Judiciary, it's just not applicable to the Supreme Court level. So I propose that the Supreme Court Judges ought to stand for election. I think...there's a very sound philosophical





reason why I urge this Amendment to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. And that is, Supreme Court Justices are quite dissimilar to Appellate Court Justices and Circuit Court Justices."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Harry. Give the Gentleman a little order, please, and attention. Thank you. Please proceed."

Leinenweber: "Circuit Court Justices and Appellate Court Justices can and often do things that perhaps they shouldn't do, but they are subject to review by the Supreme Court. There is no review, in most cases, of the Illinois Supreme Court. And I just ask you to contemplate the awesome power, legislative power, if you will, that the Illinois Supreme Court currently has. Let me just remind you of some of the things that the Illinois Supreme Court has done over the past few years - not that I disagree necessarily with any of them, but just recently the Illinois Supreme Court did something that this Legislature has refused to do over the years and that is, it adopted the principle of contribution among joint tort-feasors; a form of comparative negligence. This Body has annually had Bills to do that and has refused to pass them. The Supreme Court, just recently in a so-called 'Skinner Decision', adopted as a substantive law of this state, contribution among joint tort-feasors. A few years ago the Supreme Court of this state did something that this Legislature refused to do, it eliminated sovereign immunity. It made the State of Illinois, not the State of Illinois but local governments, subject to suit for tort. This is the 'Molitor Decision', this is a substantive law. Let me point out some of the Acts of this Legislature which our Supreme Court very recently, since I've been down here, has done...has turned around and found Unconstitutional; the No-Fault Insurance Bill, the Medical Malpractice Bill, the State Board of Elections Bill, the State Fair Bill, the 'Vair Dire Bill' of Representative Stearney which the Supreme Court just recently held Unconstitutional as an invasion of the Judicial power. I suggest to you that we



should not put in the hands of appointed people, people to be appointed by the Governor of this State, whoever he may be, such awesome Legislative power. That is a philosophical evil. It is something that we just can not subject ourselves to and should not. These people should not be insulated from discussion with the people in the electoral process. I sincerely urge you that we should adopt Amendment #6 to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1."

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

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to...in support of Representative Leinenweber's Amendment. I have filed precisely the same Amendment as a matter of fact and will, at the appropriate time, withdraw my Amendment - I don't know what the number of it is. But it seems to me that the Supreme Court, as Representative Leinenweber pointed out, is a very different kind of animal. The Supreme Court is a policy making board whether we like it or not. And as such the economic philosophy, the political philosophy and in many ways just the general feelings of compassion for people may be a very real consideration in the election of a Supreme Court Justice who will be making policy, making policy in many areas of our...of our daily life. And accordingly, I would recommend that we do adopt Amendment #6 to House Joint Constitutional Amendment #1 (sic). Thank you."

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

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we have just gone through an experience in the Legislative Audit Commission which I think might cause you to think a little bit about this Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United...of the State of Illinois, under the law, licenses attorneys. They determine the qualifications, they fix the license fees...annual license fees, they collect those fees and now they have the arrogance to say to the Legislative Audit Commission and to the Auditor General that those are not public funds. I ask the Chief Justice of the state, what is the difference between the money



paid in by a real-estate broker and the money paid in by a lawyer, as to one was public funds and the other wasn't? And they said, 'Well, it's because the court has to do with this and it's none of your business.' And they had the arrogance to say that and they are resisting an audit by the Auditor General. And it's because they are so isolated from the public they know that you can't touch them. I think that the Supreme Court of this state should be just as answerable to the people of this state as the Members of the Legislature or the Governor. And I think this is one way to make them answerable and they might decide that the money they collect from lawyers from fees are public funds."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson, on the Amendment."

Johnson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I rise in support of Representative Leinenweber's Amendment to House Joint Constitutional Amendment #1. (sic). Primarily, I think, because the argument most commonly used in favor of appointment of Judges is the inability of the public to grasp issues or grasp those things that are germane to proper decision making. In this case, I believe that the Supreme Court is unique from the standpoint that there are philosophies that are equally recognizable by the public. The strict constructionist attitude vs the more liberal interpretation according to the Justice's own proclivity, their attitude on search and seizure, questions of business interest and so forth that are generally recognizable matters. The Supreme Court doesn't decide many issues in the course of the year. And they're generally issues of sufficient state-wide importance and understanding that I think the public does have the capacity to make legitimate reason decisions on what particular philosophical inclination they want in their Supreme Court Justices. I think anybody who's followed Judicial history can easily recognize the difference, for example, of the U.S. Supreme Court level, between a Justice Douglas and a Justice Rehnquist. And I think on a smaller scale, the same thing's



true at the Illinois Supreme Court level, the public does have the opportunity and the reason decision making ability to decide what kind of inclination they want at the highest level of their Judicial system. And therefore, I think this is a very well put Amendment, something that ought to be incorporated in this House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment and I would urge the Members of the Legislature, lawyers and laymen alike, Representative Skinner, to support this particular Amendment."

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

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this Amendment because this is really the heart of merit selection and taking the Judge...Judges out of politics. Now, if you want to defeat the Amendment, go ahead and defeat it. But if you're going to put on this kind of an Amendment you're in effect, defeating it already. The Supreme Court Judges are the same as the Appellate Court Judges. Sure, they do make decisions but they are...the people who are electing Judges do not know any more about it in this situation for the Supreme Court as they do on the lower court. We've got a chance to bring Illinois in line with other states that have brought about real merit selection and taking Judges out of politics. And if you add this Amendment on you're just going to put us back where we were and you're going to defeat the whole thing. So therefore, I urge that we defeat this Amendment."

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

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In listing...I rise to oppose this Amendment. In listening to the arguments of the proponents, I find some curious contradictions and oversights. For example, Representative Leinenweber and Friedrich indicate some things that they think the court has done that are not appropriate. I think they are overlooking the fact that the courts...it's selected right now. I think maybe if they really want to push their point



of view a little further and do what they pretend they want to do, they ought to offer an Amendment that would simply require the Supreme Court Justices to sign an oath to be bound by the latest Gallup Polls on any particular issue. And I think...but of the proponents, I think Representative Johnson probably made the most telling arguments as to why you should vote against this particular measure. He pointed out the wide diversity of viewpoints on the U.S. Supreme Court bench, that indeed we have probably more diversity of views on the U.S. Supreme Court bench, which is appointed, than we have on our own Illinois Supreme Court bench, which is elected. And I think if we really want diverse viewpoints and if we really want to respect the views of the founding fathers of this country that designed the Supreme Court to be selected in a different manner from the Legislative and the Executive because they knew precisely that this sort of thing would happen, I think we ought to vote against this particular motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Vinson. Vinson, please. He's in Lauer's seat."

Vinson: "This is a very important Amendment, it's a very bad Amendment because it establishes a pernicious philosophical principle. We have judges in this country for the purpose of interpreting the law, not making the law. What this Amendment does is to establish the Judge as <sup>21</sup> independent figure coequal with the Legislature for the purpose of making law. If you believe in a philosophy, judicial self-restraint, strict constructionism, then you must oppose this Amendment, which in Constitutional terms would establish that very bad principle. Thank you."

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

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I am very reluctant to rise in opposition to this Amendment because I have such great respect for the Sponsor of it. But as we said earlier, it does, to some degree, strike at the heart of the merit selection principle. And those who are concerned about the



Supreme Court being appointed under the merit system, I would like to point out that they will still be under retention. And people can, if they desire to, eliminate a Judge who has not served well in that area and I would ask for a 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber, to close."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr. Speaker, briefly on some of the points that have been raised - one is the visibility of this office, which I believe Representative Sandquist said didn't exist. Well I would point out to him that in the last election the two Justices from Cook County, Justices Dooley and Clark were elected in spite of the fact that they were not slated for that office by their particular political party. And the voters in Cook County, in my opinion, very clearly distinguished the type of people they wanted to have on the Supreme Court. And the Cook County voter's did that. Now as far as Representative Bowman says - I didn't say I disagreed with any of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the ones that I outlined. As a matter of fact, anybody that knows me would probably tend to think I agreed with their decision of holding the No Fault Bill unconstitutional. The point is, they have this power. They have the power to declare what we do on the floor of this House unconstitutional. I'd like to point out one other example of what the Supreme Court did and it had very real political effects and the Supreme Court will still have this power if we let these people become appointed. The Lakeshore Auto Parts vs. 'Lenhausen' decision, which held the Constitutional Amendment eliminating personal property tax from individuals unconstitutional had a material effect on the outcome of the gubernatorial race of 1972. So I would suggest to you and to Representative Vinson, we're not changing their powers by merit selection, we're changing the method by which these people who have these powers and will continue to have these powers will be selected. I do not think that we ought to



leave...turn over to people who are appointed by the Governor of this state the awesome powers to undo legislative acts and to actually create the substantive law that the Supreme Court has. So I urge your support of Amendment #6 to House Joint Constitutional Amendment #1."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall the House adopt Amendment #6? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Bruce... Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 85 'aye', 61 'nay'. Mike Holewinski is 'no'. Mrs. Geo-Karis is 'aye'. Mr. Daniels, how do you want to be recorded?"

Daniels: "I'd like to request an oral verification."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deacon Davis is 'aye'. Rigney is 'no'. Kempiners is 'no'. Do you got that? Okay. What's the count? Stuffle is 'aye'. The count is 88 'aye' and 64 'nays'. There's been a request for an oral verification. The Clerk will proceed. Now, we can do this very quickly if we have a little cooperation. And it's the intent of the Chair to do it very quickly. Let's go."

Clerk Hall: "Abramson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Abramson. Go on."

Clerk Hall: "Adams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Forget it, Keith, stick around."

Clerk Hall: "Anderson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Anderson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Antonovych."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Antonovych 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.M. Barnes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jane Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jane Barnes. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Bartulis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bartulis. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Beatty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Beatty 'aye'."



Clerk Hall: "Bennett."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bennett 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Birchler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Birchler 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Bluthardt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bluthardt. Proceed. 'no'. Bluthardt 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Boucek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Boucek 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bowman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bowman. 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bradley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bradley 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brady."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brady 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brandt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brandt 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Breslin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Breslin 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brummer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brummet 'aye'... I'm sorry, Brummer 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brummet."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brummet...Brummet 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Byers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Byers 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Caldwell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Campbell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Campbell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Capparelli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Capparelli 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Catania."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Catania 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Chapman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Chapman... Chapman, what are you doing? 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Christensen."





Speaker Lechowicz: "Christensen. Mr. Christensen. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Collins."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Collins 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Conti."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Conti. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Cunningham."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Conti 'no', I'm sorry. Cunningham 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Daniels."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Daniels 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Darrow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Darrow 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Corneal Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye."

Clerk Hall: "Jack Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "No. Jack Davis, I'm sorry, what? 'aye'."

Jack Davis is 'aye', Clerk."

Clerk Hall: "Dawson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Who's next? Dawson? 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Deavers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deavers. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Deuster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deuster 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "DiPrima."

Speaker Lechowicz: "DiPrima... DiPrima. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Domico."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Domico 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Doyle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Doyle...Doyle. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "John Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "John Dunn 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ralph Dunn 'no'. Ralph Dunn is 'no'. Doyle voted 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Dyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dyer. Mrs. Dyer 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Ebbesen."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Ebbesen 'no'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Edgar."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Edgar 'no'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Epton."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Epton 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Ewell."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewell. Mr. Ewell. Please proceed."  
 Clerk Hall: "Ewing."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewing 'no'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Farley."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Farley 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Flinn."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Flinn 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Friedland."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedland 'no'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Friedrich."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedrich 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Gaines."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Gaines 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Garmisa."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Garmisa 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Geo-Karis."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Geo-Karis 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Getty."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Getty 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Giglio."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Giglio 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Giorgi."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Giorgi 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Greiman."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Greiman 'aye'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Griesheimer."  
 Speaker Lechowicz: "Griesheimer 'no'."  
 Clerk Hall: "Hanahan."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Hanahan 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Harris."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Harris 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hart."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hart 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoffman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hoffman. Take him off... Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Holewinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Holewinski 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dan Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dan Houlihan 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jim Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jim Houlihan 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hoxsey 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hudson. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Huff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huff 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Huskey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huskey. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Jacobs."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jacobs 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jaffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jaffe... Jaffe, what? 'no'. Wait a minute.

Huskey votes 'no'. Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I don't see Representative J.M. Houlihan on the floor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's right up there."

Leinenweber: "That's not the floor, isn't he suppose to be down here?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well, I spot him. We'll give him a courtesy."

Clerk Hall: "Jaffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jaffe voted 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Johnson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Johnson voted 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Dave Jones."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Dave Jones. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Emil Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Emil Jones 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kane."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kane 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Oh, I'm sorry, Kane votes 'no'. Who was next?"

Clerk Hall: "Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Keats."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Keats 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kelly."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kelly 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kempiners."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kempiners 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kent."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Kent 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Klosak."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Klosak 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kornowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kornowicz. Kornowicz. Eddie Kornowicz. Well  
let's scratch the meeting. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Kosinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kosinski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kozubowski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Vinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vinson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Laurino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Laurino. Laurino 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Lechowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye. Marco, get my button over there."

Clerk Hall: "Leinenweber."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Leinenweber 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Leverenz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leverenz 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Levin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Levin 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Lucco."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lucco 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Luft."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Luft. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Macdonald."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Macdonald. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Madigan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madigan 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Madison."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madison 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mahar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mahar 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mann."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mann 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Marovitz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Marovitz. Who? Marovitz 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Lynn Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "No."

Clerk Hall: "Peggy Smith Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "No."

Clerk Hall: "Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Matijevich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matijevich 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mautino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mautino 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McAuliffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McAuliffe 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McAvoy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."



Clerk Hall: "McBroom."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McBroom 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McClain."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McLendon 'aye'. Oh, I'm sorry. McClain 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McCourt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mccourt 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McGrew."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McGrew 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McLendon."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McLendon 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McMaster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McMaster. 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McPike."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McPike 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Meyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mahar... Who? Ted Meyer. Meyer. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Miller."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Miller 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Molloy. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mudd."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mudd. Joe Mudd. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mugalian."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mugalian 'no'. Ted Meyer 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mulcahey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mulcahey 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Murphy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Murphy 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Nardulli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Nardulli 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Neff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Neff 'no'. Oh, I'm sorry. Neff 'yes'? Neff 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "O'Brien."

Speaker Lechowicz: "O'Brien 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "R.V. Walsh."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Walsh. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Pechous."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pechous 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Peters."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Peters 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Pierce."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pierce 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Polk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Polk 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Porter."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Porter 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Pouncey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pouncey 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Pullen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ms. Pullen 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Reed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Riley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Riley 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Richmond."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Richmond 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Rigney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Rigney 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Robinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Robinson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ryan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ryan 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sandquist."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sandquist 'aye'...'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Satterthwaite."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Satterthwaite 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schisler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schisler 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Schlickman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schlickman 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Schneider."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schneider 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Schuneman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schuneman. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Matula."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matula 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sharp."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sharp. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Shumpert."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Shumpert: 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Simms."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Simms 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Skinner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Skinner 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stanley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stanley 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stearney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stearney 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Steczo."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Steczo 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "E.G. Steele."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.G. Steele 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "C.M. Stiehl."

Speaker Lechowicz: "C.M. Stiehl. Cissy? 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stuffle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stuffle 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Sumner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sumner. Mrs. Sumner 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Taylor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jimmy Taylor 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Telcser."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Telcser. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Terzich."





Speaker Lechowicz: "Terzich 'aye'. Telcser 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Tipsword."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tipsword 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Totten."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Totten 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Tuerk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Tuerk. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Van Duyne 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Vitek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vitek 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Von Boeckman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Von Boeckman. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Waddell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Waddell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Wall."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "W.D. Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Wikoff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wikoff 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Willer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Willer. Mrs. Willer 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Williams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Williams. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Winchester."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Winchester 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wolf 'no'. Wait a minute, Wolf isn't here. Take him off."

Clerk Hall: "Younge."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Younge. Mrs. Younge 'aye'. Laz Murphy 'aye'.

You got those two?"

Clerk Hall: "Yourell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yourell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mr. Speaker."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Keep him off. Okay, now wait a minute. Joe

Mudd 'aye'. Mr. Davis. Wait a minute. Jack Davis, you recorded?"

Clerk Hall: "He's recorded as 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Okay. Dave Jones. Record Dave Jones as 'aye'.

Mr. Cunningham. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, shouldn't Father Krueger be selected...summoned to give final rights to this misnomer of merit selection, before you announce the results? And there should be no moaning at the bar at this result. If ever a misnomer, this is it....."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Roscoe, we're in the process of a verification, okay?

Mrs. Jane Barnes. Jane Barnes 'no'. Barnes. Hoffman. You're recorded as 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "The Gentleman is not recorded."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Put him on as 'no'. Mr. Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Mr. Speaker, will you record me as 'no', please?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kindly record him as 'no'. Okay, what's the count?

Mr. Wolf wants to be recorded as 'no'. Mr. Schuneman, would you kindly hit your button? Thank you. On this question there are... how many? It should be pretty close to this, my friend. Kornowicz is 'aye', put him on. Mr. Christensen as 'aye'. Hit your buttons please. That makes it 91. Eddie, did you get your button there? The Clerk informs me that this Amendment has 91 'ayes' and 67 'nays' and Amendment #6 is adopted. Any further Amendments? One moment. Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side, I move the vote by which Amendment #6...be reconsidered."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote which was taken... The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I move to table that motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Moves to table the motion. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; 'aye'. All opposed. The motion is tabled. Amendment #7."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #7. Leinenweber. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2 paragraph (a), by changing 'five lawyers' to 'seven lawyers'. And in..."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I move to table this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman moves to table the Amendment. Any further Amendments? All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; 'aye'. All opposed. The Amendment is tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #8. Leinenweber. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2 paragraph (a), by changing 'five lawyers' to 'seven lawyers' and in paragraph (b) in the first sentence and the last sentence, by changing 'non-lawyer' to 'lawyer' and in paragraph (c), by changing 'ten lawyers' to 'twelve lawyers'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Amendment #8. Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #8 is what I consider kind of a clean-up Amendment, which will put this plan into the way I think it should be; and specifically in line with the Missouri plan. And it has to do with the make-up of the commissions or panels by which the lawyers are selected to be presented to the Governor for appointment. Very briefly, all it does is it switches the majority from lay people to lawyers. Now, the Missouri plan, I would point out, which is always put forth as the best example of a functioning merit selection does have a majority of lawyers on their panels for selecting candidates for Judgeship. I might also point out, Mr. Justice Dooley, before a House Subcommittee on merit selection, prior to his death, gave a statement to the Committee. And Mr. Justice Dooley always put forth as a proponent of merit selection, which indeed he was. One of the caveats he had in his statement to our Subcommittee was 'Make sure that there are a majority of lawyers on the panel that selects the lawyers for Judgeship. The reason is simple. The lawyers know and practice with other lawyers. They know how smart they are, they know how honest they are, they know each other quite intimately, particularly in the downstate areas. Lay people, on the other hand, will have to look to the lawyers for input as to the qualities of the candidates and lay people...will not in the short time



allocable for them to investigate the qualities and qualifications of candidates for Judgeship, be able to make those critical decisions as to the character of the applicants for Judgeships.

