

Doorkeeper Koehler: "Attention, Members of the House of Representatives, the House will convene in fifteen minutes.

Attention, Members of the House of Representatives, the House will convene in five minutes. All persons not entitled to the House floor please retire to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order. Members please be in their seats. Be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

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. Ralph Waldo Emerson observed: the Glory of friendship is not the outstretched hand, nor the kindly smile, nor the joy of companionship; it is the spirited inspiration that comes to one when he discovers that someone else believes in him and is willing to trust him. Let us pray. Almighty God, who art the Father of all mankind, the Author of all good things, and the Creator of all that we possess, we come to Thee this day in prayer and supplication, beseeching Thee to give Thy special grace to the Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois here assembled. May Thy Holy Spirit so inspire them with knowledge, love and compassionate concern that all that they may be called upon to do may become legislation consistent with the belief and trust of those by whom they were elected; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Be interested to know that we had a House of Rules Committee this morning and the rule was adopted that we don't have to recognize any House Member who is filing for the Senate. I presume that we'll have no objection. Might as well put that Resolution now, the Resolution is that the chair does not have to recognize any House Member who has filed for the Senate. Those in favor of the adoption indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', opposed 'no', the ....Resolution is adopted. I don't know who that applies to but if there's any House Member here that filed for the Senate, we just adopted a Resolution that we don't have to recognize you. ....Proclamation, Mr. Clerk."



Clerk O'Brien: "Joint Proclamation. Whereas, the Supreme Court of Illinois has mandated the General Assembly and the Governor to enact a new method of selection for the State Board of Elections in conformity with the Court's decision in Walker v State Board of Elections; and

Whereas, the Court has stayed its mandate five times to allow the Legislative and Executive Branches time to reach agreement on a new Board of Elections, and has now granted a sixth extension to January 13, 1978, only two days after the General Assembly will reconvene pursuant to the Constitution; and

Whereas, the Court's patience has been sorely tried, and the failure to enact a new State Board of Elections by January may jeopardize the conduct of the State Primary Election in March; and

Whereas, the Governor has rejected the legislative compromise finally passed after a full year of debate, thereby regenerating a constitutional crisis and leaving little time for its Resolution prior to the Court's deadline; therefore

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 5(b) of the Constitution and in conformity with Section 1 of 'An Act in relation to the convening of Special Sessions of the General Assembly', P.A. 77-1783;

A Special Session of the 80th General Assembly is hereby proclaimed and called;

1. The purpose of the Special Session shall be to take further action on House Bill 26 of the First Special Session of the 80th General Assembly;

2. The Special Session shall convene at 12:00 noon, on Friday, December 16, 1977 at the State Capitol in Springfield.

Issued this 12th day of December, 1977, at the Capitol in Springfield. William A. Redmond, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thomas C. Hynes, President of the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "...Madigan, are you seeking recognition?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, do we plan to take the Attendance Roll Call at this time?"

Speaker Redmond: "We hadn't done it yet. Representative Ryan is raising his hand very shyly. I read the last paragraph of your



press release that had something to do about San Diego, Representative Ryan, and I'd like the record to show that I did return from San Diego and that you didn't have enough nerve to go."

Ryan: "No, that's right, Mr. Speaker. I understand your plane is on the runway now waiting to take you back as soon as you get a vote here."

Speaker Redmond: "And Senator Shapiro was also in San Diego and he contributed greatly. Resolutions. Okay. Scrub Agreed Resolutions. Representative Schneider has arrived. Representative Schneider has moved that the Resolution which we previously adopted whereby we do not recognize House Members who filed for the Senate be amended to include House Members who have filed for Congress of the United States. Now is there a further motion on that Amendment? Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. We don't recognize former Members of the Illinois House of Representatives who deserted the ranks and filed for the United States Congress or....Representative Matijevich at Representative Geo-Karis' chair. Representative Matijevich, right there...speaking for that district."

Geo-Karis: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, notwithstanding all the prejudicial hyperbole I heard I still would like to wish you and your staff and everyone here a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and perhaps we will be home for Christmas and I hope you'll be back in San Diego because I'd like to be there myself. How come you didn't invite us to go with you?"

Speaker Redmond: "We invited the Minority Leader but he said that duty called and the Assistant Minority Leader, Representative Telcser, was scheduled to go, so they sent one person who was really better than the two of them."

Geo-Karis: "One more query...."

Speaker Redmond: "Senator Sarunas."

Geo-Karis: "Do you have any idea what plane reservations we...we will be allowed to make and when to return to our homes?"

Speaker Redmond: "I would recommend Sunday around noon."

Geo-Karis: "I wouldn't be a bit surprised, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Representative Ryan,



are there any excused absences?"

Ryan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Representative Schuneman because of illness is not here today."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections to the records showing that Representative Schuneman is excused because of illness? Hearing none, the record will so show. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative Brandt is excused because of illness?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection? Hearing none the record will so show. Representative Madigan, do you have any motion?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that the House adopt House Resolution 1 of the Third Special Session. This Resolution would provide that the rules of this Special Session be the rules of the 80th General Assembly."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Rules. Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and the Resolutions are adopted. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I now move to suspend the provisions of Rule 44-1(d) as to all Veto Motions on House Bill 26 on this day. The purpose of this motion is to suspend that provision of the rules which requires that all Veto Motions lie on the Calendar one day prior to being called for a hearing. I move that we suspend that rule, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion, those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Take a Roll Call.... Representative Waddell, for what purpose do you rise?"

Waddell: "I believe this is locked or out of order, one of the other."

Speaker Redmond: "We're taking the Attendance Roll Call right now and as soon as that's done we'll open...."

Waddell: "...I can't get on the board, so would you enter it?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell, is he shown on the Attendance Roll Call? George, you have Representative Waddell on the Attendance Roll Call? You're on. Now the question is on Representative Madigan's motion, those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Is there anybody here from the University of Indiana? Byers is from



the University of Indiana. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Suspension of the rules, 89. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's a 102 'aye' and 8 'no'...no, motion carries. Representative Ryan, you seek recognition?"

Ryan: "Yes, I'd like to request a Republican Conference in Room 118, Mr. Speaker, immediately if possible."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, there will be a Democratic Conference in Room 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Any other business right at the present time? How long will it take you, Representative Ryan?"

Ryan: "Probably till the first of January at least."

Speaker Redmond: "At which time I will amendatorily veto it anyway."

Ryan: "You'll have had a chance to get to San Diego and back two or three times, Mr. Speaker....like to have at least...."

Speaker Redmond: "I'll amendatorily veto it anyway."

Ryan: "About an hour."

Speaker Redmond: "You won't recognize it when it comes back. Motion ...motion; the House stand in recess until 1:15 to permit the Republicans have a browbeating session and...1:15. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries. House in recess until 1:15. Republicans in 114, was it...118. Democrats, 114."

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*Carry* Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order."

Speaker Madigan: "The House will come to order; the Members will be in their chairs. On the Calendar there appears under the Order of Amendatory Vetoes, House Bill 26. The chair recognizes Speaker Redmond at Mr. Lucco's chair."

Redmond: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Motion #1 is a motion to override the Amendatory Veto of the Governor to House Bill 26. House Bill 26 was finally passed after three years that span the 79th and 80th Session of the General Assembly and ultimately on the question of accepting the vetoes in the Senate, it received I believe it was 143 affirmative votes and 13 negative



votes. House Bill 26 in its form asks ultimately as amended by the Senate provided eight-man Board of Election; four to be appointed by the Governor, four to be appointed by the Executive Officer of the opposite political persuasion. But in the event that all of the State Constitutional Officers belong to one party, that the Governor would make the appointment subject to two-thirds approval of the Senate. And third, that in the event the members of the Board were not approved in sixty days it would be automatic rejection. I don't really know what possessed the Governor to interfere in the legislative process to the extent that he did. He changed the appointing authority from dividing it half the party of the Governor and half of the other party, to have the Governor have all appointments. He also changed the percentage, or the fraction of approval by the Senate, from two-thirds to three-fifths. And he changed that provision which provided for automatic rejection if not approved in sixty days to automatic acceptance. The thought occurs to me that what the Governor has done is completely rewritten this Bill. And it also occurs to me that if this kind of an amendatory veto is permitted we might just as well abolish the House and abolish the Senate and abolish any hearings whatsoever and just put a Bill on the Governor's desk with an enacting clause and let him write anything he wants in there. Now it may be this is a particularly sensitive Bill probably because it deals with elections but if we think that it...the real thrust of this is to administer the election laws fairly and it not only has to do with state elections and it also has to do with the conduct of elections for President of United States and Members of Congress and also it sets guidelines for local government elections. The Constitutional Convention when it met did consider having a single election official and that was rejected and an Amendment was put and approved because it felt in the proceedings of that Convention will indicate that it was felt that that was too much power in any single person and it was better to have a board. It provided that it should not...it should not be one political party to have precedence or have control and it emphasized throughout that it was supposed to be an independent board. And that is also true in the



decisions of the Supreme Court. It seems to me that what this House and the Senate did meets the approval of the Constitution and the approval of the Court. And I don't think that there can be any...any objection in fairness, any objection in fairness in dividing the appointing power the way that it did. Now I have read some newspaper accounts and I read the...the press release by the Minority Leader in which he said something about dividing the authority of the Governor's Office. I would like to point out that the Election Board is not in any way part of the Governor's administration. It's an independent agency and it isn't anything that the administration has to account for one way or the other. And I would also like to call your attention to Senate Bill 864 which was the Governor's Bill appointing the Illinois Governmental.... it was the Illinois Governmental Act....Ethics Act creating a State Board of Ethics consisting of seven members of which four were to be appointed by the Governor and three by the Supreme Court. So the Governor didn't have any problem there in dividing the appointing authority. I think what he has done here is an insult to the Members of the House and an insult to the Members of the Senate and therefore I move that this House vote to...in favor of the motion to override the Governor's Veto."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Speaker Redmond has done his best to blame the Governor for the impasse that we've reached here today. He obviously has forgotten that this legislation was approved by this House with 90 votes on a party line vote. He calls this compromise legislation. It was not a result of compromise. It contained provisions that the Speaker knew that we in the Minority could not accept. Now we stand at the eleventh hour with a deadlock. Democrat leaders of this Body knew when we convened last January that some legislation would have to be approved and what did they do? They waited until November the 16th to act and when they did act it was in an arbitrary manner with little evidence in the spirit of compromise. I don't believe anyone here today, including Speaker Redmond, believes his call for this Session on a Friday afternoon a week before



Christmas is a serious effort to resolve the problem. I believe it is obvious that you called this Session now to kill this piece of legislation. You knew if the Session were held in January we probably would have accepted the Governor's changes. By calling it now you know you're killing the Bill, Mr. Speaker. And if we fail to meet the Supreme Court deadline, it'll not be Governor Thompson's fault, nor will it be the Republican Minority fault, Mr. Speaker, but your fault. Your fault, Mr. Speaker, for calling this Session now instead of in January when it was scheduled to be handled. You handed us an outrageous piece of legislation that you knew that we couldn't accept nor could the Governor. And if that 13th deadline passes, any statement from you that places blame on the Governor will be unfounded. The Governor's suggestions for change are probably acceptable to more than a simple majority of the Members of this chamber. You know that, Mr. Speaker, and it's for that reason alone that we're here today to take part in an expensive publicity stunt that you planned in order to continue your shallow attack on Governor Thompson. By calling us back to Springfield today you've assured that the Governor's position could not be sustained with 89 votes in January. Or even if the override fails, the Bill will be dead by January when 89 votes would be required to finalize this legislation. Republican objections to this legislation were outlined by my fellow Republicans last fall, and more recently, in the Governor's Veto Message. And let me again briefly outline our position, let me note some of the major objections we have to House Bill 26. The objections I outlined are not Governor Thompson's alone, they are objections we Republicans made when this Bill was originally passed. First, the appointment process as outlined in the Bill is probably unconstitutional. Giving appointments to the State Treasurer or Comptroller when they are clearly very limited Constitutional powers is at best questionable, Mr. Speaker. The second problem with House Bill 26 as approved by the Legislature is that the appointment process procedure will lessen the Board's accountability. Representatives Kempiners and Bluthardt pointed that out during the House debate and the Governor restated that objection in his Veto Message.