I think this is extremely important in order to have a good and functioning merit selection system. I therefore strongly urge the adoption of Amendment #8."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton."

Epton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this Resolution. I can't think of anything that would be more detrimental to merit selection than having lawyers involved in the process. I certainly approve of the idea of getting the most qualified candidates for office and I'm proud of my profession, I'm proud of being a lawyer. But I can't possibly conceive of the fact that the legal profession has the innate to decide who should sit on what bench. As a matter of fact, I would prefer to see anybody but lawyers on that commission. If you reduce the ... I assume that applause is because of the great integrity of the legal profession. In any event, I can assure you that the large law firms would in the future, as they have in the past, continue to dominate the selection. I'm not speaking for or against the merit selection system at this time. At the appropriate time, of course, I will. But let me submit to you that to have lawyers on any commission dealing with the law is fatal to the process. The fact is, as you've so often heard, law is much too precious to be left to the lawyers. And I implore, I plead with you to do what you can to delete the legal profession completely from the selection commission so that conceivably, in my lifetime, you might see the merit selection process work."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Does the Gentleman still want to proceed with this Amendment? The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Willer."

Willer: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I...after Representative Epton's eloquent words, I don't know what I can say except I served on a



board where the lawyers were in the majority. Lawyers tend to have the advantage over laymen anyway because of their great wisdom. They tend to try and influence laymen unduly and I think it would be a disaster if you reverse the ratio and put lawyers in dominance. The Missouri plan is not looked at as the ideal plan, Mr. Sponsor, it is the first state to adopt merit selection. I don't think that because of that we have to look to it and say it's the ideal plan. I implore the Members not to adopt this Amendment. The laymen will have a hard enough time even outnumbering the lawyers. And I know from personal experience that's exactly the case. So, please vote this down."

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

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, if there was ever a bad Amendment, this has to be it. This will in fact give the legal profession control of the selection board and I would just urge a speedy defeat for this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber, to close."

Leinenweber: "Well, after all that... I might add that we've spent..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Do you still want to continue with this?"

Leinenweber: "Yeah. We...I mean the Subcommittee on Judicial selection of the Judiciary Committee had two complete hearings, one of which was dominated...or not necessarily by my choice but, by witnesses from Missouri to explain their plan and how well it was working. And it does work very well and a Political Science Professor, who was most impressive as a witness, indicated that one of the reasons why it works so well is because of the fact that the lawyers do have the majority on their Committee. I think this is absolutely necessary if we want to really improve the Judiciary in this state, if that's your aim. If you want to have other considerations besides merit and quality then I would suggest you defeat this Amendment. But if you really want quality, look to the people who practice before these people and know them the best and I think that's the only place you're going to find



it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #8 be adopted?

All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed?

The Amendment is not adopted. Amendment #9."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #9. Stuffle - Mudd. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12 by deleting all of paragraph (d), (e), (f) and (g) and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: '(d). No Judge appointed after the effective date of this Constitutional Amendment of 1978 may serve more than one term.' And in Section 12.1 by deleting the third sentence."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I just want to bring to your attention that former Representative Guy Stubblefield is with us here by Representative Giorgi's desk. Guy, welcome back. The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle, on Amendmen #9."

Stuffle: "Amendment #9 is proposed because, very frankly, the people in my district and the people I've talked to overwhelmingly oppose merit selection. If we are to have merit selection passed by people constituting majorities from throughout the state, despite the fact that our area is obviously against and has spoken so in the past. I want to have an Amendment that provides at least some stop gap in the merit selection system. This Amendment is not perfect because I would like to see one that elects all Judges and does away with retention. This Amendment goes half way. Let's get that other one ready... This Amendment goes half way. This Amendment merely says that a Judge who is appointed after the effective date of merit selection should be passed by the people, can serve only one term. I seriously urge your consideration and adoption."

Speaker Lechowicz: "On the Amendment, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the Sponsor of this Amendment has already admitted why he put it in is only to further help kill the Bill. He has no interest at all in merit selection or improving the quality of the bench and I would ask for a 'no' vote on this ludicrous Amendment."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Mr. Chairman, as Cosponsor of this Amendment, I think that it meets a lot of the problems that the public has dealing with the method of selecting Judges. And I think some of the preceding Amendments that we've passed even makes it better in the sense that the higher courts, as elected, will appoint. So I think it gets better all the time. And I think by the time we get done with this Bill today we're going to have a way of electing and selecting our Judges that meets the demands that the people are seeking from it. So, I urge everyone to support this particular Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle, to close."

Stuffle: "I would urge adoption of the Amendment and only say, by way of that, that I'm not adverse to people deciding which way they want to go with merit selection or otherwise. But if we're going to propose this to the people and you think that they want merit selection, I'm clearly convinced they want to limit Judges terms if they're going to have to go away from electing Judges. I urge adoption of #9."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #9 be adopted? All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. Marco 'aye', please. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 48 'aye', 102 'nays', 1 recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #10. Marovitz. - Brady - O'Brien. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2, paragraph (d) at the end of the first sentence by deleting 'by the Governor' and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: 'For each Circuit Commission one shall be...one each shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate. Two shall be appointed by the highest ranking state officer of the largest political party, that is not the political party of the Governor.



For the Commission of the First Judicial District, two each shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and three shall be appointed by the highest ranking state officer of the largest political party that is not the political party of the Governor.' And in paragraph (f) the first sentence by deleting 'the Governor' and inserting lieu thereof 'the appointing authority'."

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

Marovitz: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #10 would bring the Nominating Commission closer to the people throughout the State of Illinois. Presently the Nominating Commission in actuality is controlled by one individual. This Amendment would change the composition of the Nominating Commission so that in downstate counties one member would be appointed by the Speaker of the House, one by the President of the Senate, one by the Minority Leader of the House and one by the Minority Leader of the Senate and two by the next highest ranking member of the party opposite that of the Governor. In the County of Cook, two by the Speaker, two by the President of the Senate, two by the Minority Leader in the House and two by the Minority Leader in the Senate; and three by the next highest ranking member of the party opposite that of the Governor. This would allow people represented by leaders of both parties of both Houses to have some input in the selection process. The Governor would still be the sole determinant in the actual selection process taken from nominees given to him by the Commission. I think this is a more equitable way of making up the Nominating Commission and I think if you take a look at the makeup of the Commission now, where it is controlled by one individual, if we give our leaders on both sides of the aisle on both sides of the rotunda, some input into the selection process, I feel it will be more equitable for people across the State of Illinois. And I would ask for a favorable Roll Call on Amendment #10, which changes the composition





of the Nominating Commission."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He indicates he will."

Geo-Karis: "Representative, are you saying, by your Amendment, that the highest ranking state officer of the largest political party, that is not the political party of the Governor, should have the right to appoint but the Governor should not? Is that correct?"

Marovitz: "What I'm saying is that presently with the lay members of the Commission, they are all appointed by one individual."

Geo-Karis: "Is that the Governor?"

Marovitz: "That is the Governor. This would change the composition of that so that the Speaker of the House would have two, the Minority Leader of the House would have two...this is in Cook County now we're talking about; the President of the Senate would have two, the Minority Leader of the Senate would have two and the highest ranking officer of the party opposite to that of the Governor would have three. That would compose the eleven members in Cook County and you drop that one, one, one, one, and two in downstate counties."

Geo-Karis: "Now you are saying that the two shall be appointed by the highest ranking state officer of the largest political party that is not the political party of the Governor?"

Marovitz: "That's correct."

Geo-Karis: "Now, when you say the largest political party that is not the political party of the Governor, how are you going to determine which is the largest political party? Supposing there's a lot of Independents that have band together, what are you going to do then?"

Marovitz: "Well, that would be determined, I would suppose, by the previous election. The party which got the largest number of votes in the previous election."

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

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think this Amendment is in line with the previous one and I think deserves the same kind



of vote. I would certainly urge everyone interested in improving our Judicial system to vote 'no' against this Amendment, which is obviously dilatory and designed to gut...this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marovitz, to close."

Marovitz: "Well I think if you really want to improve the Bill and you want to bring the selection process closer to the people then what you should do is give the people and elected Representatives some input into the selection process. And that is exactly what this Amendment does. It gives all the people of the State of Illinois, of both political parties, input into the selection process. So that when the makeup of the Nominating Commission is determined it is fair and not determined and controlled by one individual throughout the State of Illinois. I really feel it is just too much power to give to any one individual to totally control the Nominating Commission and ultimately to control the selection process from the nominees given to him by the Nominating Commission. That's just too much political control and I can foresee somewhere down the road, and I'm not talking about the present situation, but I can foresee somewhere down the road extreme abuses of that one man power in the selection process."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #10 be adopted? All those in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. O'Brien, to explain his vote."

O'Brien: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in support of this Amendment. I think it's one of the more thought out Amendments that's been proposed to the merit selection of Judges. Quite frankly, this is improving the democratic process. And the present Bill that we have for merit selection of Judges is just Governor's appointment of Judges and it will not improve the Judicial system in Illinois and I think that Representative Marovitz has an excellent Amendment and it should be adopted."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marovitz."



Marovitz: "In deference to Representative Daniels, I will not ask for an Oral Verification."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you very much. On this question there are 57 'aye', 94 'nays', none recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #11. Brady - O'Brien - Marovitz. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in the first paragraph by deleting Sections 8 and 12 and to add Section 12.1 and 12.2 to; and inserting in lieu thereof Section 7 and 11 of; and by deleting all of the text in Section 8, 12, 12.1 and 12.2; and by inserting in lieu thereof, the following: 'Section 7. Judicial Circuits. (a) The state shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of one or more counties shall be compact in contiguous counties. The General Assembly, by law, may provide for the division of the Circuits for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges for the Circuit at large. (b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall at least one Circuit Judge for each county. In the First Judicial District Circuit Judges shall be initially elected from the Legislative District in as equal number as possible. Where a Legislative District is partly outside Cook County, the district is entitled to elect a proportionate number of Circuit Judges. (c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions generally specialized for appropriate times and places of holding court. Section 11. Eligibility of Office. No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or an Administrative Associate Judge unless he is a



United State's Citizen, a licensed attorney-at-law of this state and a resident of the Judicial Circuit or Judicial District from which he is selected. To be eligible for initial election or appointment as a Judge or Associate Judge a person must be, for the two years next preceding his initial election or appointment, a resident of the unit for which he is selected. No change in the boundries of the unit shall effect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Brady, on Amendment #11."

Brady: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, basically and simply what this Amendment does is, in the First Judicial District allows for the election of Judges except that it confines it down to the size where people can understand and know the individuals that they're electing. They're elected by Legislative Districts like you and I are. This process would give the opportunity for people to view the candidates for Judges from their own area and to view whether or not they want them selected by an election process as their Judges. I think it's pretty important here today that all we're talking about is merit and the only thing I hear when we say merit is 'Take the vote away from the people.' The only confusion I've had with people I've talked to about the Judiciary and how they're selected and elected is that there are too many on the ballot for them to know them well enough. Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, if we break it down by Legislative Districts there won't be too many. The people will be given the opportunity to view the candidates seriously and to elect, continue to elect and have a voice in the process. It won't be given over to commissions, units of government or other entities far beyond the reach and control of the average man. The Judiciary is as important a branch of government as any other and the people deserve the right to participate fully in that process. The Sponsor of the Resolution has referred to some of these Amendments as dilatory. I assure you, I am not attempting to be dilatory. I took a stand on this quite some time ago. I have found very little adverse objection to this kind



of process. I think the people deserve the right to continue to participate in the Judiciary selection of our state and I urge your support of this Amendment."

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

McAuliffe: "Mr. Speaker... Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Amendment. I think this is the only sensible way to have control of the Judges. If we have Judges running by Legislative Districts or by Wards in Chicago they could be held accountable. When you have a hundred Judges on the ballot at one time and nobody knows who they are the bad ones hide amongst the good. If you've had a Judge in your community and there was a murder or a rape or a robbery committed in your area, that Judge rendered some of the ridiculous decisions that are common in Cook County and the rest of the state, you could hold that Judge accountable. You can remember one or two Judges names come election day and your workers could go out and tell the people what a bunch of crooks some of them are. Throw them out of office. That's the only way we can hold these Judges accountable if they run district wide. And this is the best Amendment to this Bill and I'm going to support it."

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

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the first Amendment I could get interested in but I have a couple of questions of the Sponsor. I wonder if he'll yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He indicates he will."

Conti: "First of all, how are you going to decide how many come from a Legislative District? How are you going to balance the amount of Judges from the Legislative District? And secondly, when you have reapportionment what happens to your merit system?"

Brady: "Well let me answer your first question, Representative Conti. In the wording of the Bill it says, 'In the First Judicial District', which is our district in Cook County, 'Circuit Judges shall be initially elected from Legislative Districts in as equal numbers as possible.' Which means that if there are X number of



Judges to be elected at that point to fill jobs on the bench, they would be divided down by the number of Legislative Districts in Cook County and that's how they would run. When you're talking about reapportionment and merit, I don't know how those two dovetail together. All I'm saying to you is, when reapportionment occurs, it will obviously occur then that the Judges would then be elected from whatever districts are then reapportioned. There will still be Legislative Districts. They will still be in proportionate numbers and the people will still get a chance in the election process."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, here we are about a year and a quarter into the Session and all of a sudden everybody emerges with some new idea on how to have merit selection. Actually this Amendment does not address itself to that. But if everybody had all these wonderful ideas of how to strengthen H.J.R.C.A. 1, I don't know why they didn't induce their own Constitutional Amendment in the first place and maybe we could talk about it. At this stage in the eleventh hour, I would again ask a 'no' vote on this Amendment, as we have in the two preceding Amendments Mr. Speaker. I think it's obvious to everybody here, the question before us really is, do you support the type of selection of Judges as we are trying to present H.J.R.C.A. 1, or do you want to maintain the status quo? And that's the issue at hand and I would ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Brady, to close."

Brady: "Well Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, I think the Sponsor of this Resolution only added to the degree of emphasis I want to place on it. He says if this was such a good idea, why wasn't it brought forward earlier? Frankly, I must not have the media control that some of the others do because I brought this idea forth better than a year ago. I'll show you my files on where I came up with this idea and some people I talked to on it..."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Would the Sponsor kindly give the Gentleman some attention, he's addressing some of your remarks? Please continue, Mr. Brady."

Brady: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's not just me, it's others that I've talked to. It's other ideas. There was a representative of Con-Con who carried this idea in the major metro papers of Chicago a few months back. I don't think it's a question that everything in your Resolution is bad, Mr. Sponsor. All I'm trying to do is make it better. And I would think that you'd welcome the opportunity to make it better. Once again, if we're going to say 'merit' and it means that we've got to take the people out of the process, the average everyday people who are entitled to a fair shake in their Judiciary as they are in their elected Representatives, I can't see the merit in that. I think this is a good Amendment and I urge your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #11 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? No, we want an 'aye'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, to explain his vote. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Amendment and to explain my 'aye' vote. This Amendment answers the most frequently heard argument of those proposing Judicial reform. All of us, whether we be in the First Judicial District or elsewhere, have heard the complaints that in the First Judicial District many of the people who go to the polling place to vote for Judicial Candidates are unable to determine who the candidates are. They are unable to determine the background of the candidates or their qualifications. This Amendment simply says, let's continue the system that is in operation downstate now in which downstate in a referendum of 1970 approved. But in the First Judicial District, let us reduce the districts that exist now, because we do have districts now in Cook County. We have Chicago, we have the suburban Judges and we have those who run countywide... and let's break those districts down further into Legislative Districts, so that when the people go to the polls to vote for



Judges in Cook County they will know who they're voting for. Let those people be elected from Legislative Districts. Let them stand for retention circuit wide and we've answered the argument most frequently heard from those advocating Judicial reform. This is a good Amendment. It answers the real problems that exist today in Judicial selection and I would recommend your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huff, to explain his vote. Huff. His light is on. The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and especially some of my friends on the Republican side of the aisle, who I think without really knowing what this Amendment was, put on a red light. I would like to say this, that this is an excellent Amendment. The reason that we are troubled and bothered by the subject of merit selection over and over again, even though in some of our downstate areas we don't think it's a problem, we know who our Judges are when we see their names on the ballot. We are acquainted with them but it's a Cook County problem because Cook County is so big. The voters go in - and these are Democratic voters as well as Republican - and they're frustrated because they don't know who the Judges are. This is the real answer to the solution. This is the best Amendment we've had all day. This is probably even better, in my opinion, than the whole Bill because it provides for name recognition in the legislative area. You will know who you're voting for, you have name recognition, you will have accountability and you will take a step forward to solving the basic problem. So I would urge many downstate Republicans who've been approached by voters on merit selection of Judges, vote for this Amendment because this goes to the heart of the problem."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 70 'aye', 86 'nay', none recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #12. Madigan. Amends House Joint Resolution





Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12 in the Heading. And by deleting 'in retention' and by deleting all of paragraph (d), (e), (f) and (g) and in Section 12.1 by deleting the third sentence."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Amendment #12."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment would simply provide that in the event this Resolution is approved finally by the people and the supposed merit plan of selection goes into operation, that we would eliminate the retention feature of that plan. Under the plan, if a person is appointed through the selection process, they would serve a term and then they would stand in an election for retention. This Amendment would propose that rather than be required to stand for retention that they would go back through the merit selection process. They would be required to go through the merit selection process both initially and at every occasion when a term expires."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The question is, shall Amendment #12 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Marco 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? Tom...Tom...Hanahan, get Garmisa. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madigan, to explain his vote. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 60 'aye', 91 'nay' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, the next Amendment is #13 and I would...I'm the Sponsor of that Amendment and I move to table the Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks to withdraw Amendment #13. Is there any objection? Hearing none, Amendment #13 is withdrawn. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #14. Greiman. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2, paragraph (d) in the first sentence, by inserting immediately after the period, 'With the advice and consent of the Senate.'."