Fragmenting the appointive powers of the Executive would set an undesirable precedent and make the Board accountable to no one. The third objection to this Bill is that the confirmation process is designed specifically to allow Legislatures to play games with gubernatorial nominations. Usually the practice on appointments is that if the appointment is not rejected within a certain period it is considered approved. This guarantees that the appointment will receive a hearing. Under this Bill, however, inaction or stalling on the part of Legislators can deny a fair hearing. If the hearing is not approved within sixty days, it is rejected. I don't believe that's fair no matter who's the Governor be he a Democrat or a Republican, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I would ask that you oppose this motion."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. As one of the hyphenated principal Sponsors of this legislation I'd not intended to say anything. However, the comments coming from the Republican side I think deserve more commentary than those that could be presented in the short time allowed to Speaker Redmond. Certainly, if you look at this action by the Governor, we can tell by being here today who's willing to sit down and work out what needs to be done. We're here a week before Christmas but the Governor is in England. We're here a week before Christmas and we're willing to admit the politics of this issue that what the Governor has done is an attempt to stack the Board of Elections. The most political entity in this state, to stack it with eight members picked by him, eight members controlled by him and eight members very likely told what to do by him. We know and we want four Democrats on there who are real Democrats, not four people hand picked by the Governor, not four people given their marching orders by the Governor. And I would wager if we were sitting here in a different situation with a Democratic governor the opposite forces would be in play, the Republicans would be arguing our position in many cases. Also, if we look at the fact, the Amendatory Veto put forth by the Governor without arguing the technical or constitutional points on his side or ours, is a piece of legislation that could not and did not pass this House or the



Senate in the Special Session or before. It's obvious it didn't pass. The only thing that could have, the only thing that did after hundreds of Amendments and debate and Bills is what the Speaker and many other of the Democrats put forth. We'll admit this is a political issue, why won't you? We'll admit that the Democrats have a position, why won't you? We can take the blame for being late in the game but we can't take the blame on the Democratic side for putting forth a Bill that the major newspapers, the media, the people in this state on both sides have said is a fair compromise. We've got to understand it's a two-party system. If we don't vote for that override, I'd sure the heck a lot rather be out on the huskings next fall and this spring arguing Speaker Redmond's point on the Democratic side than arguing the Republican one. And for those reasons we ought to vote to override House Bill 26 regardless of party."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you can imagine my amazement when I listened to the Speaker rise on the floor of this House and express surprise at the Governor's action. How can anybody be surprised by this action when the Governor steadfastly maintained that if such a Bill were passed he would veto and he would amendatorily veto it in the type of Bill that was passed. So let's not fool anybody, no one was surprised when the man did exactly what he said he would do all through the Session when your side refused to sit down and work out some kind of workable compromise. And the Speaker mentions insult. The only insult I submit to you is the insult to the people of the State of Illinois that the Speaker and the President of the Senate would bring the Legislature back in Session today in a patently political move, the veneer of the facade being so thin that I would hope the press would strip it away and expose it for what it is to the voters of this state. If we were coming back in Special Session we could have been here last Monday when everybody was coming down to file their petitions. We could have waited....until January the 11th when we're coming back in Regular Session. But, no, they had to play politics with something that we....they're claiming we're trying



to work out in a statesmanlike fashion. Well, I say that's a lot of hogwash. I've been trying to work on this type of legislation for some time and I can speak with authority as to the type of cooperation we've received from the other side of the aisle. But the other side of the aisle is so desperate to get a Bill passed and the type of Bill that they did steamroller through here in the closing days of the Session, a do-nothing, deadlock, even-number... even-membered board. The Speaker compared this Bill of his, and the Board that would be created under it, to a jury. And I said at the time it's exactly like a jury and that's what you want to give the people of the State of Illinois, you want a hung jury. One that would never decide, one that will never take action on any substantive matter and one that would continue the do-nothing policy of the present State Board of Elections. I say reject this motion to override, yes indeed, reject the entire Bill. It's time that we start working on a new concept of getting an odd-numbered board together that can work, but I know you don't want that. You want the type of board you've got now, the one where you have dumped all kinds of political deadwood. This has become the legal lawyer's aid society, the political dumping ground and now you want to give us a do-nothing deadlock board. I say hogwash again. This is such a purely political move that it reeks to the high heavens and anyone that can't see it just isn't trying. Let's beat this override motion and proceed to create a board such as the Constitutional Convention envisioned."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wasn't going to speak either until I heard some of these outbursts. It's not the first time I heard the last speaker to ask the newspaper reporters to start scribbling up there. Thank God, they're writing and not him. But the truth of the matter is, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that the Minority Leader said that the Bill was probably unconstitutional. I've always been afraid of this Governor and I'm going to be more afraid of him if he ever gets a four-year term. I always thought that we ought to let the constitutionality of any issue up to the Court and not the Governor."



It ought to be up to the...those in the judicial process to determine the constitutionality of law. Now the last speaker said that we wanted a Bill so badly, we don't...we don't want a Bill, the Supreme Court's telling us we've got to have a Bill and the other side of the aisle would like to have us be under the gun so that we be down here the 11th and have only the Governor's Amendatory Veto to act on. I'll admit that this is a political issue. What we are trying to preserve is the two-party system. We think that both parties ought to be represented, that both parties should be aware of the fact that if you give one party dominance that you have a very dangerous situation. We do admit that this is a unique situation, very unique, and if we allow the Governor to have the upper hand we are turning the whole electoral process to one political party. We think that's very dangerous. We don't know what's wrong with allowing a....a....executive from the other party to have the appointment powers. Leave that part of the constitutionality up to the Supreme Court. Maybe that isn't the best way, maybe we ought to let the electors, give it to them. I frankly think a four-member board is better than the eight-member board but let's not allow the Governor to determine what is best for us, what is best for the two-party system. I think it would be very dangerous to allow us to go along with the Governor's Amendatory Veto. For one thing, he went way beyond the powers of the amendatory veto and we all know that. You talk about the constitutionality, if there's anything that probably....not only probably, it's very possibly unconstitutional. That's what he did with his amendatory veto powers. Sure, I don't think it's a political stunt what we pulled today, but surely we must kill this amendatory veto that the Governor placed on it and then let's work in compromise. And in fact, if we did nothing, I'd like to find out what happened if we did nothing. I don't know where the Supreme Court has told anybody that they've got to act. You want...you want to talk about a constitutional test, let's find out if we do nothing this January 13th then see where we're at. But surely we must kill this Amendatory Veto and in the process let's first vote on this override."