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

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



Amendment #14 gives some recognition to the fact that we can never totally depoliticize the process of selection of members of the commission, this is the lay members of the commission, when we have the Governor appointing. And so what we have is a...a procedure whereby the commission member's, lay commission member's appointments would be approved with the advise and consent of the Senate, similar to other appointments that the Governor makes. At the Committee hearing, I might tell you, that Mr. Wolf, the Sponsor of this Amendment...the Sponsor of the Bill, suggested that he didn't oppose it. He wasn't for it but didn't oppose this. And I would ask that we do insert in the Bill the right of the Senate to confirm the selections of lay commission members of the Governor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, for a question, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "This applies only to lay commission members and not to.."

Greiman: "I beg your pardon?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He can't hear you."

Bowman: "Okay. The question is, does this apply only to the lay commission members and not to the lawyer members?"

Greiman: "Yes, this applies only to the lay commission members simply because the lawyer members are elected by the members of the bar. Therefore, it would be rather inappropriate, it's merely a check and balance on the Governor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Does that answer your question, Sir? Mr. Byers, do you have a...same question? Any further questions? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Yes, I just want to confirm what Mr. Greiman said. He did propose that idea in Committee and he asked me if it was offensive, I said it was not. I have really no strong feelings one way or the other on this Amendment. Whatever the Members feel is proper."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman, moves the adoption of Amendment #14. All in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', all opposed. Amendment #... All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Marco. 'aye'...Marco. Have all voted who wish?"



The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 92 'aye', 39 'nay', 1 recorded as 'present'. The Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #15. Greiman. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1, as amended..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "One moment. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #15 is precisely the same Amendment #6 that Representative Leinenweber offered and was adopted previously."

Speaker Lechowicz: "So you'd like to withdraw it?"

Greiman: "I'd like to withdraw it, yes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #15, any objections? Hearing none, Amendment #15 is withdrawn. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #16. Hart. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment, as amended, as follows: On page 2 of Amendment #1, line 16, deletes 'Administrative Director' and insert 'Director of Administrative Office of Illinois Courts or his successor.'; and on page 3 of Amendment #1 by deleting line ten and in lieu thereof, inserting 'unless a different time period is specified by law not less than six months prior to the general election.'"

Clerk Hall: "The Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much. I don't believe there's any objection to this Amendment from the Sponsor. It correctly places the name of the Director of the Illinois Court System in the proposed Constitutional Amendment and also incorporates a law that we passed, over the veto of the Governor, requiring those Judges who want to run for retention to state that to the Court Administrator before December the 1st of the prior year; in order to provide a way we can elect Judges if they don't run for retention in our primary, which is more than six months prior to the next election. So I would move the adoption of Amendment #16."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion on this corrective Amendment?"

The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."



Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this appears to correct a slight defect that was in the original draft and I would urge the adoption of Amendment 16."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further discussion? The question is, shall Amendment #16 be adopted? All in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', all opposed. Amendment #16 is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #17. Stuffle - Mudd. Amend House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2 and paragraph (b) in the last sentence, by changing 'Governor' to 'Supreme Court'; and in paragraph (d) in the first, second and third sentences, by changing 'Governor' to 'Supreme Court'; and in paragraph (f) in the first sentence, by changing 'Governor' to 'Supreme Court'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members, Amendment #17 to House Joint Constitutional Amendment #1 provides that the Supreme Court would replace the Governor as the appointing authority for the members of the various nominating commissions. The way the Constitutional Amendment is before us now, the Governor not only selects the public members to those nominating commissions, he in turn selects the Judges. That means that in effect he is Judge and jury, in a sense. He also has control over the majority of the members of the nominating commissions; as I read the Amendment, because there are more public members, if you will call them that - in a non-lawyer sense, than there are lawyers. This Amendment, in my opinion, has equity written all over it. It puts the Supreme Court in the posture as the appointing authority rather than the Governor, which appears to me only fair. And this Amendment is consistent with the one proposed by Representative Greiman on advise and consent. I would urge its adoption."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, I think this would exacerbate what some people feature to be a bad problem. You might very well end up having appointees appointing appointers and I really think you're



carrying it a little too far. At least the Governor's elected and you can blame him, if anybody can be blamed, you can blame him."

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

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I think that this would end up with the Supreme Court creating a self-perpetuating oligarchy. And I think that is not in keeping with the traditional concept of balance of power."

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

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask for a 'no' vote on Amendment #17. I think it would be a travesty to have the Supreme Court make the appointments of the non-judicial members to the board. And I would just urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle, to close."

Stuffle: "Well I would again urge the adoption of the Amendment and speak to what Representative Leinenweber says. I hope he knows what he did by his Amendment. He said a moment ago he opposed this because he thought the Governor at least, being elected, had some responsibility. In fact, he made an argument for the Amendment. By his own Amendment, we will now elect the Supreme Court. By my Amendment we will separate the duties here. I see no reason why the Governor should not only pick the majority of members to make the nominations but then pick the nominees. This says the Supreme Court will pick the majority of the members on the nominating commissions and in turn send the nominations to the Governor. It splits the authority. It's only fair a equitable. He should not be making both decisions and we should keep in mind, as I said, Representative Leinenweber said was completely negated by his own Amendment to elect Supreme Court Members. I urge adoption of Amendment #17."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #17 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Winnebago, to explain his vote, Mr. Giorgi. Zeke, you have your light on, would you like to turn it off? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk



will take the record. On this question there's 62 'aye', 96 'nays', none recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #18. Madigan. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 1 as amended in Section 12, paragraph (a), by inserting after 'Governor', the following: 'with the advice and consent of the Senate.'."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #18 would provide that the appointee of the Governor must be subjected to the advice and consent procedure of the Senate. At this point in time, the proposal provides that a majority of the Nominating Commission would be appointed by the Governor. Names would be submitted from the nominating commissions to the Governor, the Governor would appoint the individual as a Judge. I submit to you, as I have all day, that the proposal gives too much power to one individual. There may be many of you here today who feel that the Governor ought to make these appointments. If you so feel, please consider this Amendment because all this says is that Judges will be placed in the same category as those who head up the most important departments and commissions of our State Government; Granted that they'll be appointed by the Governor but please let the Senate examine their credentials and their qualifications to be a Judge. Please let them go through a review process administered by this Body."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope nobody is misled by this Amendment. We recently adopted an Amendment that would make the members of the appointing commission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. This goes even further, this is after these people have been appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate and they make their list to the Governor available and the Governor selects his nominee ; then that person, whoever the Governor selects, would then again have to go back to



the Senate once more for confirmation. I think this is a bad Amendment and I think we should defeat it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, to close."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, in closing I'll be very brief. I've explained the Amendment. Let me simply point out that this would establish the advise and consent procedure identical to the advice and consent procedure used in appointing federal Judges. If the President of the United States proposes to appoint someone as a federal Judge, that appointment is reviewed by the Senate of the United States and this proposal is no different than that federal procedure."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #18 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "If this is exactly like the U.S. Senate that sounds like an extremely good reason to vote against it, because what that will mean is that whoever the Senator is in your district will end up naming a Judge from your district and that has to be as bad as anything that has been proposed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You can always run for the Senate, Cal. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 66 'ayes' and 91 'nays' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #19. Greiman. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1 as amended in Section 12.2, paragraph (h), by deleting the first two sentences."

Speaker Lechowicz: "One moment, please. It has been brought to the Chair's attention that Amendment #19 is not on the Member's desks and I'd like to know from the Clerk's Office if they have been distributed. Pardon me? It's been brought to my attention that Amendment #19 has not been distributed so we'll take this Bill out of the record until the Amendments are ready. Yes, Sir. Mr. Daniels."



Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, we're going to object to your tactics here of holding this Bill. This Gentleman has had quite a bit of time in which to file his Amendments and now he runs up to the desk and files it. We want this Bill moved to Third Reading and we ask right now that the Bill be moved to Third."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well first of all, I don't know, maybe you might think that a lot of people have been coming up with Amendments..."

Daniels: "Yeah, about 18."

Daniels: "Well, it's part of the rules that they...the Bill is to be amended on Second Reading and nothing out of the ordinary has transpired. It's the intention of the Chair to come back to this matter. It has been brought to my attention..."

Daniels: "When."

Speaker Lechowicz: "It's been brought to my attention that the Amendments will be available in approximately five to ten minutes and it's my intention to come back to it at that time."

Daniels: "Are there any other Amendments?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "There are three more."

Daniels: "Have they been filed?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes they have."

Daniels: "And not distributed?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "They're in the process of being printed. If you want to go and help the printer you may do so."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I think we have the right to have this moved on to Third Reading. It's not our fault that they weren't distributed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "It's not my fault either but they're working very hard to accommodate every Member, every Member wants to be treated fairly and that's what we're trying to do. We'll get back to it. The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich. He has a motion."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there are 19 Bills which are Easement Bills produced by the Department of Transportation, which as far as I know are completely non-controversial. They're all backed up with appraisals and normally these things go through in a routine manner. But I thought it would help clear the Calendar and I thought both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Madigan about asking





for unanimous consent that these be placed on the Order of Second Reading without Reference. I make that motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Would you kindly read the Bills so they go into the record."

Friedrich: "Yes, Sir. And their Sponsors... The first two are Sponsored by me, 3238 and 3239. The next is Sponsored by Representative Bennett, 3240. The next one is Cunningham, 3241. Cunningham, 3242. Cunningham, 3243. Cunningham, 3244. Cunningham, 3245. Ralph Dunn, 3246. Friedrich, 3247. Ralph Dunn, 3248. Anderson, 3249. Campbell, 3250. Edgar, 3251. Dave Jones, 3252. Ebbesen, 3253. Friedrich, 3254. Tim Johnson, 3255 and Wikoff, 3256. These Bills have been moved out by the Rules Committee and to my knowledge there's no opposition of any kind."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I have examined these Bills with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Friedrich. They're all of a routing nature and I would support his motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman wants that motion to by-pass the Committee and put it in Second Reading, Second Legislative Day. Is that correct?"

Friedrich: "Yes, Sir."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman so moves. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; 'aye', all opposed. It's adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, for an announcement. Bob."

Mann: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Judiciary I has been meeting on Thursday. Next week we'll be meeting on Wednesday, so in order to post for next week we'll need a waiver of the Posting Rule. And at this time I ask for leave to do so."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Is there any objection? Unanimous consent for the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing no objection, we'll use the Roll Call. In fact, may I also ask leave to have the unanimous consent of the Attendance Roll Call for Representative Friedrich's motion, then there wouldn't be any question on it. Is there any objection? Hearing none, we'll use the Attendance Roll Call for Representative Friedrich's motion. The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Chapman."



Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, a little while ago I moved to suspend the appropriate rules so that House Bills 2881 and 3058 could be heard tomorrow in Human Resources Committee. This would be an accommodation to some of the citizens who desired to be there. It now seems that any problems have been resolved so I renew that motion. There is agreement by the leaders on this."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any objection? The Lady has asked unanimous consent to have those two Bills heard tomorrow in Human Resources. On that question, Bob? The Lady asks unanimous consent to use the Attendance Roll Call. Is there any objection? George, these are the two Bills. Genie, you got the numbers, Mike? Representative Madigan."

Chapman: "2881 and 3058."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you very much. We'll use the Attendance Roll Call, with unanimous consent of the House. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, Judiciary I will meet today but before we do Representative Marovitz's Subcommittee on Towing will have a short hearing and then we'll meet in C-1."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you very much. The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester."

Winchester: "Mr. Speaker, I have a motion filed with the Clerk to suspend the appropriate rule to put a Bill in the Rules Committee to be heard today. Can I hear that now? I've discussed it with Representative Madigan, he's approved it and Representative Ryan has approved it. So I would move to suspend the appropriate rule regarding the posting requirements for the Rules Committee so that House Bill 3035 can be heard today. It's an Easement Bill, Mr. Speaker, an Easement Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave of the House to have House Bill 3055 (sic) be heard in the Rules Committee today. Is there any objection? The Gentleman asks leave to have the Attendance Roll Call be used in granting that request. Leave? Hearing no objection it is so recorded. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."



Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, in order to accommodate the posting requirement for all of our Committees, I move to suspend the provisions of Rule 18, which relates to posting and to provide that all of our Committees can post for next weeks hearings all the way until Friday at noon; and Subcommittees."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The motion is to suspend Rule 18 to permit all Committees and Subcommittees till Friday...to post until Friday noon. On that question...Are there any questions? No questions being raised, the Gentleman moves to use the Attendance Roll Call. Is there any objection in granting that request? Hearing no objection, the Attendance Roll Call will be used."

Terzich: "Representative Winchester's Bill is 3035 instead of 3055."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thanks for bringing that to my attention, Bob. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to suspend Rule 66 (b), so that we might hear a motion to discharge hearings in the Committee on Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 31, which is the same Resolution that was passed and sponsored by Representative Friedrich. And I would move for the suspension of Rule 66 (b)."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman moves to suspend Rule 66 (b). Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Representative, it's the same as what...what other Constitutional Amendment?"

Terzich: "Friedrich."

Ryan: "Is that on the Superintendent of Schools?"

Terzich: "Yes it is."

Ryan: "Well, I would think if we've got one to consider that would certainly be enough. I see no reason to have any more...."

Terzich: "This is a Senate Bill."

Ryan: "Well I...I still object."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Did you talk to him...."

Terzich: "Yes, he didn't have any objections one way or another on it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Take it out of the record temporarily. The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it just seemed to me that we're in the posture of making announcements but I'm not sure. If we are, Appropriations I Committee is meeting after adjournment in Room 114."



And there are some people that have been waiting about three hours or so. So I'd like to have the Members rush down there as quickly as possible after adjournment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further requests or announcements? Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Counties and Townships will meet immediately after adjournment in Room 304. We have one Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jack, is that stuff ready? Is it passed out? Ladies and Gentlemen, we'll go back to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. And we are on Amendment #19, it's been distributed. The Clerk will read the Amendment. Amendment #19."

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #19. Greiman. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 1, as amended, in Section 12.2 paragraph (h), by deleting the first two sentences."

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

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #19 addresses a very narrow problem presented by the drafters of the Bill. I direct your attention to subparagraph (h), which excludes as membership on any commission anyone who is an employee of the United States, of the State of Illinois, of a municipal corporation or a political subdivision; as well as anyone who holds an official position in a political party. Now what that does in counties, for example, like Sangamon where many, many, many, lawyers work for the government, for state government. It excludes them from being a member of a commission. It would exclude them also from being a member of...both as a lay person or as a lawyer, elected. So that we are essentially saying that people who work for government or people who are of a political party position can not be members of a nominating committee. And I submit that if they are appointed by the Governor or however, subject to the advice and consent as the Senate, as it now reads... or if they are elected by fellow members of the bar, that they should be allowed to participate as full members of society. Working for government is not necessarily something that would



bar them. Also, it raises questions, questions which are unanswered. For example, would someone who is elected on a very short time basis to be a delegate to a national convention. Would that person have an official position in a political party? I don't know the answer to that. I submit, however, that people who work for government are not secondclass citizens and as such they should be entitled to be elected by the...as a lawyer member or to be selected by the Governor at the advice and consent of the Senate. I ask you, therefore, to adopt Amendment #19. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Madison."

Madison: "Question of the Chair, Mr. Speaker. In the technical form of this Amendment it deletes the first two sentences..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute, you've got a question on the Amendment? .....Clerk, can I have the Amendment please? Do you want to raise your point now, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the Amendment, it deletes the first two sentences in paragraph (h) in Section 12.2. It seems to me -and I wish the Parliamentarian would tell me whether I'm wrong or not - that if those two sentences are deleted then that Section becomes rather incoherent."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Amendment #1, which is new...Committee Amendment #1..."

Madison: "I'm looking at page 7, Mr. Speaker, of the Amendment, which is the Bill."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Madison, the two attorneys are looking at it. They're conferring presently. The effect of the Amendment removes the disqualifications and does not affect any other portion of the Section."

Madison: "Would you repeat that again, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The effect of the Amendment removes the disqualification and it's in order."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Greiman. The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we would



oppose this Amendment. And in an effort to keep it as nonpolitical as possible the disqualification provisions have been entered. After long discussion, we would ask that you cast a 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentlemen from Effingham, Mr. Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I rise to support this Amendment. I would suggest that particularly in the rural downstate areas there are very few lawyers who do not, in some small capacity, work for some unit of local government be it a fire protection district or a local school district or something of this nature. What you're going to have, particularly in the very rural areas, is a situation that none of the lawyers are going to be able to serve on the Judicial selection committee. I think this disqualification needs to be removed and I would urge a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #19 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. 'Aye'. We're getting kind of slow on this side. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipsword, to explain his vote."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to point out that this just doesn't relate to lawyers. This relates to all people who have been associated in a governmental capacity, as I understand it. This would take school teachers, this would disqualify them from even serving upon such a selective process. Anyone else that has been in any kind of a governmental provision."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 65 'aye', 78 'nay' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments? It doesn't make a difference, Adeline."

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #20. Greiman. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1, as amended in the first paragraph, by changing Section 8 to 8.10 and by inserting below the last line of Section 8, the following: 'Section 10. Terms of Office. The terms of office of all Judges shall be ten years; and in Section 12, paragraph (g) by inserting after the last line, the



following: 'Any Circuit Court Judge or Associate Judge who has retained under this Section may be recalled from office if the majority of those residents of the circuit voting on the question votes in favor of recall. A recall vote shall be required upon a petition of 10,000 voters in a circuit or one-half of one percent of the voters in the circuit who voted at the last general election; whichever is less. An Appellate Court Judge who is retained under this Section may be recalled from office if the majority of those residents of the judicial district voting on the question vote in favor of recall. A recall vote shall be required upon a petition of 40,000 voters in the district... of two percent of the voters in the district who voted in the last general election; whichever is less. (j) Any Supreme Court Judge who was retained under this Section may be recalled from office if the majority of the voters in the state voting on the question vote in favor of recall. A recall vote shall be required upon the petition of 200,000 voters in the state or five percent of the voters in the state who voted at the last general election; whichever is less.'

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman, on Amendment #20."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. One of the questions that's the most difficult for me to answer in the few weeks preceding every general election, from people who are friends and somewhat believe that I have some knowledge of the electoral process, is 'What do I do with retention?' At least if they ask me about political offices I can say to them, 'Vote straight Democratic.' But I can't say that...I can't say that with respect to retention. I can't say that because in Cook County, where I live, it's really an ordeal. We have, perhaps, 60 or 70 or 80 people who are on the retention ballot. If...If House Joint Constitutional Amendment #1 is adopted it will increase because the Associate Judges are on the ballot. It will...I mean, are going to be on a retention ballot... It will increase the number of Judges to be retained at each election by 80. There



will be 80 additional people because we now have 160 Associate Judges in Cook County. That will mean that the people who vote in Cook County will have each election about 150 people to vote on retention. That's an impossible situation, it denigrates the whole process of retention, it makes absurd the whole process of retention. So I propose in lieu of that, therefore, that we develop a program where there's a ten year term for Judges; hopefully to make their positions unpolitical and their decisions unpoliticized during a ten year term. And that we do...substitute however, a recall system with a low number of voters being able to place the name of a particular Judge, who has been particularly offensive, on the ballot for recall. The Amendment provides that one-half of one percent of the voters or 10,000 people. - Now, in Cook County that's very few... can get someone on a recall petition. It is indeed an interesting and different solution to the problem of retention. At this point retention is a meaningless figment of the Constitutional Convention's imagination. I ask you to adopt Amendment #20."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any questions on the Amendment? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "This is a superb Amendment. I've been getting these little questionnaires from the League of Women Voters asking how I stand on merit selection. And I reply, 'I'd feel a lot more kindly if more people would talk about merit removal.' And that's what this Amendment talks about, merit removal. But give it to the people. We're not going to let some...you know, some judicial inquiry board, which is controlled by the legal profession, make the decision. We're going to let the people make the decision and that's superb and I hope this Amendment passed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Do you like this Amendment, Mr. Skinner? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Levin."

Levin: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He indicates he will."

Levin: "Representative Greiman, calling your attention to the second page in your Amendment, (j)..."





Greiman: "I haven't read that page..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "(j)?"

Levin: "It talks about the Supreme Court. I believe that...is this inconsistent with Mr. Leinenweber's Amendment, which provides for an elected Supreme Court?"

Greiman: "No... We're going to...we can remove them too."

Levin: "No, but you talk about retention of Supreme Court Judges."

Greiman: "Well, they would still be on retention. I mean Supreme Court Judges, even under the new method, are merely elected and they're not elected for every time. They go into retention under... as it presently is written. With the Amendment... With the Leinenweber Amendment on it's only their initial election that's elected. It does have...provide for retention thereafter, Ellis. So retention problems would be solved by this."

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

Wolf: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think somebody spiked the Gentleman from McHenry's Tab before... If a Judge is really bad..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "What was that? Spiked Tab?"

Wolf: "Better check out that Tab, yes. If a Judge is really bad why wait for a recall and go through all that process? Any citizen can file a complaint right now with the Judicial Inquiry Board and the mechanism is already there... within effect and that to me would be the fastest way to get towards the removal of a Judge who is not doing their job. And I would urge the defeat of Amendment #20."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Greiman, to close."

Greiman: "Well, I suppose if it were 1970 and Mr. Wolf said that, I might agree with him. And as history has shown that the Judicial Inquiry Board and the mechanics have not really done the job in that sense. We have a whole issue now where the Supreme Court is issuing rules for the Judicial Inquiry Board; so even that board determination is not supreme in this state. I think that's not the case at all, Representative Wolf. It seems to me that you can't just make a complaint. You can't just rely on retention,



because no one is spotlighted when there are 150 people on ballot. I defy you to spotlight it without the most incredible public relations campaign. On the other hand, when you have a recall system, that wrong doer or bad apple is the subject matter, is the focal point of a lot of action by a lot of people. This is... I think this is a Bill in the best traditions of democracy and I think it makes elective process more sensible. Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #20 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'.. Dick...Dick Hart, give me 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? This is merit removal. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 81 'aye', 79 'nays' and the Amendment is adopted. Wait a minute. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "I'd like to verify the Roll Call, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The man's in order, we're fair and just up here. Kèats, what do you want to do? Monroe Flinn, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Flinn: "Mr. Speaker, I mistakingly pushed the wrong button, I meant to vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You want to do what?"

Flinn: "I wanted to vote 'no'. I pushed the wrong button."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You were right to begin with."

Flinn: "No, I've been here long enough, vote me 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kindly read... Kindly change Representative Flinn from 'aye' to 'nay'. Mrs. Dyer. Kindly record Mrs. Dyer from 'yes' to 'no'. Who? Who's that? I'm not touching that one, Don. On this question now there are 79 'ayes' and 81 'nays' and do you persist in the verification, Mr. Wolf? Do you withdraw your verification request? Now Mr. Greiman asks to poll the absentees. Poll the absentees."

Clerk Hall: "Bartulis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bartulis."

Clerk Hall: "Campbell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Campbell.'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Ewell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewell. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Friedrich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedrich..."

Clerk Hall: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Geo-Karis."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson. Katz. Kucharski. Matejek. McAvoy. Molloy.  
Reed. Schlickman. Schuneman. Wall and Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "What's the count? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman,  
asked for a verification on the negative vote. We'll have an  
oral verification. Clerk... And I kindly ask that all unauthorized  
personnel remove themselves from the floor and ask the Membership  
to please be in your own seats. We're in the process of an  
oral verification. The Clerk will kindly call the Roll."

Clerk Hall: "Abramson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Abramson votes 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Adams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Adams 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Anderson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Anderson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Antonovych."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Antonovych 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.M. Barnes 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jane Barnes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Hit his switch over there. Jane  
Barnes. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Bartulis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Beatty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Beatty 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Bennett."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bennett 'aye'... 'no'; I'm sorry."

Clerk Hall: "Birchler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Birchler 'aye'."



Clerk Hall: "Bluthardt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bluthardt. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Boucek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Bowman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bowman 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Bradley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Bradley 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brady."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye."

Clerk Hall: "Brandt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Brandt 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Breslin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Breslin 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Rich Brummer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Brummer, where you at? Mr. Brummer 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Brummet."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye."

Clerk Hall: "Byers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Byers 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Caldwell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Caldwell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Campbell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Campbell 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Capparelli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Capparelli 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Catania."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Catania 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Chapman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Chapman 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Christensen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Christensen 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Collins."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Collins 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Conti."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Conti 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Cunningham."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Cunningham 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Daniel."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Daniels 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Darrow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Darrow 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Corneal Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Davis 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jack Davis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jack Davis 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dawson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dawson 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Deavers."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deavers 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Deuster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Deuster 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "DiPrima."

Speaker Lechowicz: "DiPrima 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Domico."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Domico... Domico. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Doyle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Doyle 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "John Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "John Dunn... What's that? 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. John Dunn 'aye'. Ralph Dunn.

Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Dyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Dyer 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ebbesen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ebbesen 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Edgar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Marco Domico 'aye'. Edgar 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Epton."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Epton 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ewell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ewell. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Ewing."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Ewing 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Farley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Farley 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Flinn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Flinn 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Friedland."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedland 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Friedrich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Friedrich 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Gaines."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Gaines. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Garmisa."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Garmisa 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Geo-Karis. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Getty."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Getty 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Giglio."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giglio. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Giorgi."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giorgi 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Greiman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Greiman 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Griesheimer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Griesheimer 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hanahan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hanahan 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Harris."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Harris 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Hart."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hart 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Hoffman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hoffman. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Holewinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Holewinski 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dan Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Dan Houlihan. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "J.M. Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Jimmy 'no'. Put Jim Houlihan as 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hoxsey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Hoxsey 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Hudson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Hudson. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Huff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Huff. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Huskey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Huskey 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Jacobs."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jacobs 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Jaffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Jaffe. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Johnson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Johnson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Dave Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Dave Jones 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Emil Jones."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Emil Jones 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kane."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kane. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Keats."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Keats, what are you doing? Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Kelly."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Kelly 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kempiners."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kempiners 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kent."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Kent 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Klosak."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Klosak 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Kornowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kornowicz 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kosinski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kosinski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kozubowski 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kucharski. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Vinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Vinson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Laurino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Laurino. Laurino. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Lechowicz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Aye."

Clerk Hall: "Leinenweber."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leinenweber 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Leverenz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Leverenz. Mr. Leverenz. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Levin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Levin 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Lucco."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Coach.... 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Luft."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Luft 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Macdonald."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Macdonald. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Madigan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madigan 'aye'."





Clerk Hall: "Madison."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Madison. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mahar."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mahar 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mann."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Mann. 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Marovitz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Marovitz. 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Lynn Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Lynn Martin 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Peggy Smith Martin."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Peggy Smith Martin 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Matejek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Matijevich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matijevich 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mautino."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mautino 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McAuliffe."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McAuliffe. Proceed. Roger, what do you want to do?

'yes' or 'no? McAuliffe 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McAvoy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McBroom."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McBroom. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "McClain."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McClain 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McCourt."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McCourt 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "McGrew."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McGrew 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McLendon."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McLendon 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "McMaster."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McMaster. 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "McPike."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McPike. McPike 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Meyer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ted Meyer 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Miller."

Speaker Lechowicz "Mr. Miller 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Molloy. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Mudd."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mudd 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mugalian."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mugalian 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Mulcahey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mulcahey 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Murphy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Murphy 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Nardulli."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Nardulli 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Neff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Neff 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "O'Brien."

Speaker Lechowicz: "O'Brien 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "R.V. Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "R.V. Walsh. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Pechous."

Speaker Lechowicz: "How do you want it? R.V. Walsh is 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Pechous."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pechous 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Peters."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Peters 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Pierce."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Pierce 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Polk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Polk 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Porter."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Porter. Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Pouncey."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pouncey 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Pullen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Pullen 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Reed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Riley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Riley 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Richmond."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Richmond 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Rigney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Rigney 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Robinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Robinson 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Ryan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ryan 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sandquist."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sandquist 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Satterthwaite."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Satterthwaite...Proceed. Oh, wait, there she is. 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schisler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Gale Schisler 'aye' and Mr. Giglio as 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Schlickman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Schneider."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schneider 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schoeberlein."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schoeberlein is 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Schuneman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Schuneman 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Matula."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Matula 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Sharp."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Sharp 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Shumpert."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Shumpert 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Simms."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Simms 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Skinner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Skinner 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Stanley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stanley 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stearney."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stearney 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Steczo."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Steczo 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "E.G. Steele."

Speaker Lechowicz: "E.G. Steele 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "C.M. Stiehl."

Speaker Lechowicz: "C.M. Stiehl 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Stuffle."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Stuffle 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Sumner."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Sumner. Mrs. Sumner 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Taylor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Taylor 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Telcser."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Telcser 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Terzich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Terzich 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Tipsword."

Speaker Lechowicz: "John...Excuse me, is Tip over there? Proceed.

Oh, I'm sorry. Tip, how do you want to be recorded? Representative  
Tipsword is 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Totten."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Totten 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Tuerk."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Tuerk 'no'."



Clerk Hall: "Van Duyne."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Van Duyne 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Vitek."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vitek 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Von Boeckman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Von Boeckman... Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Waddell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Waddell 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wall."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Walsh."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed."

Clerk Hall: "Wikoff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Wikoff 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Willer."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mrs. Willer. Ann... Mrs. Willer...Mrs. Willer 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Williams."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Williams? Jack. Jack Williams. Is he back there?"

Clerk Hall: "Winchester."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Proceed. Winchester 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Wolf."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wolf 'no'."

Clerk Hall: "Younge."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Wolf... I've got you as 'no'."

Mrs. Younge 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Yourell."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Yourell 'aye'."

Clerk Hall: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker. What's the count? Representative Leverenz wants to be recorded as 'aye'. Representative Huff is 'aye'. Representative Kane 'no'. Representative... Slow down for you? Okay. We got Huff and Leverenz as 'aye' and Kane as 'no'. Von Boeckman, who is coming up, is an 'aye'. Von Boeckman 'aye'. Mr. Porter is 'no'. Oh, pardon me. Kindness when you're learning. Porter 'aye'. Keats 'aye'. Is there anyone else that...is there



anyone else that came in while the Clerk was in the process of having the Oral Roll Call and wants to be put on the Roll? The Clerk will take...will tally the Roll, please. While the House is waiting for the Clerk to tally, I'd like to introduce to the Membership of the House a new Member-elect, from the 14th Legislative District and a Member on the Democratic side of the gallery there, Mr. Al Ronan from the 14th District. Al, good to have you in Springfield. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. O'Brien, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

O'Brien: "Mr. Lechowicz...Mr. Speaker, seated right next to Mr. Ronan in the gallery up there is the new Representative from I believe the 12th Legislative District, John 'Cullerton', John."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Hello, John. Good to see you up there. Welcome to Springfield. The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Well, I think I ought to also introduce from that Legislative District, the loser, Jim Houlihan."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He'll be back. On that question there are 73 'aye', 83 'nays', none recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "Amendment #21. Madigan. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1, as amended in the first paragraph, by changing Section 8, 12, Section 12 and by changing Section 12.1 and Section 12.2 to Section 12.1 and by deleting all of Section 8. And in Section 12 in the heading, by deleting 'upon adoption' and by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: 'The following provisions shall govern selection and tenure of Judges of all Appellate Courts and for Circuit Courts'. And in the second sentence, by changing Section 12.1 and 12.2 to Section 12.1. And by changing the 'Associate Judges' to 'except Associate Judges'. and by deleting all of Section 12.1 and by renumbering Section 12.2 as Section 12.1. And in Sub-Section by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof: 'There shall be Judicial Nomination Commissions in each Judicial District for nomination of Judges for the Appellate Court and in each circuit for nominations and appointments of Judges for the Circuit



Court, as follows.' And in paragraph (b), by deleting everything after the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: 'The district commission members from each circuit shall be elected by the Circuit Commission from its members and an additional non-lawyer members shall be appointed by the Governor to serve on each district commission and such appointment shall be made from a circuit commission.' And in paragraph (c), by deleting 'and Associate Judges, if the electors of the judicial circuit adopt the provisions of Section 12 and 12.2.'

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, on Amendment #21."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment would provide that the merit plan would apply to the Appellate Court and to the Circuit Courts statewide. The proposal now states that the Circuit Court level will be proposed to the people of each circuit at a local referendum election to determine whether they want a merit plan or whether they want the current system of electing Judges. This Amendment would state that at the Circuit Court level merit selection would be mandatory, that there would be no need for a local option election. The purpose of this Amendment is to meet head-on the arguments of the proponents of merit selection. Proponents of merit selection tell us that we need their plan, we need their ideas because the people of our state no longer have confidence in our Judiciary. They no longer feel comfortable that the members of our Judiciary are properly administering justice. If that is true then let me point out to you that fully 80 percent of the people of this state have their only contact with the administration of justice at the Circuit Court level. Therefore..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Mr. Madigan. Give the Gentleman some attention, please. Thank you. Please proceed."

Madigan: "If you are a proponent of merit selection because you desire that the vast majority of people in our state have better Judges, pursuant to your plan, then we should vote for this Amendment. Very few people in the state will ever have any personal contact



with the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court, their contact comes at the Circuit Court level. And if merit selection is truly good and will truly bring about effective reform, then it ought to be introduced at the Circuit Court-level and you ought to vote for this Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is sometimes said that the best is always saved until last. In this instance, I believe the reverse is true, I think the worst has been saved till last. I think the purpose of this Amendment is self-evident to every man and woman on this floor. It's a last-ditch attempt to destroy H.J.R.C.A. 1 and the concept of removing politics, as much as possible, from the selection of our Judiciary. This does...Amendment #2, which was tabled...even a step worse. It would make mandatory the merit selection for Circuit Court Judges, rather than leaving this for each district to opt under a separate Amendment, if the people so desire to do so. And take the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court and leave them to be appointed by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court. I don't think I have to continue anymore. I think everybody knows exactly what this Amendment is designed to do and I think this is a crucial vote as to where you stand on the issue before you. I would ask for the resounding defeat of Amendment #21."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on the Amendment."

Skinner: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Madigan, there's a question from Mr. Skinner. He indicates he'll yield."

Skinner: "What are you doing with Associate Judges here?"

Madigan: "There's no change proposed for the Associate Judges."

Skinner: "Then... Does that mean that we have a cloning situation where the Circuit Court is going to appoint Associates who have been...never run for election but just run for retention?"

Madigan: "There is no change proposed for the Associate Judges."

Skinner: "I guess that means 'yes' or 'no', one or the other. Thank you."





Madigan: "Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Was there any further discussion on this Amendment that was adopted in the Executive Committee and then withdrawn on the floor, due to technical error? The question is, shall Amendment #21 be adopted? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Roman Kasinski... Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 60 'aye', 98 'nay', none recorded as 'present' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, there are several Constitutional Amendment Resolutions on the Order of Second Reading; however there are only two that have Amendments filed. I would suggest that we go to a consideration of the two where there are Amendments filed and take them up for consideration and then allow the Clerk, in Perfunctory Session, to read the others a second time and hold them on the Order of Second Reading until tomorrow."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Your point is well taken and we'll proceed in that vein. Now we will go to House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #21. Yes, Mr. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, I didn't hear that, could you repeat what's happening? Have you advanced this to Third Reading or..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes, I did. Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, would Representative Madigan restate what he's trying to do here?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The only thing that Representative Madigan pointed out was that we would go to the next two Constitutional Amendments that have Amendments so we could discuss them at the present time. And then the Clerk can read the other Constitutional Amendments, Second Reading, in Perfunctory Session which will save the time of this House. I thought it was a very good point."