Speaker Madigan: "Mrs. Geo-Karis."



Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't know why the opposite side is making such a great big appeal to the selection of Democrats when you know and I know in the Amendatory Veto of Governor Thompson it is strictly provided that his appointment shall require three-fifths vote of concurrence of the the Members elected to the Senate. And by a three-fifths vote there's a guarantee that if he appoints some Democrats that the Democrat side doesn't really want, they don't have to approve them. I've heard the other side constantly condemn Governor Thompson. Well, let me tell you, at least he can get along with your side.... ninety percent of the time and that's more than his predecessors did. It's time we got a good State Board of Elections Bill on the record. We have been fooling the public long enough and we came here today unnecessarily, really, but since we're here let's get it over with. Let it...let us support Governor Thompson's Amendatory Veto. We all know that the Amendatory Veto power has been considered broad by the interpretation of the courts so I don't see anything wrong with it."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House,.....Mr. Speaker, could I have a little order, please?"

Speaker Madigan: "Would the Membership give their attention to Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the issue here is not the incumbent. The issue here is accountability. The issue here is workability. I do not feel that this Bill would be put in here today if we had a Democratic Governor. What we've got to look at over the long, long haul is what is best for state government."

Speaker Madigan: "Would the Membership please give their attention to Mr. Mann?"

Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was saying that we will not always have a Republican Governor. The issue here is not the incumbent. The issue here is the accountability of voiding fragmentation and also laying certain cards on the table. I remember the remap in the Tenth Congressional District. And I remember what happened, almost happened to Abner J. Mikva. Now, in my opinion, in my opinion,



the Speaker of this House deserves and needs no apology from me. He's the finest Speaker we've ever had but I disagree with him. I'm not going to vote to override because I think the substitute Bill is worse than the amendatory veto. The amendatory veto provides for the same approach that most boards and departments and commissions have. And I would ask the Members on my side of the aisle, 'cause I still think I'm a Democrat, the Members on my side of the aisle to take a look at the long haul and over the long haul this is the safest way, Republican or Democrat, to hold the Chief Executive accountable. And therefore I will vote against the override."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "O, merciful Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed by saying 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, the previous question is moved. The Chair recognizes Speaker Redmond to close the debate."

Redmond: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, perhaps this wouldn't have been prolonged if the Chief Executive of this state had been here where he should be instead of curtsying at the Court of St. James. They...they talk a little bit here about the responsibility of the Chief Executive, and I think that his job is here; and I personally can't understand if the newspaper accounts are right that he's there at the expense of the British Crown, it seems to me that's all the more reason why he should have stayed here. I'm really kind of surprised at the Minority Leader, I noticed that Kukla, Fran and Ollie are on the television up in Chicago but I never really expected a puppet show here particularly when the Minority Leader from Kankakee has always shown his independence and now we find out that he is going to dance to the tune no matter whether he knows what he is asking that the tune is being played is in complete discord. I think that the motion is a fair one. I think that the result which we seek to achieve is fair and therefore I would earnestly recommend that we vote 'aye' on this motion to override."



Speaker Madigan: "The question is, shall House Bill 26 pass notwithstanding the Governor's specific recommendation for change? All in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. Mr. Robinson to explain his vote."

Robinson: "The Speaker just talked about the Minority Leader dancing to a...a tune and I'd like to point out that the Minority Leader would dance regardless of when the tune changes. I wonder if he remembers House...Senate Bill 864? The Governor, with much fanfare, had a number of press conferences where he came down and proposed his ethics package and that ethics package proposed a State Board of Ethics. And how was the appointment to be made? Seven members of that Board, the Governor appointing four and the Supreme Court appointing three. I think the Governor is not being quite fair with us when he says that the principle of the Governor always making appointments to boards is sacred principle of government....the government. And not only that, had Senate Bill 864 gotten to the House, I think we would have seen the Minority Leader, correctly, dancing to the tune of supporting that kind of....split appointment. I would have supported that kind of split appointment for the Board of Ethics, I think it would have worked there, I think it would work here. One final thing, one of the Members of the other side who spoke against this Bill, he raises his hand, is actually against any Board of Elections. He is sponsoring a proposal to do away with Board of Elections. I think it's not fair for us to consider a specific kind of criticism of this...of this Bill where we're actively trying to work out a real Board of Elections compromise when Members are trying to use this to kill an entire concept that's in the Constitution."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Davis."

Davis, Corneal: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, few people...few people are born leaders. I hear people talk about people being born leaders, few people are born leaders. Leadership is achieved by ability, a likeness, experience and keeping posted and being willing to accept responsibility and knowing how to deal with people. And I take off my hat to our Speaker. He's alert, he's...he's achieved in this House a success that few other



Speakers have ever achieved and I've been here a long time and he's always been willing to accept responsibility, he's always been willing to sit down and talk with people and this is the only way we can have it. Now what if we're talking about peace in the House, and we have had some peace in the House, but certain attitudes will make peace impossible, I don't care who it is. And you know what kind of an attitude that makes peace impossible? It's a defiant attitude. We have debated this Bill up and down and round and round and I thought that almost a year we've worked on this Bill. Now I thought, well here is something that is fair to everybody, four and four. How can we holler on this? I'm on the Legislative Audit Committee and this is what we have there, the same number of Democrats that we have Republicans, and I think we're doing a wonderful job there. Why take a defiant attitude? You see, when you take a defiant attitude it makes peace impossible. And I say this is a legislative matter, the Legislature has accepted it and we ought to vote to override in order to have peace in this House especially when we come back here on the 11th of January. I vote to override because I want peace and I'm not taking a defiant attitude and I'm sorry to have to say so but I think our Governor has taken a most defiant attitude on the compromise that the Legislature itself has agreed to."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Katz to explain his vote."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what a difference an administration or two makes. Imagine that Governor Walker were the Walker...was now the Governor and the Republican side were voting on this proposition? What short memories they do have. How they do get in step and march at the orders of their Governor. But I would urge them to be aware of the fact that times change and they will not occupy the Governorship at some other time. Basically, I'm in favor in general of gubernatorial appointments but if you are to have a bipartisan or nonpartisan Board of Elections, it must be with some kind of built-in controls so that the Governor will not use his Office of Governor to undermine the independence, the fairness and the bipartisan nature of a Board of Election. And so, I would say to you that the Governor's Veto is not good from