Ryan: "That's in violation of the Rules. I think he's got to suspend



the rules to do that, doesn't he?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well, in fact he asked leave. In fact, according to the Parliamentarian we do not have to suspend the rules."

Ryan: "Is that right?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "And all I did was ask that the Clerk read House Joint..."

Ryan: "Well, how do you go from Constitutional Amendment #1 to 21? Pardon?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Chair called it. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #21."

Ryan: "Well, the Sponsor of #21 is not here and you ought to take that one out of the record."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well, if that's the case, I'd be more than happy to do so. We'll go to the next one then...with the Amendment and the Sponsor is here. Mr. Madigan...Mr. Madigan."

Ryan: "What about...what about #36, Mr. Chair...Speaker?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "We're going to get to that a little later."

Ryan: "Well, you're going out of order."

Speaker Lechowicz: "That is correct."

Ryan: "Well, how can you do that?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Because the rule does not require me to go in order?"

Ryan: "Because you've got the gavel, that's how you can do it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "We're just trying to expedite the workings of the House, Mr. Ryan. We're not trying..."

Ryan: "I certainly think that's admirable, Mr. Speaker, but I think you ought to follow the rules while you're trying to do it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The rules do not require Constitutional Amendments to be called in any particular order."

Ryan: "Rule #37 states that it does, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well why don't you have 'DiMiris' and the Parliamentarian get together so we can proceed..."

Ryan: "Well, why don't you just stop the proceedings until we do that then?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Okay."



Ryan: "The Parliamentarian can read #37 as well as I can."

Speaker Lechowicz: "We'll be more than happy to have him read it.

Mr. Parliamentarian, look at 37. Wait a minute. Mr. Ryan, you'll be happy to know that... Mr. Ryan, it's been brought to my attention that the Parliamentarian and I stand corrected and the rules do provide. One for 'DiMiris', none for us. All right, now we'll proceed, according to the rules, to call in order...maybe the Sponsor will call...will just withdraw it. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #3. Mr. Polk. He's not here. Oh... Do you want to call it right now? We can read it in Perfunct as well. All right, we'll take it out of the record temporarily and read it in Perfunct. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18. Mr. Beatty. Take it out of the record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #21. Mr. McBroom. He's not here. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #36. Mr. Porter. That one has Amendments."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #36.

Resolved that the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 5, 6, 8 and 10 of Article IV, Section 2 of Article V, and Section 2 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV. The Legislature. Section 5. Sessions. (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the first Wednesday of December. In even-numbered years, no Bill shall be introduced or considered by the General Assembly unless it relates to appropriation matters or state finances, or is an emergency Bill. The General Assembly shall be a continuous Body during the term for which Members of the House of Representatives are elected. (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in Special Session by a proclamation stating



the purpose of the Session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special Sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both Houses, issued as provided by law.

(c) Sessions of each House of the General Assembly and meetings of Committees, Joint Committees and Legislative Commission shall be open to the public. Sessions and Committee Meetings of the House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the Members elected to that House determine that the public interest so requires; and meetings of Joint Committees and Legislative Commissions may be closed if two-thirds the Members elected to each House so determine.

Section 6. Organization. (a) A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. (b) On the first day of the December Session of the General Assembly in even-numbered years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Lieutenant Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its Members a President of the Senate as presiding officer. (c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either House is a Member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be. (d) Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its Members and choose its officers. No Member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds the Members elected to that House. A Member shall be expelled only once for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a Member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Section 8. Passage of Bills. (a) The enacting clause of the laws of this



state shall be: 'Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.' (b) The General Assembly shall enact laws only by Bill. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected by the other. (c) No Bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the Members elected to each House. Final passage of a Bill shall be by record vote. In the Senate at the request of two Members, and in the House at the request of five Members, a record vote may be taken on any other occasion. A record vote is a vote by yeas and nays entered on the Journal. (d) Bills, except Bills for appropriations or relating to state finances, or Bills in relation to an emergency which must be expressed in the title and in the body of the Bill, shall be introduced only during odd-numbered years. An emergency Bill introduced during an even-numbered years shall not become law unless the General Assembly passes the Bill by a vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House. An emergency Bill is a Bill necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. (e) A Bill shall be read by title on three different days in each House. A Bill and each Amendment thereto shall be reproduced and placed on the desk of each Member before final passage. Bills, except Bills for appropriations or for the condition, revision or rearrangement of laws, shall be contained to one subject. Appropriation Bills shall be limited to the subject of appropriations. A Bill expressly amending a law shall set forth completely the sections amended. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate shall each sign each Bill that passes both Houses to certify that the procedural requirement for passage have been met. Section 10. Effective Date of Laws. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform effective date for laws passed prior to May 1 and of the odd-numbered calendar year and prior to April 1 of an even-numbered calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed prior to May 1 of an odd-numbered year or April 1 of an even-numbered year. A Bill passed after April 30 of an



of an odd-numbered year or after March 31 of an even-numbered year shall not become effective prior to May 1 of the even calendar year unless the General Assembly by the vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House provides for an earlier effective date. Article V. The Executive. Section 2. Terms. These elected officials of the Executive Branch shall hold office for four years beginning on the Monday preceding the first Wednesday in December after the election and, except in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and every four years thereafter. Article VIII. Section 2. State Finance. (a) In each even numbered year, the Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a state budget for the ensuing two fiscal years. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of each fiscal year, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and obligations during each fiscal year of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the state, every state college and university, and every other public agency created by the state, but not of units of local government or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the state and such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures in any fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for that fiscal year as shown in the budget. (b) The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the state. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that year. Schedule. This Amendment to the Constitution, if approved by the voters at the general election in November, 1978, takes effect July 1, 1979. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Amendment #1. Porter. Amends House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #36 in the first paragraph, by deleting 'Section 2 of Article V, and Section 2 of



Article VIII and inserting in lieu thereof the following:  
' and Section 2 of Article V; and in Section 5...Article V of  
Section 5, paragraph (a), by deleting the second sentence. And  
in Section 8, by deleting all of paragraph (d); and redesignating  
paragraph (e) as paragraph (d); and by deleting all of Article VIII."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter, on Amendment  
#1. Mr. Porter. Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A parliamentary inquiry of the Chair.  
If the Constitution requires that a Constitutional Amendment be  
read three times, if we amend this Constitutional Amendment, does  
it then have to go back to First Reading in order to be read  
three times?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Let me try to get a hold of the Parliamentarian  
and we'll take your question under advisement. The Gentleman  
from Cook, Mr. Porter."

Porter: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I  
apologize for taking so much of the House's time. It's a wonder  
that the practical effects of the Constitution really don't  
work out very well. In any case, Amendment #1 simply removes  
from the proposal the part that deals with biennial budgeting.  
Constitutional Amendment proposal #36 provides that the Legislative  
Sessions will start and end earlier. And also provides by  
Constitution for biennial budgeting. In thinking the matter  
through, I would prefer to keep the Amendment clean and not  
to involve two issues and I think that the question of biennial  
budgeting can be accomplished by statute, in any case. And  
so I would move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Joint  
Resolution Constitutional Amendment #36."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, on the  
Amendment."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Gentleman's  
Amendment. I have watched closely the progress of this  
proposal through our committee system. I thought it was an  
excellent idea while it was reposed in the Committee. I  
still think it's an excellent idea, as originally drafted. To



now remove the provision on biennial budget, seems to me, to emasculate the proposal and therefore I would oppose the Gentleman's Amendment."

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

Porter: "I would simply like to request the Members of the House to allow me to put this proposal in the shape I think it ought to be in. If the Majority Leader would like to introduce a separate Constitutional Amendment dealing with this subject, that of course is his prerogative. I would prefer to remove it now and make it clean on the one issue and I would appreciate an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, shall Amendment #1 be adopted? All those in favor will signify by saying 'aye', opposed by saying 'no'. All those in favor say 'aye'. All opposed 'no'. The 'noes' have it. The Gentleman asks for a Roll Call. All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 42 'aye', 88 'nays' and the Amendment is not adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich...on a motion."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, once again I would like to suspend Rule 66(b), with regard...so that we may hear my motion to discharge Executive Committee... I did discuss this with the Minority Leader and also Representative Friedrich and I'd appreciate your support for this motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks that we suspend Rule 66(b), so he can call his discharge motion since it has not been printed on the Calendar. Is there any objections? Objections have been raised. It's been moved that we suspend 66(b). All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'nay'. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."





Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I apologize but I did not hear the Gentleman's explanation of his motion."

Speaker Lechowicz: "What he wants to do is suspend Rule 66(b) and he's asked unanimous consent, so he could have his discharge motion heard today, since it does not appear on the Calendar."

Madigan: "Discharge what Committee?"

Terzich: "Executive Committee... On Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 31. This is the same Resolution that was passed by the House, Sponsored by Representative Friedrich. It deals with the election of the State Superintendent of Education."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "I think the Gentleman announced my support for the motion and I must have misunderstood you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You want to change your vote? Madigan..."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Gentleman's motion. This is a...this is a Senate Resolution and it can routinely go to the Executive Committee, be reported out by the Executive Committee in plenty of time to be submitted on the November general election ballot. If this were a House Resolution there might be some justification for discharge from the Committee, but it's a Senate. It's not up against any time problem right now."

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

Terzich: "Yeah, well...Mr. Speaker, I think the removal of the State Superintendent of Education as quickly as possible is very important to this House and the State of Illinois. And I..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "It can't be done before November."

Terzich: "Well, we could at least give him an indication, which... The sooner the better."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd. Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we've heard testimony on this subject. And to save time, I know that the Chairman and myself have no objection to having it bypass our Committee."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Well this is a far cry from 107 so we better start moving one way or the other. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Now I just would like to mention that this is the identical Resolution as Representative Friedrich's. And all we're going to be doing is simply taking up additional time of the Executive Committee, which passed out a similar Resolution unanimously. It passed the House by 107 votes and so I really don't see any need to have it go through Committee again. Now it does have to be read in its entirety, you know, on the Calendar, so I would appreciate the courtesy of the House. And why take up time of the Executive Committee? We all know what the Resolution is and I'm sure that all 177 Members will vote in support of it when it comes to the floor on Third Reading."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Hey...give me an 'aye' over there. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 62 'aye', 56 'nay' and 3 recorded as 'present' and the motion fails. Senate Bills, Third Reading. Senate Bill 1518. There's an emergency on this one, George."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1518. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act making an appropriation to the Joint Committee on Legislative Information Systems. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is a transfer Amendment. It does not change the total appropriation for the current fiscal year. It allows the Legislative Information System to pay for maintenance on this system out of the appropriate line item. At the time the budget was initially prepared the money was placed into Electronic Data Processing. The Comptroller would prefer that the items for maintenance be charged in personal services and contractual services, which is basically what the Amendment does. So, I would ask for an affirmative Roll Call so they can pay their bills and get on with the legislative business."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Okay.

Any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Bill 1518 pass? All in favor vote 'aye', all opposed vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 152 'aye', no 'nays', 1 recorded as 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 2696. Representative Skinner."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2696. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the Department of Revenue. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions or Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. Constitutional Amendment, Third Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12. Representative Giorgi, do you want to hear that one? Take it out of the record, he's not here. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #33. Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It's been a long time in coming and we've had a lot of talk about how we're going to put our Judges in office. Generally, we're talking about three different ways; the appointment method that we've been talking about all afternoon, or merit selection, whichever you prefer, or the retention that we have right now. I happen to prefer the outright election of our Judges, which is the purpose of House Joint Resolution ..... for a Constitutional Amendment 33. We start first of all with the idea that this was on the ballot, at least the merit selection of Judges, was on the ballot in 1970. And depending upon what area of the state you lived in the people voted overall, in the whole state, about two to one to turn this proposition down. Now I think the people who are pushing the merit selection now are sort of out of order in...in reference to our people. And so I think I am more in consistency with the mood of the people at least since 1970. I feel that in order to get any good responsibility or responsiveness to our



Judges, either to the people or to the law, you have to place their job in jeopardy every so often. And I also believe that it gives a chance, when he runs in election against a living, breathing opponent, a good Judge can justify his being and also give his opponent a chance to...in reference to our recall system, his opponent to put a bad Judge up for scrutiny of the public. I don't really know what else to say to you. We've been talking about this all afternoon. I presume that most of the people have made up their minds already and I don't presume to take up the time of the House. But I do want to inject one or two things. Our Judiciary has really taken over, I think, more than our Constitution allows them. They have injected themselves into the legislative processes. They have injected themselves in countermanding jury orders or convictions. They've placed themselves in the authority of placing people in mental institutions and in specific mental institutions. They've even set aside convictions of people who have been brought to trial, they've set them out on probation when they were convicted, only to allow these people to commit any type of crimes you can imagine while they're out on bond and on probation. So, it's brought about a situation and a climate in Illinois where the people are really apprehensive of our whole Judiciary. And now we get back to the real crux of the House Joint Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment. I believe it is up to the People of the State of Illinois to judge how and when they put their people in office. We elect everybody from the President himself down to the lowest little school district that doesn't even get paid for their services. And yet, we start to set aside a certain category of our people, the Judges or the lawyers, so to speak and say, 'Well they enjoy a special little niche in our society.' I don't see anything wrong with putting this on the ballot. After all, we are now just placing this in the Constitutional Amendment and let the people decide next November. They've already spoken once and in light of the merit selection proposition we've got going, I would like to at least



give them another choice and I would ask for your favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner. Skinner..."

Skinner: "Well this Amendment certainly doesn't make the Judicial selection process worse, it makes it better. And I certainly intend to vote for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I shared the Representative of the other side, I shared his feelings when the retention Amendment...the retention Bill came through and I thought maybe he would be absolutely right. But seeing it in operation, we must remember that under the retention system, a Judge can not be elected unless he gets 60% of the votes. Two Judges were eliminated in Cook County within the last two years because they failed to get 60% of the vote. So I do feel that the present system is working out better than was expected and therefore, regrettable, because I'm very fond of the Sponsor of this Amendment, regrettably and regretfully I oppose his Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I happen to believe that all three branches of government should be responsible directly to the people. I believe that the power and the greatness of this country is because we have had government of the people, by the people and for the people. I do not think that the Judiciary should be any exception to this rule. Actually, what we're voting on here is not to have the Judges elected by direct election, we're voting to let the people decide if that's what they want. And I can tell you that the people of my district, and I took a poll with two-thousand responses, voted three to one that they want the Judges elected. I would like for the people in my district and your district to decide how they want the Judiciary elected. That's all we're voting on here and let the people decide... If you believe in government by the people then you have nothing to fear because the people



ultimately will be right. I can say, that under the present system, that Judges have become callous and they have become unresponsive to the people. And after all they are also in the legislative process, the same as you are. They decide what we intended to do over here and there's no recourse from it. It's certainly one of the branches of government which should also be responsive to the people. I...I just ask if...are you afraid of what the people might decide or do you think that you're smarter than they are, that the bar association smarter than they are? Or do you think the maximum power of government ought to be with the people? If you do, give them a chance to vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, we've been told many times by those who have been proposing the so-called merit system or the selective appointment system that has been presented a long, long time here today, on Amendment stage .... that they just want the chance for people to vote on that system. I say that we should give the people a chance to voice their entire opinion upon the system. And if we are going to put on our ballots, a possibility at least, of the so-called 'merit selection system', the people should have the opportunity to vote on the elective system. And if you put those two principles on the ballot, you thereby get a vote on all three of the systems that we have or might have; that is direct election or merit selection or the retention system that is ours. Because if you reject both merit selection and direct, you keep what we have. If you adopt one or the other systems, you've got the new system, under the Constitutional process. Let's give the people a chance to vote on direct selection. They have not had that kind of opportunity in recent years. And this is what they keep telling me, time and time again, that they want; that they have found under the retention system, that in many instances, the Judges have become much too remote from the real problems of the law-abiding citizens of this state. Well



if that is what they want, let's give them this opportunity and give them a right for direct election of Judges, even though you may want to give them the right to vote upon merit selection give them this right and then you'll be giving them a full and complete determination of what they want in our Judicial system."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Van Duyn, to close."

Van Duyn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I appreciate the other people who have gotten up and spoken. You know, really we talk...the people who advocate the merit selection say that the Judges are so obscure that really we don't know who we are. And I just want to submit one little thing to you and that is because of some of the sizes of our districts; and also because they have no opponent. You know Representative Paul Simon, Congressman from Illinois, runs from the Southern end of our state. I think he runs in something like 21 or 22 counties. Here's a man who is known to every person in the State of Illinois, strictly because he's got to go out and submit himself to the scrutiny of the public because he knows his opponent is going to do the same thing in reverse to him. Now, if we have a problem with our judicial districts, that's one thing but retention or merit selection is not the answer to that. I just want to give you one little simple illustration...; if you take 25 lawyers and you take 25 lay people and the lawyers are all united, they will surely win one or the other half. Which would give the lawyers their choice of who are the appropriate...or the...the people who are to be nominated. And then you take this person, who is sort of an impersonal...if you can call it an impersonal choice, and you give him to a...the choice, to a complete political animal. And you talk about patronage? I have a...a thing here in one of the...one of the hand-outs for the merit selection. It says, 'For the First Judicial District, it will consist of 21 persons, 11 non-lawyers and 10 lawyers. The non-lawyers will be appointed by the Governor. But no more than 6 from the same political party. The lawyer members registered in



the First District will be elected by secret ballot without political party, pursuant to the rules to be adopted at the Supreme Court.' Now, the Governor is even going to pick the non-lawyer members of this and then he picks the ultimate choices. I just submit to you that that's not good logic and I will ask for an 'affirmative' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question is, shall House Joint Constitutional Amendment 33 pass?(sic). Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Macdonald, 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Gentlemen, I hate to really take up too much time of the House but I would appreciate some of those 26 people, who are absent, putting their vote up on the board. And I would just like..."

Speaker Redmond: "Could you explain how that's done under our rules?"

Van Duyne: "Well, I mean the people not voting, I'm sorry. I really don't know what to say, at this point, but I would like to give it a fair shot anyway, at least to give the people a chance to vote on this. I'm hollering for help, Speaker. Speaker... You see that red light in front of where it says, 'Mr. Speaker'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Mr. Speaker, is it apropos at this time to poll the absentees?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well it's within the rules, your right. Yes. The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Van Duyne has requested a poll of the absentees. Representative Van Duyne, for what purpose do you rise?"

Van Duyne: "Mr. Speaker, may I withdraw that request and ask for placing this on Postponed Consideration?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has requested it placed on Postponed Consideration. It will be on Postponed Consideration. One more matter that's now on Postponed Consideration, then we will be adjourning. There will be no Rules Committee tonight but there will be a Rules Committee tomorrow, 9:00. We will all be there."





On Consideration Postponed appears House Bill 2517. Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, just before we went home for Thanksgiving, I called this Bill and we put it on Consideration Postponed. House Bill 2517 simply says that... it amends rather, the provisions for ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Public Aid. It provides for a five percent cost of living increase for the fiscal year of 1978. Someone has asked me whether or not this would mean a ten percent. All you have to do is look at the Bill and read the Bill and you'll see that it means a five percent increase. If there is a ten percent increase or any other increase, the Bill will have to be introduced and it will not take effect. This Bill will take effect immediately. The only difference is his Excellency, the Governor, has helped me out by putting it in the budget. And so it would be very nice for you to vote 'aye' on this and we'll end this Session today with a familiar text; and now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three. But the greatest of these, you know what it says, is charity. Hope can be lost in the very sight of a thing. Faith, in fruition you can lose faith by searching so long. But charity is the greatest, because it extends even beyond the grave into the boundless realms of eternity. And you know I'm right, because that's what your stones and lettered monuments are; acts of charity beyond the grave. A Roll Call, Mr. Speaker. I believe the Governor will help me out on this one because he's got it in his budget."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I certainly rise in opposition to this Bill. I am absolutely amazed that Representative Davis would even call it at this time, Mr. Speaker. The Governor has included this in the next fiscal year. And Representative Davis, I think that your timing is very poor. You've got a good chance of getting an increase for your people in the cost of living for public



aid recipients, if you'll hang on...if you'll hang on. Let me tell you, Representative Davis... Mr. Speaker, will you bring this chamber to order, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order, please. Give Representative Ryan order."

Ryan: "Representative Davis, if you'll just wait a couple months, you'll get the increase you're asking for. I think that to pull a political ploy at this time, it's certainly not becoming of you and I think that you ought to withdraw this Bill or table it. This money is not in this budget. You've been somewhat misleading. The Bill is not in the budget for this year. And all you've got to do is wait and you'll get your cost of living increase. And I think it's strictly a political ploy and I'm absolutely disappointed in you, Representative, and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Minority Leader started out by saying he was surprised that Deacon Davis would bring this Bill up at this time and it wasn't timely. I am surprised. Surprised, surprised that the Minority Leader would make such a statement and say that it wasn't timely. The man that wasn't timely was the Governor. The Governor waited until an election year to give poor people increases that they need. They eat caviar at the Mansion, he doesn't mind. The Governor says, 'Let them eat cake.' Now who...who's timely? The Governor is the man that's timely because it's an election year. But I say, the time is now. The time is now to give that five percent increase. We were timely, but the Governor wants to give poor people an increase so that he can give the increase to the providers. That's who he wants to take care of, he wants to take care of the rich. He wants to take care of the pharmacists, so does...so does...so does the Minority Leader want to take care of pharmacists, doctors, before he takes care of the poor people. Yes, Deacon Davis is timely, in fact time went by. And I think that we ought to



support Deacon Davis and tell the Governor he came too late in an election year, as his whole budget is doing in so many other things."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very frankly, I'm surprised that Representative Matijevich is surprised that Representative Ryan is surprised that Representative Davis introduced it. We weren't surprised, or maybe we were surprised, or maybe I am surprised. I think we're all surprised, Mr. Speaker, at the surprise that we've got before us today. Now...now...Now, Representative Madison, you've got something there, if I did vote for this, at this stage, it would be a surprise. But it is a surprise, Mr. Speaker. I'm at a loss for words by this surprise. We..we do however, have to address ourselves to this surprise. And the best that I can suggest is that we surprise the individual that we surprised those individuals who wanted to put this surprise over on the people of the state, who in fact are in need of an increase and in need of a surprise. But not in need of a surprise that they're not going to get, should this surprise happen to pass this House and surprise the Senate with it. And we certainly don't want to surprise the Governor with a surprise he's not ready to be surprised with. And I think that's probably enough. But in all seriousness, if I may, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the future budget does provide for a five percent cost of living increase. And of those who are interested in making it 50 or 60 or 100 percent should offer those Amendments and if this General Assembly wants that, they can pass that; and then, Mr. Speaker, we might be correct or you might be correct, that in fact we will be in need of an income tax, should that happen. And Mr. Bakalis might be wrong, maybe, I'm not sure. But that would be the time to do that and that certainly would be the time to test that. And in terms...in terms of what might be happening to the nursing homes or the hospitals, those who think that the hospitals or nursing homes are getting too much should



offer Amendments to reduce those kind of payments. And my recollection is that when those kind of Amendments were reduced there were an awful lot of votes on both sides of the aisle, I'm not going to point out anyplace, for...against those reductions and in fact for increasing the payments in that area. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the better part on this Bill, in all due respect to Deacon Davis and to Representative Mann, if I might throw in, who have fought long and hard, is to know that in the next budget this money is there. And if we prudently apply ourselves, as we did in the last Session in terms of presenting this state with the kind of fiscal budget it should have, that money will be there for the public aid recipients. Maybe five percent, maybe six percent depending on where we go and what we can end up doing with it. I would sincerely solicit your vote against this. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I remember the day before Thanksgiving when we had the same Bill before us and all the Republicans...practically all the Republicans said, 'Oh, the money isn't there.' That was the end of November. Less than a month later, I'm sure, the Governor started making up his budget and suddenly they found the money. Now, who's kidding who? This is purely political, we all know it. The Governor has an absolute mania for grafting his name onto every bit of legislative from crimes, Class X, etc., and here we go again. And I would like to say something else. The Minority Leader turned to Representative Davis and said, 'Your people...just wait and your people will have a raise in welfare'. Well I would like to remind him, or maybe it's a surprise to him but there are a lot of white people on welfare too, more whites than blacks, and I think that remark was very untimely."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, we've heard a lot here today about politics and about timeliness. I'd just like to point out to the Members in this chamber that if anybody wants to be political



in this election year he'll stand up here and offer a five percent decrease, because believe me, if your district is anything like mine and I think most are -there are probably some that aren't- the person who does that and succeeds in doing it will definitely be reelected. I think it's time that we remove this issue from politics and start getting responsible about the issue. Now who gets credit for a five or ten percent increase? I don't think it's as important as our sitting here doing what is the right thing to do and the responsible thing to do. And I happen to agree with the Governor. I think that there is a need for a percentage increase. And quite frankly, I think a higher than five percent increase could be justified. But it's our job to sit here and look at available revenue and look at the needs of the people and do the responsible thing. I don't criticize the Sponsors of this Bill. They have worked very hard to accomplish, for the residents of their district and for the residents of districts all over the state, what they feel is right. But I think those of us who are looking at the budget and available revenues and how to apportion those revenues, have to do what we feel is responsible and at this time, say 'no' to this type of increase with a hope that we will be able to do it in fiscal year 1979. I don't think people on either side of this issue ought to be criticized for their stand as long as they're acting responsibly. I don't think pushing for it at this time or those of us who would like to put it off ought to be accused of playing politics, because if we were we'd be going in the other direction and I don't think that's the responsible thing to do. I would urge a 'no' vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well Mr... Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it always seems that when the subject of cost of living increases come up or the subject of the appropriation for the Department of Public Aid, suddenly we hear words like 'responsible' and 'if' and 'maybe'. When the question of human suffering comes up however,



when the question of human survival comes up, when a question comes up with meeting the needs of the people that just went through Illinois' worst winter and we're told to wait and be patient, I just don't know how long it's responsible to say 'Wait and be patient' and I think we ought to vote this right now."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, you know, Governors come and Governors go. We've had a lot of them in the time that the Dean of the House has been a Member of this House. He's seen a lot them here, he's seen a lot of them go and when they went some of them went home and some of them go to Washington, some of them go some other places. But the Dean of the House has remained here during all those years. And issues are the same way, they come and they go. And the issues are usually first perceived here, in fact, not just in the General Assembly, but usually here in the House of Representatives. And this is an issue and a need that's been seen by the Dean of this House, not just right now, but over the last several years. And he's been patient, he's worked, he's tried to meet the needs of the people and I'm delighted that at last this need has also been seen by the man who is our present Governor in the State of Illinois. But it seems so...so odd to me, that we can say, on the Bill presented by the Dean of the House, which is here for vote today, 'Well, today is not the day for it. The day to pass this Bill is tomorrow, on somebody elses Bill, not on the Bill that's been presented and worked on and worked for and pursued and patiently worked with by the Dean of this House for so many years.' Well I say tomorrow is not going to make that much difference. And I think we owe it to the Dean of the House, who is also going to leave this House. He's finally decided that he's come to the end of the time that he's going to give active service here, not that he's going to give up service to the people of this state, far from it. But I think we now owe it to him to pass this Bill, which he had the foresight to see, the patience to



persevere in and which, even the Governor says, 'The time is now.'

Let's pass this Bill for the Dean of this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if the present Governor was not able to get along with both sides, of the aisle, work with both sides of the aisle, as was evident in the last General Assembly, last Session, when we knew we had a financial crunch and we did not want to be in the position of the City of New York. And if the Democrats on the other side were not good enough to see the necessity and the emergency they would not have gone along with him. And let's not forget that the present Governor of this state has tried to get along with both sides of the aisle, has tried to maintain a responsible budget. And as far as Deacon Davis goes, he's one of the finest men we've ever had in this General Assembly and one of the finest people I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. And I want everyone to know, this is nothing personal, but as my Minority Leader said; and I've never had reason to doubt his word, the money will be available in a couple of months. The Governor is not cold-hearted about it but I think we ought to face reality, he could be more popular by going ahead with this raise now and make more friends, both Independents and Democrats; however, he has taken a responsible position. We have to take a responsible position because if Governor Thompson had not watched the budget last year, we could have been the mess of New York and then we wouldn't have had much money to pay anyone anything."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I would just like to point out to those that are concerned about the FY78 budget and the availability of funds with regard to that budget, that the current projections for ADC line items is that there will be a lapse of 52 million dollars. The money is available, the money is available in the FY78 Governor's budget to pass this Bill and give those who need it a five percent cost of living increase. It will not be



jeopardizing the Governor's budget. There will be lapsed, 52 million dollars estimated of ADC funds. We ought to pass this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, any further discussion on this Bill would be purely politically motivated for the November election...so I...therefore, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'aye's have it, the motion carries. Representative Johnson, for what purpose do you rise?"

Johnson: "Just a point of parliamentary inquiry. How many votes does this take for passage?"

Speaker Redmond: "89... 89 votes. Representative Davis, to close."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I didn't know that this Bill was going to provoke such a debate. There are two kinds of people in the world; people who do the work and people who get the credit. I'm not interested in getting the credit. Every since I've been in this House, if you look at my record, I've been working for poor people, irrespective of their race, their color or their creed. I've been working for them. I stood here on this floor when the Polish people and that loan company or those banks over there went out with all of their money and I pleaded for them just as hard as I plead for anybody else. I...I...I remember...and finally I remember the great speech that great St. Paul made on Maas Hill... the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Greece. Do you know what he said? And it's true: 'Out of one blood, God created all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth. And he made them in his own image.' And instead of saying 'You people', I'm saying 'Our people'. Sixty million dollars was lapsed and you know it was lapsed. I'm not asking...and when I pleaded with you here at Thanksgiving time, I'm not asking to put any new money in this. Sixty-million dollars was lapsed, that's why Bob Mann





and I put the Bill in. We wanted 20 million dollars of it and we had been promised 20 million dollars of it. And I think, I think that you ought to harden not your hearts, I think that you ought to vote 'aye' on this Bill. Now I want you to know that I love every last one of you and that I don't go to sleep at night until I include the entire General Assembly in my prayers...in my prayers. I didn't know that it was going to provoke all this argument. I'm sorry it did. I have the greatest respect for the Governor of this House...of this State. I have the greatest respect for his lovely wife and I have the greatest respect for every one of you. But if you look, if you look at the record, you'll see that in every county in this state we have the poor. Abraham Lincoln, the leader of your party and the founder of your party, said: 'God must have loved them, he made so many of them.' And I love them too. I plead with you now. This money is there, it's lapsed 60 million dollars. Whatever you want to do for them in the next budget, do it, do it, but they're entitled to this money now and I plead with you to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Davis."

Davis: "Absentees, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 86 'aye' and 60 'no'. The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees. Mr. Clerk, poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "A..... Bluthardt..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Adams votes 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bluthardt. Campbell. Capparelli. Deavers. Farley. Friedland. Gaines. Giglio. Hoffman. Hudson. Katz. Kucharski. Laurino. Matejek. McAvoy. Meyer. Molloy. Pechous. Reed. Schlickman. Schoeberlein. Terzich. Wall. Walsh, W.D., Williams. Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question, 86 'aye', 61 'no'. The Bill, having



failed to receive the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared lost. Any announcements? Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, very much. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the Appropriations II Committee will meet immediately upon adjournment. If we get there, we should be there no more than 15 or 20 minutes, in Room 114, immediately upon adjournment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevec."

Matijevec: "Mr. Speaker, again, Appropriations I will meet but we will only hear Bills that are agreed with no problems. So we too will be there very short...maybe 15 or 20 minutes. Thank you. Room 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, we will meet right after the subcommittee on Towing. Judiciary I. It will be a very, very quick meeting. Extremely quick, in fact maybe none."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further announcements? Rules tomorrow morning at 212. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I don't think that we offered excused absences for the Democratic side this morning."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on excused absences... I've been assured we did."

Madigan: "Pardon me?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk tells me we did. Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Counties and Townships Committee will be meeting in Room 304 in the Stratton Building, immediately following adjournment."

Speaker Redmond: "Rules will be tomorrow in room 212, not 114."

Kelly: "It will just be on...one Bill and it shouldn't take very long."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, till 12:00 tomorrow. Do you need any Perfunct, Mr. Clerk? 15 minutes Perfunct. 12:00 tomorrow?"

Madigan: "So move, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan moves that the House stand in Perfunctory Session for 15 minutes, then adjourn till 12:00 tomorrow. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'.



The 'ayes have it, the motion carries and the House stands adjourned till 12:00 after the 15 minute Perfunctory Session."

Clerk Hall: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a Bill of the following title, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Bill 1602, passed by the Senate April 20, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

Committee Reports. Representative Kane...Jim Houlihan, Chairmen from the Committee on...the House select Committee on State Government Organization, reported the following Committee Bill for Introduction: House Bill 3316. A Bill for an Act to change the name of the Illinois Institute of Environmental Quality. Action taken on April 20, 1978. Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 3285. D. O'Brien. A Bill for an Act to amend the Senior Citizens Disabled Person's Property Tax Relief Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3286. McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3287. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3288. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Public Aid. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3289. Younge. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3290. Younge. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3291. Younge. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3292. Younge. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3293. Younge. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3294. Younge. A Bill for an



Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3295. Younge. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3296. Campbell. A Bill for an Act to create the Long-term Care Peer Review Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3297. Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3298. Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3299. Hanahan. A Bill for an Act to create an Act in relation to Collective Bargaining. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3250. Geo-Karis. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. (sic) House Bill 3301. Daniels. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Teading of the Bill. House Bill 3302. Daniels. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3303. Daniels. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3304. Daniels. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3305. Reilly. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3306. Bennett. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3307. Bennett. A Bill for an Act to amend Articles of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3308. Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3309. Porter. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Board of Ethics. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3310. Mahar. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3311. Polk. A Bill for an Act to amend



the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3312. McCourt. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3313. Edgar. A Bill for an Act to amend the Lobbyist Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3314. Edgar. A Bill for an Act to amend the Lobbyist Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3315. Edgar. A Bill for an Act to amend the Lobbyist Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3316. Committee on House...Committee on State Government Organization. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3317. Vinson. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3318. Giorgi. A Bill for an Act in relation to the participation of public water districts in Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3319. Madison. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Department of Public Aid. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3320. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3321. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act in relation to regulatory agencies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3322. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3323. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3324. Levin. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3325. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3326. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3327. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3328. Holewinski. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3329. Epton. A Bill



for an Act to amend Sections of the Lobbyist Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3330. Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3331. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3332. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3333. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3334. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the Campaign Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3335.. Cunningham. A Bill for an Act to make appropriations to the Department of Financial Institutions. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3336. McClain. A Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. Constitutional Amendments. First Reading. Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments. First Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 50. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to repeal Sections 10 and 15 of Article IV, and to amend Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 of Article IV, and to amend Section 2 of Article VIII, of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV Sessions. The General Assembly shall convene each odd-numbered year on the Wednesday following the second Monday in January. The General Assembly shall be a continuous Body during the term for which Members of the House of Representatives are elected. The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in Special Session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the Session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special Sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers



of both Houses, issued as provided by law. Sessions of each House of the General Assembly and meetings of Committees, Joint Committees and legislative Commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and Committee Meetings of the House may be closed to the public if two-thirds the Members elected to that House determine that public interest so requires; and meetings of Joint Committees and legislative Commissions may be so closed if two-thirds the Members of each House so determine. Section 6.

Organization. A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. On the first day of the January Session of the General Assembly in odd-numbered years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representative to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Lieutenant Governor, or if that office is vacant, the Governor, shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer.

For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either House is a Member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its Members and choose its officers. No member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members elected to that House. A Member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a Member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Passage of Bills.