the point of view of independence, in my view. It does not, in fact, establish any principle other than the Majority can control elections. I understand our desire to be that this should not be the case, that fairness and bipartisan control ought to govern in the field of elections. I'm sorry we are not able to override. I do hope that we come out with an acceptable proposal that will preserve gubernatorial appointments generally but guarantee the right of a minority to control who will be on the Election Board to the extent that the Governor of the other party does not undermine the independent fairness and bipartisan nature of that Body that will be governing partisan elections held in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Kempiners to explain his vote."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wasn't going to explain my vote except the last Gentleman just reminded me how soon we forget. It seems to me two years ago when Dan Walker was Governor, a Governor of the opposite party from me, I introduced legislation and among the provisions of that legislation for State Board of Elections there was a provision for strictly gubernatorial appointments, a Republican sponsored a Bill giving that power to a Democrat Governor. I did so because I strongly believed in that provision. I believe that somebody has got to be held accountable. I had Members from the other side of the aisle walk up to me and say, 'Why are you sponsoring Governor Walker's Bill?' Well, let me say this, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wasn't sponsoring Governor Walker's Bill, I was sponsoring a Bill with provisions that I believed in and therefore, I am voting 'no' on this particular motion."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lechowicz to explain his vote."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I stand in support of Speaker Redmond's position to override the Governor's Amendatory Veto. I believe that the Governor's changes transform a politically balanced employment system and a carefully designed legislative advice and consent procedure into a system of gubernatorial supremacy with a significantly weakened legislative check and balance. We, in this General Assembly, work quite hard and talked a number of times with people on both sides of the aisle



on the Elections Committee. I think that the Committee and the Speaker and, yes, even the Minority Leader discussed this issue a number of times. The question is, was whether the Governor, through his power of amendatory veto, in which he did totally re-write the Bill. I think this provision that is contained in House Bill 26 is a good compromise. It was editorially endorsed quite strenuously by the Daily News, by the Chicago Sun-Times, and, yes, by the Chicago Tribune, in conjunction with a number of downstate papers as well. I have to concur with some of the previous comments on this Bill where they said, 'I'd rather be in a position of defending my vote to override on House Bill 26 than trying to explain a negative reaction'. We, as a party, understand the power that is contained in the Governor's Amendatory Veto. This will never pass. If it was presented to us in the fall...in the General Session as a Bill it will probably....never get out of Committee. You know this is, as well as I do, this is a terrible amendatory veto. It should be overridden by every Member of this General Assembly. It's more than a power of political parties, it's the heart and consent of the General Assembly that's at stake as well. Whether you're a Democrat or a Republican, if you are concerned, concerned that you have power to confirm with three-fifths in the Senate and, yes, three-fifths in the House then you would support his measure. We did the same procedure for the Auditor General of this state. I haven't heard one sound of criticism in that office. It's a ten year appointment. It was an item that was discussed on both sides and, yes, we delivered the votes on both sides. Same provisions arise in House Bill 26 and it should deserve your solid support. May I also point out to you if the Governor had any interest in this issue he would have flew in from England today and been here to discuss this issue with Bill Redmond and the others on the Bill in conjunction with the Minority Leader. I think it's a travesty when the Supreme Court has extended to this General Assembly an extension of six times that the Governor of this state does not seek the wisdom or the counsel of the legislative leadership on either side of the aisle to discuss this important issue. I think it should deserve an 'aye' vote and I strongly recommend so."



Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 86 'ayes', 73 'noes', 4 voting 'present' and the motion fails. Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Calendar, of the Supplemental Calendar with respect to House Bill 26 appears Motion #2 and Representative Kempiners is recognized."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, my motion asks that the House of Representatives concur in Governor Thompson's Amendatory Veto of this particular Bill. I've already stated in my explanation of my vote on the previous motion my sponsorship of the Bill two years ago under a different Governor and the principles which were espoused in that Bill. I feel very strongly about what ought to be contained in a State Board of Elections Bill and I don't feel that as some have said on the floor of this House that this Bill represents a compromise because none of those principles that I espoused in my previous Bills can be found in here. There are a couple of crumbs that have fallen off the table and wound up in here through one sort or another but none of the major principles. I'm willing to go with an eight-member, even-numbered board but I certainly believe that a board ought to be one that can be held accountable by the people of the State of Illinois. My good colleague on the other side of the aisle, Representative Mann, I think put his finger on the whole heart of the matter with diverse appointment power, who are the voters of this state going to hold accountable for a bad Bill or a bad decision? On top of that, the Bill that was...as it was written provides that the Senate must concur in the appointment or it is automatically void. Here again a legislative body can be irresponsible and the people of this state will not know who to hold accountable. I'd like to point out to the Sponsor of this Bill that in reading the court cases relating to the State Board of Elections the Court very clearly said that this is an executive board, it is not an independent board. The most visible Constitutional Officer in this state is the Governor whether he be a Republican or whether he be a Democrat. And I think that person who is the most visibly elected officer ought to be the person



held accountable for the actions of a bad Board or the actions of a good Board. Newspaper endorsements have been mentioned. Well, let me point out that there were a lot of newspaper endorsements last spring on a Bill that was much different than this and a Bill which included the provision for gubernatorial appointment. The people on the other side of the aisle did not recognize those endorsements. In one way or another they've been able to sell some of those same newspapers on the idea that this is a compromise Bill. Well, I don't know where they get that idea but they've been listening to themselves too often. This is not a compromise Bill. This is a sellout Bill. Hence, I have filed my motion to concur in Governor Thompson's Amendatory Veto of this particular legislation. I would ask your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I rise in opposition to the Gentleman's motion. The effect of this Amendment, if accepted by this Body, would be threefold. Number one, the Amendment would provide all appointment power to the Governor of this state to the exclusion of any other Executive Office. Number two, the Amendment would further restrict the legislative system of check and balance that was placed in the Bill by this Body at initial passage stage. Number three, the Amendment would provide that an appointee of the Governor under consideration for confirmation of the Senate if not confirmed within sixty Session days of his submission to the Senate would automatically become confirmed. Ladies and Gentlemen, I submit to you that this Amendment is simply one more chapter in the saga White House Jim's creation of an imperial governorship in this state. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provided that no political party would obtain or maintain a majority on this board. In response to this constitutional requirement, this Body, in conjunction with the Senate, created a politically balanced appointment system with a workable legislative advice and consent procedure. We provided the Governor would appoint four members and that the highest ranking official of the opposite political party would appoint the other four. We further provided that in the instance where no member of the opposite party held major



state-wide elective office that the Governor would then make all appointments. However, the appointments of the opposite political party would be subjected to a three...to a two-thirds confirmation requirement in the Senate. And as I mentioned earlier, we provided further that a confirmation not considered within sixty Session days would be automatically rejected so that the Governor would be forced to submit further appointees to the Senate. Mr. Speaker, could I have some order?"

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order. Members, please be in their seats. Representative Deuster, will you please sit down?"

Madigan: "The 1970 Constitution clearly permits nongubernatorial methods of appointment of Executive Officers and by Executive Officers and specifically allows for different selection procedures for the State Board of Elections and also for the State Board of Education. Those of us who are responsible for providing for a two-thirds Senate confirmation in the case where there is no state-wide official of the political party opposite to the Governor, intended this procedure and this requirement to act as a safeguard to minority party to insure that those appointments submitted by the Governor on behalf of the minority party would in fact be bonafide members of that political party. In reality, the two-thirds Senate confirmation requirement was a substitute for a three-fifths requirement of both Senate and House before these appointments could go into effect. And lastly, those of us who advocated that the Governor's appointments if not considered within sixty Session days would automatically become rejected again, intended that this procedure act as a limitation upon a Governor intent upon appointing a person who in reality is not a bonafide member of a political party. In a normal advice and consent situation the Senate is concerned with an agency head. If the Senate refuses to consider that appointment, the state is faced with the possibility of a breakdown in the flow of normal services to the people of the State of Illinois. Therefore, the normal procedure is to require that if the Senate does not consider the appointment it is automatically confirmed. I submit to you that that logic in theory does not reside in this



instance. Today and in this Bill we are concerned with the protection of a political party which because of the circumstance of election finds itself in the minority in the Senate. Consider the joint action of a Governor and his majority party in the Senate considering the Governor's minority of....excuse...minority party appointments, the Governor in conjunction with the Senate President would then be in a position simply not to take the appointment under consideration, delay for sixty days and the appointment would automatically become effective. Given all of these reasons, I suggest to you that there is one other overwhelming reason to vote against this motion. This Amendment, in my opinion, is a complete rewrite of the Bill submitted to the Governor. The Constitution of our state provides that the Governor can offer an amendatory veto to a Bill in order to correct technical deficiencies. The Supreme Court of this state has clearly stated that a Governor cannot use the amendatory veto procedure in order to rewrite a Bill. I submit to you that this has occurred in the case of House Bill 26. This Bill in essence contains two operating concepts. Number one, it creates a method of appointment for members of the State Board...State Board of Elections. And number two, it provides for a legislative advice and consent procedure. The Governor in his Amendment directly attacked these two operating concepts and in effect rewrites those procedures. And therefore I suggest to you has completely rewritten the Bill and thereby abused the power given to him under the Constitution. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I submit to you that White House Jim, by this Amendment, is attempting to dominate the State Board of Elections. He is attempting to dominate this Board approximately nine months before he will be required to stand for reelection and he is attempting to dominate this Board which is charged with the Administration of the Campaign Disclosure Law. So at the same time that he proposes to appoint his eight members to supervise his attempt at reelection he will have the same eight members supervise the submission of his campaign disclosure documents. For the reasons which I have stated and in particular because I feel the Governor has completely rewritten the Bill, I



oppose this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham, you've heard the adoption of the rule earlier in the day that anybody that is leaving this chamber to go to the Congress of the United States wouldn't be recognized."

Cunningham: "I'm your friend, Speaker, turn the light on."

Speaker Redmond: "I hear a motion to suspend the rule, it carries, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, one wonders how long the House can endure if on every issue we divide along partisan lines. I would hope that we could get out of that rut. In the Christmas season is the right time to declare a moratorium on politics. Let's each resolve within his own heart and soul to vote our statesmanship duty in this matter rather than to go along the partisan line. Now we've heard a lot of partisan rhetoric about how bad the Bill is but each of you must know if you've read the Bill that it's basically the same Bill that was introduced in this cause by a very fine Speaker of this House. It's still the Redmond Bill but there's a couple of little changes that have been made in the Bill. What's been made, the changes are, one, that we restore the traditional responsibility and authority in the gubernatorial office and we have with it the attended accountability. Those things shouldn't offend you in any way. And then for you to say that somehow it's wrong to permit....I'm not through, Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order, you may not have very many more occasions."

Cunningham: "And it's....I wish you hadn't said that. But in regard to the Senate, it's a gratuitous insult for every Legislator here to impugn the integrity, ability and dedication of the Senate to protect the people of the State of Illinois against irresponsible acts by any Governor. Lay those fears to rest, there's no foundation for them. I want to remind you, too, those of you on the other side of the aisle, you have a very fine candidate running for Governor. There isn't one of you who hasn't gotten up publicly and proclaimed that his...that his election was an absolute certainty."



I want you to think how ridiculous that it looks for you to attack the present incumbent as being there forever and hence this Bill is bad. It makes the...the defeatism on your side as thick as the fog last night. Put your vote behind your mouth. If you think that your candidate has a snowball chance of being elected, you have a moral and logical duty to vote this veto, this motion that's before you otherwise you're publicly confessing that you're whistling in the graveyard in regard to your candidate's chances. Finally, before I sit down, I want to publicly pay tribute to Speaker Redmond for facing this problem, for helping us to discharge our Constitutional responsibility and carry out the instructions that the Supreme Court has given us so very clearly. Speaker Redmond, passage of this Bill will be a historic tribute to your leadership. The books will show that you were the one that solved the problem after a few very small helpful changes in the formation of the Bill. I would urge you to follow all who believe in good government by casting a green vote for this particular motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr...Mr. Speak...Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I'm a little surprised at some of the remarks made by the Majority Leader. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention as I was and as a number of others were and certainly it was never the intent of the Constitutional Convention, in my opinion, that the...that the amendatory veto be used as it was used in this instance. However, this is precedent. Governor Ogilvie and Governor Walker both rewrote Bills and the Courts sustained them. So...as to his saying that this is not a legal change then I think he has not read the previous Amendment or the court's decision in connection with them. I hope, because of his speech however, that everybody on that side of the aisle will go along with my Constitutional Amendment to abolish the amendatory veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tip sword. Tip sword."

Tip sword: "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved the previous question...is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carries. Representative Kempiners





to close."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I welcome the opportunity to close so soon after my colleague on this side of the aisle praised the Speaker for his intent to come up with a Bill that everybody could live with. Around here all too often we worry about who the Sponsor of a Bill becoming a law is instead of what the content of that Bill is. I would hope that the Speaker's Bill becomes law with the two minor changes made by Governor Thompson. I don't think it's important who gets the credit as much as is that we get a good workable law. I would remind those of you on the other side of the aisle who spoke against my motion, you control that Body. The people who will be appointed by the incumbent Governor will have to be approved by a Body which you control, by a five vote plurality. You'll be able to stop anybody that does not suit you whether that appointee be Republican or Democrat. In my original legislation I took into consideration every possibility and built in safeguards. And again, I think that the only appointment power ought to go to the Governor whether he be Republican or Democrat. If you look at the court cases regarding this type of appointment power, Walker versus Board of Education, the State Fair case and, yes, the federal level, the case dealing with the Federal Elections Commission. The courts are very clear about the accountability of this board and boards like it as an executive agency. If we do not go along with the Governor's recommended changes in his amendatory veto, we are asking for chicanery of the worst type. I would urge you to support this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann, for what purpose do you rise? Previous question carried. The question is, shall the House accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 26 by adoption of the Amendment. All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Mann to explain his vote."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I have researched this question of gubernatorial powers. And as I said, the reason why I am voting 'yes' when voted 'no' before is because of accountability. Now of the boards, departments and commissions that I've researched of close to a hundred, seventy-one are appointed solely by the Governor. The Illinois



Racing Board, solely by the Governor. The State Board of Education, solely by the Governor. The State Police Merit Board, solely by the Governor. The Illinois Housing Development Authority, solely by the Governor. The incumbent has nothing to do with this issue not because he's White House Jim but because we're dealing with a question of continuity, we're dealing with a question of avoiding fragmentation, we're dealing with a question of what makes for sound, good government. Now, I would hope that that's the way that we would act. And finally I would say, that occasionally with regard to the Election Board, there are two types of....of Democrats; those that are approved of and those that are not approved of. So for all of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I'm voting 'aye' and I ask everyone else....do the same."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. I hear Members of the other side clamoring about responsibility, talking about leadership, asking for a little love and understanding. I hear these same Gentlemen speak of partnership and statesmanship. But I must ask, where is their responsibility now? I ask, in fact, where is their leadership now? Our leadership is here in the trenches attempting to do the job that the people of state might require. And I ask again, where is your leadership at this particular time? The Governor talks about partnership, but who does he want to be partners with? Himself? Would he like to make this a gin rummy game played by one player and peeking at all the cards? I suggest not. I think that statesmanship would require a bipartisan effort, good faith on both sides of the aisle and an attempt by all of the Members to do the job that the people have asked. We cannot have a proposition where the tail will wag the dog. At some point along the line the will of the majority must prevail in a Democratic society. And so I say, fie when you talk about leadership, responsibility and statesmanship. The only proper answer to this is a resounding no. And again, let us come back and put our heads together in a bipartisan fashion and turn out a job that the people have sent us here to do. And I vote 'no' to this raw power grab on the part of a Governor who's not even here."



Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 70 'ayes' and 87 'no' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Motion #3. Representative Totten is recognized. Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "I'm sorry, I neglected to get my name on the Roll Call. May I be recorded as voting 'yes'?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady asks leave to be recorded as 'yes'."

Dyer: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Objection has been raised. You don't even belong here. The Gentleman from Bloomington, Indiana, Representative Totten."

Totten: "Wait till we get to Marquette. Mr. Speaker, Amendment #... or amendment to the Amendatory Veto, the motion that I filed, I don't think is worth 20...37 more votes than what was on the board right there so even though the Amendment has much merit I will move to withdraw the motion that I filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to withdraw the motion? Hearing no objection, Motion #3 is withdrawn. Representative Richmond. Richmond."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask for a brief moment of indulgence from all of the Members. Representative Harris and I have had a Resolution prepared and after having it prepared and filed with the Clerk we realized that it doesn't come under the call of the business of this Special Session and had...had we had the opportunity to have it read it would have called to your attention something...of course we have rules against so I don't want to fracture those rules either and that is the Birthday Resolution. But had we had an opportunity to read it it would have pointed out that...the...the Dean of the Representatives from downstate is..is celebrating his 50th birthday a few days ago and since he is retiring from the House I thought you might not...you might indulge us a moment to point this out to you, Richard Hart, who will be leaving the halls here after this...after this term also is celebrating his 50th anniversary and we have prepared a very large cake and for...in... as reward for your indulgence we invite you all to have a piece of



cake with Dick and wish him happy birthday. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, this...this does come as a complete surprise but I'd just like to thank Representative Harris and Representative Richmond for thinking of me. They were at my house Tuesday with several other of my friends celebrating my 50th birthday and I just want you all to know that for me life has been a piece of cake and I thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Also, while I have the microphone I'd like to introduce my son, Murphy, to you. He's a junior at Eastern Illinois...Illinois University studying prelaw and he's here with me today. Murphy Hart."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Harris. Oh. Oh. Somebody come up here. Madigan. Representative Madigan, you're wanted up here."

Speaker Madigan: "The order of business shall be the Adjournment Resolution. The Clerk shall read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #1. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Third Special Session, the Senate concurring herein, that when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, December 16, 1977, they stand adjourned sine die."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Epstein. Mr. Epstein. Mr. Epstein, would you correct one of your....correct some of the misinformation you've been disseminating. Mr. Bradley has moved for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed by saying 'no'. In the opinion of the chair the 'ayes' have it and the Resolution is adopted. For what purpose does Mr. Conti seek recognition? Mr. Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, for a parliamentary inquiry and I would like the attention of the House for a moment please."

Speaker Madigan: "Would the Members give their attention to Mr. Conti?"

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask the



indulgence of this House for a few more minutes. I've asked the Reference Bureau to draft a...an Amendment to House Bill 26 striking everything after the enacting clause and putting.... inserting House Bill 40 on House Bill 26. Now I've heard people just a little while ago scream about the responsibility...that we should show some responsibility in this House. I think the Constitution...1970 Constitution did not mean when they gave the Governor amendatory power...the veto power that he should rewrite our legislation for us. And in doing so we reached an impasse here today on House Bill 26 and what I have to offer is a vehicle that both sides of the House can buy so that on January 13th when the Election Board is supposed to expire that we don't have the Judicial Branch now telling this legislative body what to do. House Bill 40, if amended to House Bill 26, will give us a vehicle to work with, will keep the Judiciary from intruding on the legislative work. And if the Governor is sincere, House Bill 40 will give the independents and the people of the State of Illinois and this legislative body an election board. I ask your indulgence for a few more minutes before you adjourn until I get the opportunity to get the Amendment up from the Reference Bureau. And I ask you if that can be done, Mr. Speaker? I ask...I ask for a ruling of the chair, Sir."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker Redmond. Mr. Redmond. Mr. Conti, your idea has...not too well received in different quarters. "

Conti: "I didn't expect it to be too well received but I would like a parliamentary inquiry on it."

Speaker Madigan: "Well..."

Conti: "At least we have a vehicle on it."

Speaker Madigan: "In response..."

Conti: "I.....want to go back home, Mr. Speaker, .....  
and I want to make sure that I didn't drive down 194 miles just to find out that we reached an impasse which we knew we were going to do before we even came down here. Now we're giving the people of the State of Illinois and this legislative body an opportunity to go back home with a vehicle. Now if...if this vehicle is not - acceptable to everyone at least we've got something that we put



into the works, a veto that we introduced, not the Judicial Branch of this...of this state or not the Executive Branch of this state. We were elected as a Legislative Body and we should give them the... the Election Board Bill and not the Governor or not the Judiciary."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Conti, the truth of the matter is that your vehicle has been introduced as a separate Bill for approximately a month or more already. Also, there is a Bill in the Special Session over in the Senate now sponsored by Senator Kosinski which could be used as a vehicle and the disposition of the House at this time is to adjourn and to go home for Christmas pursuant to the request of Representative Ryan."

Conti: "You didn't answer my question, Mr....am I out of order?"

Speaker Madigan: "I know I didn't answer your question. The chair recognizes Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Yes, Mr...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I completely agree with your ruling, unfortunately we can't agree with Mr. Conti and give an opportunity to put that Bill in but it does, in my opinion, come under the purview of the call. In any case, Mr. Speaker, I now move that pursuant to the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution the House does now stand adjourned."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves that we adjourn. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed by saying 'no'. In the opinion of the chair the 'ayes' have it. We are adjourned until January the 11th."



1.	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	1	12:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order
	1		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
	1		Speaker Redmond	
	1,2		Clerk O'Brien	Reads Proclamation
	2		Speaker Redmond	
	2		Madigan )	
	2		Speaker Redmond )	
	3		Ryan )	
	3		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolution
	3		Geo-Karis )	
	3	12:12	Speaker Redmond)	Roll Call for attendance
	4		Ryan	Excused absence
	4		Speaker Redmond	
	4		Madigan	Excused absence
	4		Speaker Redmond	
	4		Madigan	Move for adoption HR 1
	4		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
	4		Madigan	Move to suspend rules
	4		Speaker Redmond	
	4		Waddell	
	4		Speaker Redmond	Madigan's motion carries
	5		Ryan	Request Republican Conference
	5		Speaker Redmond	
	5	12:16	Madigan )	Democratic Conference
	5		Speaker Redmond )	
	5		Ryan )	



2.	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	5		Speaker Redmond	Recess till 1:15
	5	1:25	"	House to order
	5		Speaker Madigan	HB 26
	6,7		Speaker Redmond	Motion to out of record
	7		Speaker Madigan	
	7,8,9		Ryan	
	9		Speaker Madigan	
	9		Stuffle	
	10		Speaker Madigan	Supports Out of record
	10		Calkins	Oppose
	11		Speaker Madigan	
	11,12		Matijevich	Support
	12		Speaker Madigan	
	13		Geo-Karis	
	13		Speaker Madigan	
	13		Mann	
	14		Speaker Madigan	
	14		Skinner	Moves previous question
	14		Speaker Madigan	
	14		Speaker Redmond	To close
	15	1:50	Speaker Madigan	
	15		Robinson	Explains vote
	15		Speaker Madigan	
	15		Davis	Explains vote
	16		Speaker Madigan	
	16		Katz	Explains vote
	17		Speaker Madigan	





3. Page	Time	Speaker	Information
17		Kempiners	Explains vote
17		Speaker Madigan	
17,18		Lechowicz	Explains vote
19		Speaker Madigan	Motion fails
19		Speaker Redmond in the Chair	
19		Kempiners	Asks concur with Governor
20		Speaker Redmond )	
21,22		Madigan )	Oppose
23		Speaker Redmond	
23		Cunningham	
24		Speaker Redmond	
24		Friedrich	
24		Speaker Redmond	
24		Tipsword	Moves previous question
24		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries
25		Kempiners	
25		Speaker Redmond	
25	2:22	Mann	Explains vote
26		Speaker Redmond	
26		Ewell	
27		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails
27		Dyer	
27		Speaker Redmond	
27		Totten	Withdraws motion
27		Speaker Redmond	Withdrawn
27		Richmond	Hart's Birthday Resolution
28		Speaker Redmond	



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4.	<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
	28		Hart	
	28		Speaker Redmond	
	28		Madigan in the Chair	
	28		Clerk O'Brien	HJR #1-Adjournment Resolution
	28		Speaker Madigan	
	28		Bradley	
	29		Speaker Madigan	Resolution adopted
	29		Conti )	Parliamentary Inquiry
	30		Speaker Madigan)	
	30		Bradley	Moves House adjourn
	30		Speaker Madigan	Adjourned