The enacting clause of the laws of this state shall be: 'Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.' The General Assembly shall enact laws only by Bill. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected by the other. No Bill shall become a law without



the concurrence of a majority of the Members elected to each House. Final passage of a Bill shall be by record vote. In the Senate at the request of two Members, and in the House at the request of five Members, a record vote may be taken on any other occasion. A record vote may be a vote by 'yeas' and 'nays' entered on the Journal. A Bill shall be read by title on three different days in each House. The subject of the Bill shall be expressed in the title. A Bill and each Amendment thereto shall be reproduced and placed on the desk of each Member before final passage. Bills, except Bills for appropriations and for the codification, revision and rearrangement of laws, shall be confined to one subject. Appropriation Bills shall be limited to the subject of appropriations, except that Bills for any specific subject may contain appropriations pertaining to such subject. A Bill expressly amending a law shall set forth completely the Sections amended and the title shall express the nature of the Amendments. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall sign each Bill that purports to have passed both Houses to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met. Whether the procedural requirements for passage have been met is a matter for judicial determination. Veto Procedure. Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 calendar days after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. The Governor approves the Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. If the Governor does not approve the Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of a Bill, the Bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 calendar days. The Secretary of State shall return the Bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the Bill can be considered. The House





to which a Bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objection upon its Journal. If within 15 calendar days after such entry that House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected passes the Bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within 15 calendar days after such delivery the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected passes the Bill, it shall become law. The Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriations in a Bill presented to him. Portions of a Bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. An item veto shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as a vetoed Bill. An item reduced in amount shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as a vetoed Bill except that the required record vote shall be a majority of the Members elected to each House. If a reduced item is not so restored, it remains law in the reduced amount. The Governor may return a Bill together with specific recommendations for change to the House in which it originated. The Bill shall be considered in the same manner as a vetoed Bill. If the General Assembly accepts the specific recommendations, such Bill shall be presented again to the Governor, and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the Bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed Bill to the House in which it originated. The General Assembly may repass the Bill, notwithstanding the Governor's specific recommendations, and it thereby becomes law.

Section 12. Legislative Immunity. A Member shall not be held to answer for any other tribunal for any speech or debate, written or oral, in either House. Such immunities shall apply to Committee and legislative Commission proceedings.

Article VIII. State Finance. The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a state budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal period, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and obligations during the



fiscal period in every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the state, every state college and university, and every other public agency created by the state, but not of units of local government or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the state and such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal period as shown in the budget. The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the state. Appropriations for a fiscal period shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that period. Schedule. This repeal of Sections 10 and 15 of Article IV, and Amendment to Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 of Article IX(sic) and to Section 2 of Article VIII, of the Constitution, if approved by the electors of this state at the general election held November 7, 1978, take effect January 10, 1979.

First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments. Second Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 3. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the next general election next occurring six months after the adoption of this Resolution, the proposition to amend Section VI of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois to read as follows:

Article IV. Organization. The majority of the Members elected to each House constitute a quorum. On the first day of January Session the General Assembly, in odd-number years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership the President of the Senate as presiding officer. After convening the House of Representatives the Secretary of State may designate another person to preside over the House of Representatives until a Speaker is elected. After convening the



Senate the Governor may designate another person to preside over the Senate until a President is elected. For purposes of power of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either House is a member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its Members and choose its officers. No Member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members elected to that House. A Member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a Member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Held on Second Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this House Joint Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows. Article IV. Organization. A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. On the first day of January Session of the General Assembly in odd-numbered years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Lieutenant Governor of, if there is not Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer. For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either House is a Member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker



or the President belongs, as the case may be. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its Members and choose its officers. No Member shall be expelled by either House, except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members elected to that House. A Member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a Member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Held on Second Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #41. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 5 and 6 of Article IV, Section 13 of Article V and Section 2 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows: Sessions. The Sessions of the General Assembly shall convene at 12 o'clock noon on the second Wednesday of January in the year next ensuing the election of the Members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution. The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in Special Session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the Session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special Sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both Houses, issued as provided by law. Sessions of each House of the General Assembly and meetings of Committees, Joint Committees and legislative Commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and Committee Meetings of a House may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the Members elected to that House determine that the public interest so requires; and



meetings of Joint Committees and legislative Commissions may be so closed if two-thirds of the members elected to each House so determine. Section 6. Organization. A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. On the first day of each regular Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer. For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either House is a Member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its Members and choose its officers. No Member shall be expelled by either House, except by two-thirds of the Members elected to that House. A Member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each House may punish by imprisonment any person, not a Member, guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Article V. Governor - Legislative Messages. The Governor, at the beginning of each regular Session of the General Assembly and at the close of his term of office, shall report to the General Assembly on the condition of the state and recommend such measures as he deems desirable. State Finance. The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a state budget for the ensuing fiscal biennium. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal biennium of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the state, every state college and university, and every other



public agency created by the state, but not of units of local government or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the state and such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal biennium as shown in the budget. The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the state. Appropriations for the fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that biennium. The foregoing Amendment to the Constitution takes effect on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by the electors. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Held on Second Reading.

House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #44. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that: there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: State Debt. No state debt shall be incurred except as provided in this Section. For the purpose of this Section, 'State Debt' means bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by the full faith and credit of the state or are required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue and which are incurred by the state, any department, authority public corporation or quasi-public corporation of the state, any state college or university or any other public agency created by the state, but not by units of local government, or school districts. State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or the payment of state or other debt guaranteed as may be provided in a law passed by the House of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House of the General Assembly. State debt authorized by the General Assembly under this sub-section may not exceed \$3,500,000,000 in authorized state debt unissued or issued but not



retired. Any law providing for incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purposes and manner of repayment. State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or the payment of state or other debt guaranteed as may be provided by law approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question at the next general election following passage. Such state debt authorized under this sub-section shall be in addition to the amounts authorized in sub-section of this state.(sic) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 5% of the state's appropriation for that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the revenues realized in that fiscal year...The state departments, public corporations and quasi-public corporations of this state, state colleges and universities and other public agencies created by the state, may issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are not secured by the full faith and credit or tax revenue of the state nor required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue, for such purposes and in such amounts as may be authorized by law. This Amendment to Section 9 or Article IX takes effect immediately upon its adoption by the electors. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Held on Second Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #45. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eightieth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the next general election occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows: Education. Superintendent of Public Instruction. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall hold office four years beginning on the third Monday in January after the election of a Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified. To be eligible to hold office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction a person must be a United



States citizen, at least 25 years old and a resident of this state for three years preceding his appointment. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be chief educational officer of the state having general supervisory responsibility in relation to public elementary and secondary schools, and shall, except as limited by law, establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and evaluating education programs, recommend financing and have such other duties and powers as provided by law. Transition Schedule. If this Amendment is approved by the electors of the general election in 1978, the term of office of the first appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be...shall commence on the third Monday in January, 1979, at which time the State Board of Education and the appointed office of State Superintendent of Education shall cease to exist. In the event the Superintendent of Public Instruction has not been appointed and qualified by the date fixed for the commencement of his term, the last appointed State Superintendent of Education shall serve as acting Superintendent of Public Instruction until a Superintendent of Public Instruction has been appointed and qualified. Unless and until changed by law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the statutory powers, duties and functions of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Education and the Illinois Office of Education. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. Held on Second Reading. There being no further business, the House stands adjourned."





1 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 10  
2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 41 12

3 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 16  
4 EIGHTEETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE 17  
5 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to 18  
6 the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the 19  
7 general election next occurring at least six months after the  
8 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 21  
9 5 and 6 of Article IV, Section 13 of Article V and Section 2  
10 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows: 22

11 ARTICLE IV 24

12 Section 5. Sessions 26

13 (a) The sessions of the General Assembly shall convene 28  
14 at 12 o'clock noon on the second Wednesday of January in the 30  
15 year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no 31  
16 other time, unless as provided by this Constitution.

17 (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the 33  
18 Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the 34  
19 purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such 35  
20 purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of 36  
21 appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the 37  
22 General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation 38  
23 of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided 39  
24 by law.

25 (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and 41  
26 meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative 42  
27 commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and 43  
28 committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if 44  
29 two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine 45  
30 that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint  
31 committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if 46  
32 two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine. 47

33 Section 6. Organization 49

34 (a) A majority of the members elected to each house 51

1 constitutes a quorum. 51

2 (b) On the first day of each regular session of the 53  
3 General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the 54  
4 House of Representatives to elect from its membership a 55  
5 Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, 56  
6 and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its 57  
7 membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer. 58

8 (c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by 60  
9 this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a 61  
10 member of the numerically strongest political party other 62  
11 than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, 63  
12 as the case may be.

13 (d) Each house shall determine the rules of its 65  
14 proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications 66  
15 of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be 67  
16 expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of 68  
17 the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled 69  
18 only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by 70  
19 imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect 71  
20 to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its 72  
21 presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four 73  
22 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or 73  
23 contemptuous behavior.

24 ARTICLE V 75

25 Section 13. Governor - Legislative Messages 77

26 The Governor, at the beginning of each regular session of 79  
27 the General Assembly and at the close of his term of office, 80  
28 shall report to the General Assembly on the condition of the 81  
29 State and recommend such measures as he deems desirable. 82

30 ARTICLE VIII 84

31 Section 2. State Finance 86

32 (a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General 88  
33 Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a State budget for the 89  
34 ensuing fiscal biennium. The budget shall set forth the 90  
35 estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the 91

1	beginning of the fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts, and	92
2	a plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal	
3	biennium of every department, authority, public corporation	93
4	and quasi-public corporation of the State, every State	94
5	college and university, and every other public agency created	95
6	by the State, but not of units of local government or school	96
7	districts. The budget shall <u>also set forth</u> the indebtedness	97
8	and contingent liabilities of the State and such other	
9	information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures	98
10	shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the	99
11	fiscal biennium as shown in the budget.	100
12	(b) The General Assembly by law shall make	102
13	appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the	103
14	State. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed	104
15	funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available	105
16	during that biennium.	

17	SCHEDULE	108
18	The foregoing amendment to the Constitution takes effect	110
19	on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by	111
20	the electors.	

*Pachon*

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 31  
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
 EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE  
 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to  
 the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the  
 general election next occurring at least 6 months after the  
 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections  
 2, 3, 7 and 8 of Article VI of the Constitution to read as  
 follows:

## ARTICLE VI

## THE JUDICIARY

## Section 2. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The State shall be divided by law into seven Judicial  
 Districts of substantially equal population for the selection  
 of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges.

## Section 3. SUPREME COURT - ORGANIZATION

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, one from  
 each of the Judicial Districts. Four judges constitute a  
 quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a  
 decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice  
 from their number to serve for a term of three years.

## Section 7. JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits as  
 provided by law. Circuits shall be compact and of  
 substantially equal population. The General Assembly by law  
 may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of  
 selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit  
 Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court  
 with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless  
 otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one  
 Circuit Judge from each county.

1 (c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by 51  
2 secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at 52  
3 their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme 53  
4 Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative  
5 authority over his court, including authority to provide for 54  
6 divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times 55  
7 and places of holding court.

8 Section 8. ASSOCIATE JUDGES 57

9 Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate 59  
10 Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be 60  
11 appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the 61  
12 Supreme Court shall provide by rule. The Supreme Court shall  
13 provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate 62  
14 Judges.

Submitted by Representative Beatty on February 23, 1977.

LE 380-3909-18/CA-JUN/BAK

1	HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION	10
2	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 18	12
3	RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	16
4	EIGHTEETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE	17
5	SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to	18
6	the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the	19
7	general election next occurring at least 6 months after the	20
8	adoption of this House Joint Resolution, a proposition to	21
9	amend Section 6 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as	21
10	follows:	
11	ARTICLE IV	23
12	SECTION 6. ORGANIZATION.	25
13	(a) A majority of the members elected to each house	27
14	constitutes a quorum.	
15	(b) On the first day of the January session of the	29
16	General Assembly in odd-numbered years, the Secretary of	30
17	State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect	31
18	from its membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives	
19	as presiding officer, and the Lieutenant Governor or, if	32
20	there is no Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General shall	33
21	convene the Senate to elect from its membership a President	34
22	of the Senate as presiding officer.	
23	(c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by	36
24	this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a	37
25	member of the numerically strongest political party other	38
26	than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs,	39
27	as the case may be.	
28	(d) Each house shall determine the rules of its	41
29	proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications	42
30	of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be	43
31	expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of	44
32	the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled	
33	only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by	45
34	imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect	46

1 to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its 41  
2 presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four  
3 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or 42  
4 contemptuous behavior.

*Fatter et al*  
10  
11

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

44

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RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE  
SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to  
the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the  
general election next occurring at least six months after the  
adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9  
of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

SECTION 9. STATE DEBT

(a) No State debt shall be incurred except as provided  
in this Section. For the purpose of this Section, "State  
debt" means bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which  
are secured by the full faith and credit of the State or are  
required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax  
revenue and which are incurred by the State, any department,  
authority, public corporation or quasi-public corporation of  
the State, any State college or university, or any other  
public agency created by the State, but not by units of local  
government, or school districts.

(b) State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or  
the payment of State or other debt guaranteed as may be  
provided in a law passed by the vote of three-fifths of the  
members elected to each House of the General Assembly. State  
debt authorized by the General Assembly under this  
sub-section may not exceed \$3,500,000,000 in authorized  
State debt unissued or issued but not retired. Any law  
providing for incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set  
forth the specific purposes and manner of repayment.

(c) State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or  
the payment of State or other debt guaranteed as may be  
provided in a law approved by a majority of the electors  
voting on the question at the next general election following  
passage. Such State debt authorized under this sub-section



1 shall be in addition to the amounts authorized in sub-section 49  
 2 (b) of this Section. Any law providing for the incurring or 50  
 3 guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purpose 51  
 4 and the manner of repayment.

5 (d) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be 53  
 6 collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an 54  
 7 amount not exceeding 5% of the State's appropriations for 55  
 8 that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the  
 9 revenues realized in that fiscal year. 56

10 (e) State debt may be incurred by law in an amount not 57  
 11 exceeding 15% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal 58  
 12 year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of 59  
 13 revenue. Such law shall provide that the debt be repaid 60  
 14 within one year of the date it is incurred.

15 (f) State debt may be incurred by law to refund 62  
 16 outstanding State debt if the refunding debt matures within 63  
 17 the term of the outstanding State debt. 64

18 (g) The State, departments, authorities, public 66  
 19 corporations and quasi-public corporations of the State, the 67  
 20 State colleges and universities and other public agencies 68  
 21 created by the State, may issue bonds or other evidences of 69  
 22 indebtedness which are not secured by the full faith and 70  
 23 credit or tax revenue of the State nor required to be repaid, 71  
 24 directly or indirectly, from tax revenue, for such purposes  
 25 and in such amounts as may be authorized by law. 72

26 SCHEDULE 74

27 This amendment to Section 9 of Article IX takes effect 76  
 28 immediately upon its adoption by the electors. 77

1	HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION	10
2	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 45	12
3	RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE	16
4	EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE	17
5	SENATE CONCURREING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to	18
6	the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the	19
7	general election next occurring at least 6 months after the	
8	adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 2	20
9	of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows:	21
10	ARTICLE X	23
11	EDUCATION	24
12	Section 2. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	26
13	A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed	28
14	by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the	29
15	Senate and shall hold office for four years beginning on the	30
16	third Monday of January after the election of a Governor and	31
17	until his successor is appointed and qualified. To be	
18	eligible to hold the office of Superintendent of Public	32
19	Instruction a person must be a United States citizen, at	34
20	least 25 years old and a resident of this State for the three	
21	years preceding his appointment.	35
22	The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the	37
23	chief educational officer of the State having general	38
24	supervisory responsibility in relation to public elementary	39
25	and secondary schools, and shall, except as limited by law,	40
26	establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and	
27	evaluating education programs, recommend financing, and have	41
28	such other duties and powers as provided by law.	42
29	TRANSITION SCHEDULE	44
30	If this amendment is approved by the electors of the	46
31	general election in 1978, the term of office of the first	47
32	appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be	48
33	commence on the third Monday of January, 1979, at which time	49
34	the State Board of Education and the appointed office of	

1 State Superintendent of Education shall cease to exist. In 50  
2 the event the Superintendent of Public Instruction has not 51  
3 been appointed and qualified by the date fixed for the 52  
4 commencement of his term, the last appointed State  
5 Superintendent of Education shall serve as acting 53  
6 Superintendent of Public Instruction until a Superintendent 54  
7 of Public Instruction has been appointed and qualified.

8 Unless and until changed by law, the Superintendent of 56  
9 Public Instruction shall exercise all the statutory powers, 57  
10 duties and functions of the State Board of Education, the 58  
11 State Superintendent of Education and the Illinois Office of 59  
12 Education.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1  
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 8 and 12 of and to add Sections 11.1, 12.1 and 12.2 to Article VI of the Constitution, the amended and added Sections to read as follows:

ARTICLE VI  
THE JUDICIARY

Section 8. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each Circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule, provided that, if the voters in a Circuit adopt the Appointive System hereafter provided in Sections 12 and 12.2 for the selection of Circuit and Associate Judges, Associate Judges in that Circuit shall thereafter be selected in the manner provided in those Sections. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 11.1. SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition, and shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law.

Section 12. APPOINTMENT AND RETENTION - APPELLATE COURT - CIRCUIT COURTS UPON ADOPTION. The following provisions shall govern the selection and tenure of Judges of all

1 Appellate Courts, and shall also govern the selection and  
2 tenure of the Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit  
3 Court of any Circuit which adopts this Section as provided in  
4 Section 12.1. For purposes of this Section and Sections 12.1  
5 and 12.2, the term "Judge" includes all Judges of the  
6 Appellate Courts and all Judges and Associate Judges of the  
7 Circuit Courts, except where otherwise stated.

8 (a) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from  
9 nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions.

10 (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his  
11 death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the  
12 conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever  
13 an additional Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be  
14 filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in the  
15 office.

16 (c) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge, the  
17 Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts  
18 or his successor shall notify the chairman of the appropriate  
19 Nominating Commission, who shall immediately convene the  
20 Commission. The Commission may conduct informal meetings and  
21 investigations; but no formal recommendation shall be made by  
22 the Commission to the Governor except upon concurrence of a  
23 majority of all members of the Commission. Within 28 days  
24 after delivery of the notice, the Commission shall submit a  
25 list of 3 qualified persons to the Governor. However, the  
26 Commission, by certifying in writing by its chairman to the  
27 Governor that additional time is required, may take  
28 additional time not in excess of 28 days. If there is more  
29 than one vacancy on the same court, the number of qualified  
30 persons listed shall be 3 times the number of vacancies. If  
31 the Supreme Court upon motion of the Commission shall certify  
32 in writing that the number of qualified persons available is  
33 fewer than three times the number of vacancies, the names of  
34 those qualified persons available shall be submitted to the  
35 Governor. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the

1 list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more than  
2 56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall  
3 appoint therefrom one person to fill each vacancy. If the  
4 Governor does not make the appointment within 56 days, the  
5 Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the  
6 list.

7 (d) A Judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve an  
8 initial term ending on the first Monday in December following  
9 the next general election held after he has completed one  
10 year in office. He may at that general election stand for  
11 retention in office as hereinafter provided.

12 (e) Unless a different time period is specified by law,  
13 not less than 6 months prior to the general election next  
14 preceding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge  
15 previously elected or appointed may file in the office of the  
16 Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed  
17 himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 63 days  
18 prior to the election shall certify the Judge's candidacy to  
19 the proper election officials. At the election the name of  
20 each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to  
21 the electors, separately and without party designation, on  
22 the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for  
23 another term. The elections shall be conducted in the  
24 appropriate judicial districts and circuits. The affirmative  
25 votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question  
26 shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the  
27 first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge  
28 who does not file a declaration within the time herein  
29 specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate  
30 his office on the first Monday in December following the  
31 general election, whether or not his successor shall yet have  
32 qualified.

33 (f) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of  
34 candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and  
35 appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed

1 immediately in the manner provided in this Section so that  
2 the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs.

3 (g) Any law reducing the number of Judges of the  
4 Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuit or  
5 Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to  
6 the right of Judges in office at the time of its enactment to  
7 seek retention in office. The reduction shall become  
8 effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs.

9 Section 12.1. CIRCUIT COURTS. The Circuit Judges of all  
10 Circuit Courts shall be nominated at primary elections or by  
11 petition and shall be elected at general or judicial  
12 elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law.  
13 Vacancies in such offices may be filled by appointment or as  
14 otherwise provided for interim periods in such manner as may  
15 be prescribed by law. The provisions of subparagraphs (e),  
16 (f), and (g) of Section 12 governing retention of Judges  
17 shall apply to such Circuit Judges as shall be elected under  
18 this Section. However, the electors of any Circuit may by  
19 referendum adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 to  
20 govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and  
21 Associate Judges of that Circuit. The electors of any  
22 Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election  
23 held not less than 3 months following the filing of petitions  
24 with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than 5 per  
25 cent of the total number of electors who voted at the next  
26 preceding general election in that Circuit, asking that the  
27 proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of  
28 votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative,  
29 the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter  
30 govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and  
31 Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit.

32 Section 12.2. JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSIONS. There  
33 shall be Judicial Nominating Commissions in each Judicial  
34 District for nomination of Judges for the Appellate Courts,  
35 and in each Circuit which adopts the provisions of Section 12

1 and of this Section 12.2, for nomination and appointment of  
2 Judges and Associate Judges for Circuit Court, as follows:

3 (a) The Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission for each  
4 Circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make  
5 nominations for Circuit Judges in each respective circuit,  
6 shall consist of 6 persons who are not lawyers, no more than  
7 3 of whom shall be members of the same political party, and 5  
8 lawyers.

9 (b) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each  
10 judicial district other than the First Judicial District, to  
11 make nominations for Appellate Court Judges from each  
12 respective district, shall consist of 2 lawyers from each  
13 Circuit, 2 persons who are not lawyers from each Circuit, and  
14 an additional non-lawyer as hereinafter stated. The District  
15 Commission members from each Circuit having a Judicial  
16 Nominating Commission shall be elected by that Circuit  
17 Commission from its members. The District Commission members  
18 from any Circuit which does not have a Circuit Commission  
19 shall be elected and appointed in the manner provided in  
20 subparagraphs (d) through (g) of this Section; but, from and  
21 after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating  
22 Commission in any such Circuit, the members of the District  
23 Judicial Nominating Commission from that Circuit shall be  
24 elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this  
25 subparagraph. An additional non-lawyer member shall be  
26 appointed by the Governor to serve on each District  
27 Commission; and such appointment shall be made from a Circuit  
28 Commission or, if there is no Circuit Commission in that  
29 District, from persons resident in such District.

30 (c) The First District Juuicial Nominating Commission,  
31 to make nominations for the Appellate Court Judges from the  
32 District, and for Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, if the  
33 electors of that Judicial Circuit adopt the provisions of  
34 Sections 12 and 12.2, shall consist of 11 persons who are not  
35 lawyers, no more than 6 of whom shall be members of the same



1 political party, and 10 lawyers.

2 (d) The non-lawyer members of each Circuit Commission  
3 and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall  
4 be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of  
5 the Senate. For the first 3 years of the life of each of the  
6 Commissions, the Governor shall designate one of the  
7 non-lawyer members as Chairman; thereafter, the Chairman  
8 shall be selected by vote of all the members of the  
9 Nominating Commission from the non-lawyer members. The term  
10 of any Chairman shall be 3 years unless his remaining term as  
11 a member of the Commission expires sooner, except that the  
12 term of a Chairman appointed by the Governor shall not extend  
13 beyond the first 3 years of the life of the Commission. The  
14 Chairman may vote only in case of a tie. The non-lawyer  
15 members shall reside in the Circuit or District for which  
16 they are appointed.

17 (e) The lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of  
18 the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be  
19 chosen by secret ballot, without political party designation  
20 or other designation, by those lawyers admitted to practice  
21 in Illinois whose principal offices are in the appropriate  
22 Circuit or in the First Judicial District, in such manner as  
23 shall be provided by rules which shall be adopted by the  
24 Supreme Court. The lawyer members shall reside in the  
25 Circuit or District for which they are chosen.

26 (f) In appointing the initial non-lawyer members of each  
27 Commission, the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer  
28 appointees into 2 groups and shall designate one group to  
29 serve for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. As near as  
30 may be, the groups shall be equal in number. No more than a  
31 simple majority of the non-lawyer members shall be members of  
32 the same political party. The initial lawyer members shall  
33 be divided into 2 groups equal as near as may be, in such  
34 manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve  
35 for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. Thereafter the

1 terms of all members shall be 6 years.

2 (g) A vacancy in the office of chairman or members of  
3 the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the  
4 same manner and subject to the same qualifications as were  
5 applicable at the commencement of said unexpired term.

6 (h) No person who holds any office under, or is an  
7 employee of, the United States or of this State or any  
8 municipal corporation or political subdivision of this State  
9 or who holds any official position in a political party is  
10 eligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission.  
11 Compensation for service in the State militia or the armed  
12 forces of the United States for such period of time as may be  
13 determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be  
14 considered a disqualification. No member of a Judicial  
15 Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to  
16 judicial office for a period of 3 years from the last day of  
17 his service on the Commission. A member, having served a  
18 full term of 6 years on a Commission, may not be selected to  
19 serve on a Commission during the next 3 years.

20 (i) members of Commissions shall not receive any  
21 compensation for their services but shall be entitled to  
22 reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly  
23 shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such  
24 reimbursement and for other administrative expenses of the  
25 Commissions. The Commissions may conduct such  
26 investigations, and employ such staff members as may be  
27 necessary to perform their duties. Each Nominating  
28 Commission shall adopt Rules of Procedure.

29 SCHEDULE

30 If approved by the electors, this amendment shall take  
31 effect the next day following proclamation of the result of  
32 the vote, except that, to provide time for the establishment  
33 of District Judicial Nominating Commissions, vacancies  
34 occurring in the offices of Judges of the Appellate Courts to  
35 and including the following June 30th, shall continue to be

1 filled as provided in Section 12(c), Article VI, of the  
2 Constitution adopted in 1970 effective July 1, 1971; and  
3 vacancies occurring after the following June 30th shall be  
4 filled as provided herein.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION  
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

*Pentecost*  
 36

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 5, 6, 8 and 10 of Article IV, Section 2 of Article V, and Section 2 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 5. SESSIONS

(a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the first Wednesday of December. In even-numbered years, no bill shall be introduced or considered by the General Assembly unless it relates to appropriation matters or State finances, or is an emergency bill. The General Assembly shall be a continuous body during the term for which members of the House of Representatives are elected.

(b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided by law.

(c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	12:20	Speaker Lechowicz	House to order
		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
		Speaker Lechowicz	Roll Call for attendance
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from the Senate
		Speaker Lechowicz	
2		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Introductions and First Reading
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ryan	Excused absences
3		Speaker Lechowicz	Reading of the Journal
		Giorgi	Moves to dispense, etc.
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolutions
		Speaker Lechowicz	
4		Giorgi	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolutions adopted
		Giorgi	House Joint Resolutions
		Speaker Lechowicz	Resolutions adopted
		Chapman	Moves to suspend rules
		Speaker Lechoiwcz	
		Madigan	TOOR
5		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	Requests Republican conference
	12:32	Speaker Redmond	Recess till 1:05
		Ryan	Introductions
		Speaker Redmond	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Ewell	Introduction
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijeovich	
	1:08	Robinson	Introduction
6	1:14	Speaker Redmond	House to order
7,8,9,10,11,12.		Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R.C.A. 1, Second Reading
		Speaker Lechowicz	
13		Lucco	Introduction
		Speaker Lechowicz	
14,15,16,17,18		Clerk O'Brien	Continues Resolution
19		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Motion to table Amt. #2
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	Agrees with motion
20		Speaker Lechowicz	Motion carries.
		Hart	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	1:52	Wolf	Amendment #3 - move to table
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Reads Amt. #3
21		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Withdraws Amt. #3
		Speaker Lechowicz	Withdrawn
		Clerk Hall	Reads Amendment #4
		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
22		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Brummer	Explain?
23		Skinner	Discussion
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Schlickman	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
24		Madigan	Supports
		Speaker Lechowicz	
25		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Daniels	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Epton	
26	2:05	Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Dunn, J.	Explains 'no' vote
		Speaker Lechowicz	
27		Wolf	Verify Roll Call
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Polls absentees
		Speaker Lechowicz	Verify Negative Roll Call
		Clerk Hall	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Madigan	Requests oral verification
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Verify Roll Call
		Speaker Lechowicz	
28		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Giorgi	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Proceeds with verification
29, 30, 31		Speaker Lechowicz	" " "
		Geo-Karis	'aye'
		Speaker Lechowicz	
32		Clerk Hall	Continues verification
		Hart	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Continues verification
33	2:17	Speaker Lechowicz	
		Vinson	Votes 'no'
		Speaker Lechowicz	
34, 35		Clerk Hall	Continues
		Matula	'no'
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Meyer	'no'



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk Hall	Proceeds
36,37,38,39		Speaker Lechowicz	" Amendment #4 fails
		Clerk Hall	Reads Amendment #5
		Speaker Lechowicz	
40		Skinner	Leave to amend #5 on face
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
41		Madigan	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Question
		Skinner	Discussion
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	2:34	Schlickman	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	To close
42		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Daniels	Asks for verification
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		J. Houlihan	Verified
		Speaker Lechowicz	
43		Clerk Hall	Polls absentees
		Speaker Lechowicz	
44		Byers	Change to 'no'
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	Requests oral verification



## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		J. Houlihan	Parliamentary Inquiry
		Speaker Lechowicz	
45		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Oral verification
46		Speaker Lechowicz	
47		Darrow	'aye'
48		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Clerk O'Brien	Continues
49		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	Point of inquiry
	2:50	Speaker Lechowicz	
50 thru 56		Clerk O'Brien	Continues verification
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #5 lost
57		Clerk Hall	Amendment #6
		Speaker Lechowicz	
58,59		Leinenweber	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Greiman	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
60		Friedrich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
61		Johnson	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Sandquist	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
62		Bowman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Vinson	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
63		Wolf	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	3:19	Leinenweber	to close
64		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #6
		Daniels	Requests oral verification
		Speaker Lechowicz	
65 thru 75		Clerk Hall	Oral verification
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Cunningham	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #6 adopted
		Collins	Moves vote reconsidered
		VanDuyne	Moves to table
		Speaker Lechowicz	
76		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #7
		Leinenweber	Moves to table Amendment
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #7 tabled
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #8
		Speaker Lechowicz	
77		Leinenweber	Amendment #8
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Epton	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
78		Willer	Opposes



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	3:45	Leinenweber	to close
79		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #8 lost
		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	Amendment #9
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Asks for 'no' vote
80		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Mudd	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	to close
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #9 lost
81		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #10
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Marovitz	
82		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Geo-Karis	Questions Sponsor
		Marovitz	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
83		Wolf	Urges 'no' vote
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Marovitz	to close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	3:56	O'Brien	Explains vote



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
84		Marovitz	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #10 fails
85		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #11
		Speaker Lechowicz	
86		Brady	Amendment #11
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		McAuliffe	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	
87		Conti	Sponsor yield?
		Brady	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Asks for 'no' vote
		Speaker Lechowicz	
88		Brady	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
89		Madigan	Explains vote
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Deuster	Explains vote
		Lechowicz	Amendment #11 fails
90		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #12
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment 12
		Madigan	Explains vote
	4:14	Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment fails
		Madigan	Moves to table Amt. 13



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	Withdrawn
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #14
		Speaker Lechowicz	
91		Greiman	Amendment #14
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bowman	Question
		Greiman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Will not oppose
92		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment adopted
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #15
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Greiman	Move to withdraw
		Speaker Lechowicz	Withdrawn
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #16
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Hart	
	4:19	Speaker Lechowicz	
93		Wolf	Support
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment adopted
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #17
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
94		Leinenweber	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Stuffle	
95		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #17 fails
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #18
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
96		Wolf	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
	4:28	Skinner	Explains vote
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment fails
		Clerk Hall	Amendment #19
		Speaker Lechowicz	TOOR Amt. 19
97		Daniels	Objects to TOOR
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Daniels	Question
		Speaker Lechowicz	
98		Friedrich	Motion
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madigan	Supports motion
		Speaker Lechowicz	Motion carries
		Mann	Leave to suspend posting rule
		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
99		Chapman	Leave to have Bills hears
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ryan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Mann	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Winchester	Motion to suspend rule
		Speaker Lechowicz	Leave granted
100	4:37	Madigan	Moves to suspend Rule 18
		Speaker Lechowicz	Motion carries
		Terzich	motion
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Ryan	Question
		Terzich	Discussion
		Ryan	Objects
101		Matijevich	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Yourell	Announcement
		Speaker Lechowicz	Back to H.J.R.C.A. 1 Amt. 19
		Clerk Hall	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
102		Greiman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Madison	Question of Chair
		Speaker Lechowicz	
103		Daniels	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Brummer	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Tipsword	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment 19 fails
104		Clerk Hall	Amendment 20
		Speaker Lechowicz	
105	4:50	Greiman	Amendment #20
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
106		Levin	Sponsor yield?
		Greiman	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
107		Greiman	To close
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Verify Roll Call
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Flinn	Votes 'no'
		Speaker Lechowicz	Wolf withdraws request
108		Clerk Hall	Rolls absentees
		Speaker Lechowicz	Oral verification for Greiman
109 - 119		Clerk Hall	Calls Roll
		Speaker Lechowicz	Introduction
		O'Brien	Introduction
		Speaker Lechowicz	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Matijevec	Introduction
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment #20 lost
120	5:18	Clerk Hall	Amendment 21
		Speaker Lechowicz	
121		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	Opposes
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Skinner	Sponsor yield?
		Madigan	
122		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment 21 fails. Third
		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Wolf	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
123		Ryan	Question
124		Speaker Lechowicz	
125 - 128		Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R.C.A. 36. Amt. #1
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Totten	Parliamentary inquiry
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Porter	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
129		Madigan	Opposes
	5:42	Speaker Lechowicz	
		Porter	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Amendment fails. Third



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Terzich	Motion to suspend Rule 66(b)
		Speaker Lechowicz	Objection raised
130		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Madigan	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Mudd	
131		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Terzich	
		Speaker Lechowicz	Motion fails
		Clerk O'Brien	S.B. 1518. Third Reading
		Speaker Lechowicz	
		Bowman	
132		Speaker Lechowicz	S.B. 1518 passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2696 Second Reading
		Speaker Lechowicz	To Third
133	5:51	Van Duyne	H.J.R.C.A. 33. Third Reading
134		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	Opposes
		Speaker Redmond	
135		Friedrich	Support
		Speaker Redmond	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
136		Tipsword	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
137		Van Duyne	to close
		Speaker Redmond	H.J.C.A. 33
		Van Duyne	Poll absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Van Duyne	Withdraws request. PPC.
138		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2517.
		C. Davis	
		Speaker Redmond	
139		Ryan	Opposes
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijevich	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
140		Peters	
	6:15	Willer	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
142		Kempiners	Opposes
		Speaker Redmond	
143		Mann	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
144		Tipsword	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	Opposes
		Speaker Redmond	
145		Brummer	
		Speaker Remond	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

DATE: April 20, 1978

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Conti	Moves previous question
		Speaker Redmond	
		Johnson	Point of parliamentary inquiry
		Speaker Redmond	
146		Davis, C.	to close
		Speaker Redmond	
		Davis, C.	Poll absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees
147		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2517 lost
		E.M. Barnes	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
6:30		Matijevich	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mann	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigar	Excused absences
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kelly	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	
148		Speaker Redmond	House in Perfunct
149		Clerk Hall	Introduction and First Reading
150 thru 161		Clerk Hall	H.J.R.C.A. 3, 18, 41 44 and 45. Second Reading H.J.R.C.A. 50. First Reading
6:56			House adjourns



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES