

Doorkeeper: "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: "The 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. Ralph Waldo Emerson said,
'Nothing astonishes men so much as common sense and
plain dealing.' Let us pray. Heavenly Father, who
art wont to know all our needs, talents, and
capabilities, we ask Thy special grace this day that we
may understand with clear minds, unprejudiced by
personal desire, or ambition, unaffected by organized
pressure self-seeking beneficiaries, the legislation to
come before us for consideration. May our actions and
decisions be unfettered and consistent with Thy laws
for the mutual advancement and the benefits of all Thy
creation, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Slape, the pledge of
allegiance."

Slape (et al): "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United
States of America and to the Republic for which it
stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty
and justice for all."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Only your own
switch, please. Representative Walsh is here. Your
own switch only. Representative Polk. Wait a minute
now. Everyone on the Roll Call that's here? Take the
record. Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, we're very fortunate, the Eighty-first
General Assembly, this morning to have in the gallery,
up behind the Speaker's stand, the Cadet Girl Scout



Troop 297, and Mrs. 'Sauers' is the leader. They are represented here by Representative Bower and Brummer and Robbins from Effingham. I wish they would stand and be recognized for us, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to introduce Representative Mike McClain's mother, Mrs. McClain, and his brother, Kevin McClain, who is going to be an attorney about 2 p. m. this afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Page 11, Constitutional Amendments, Second Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1, whereas the Ninety-second Congress of the United States of America at its Second Session in both Houses, by a Constitutional Majority of two-thirds thereof, adopted the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America. Joint Resolution, resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following Article is proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intent and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress. Article...Section 1. Equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex. Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article. Section 3. This Amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification; and whereas, the time limit for ratification of the proposed Amendment by the Legislatures of the requisite number of states has been extended to June 30, 1982, by Joint



Resolution of the Ninety-fifth Congress of the United States of America. Therefore, be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be and at the...and the same is hereby ratified; and be it further resolved, that a certified copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of State of Illinois to the Administrator of General Services of the United States, to the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each Senator and Representative from Illinois in the Congress of the United States. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments...any Committee Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Yeah, we'll be reading it. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 12."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12, resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-first 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 2 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows: Article X, Education. Section 2, Superintendent of Public Instruction. A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected by the electors of the state and shall hold office for four years beginning on the second Monday of January



after his election. To be eligible to hold the 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 the three years preceding his election. Any vacancy in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be filled in the manner provided in Section 7 of Article V. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the chief educational officer in 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 1980, a Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected at the general election in 1982 for a term of four years and shall take office on the second Monday of January after his election, at which time the State Board of Education shall cease to exist. Hereafter, a Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be elected in 1986 and every fourth year thereafter for a term of four years. Second Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Committee Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Senate Joint Resolution 16."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #16, resolved by the Senate of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of



Representatives 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. Article IV, Section 5; Sessions. (a) The Sessions of the General Assembly shall convene at 12 o'clock noon on the second Wednesday in January in the year next ensuing the election of Members thereof and at no other time unless it's provided by this Constitution.

(b) The Governor may convene the General or the Senate along in Special Session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the Session and the only business encompassed in 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 the presiding officers of both Houses issued, as provided by law. (c) Sessions of each House of the General Assembly in meetings of Committees, Joint Committees, and Legislative Commissions shall be opened 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. The meeting of Joint Committees and Legislative Commissions may also be closed if two-thirds of the Members elected to each House so determine. Section C; organization.

(a) A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. (b) 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 Members 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.

(c) For the purpose of powers of appointment conferred by the Constitution, a 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 proceeding, 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 24 hours and at no time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Article V, Section 13; 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. Article VIII, Section 2; state finance, paragraph (a). The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly at the time prescribed by law the state budget for the issuing fiscal biennium. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for the appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts and the plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal biennium of every department authority, public corporation 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 governments or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the state of such other information as may be required by the law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal biennium as shown in the budget. (b) The General Assembly, by law, shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds, but the state appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that biennium. Schedule; the foregoing Amendment to the Constitution takes effect on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by the electors. Second Reading of this Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Committee Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #1, Kent. Amends Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 16. Amendment #1. Amends Constitutional Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #16 by deleting lines 3 through 34 on page one and all of page two and three, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Resolved by the Senate of the 81st General Assembly of the State of Illinois the House of Representatives concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the General Election next occurring..."

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

Polk: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We all recall the 1979 outstanding basketball team that came from Main South. Well, today we have the future politicians from Main South who are represented here by Representatives



Capparelli, Kosinski, McAuliffe, Jaffe, Schlickman, and Pullen. They're here today to observe state government in action, and someday hopefully we'll have some of them sitting in these chairs. Will they stand to be recognized by the Eighty-first General Assembly?"

Speaker Redmond: "Turn the podium over to Representative Kane."

Kane: "Members of the House, I'd like to introduce the Boys Club's Boys of the Year from clubs all over the state and to introduce them I'd like to ask Bob 'Midden' from the Springfield Boys Club to introduce them to you. Give them a good welcome."

'Midden': "Thank you, Representative Kane, Mr. Chairman, Representatives. It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to introduce these outstanding Boy of the Years from the Boys Clubs throughout the State of Illinois. There are 17 organizations...represented Boys Club organizations in the state, and we have 10 of the outstanding Boy of the Years here. Normally, we present our outstanding Boy of the Year to the region. The region selects five champions, and they go to the national, and then the national gets to represent the ...gets to meet the President. But, we have such outstanding young men we thought that we wanted these people to get some recognition in our own state, so that's why we're here. These young men are selected on their service to their local Boys Club, on service to the community that they represent, their participation in home activities, their church-related activities, and for their achievement in school. It gives me great pleasure for me to present these young men to you... young men to you. Thank you very much. The men that are here are Ricky Butler from Champaign Boys Club, Walter 'Zindisluck' from Cicero, Jeff Ray from Decatur, Carl Walters from Peoria, Roger 'Shirts' from DuQuoin,



John Perry Jones from East St. Louis, James Pratt from Bethalto, Richard Middleton from Pekin, Harvey Richards from Springfield, and Jim Hicks from Pontiac."

Clerk Leone: "Continuing with the reading of Amendment #1 to Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 16. Resolved, by the Senate of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives 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, Section 2 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV, Section 5, Sessions.

(a) The Sessions of the General Assembly shall convene at twelve o'clock noon on the second Wednesday in January in the next...in the year next ensuing the election of Members thereof and at no other time unless provided by this Constitution. (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 convene 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 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. The meetings of Joint Committees and Legislative Commissions may also be



closed if two-thirds of 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 regular...of each regular Session of the General Assembly the Secretary of the Senate shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership the 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.

(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 in 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 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, Section 13, 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 messages as he deems desirable. Article VIII, Section 2, State Finance. (a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at the 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 the 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 districts...school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the state of such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed esti...funds estimated to be available for the fiscal biennium as shown in the state budget.

(b) The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the state. Appropriations for the fiscal biennium shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that biennium. Schedule, the foregoing Amendment to the Constitution takes effect on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by the electors."

Speaker Bradley: "You've read...Representative Kent. Mary Lou Kent, do you want to move the adoption of this Amendment? She...the Lady moves the adoption of the Amendment. Any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. HJR 56...SJR 56 to be read a third time."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #56, Madigan. Resolved, by the Senate of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and the House of Representatives concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state



for adoption or rejections at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 8 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX, Section 8, Tax Sales. Paragraph (a) Real property shall not be sold for non-payment of taxes or special assessments without judicial proceedings. (b) (1) The right of redemption of all sales of real estate for non-payment of taxes or special assessments, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection (b), shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate sales for not less than two years following such sales. (2) The right of redemption from sale for non-payment of taxes or special assessments of a parcel of real estate which: (A) is vacant non-farm land... non-farm real estate or (B) contains an improvement consisting of a structure or structures each of which contains 7 or more residential units or (C) is commercial or industrial property; and upon which all or part of the general taxes for each of five or more years are delinquent shall exist in favor of the owners and persons interested in such real property for not less than 90 days following such sales. (c) Owners, occupants, and parties interested shall be given reasonable notice of the sale and the date of expiration of the period of redemption as the General Assembly provided by law. Schedule, this Amendment to Article IX, Section 8 of the Constitution takes effect January 1, 1980 (sic). Second Reading of this Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk Leone: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. Jimmy Taylor to...for the purpose of an introduction."



Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, we are fortunate to have here with us today one of the great minds of this Body, and he's back to visit us today. That's...my seatmate today is Jesse Madison, former Representative of the 21st District."

Speaker Bradley: "On the Calendar, under Motions, on page 15, House Bill 1010. Representative Katz. Out of the... House Bill 2063. Bill Walsh, on a motion. You want to ...wish to pursue that? Do you want to withdraw it? Withdraws House Bill...or a motion on House Bill 2063. House Bill 2856. Representative Johnson. Out of the record. Do you want to withdraw that, Mr. Johnson? Leave it on the Calendar? Mr. Daniels, on 3314. Take it out. Withdraw it. Just take it out today or take it off the...? Withdraw it. It would be off the Calendar. 33...The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'd like to report to you that Representative Mugalian is in St. Johns Hospital here in Springfield. He will be undergoing surgery tomorrow of a remedial nature. He will be in the hospital for about a week, recuperate for a week, and be back in about two weeks, and I'm pleased to say that he's in good spirits and misses everybody."

Speaker Bradley: "Thank you very much for the information. Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, if I might just for the record, following up on what Representative Schlickman said, point out to this Body that yesterday when the merit selection vote came up, Representative Mugalian was being examined in the hospital, and I want to make sure that's in the record, because he's a very strong proponent of merit selection and was unable to be here because of that during the debate."

Speaker Bradley: "There is a motion filed by Representative Davis, the same as I...take it out of...all right."



Fine. 30...leave it. Take it out of the...off the Calendar. Withdraw it. Take it off the Calendar. Do the same with mine, House Bill 3498. 3580. Representative Barnes. Jane Barnes, on 30...motion on...with respect to House Bill 3580. Do you wish to proceed with that motion? The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, I have four Amendments, and I was just discussing them with the Clerk, and they haven't been dispersed yet. Do I have to wait for that, or can I go ahead?"

Speaker Bradley: "We have to...you'd better try to discharge it first before..."

Barnes: "All right. Fine. Ladies and Gentlemen and Speaker, I request your favorable consideration to discharge House Bill 3580 from the Education Committee for consideration by this Body. This Bill has created a lot of controversy, and this is unfortunate. I want to tell you in light of last year's ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court that providing transportation to non-public school students is constitutional. It is now being done in several states. Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania to name a few. We have no excuse not to provide equal..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mrs. Barnes, just a minute. Mr. Jaffe, for what purpose do you arise?"

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, you know, Representative Schneider is not on the floor at this moment. He is the Chairman of the Education Committee, and I believe he's on his way over. I think if we could hold this for a moment, I think it would only be courteous to him."

Speaker Bradley: "It's up to the Sponsor."

Barnes: "Is he on his way over?"

Speaker Bradley: "Here he is now. Proceed."

Barnes: "Thank you. I recognize that our principal responsibility is to the public schools, but is not only our



exclusive responsibility. Our fundamental responsibility is to protect all children, and for those who are haggling over cost, let me tell you that it will be far cheaper to defray one minor expense, namely transportation, than to eventually force school...non-public schools to close, which could ultimately lead to literally...oh, all right."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Bowman, on a point of order."

Bowman: "The Lady is addressing the substance of the Bill.

The motion is the motion to discharge Committee, and I think she should confine her remarks to that motion."

Barnes: "Yes, Sir. This vote to discharge is a vote for equity, fairness, safety, and long-range economy. May I have a favorable vote?"

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House.

The courtesy of the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee yesterday or Tuesday was generously extended by myself as Chairman and the Membership to hear the legislation that is being asked for a discharge. The Sponsor, interestingly enough...Mr. Speaker, would you slam the gavel, please?"

Speaker Bradley: "Give the Gentleman some order, please."

Schneider: "The Sponsor, interestingly enough, did not want to have a vote on the proposition. My responsibility as Chairman was to acknowledge that opposition and support for that Bill came before the Committee in many variegated forms. There had come throughout the state many individuals who had wished to testify, and my role and my responsibility then was to say to Representative Barnes that indeed you will adhere to her request not to take a vote. The reason for that would be, not only to give those people an opportunity for the Committee to hear those many individuals who travelled so far, but to also recognize that possibly some new information



had come to light in regard to that legislation. As Chairman of the Committee then, I acknowledge her opportunity, but more importantly, the many people who had travelled so far to speak, for the most part, in opposition to the proposal. I think this Committee would be greatly insulted because of the fact that they were kind enough to listen to testimony, to be...to accept the accusation by the Sponsor and the witnesses that this Committee would not give them a fair hearing, that our Committee with all its expertise and all the information that have been given to us over the year could not make a fair judgment. Her strategy, her style, the concept...contents of the Bill itself speaks strongly in my judgment against discharging a Committee who has functioned fairly over the years in considering all propositions. I would hope that this Body, recognizing once again the role of the Committee, will defeat any such motion, request that the Bill be maintained in Committee for eventually a proper Resolution of the transportation question that she seeks to impose upon the State of Illinois. Please vote 'no' on a discharge motion."

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

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I am a Member of the Education Committee to which this Bill was referred. Representative Schneider is absolutely right, and I concur in his remarks. In addition, I would like to remind every Member of this House that the Majority Leader of this House got up on the floor yesterday on another discharge motion and urged its defeat, because the Sponsor did not have a Roll Call in Committee. In that case the Sponsor did not make an appearance in Committee. The only difference in this case is that Representative Barnes did make an appearance. However, it seems to me that simply puts



a greater burden on Representative Barnes. If indeed she did make an appearance, if indeed she was there to present her case and did not ask for a Roll, if she had not asked for a Roll Call at that time, why should we take the time of the House and bring this issue to debate here? It seems to me the issue that we had under consideration yesterday on the merit selection proposal and the issue that we have under consideration today on this busing proposal is exactly the same. That we have a Committee system to uphold, and the Sponsor at least should do the Committee the courtesy of extending to the Committee the opportunity of a Roll Call. Since she did not do that, I believe that we should not take the time of the House now and vote on this measure. I urge the defeat of this motion."

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

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wish they would stand to be recognized, the Movers and Shakers of the Realtor's Association from Aurora up in the balcony there. They are represented by Schoeberlein, Casey, and Laz Murphy."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, on the question."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of Representative Barnes and her motion, and I speak as a former Member of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education. This subject that is before you is one that we debated last year in the House and the Senate. We passed a Bill on this subject. The Senate passed it, and it went to the Governor. The Governor vetoed it, and Representative Barnes has indicated that this subject is going to be sharply amended in response to the concerns of the Governor. Now, my point is..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Deuster, just one minute, please. For



what purpose does the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson, rise?"

Johnson: "Well, we're not debating the Bill, Mr. Speaker. If he wants to speak to the motion, he should speak to it. This has really gone too far."

Speaker Bradley: "You certainly cannot debate the Bill. You might refer to the Bill the way our rules read, but there'll be no debate on the substantive matter, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, the reason that I mentioned the past history of this idea is to point out that everyone on this floor is familiar with the subject, and there's nothing magic about the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee. As most of us know, on many subjects, the philosophy of Representative Schneider and the majority of that Committee is not necessarily the philosophy of the individual Members here. Now, the schools of Illinois and our policies are not run entirely by the Education Committee. The reason for this discharge motion is so that all of us Members can bring this subject that we know all about to the floor of the House. Now, I'm not going to speak about the subject of the Bill but only the matter of...of the propriety of the Sponsor of making this suggestion. When we well know that a Committee of the House has a different philosophy on a subject than us, our rules provide...our rules provide that every Member can make a motion to discharge. There's nothing wrong with that. It's not disrespectful of the Committees at all. We all do it from time to time when the circumstances present themselves. These are the circumstances. I would urge that out of fairness to the private school students in Illinois and out of respect for the fact that all of us have dealt with this subject and know what it is. I think we should bring it before us. It's



a matter that we passed once. Maybe we can amend it and pass it in a better form, but let's bring this important subject to the people of Illinois before us, and I urge your support for this motion to discharge the Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A couple of questions of the Sponsor."

Barnes: "Yes."

Speaker Bradley: "She indicates she'll yield."

Leverenz: "I've heard now from one or two Members of the Committee, and I'm not a former or ever was I a Member of the Committee. This was heard in Committee, and there was testimony given, is that correct?"

Barnes: "That's correct."

Leverenz: "And, there was a vote taken?"

Barnes: "No, Representative. I have discussed with Representative Schneider, and he was extremely courteous, and I want to thank him and let all the other Members know how well I was treated. I asked him, since all of these people had travelled so far that day, if we could hear the Bill, hear the pros and the cons, but not take a Roll Call vote, and when asked by one of the Members of the Committee why I didn't want a Roll Call vote taken, I stated when I saw the Members that were in attendance, I knew I could not get the Bill out of Committee. And, after acknowledging that, Representative Schneider was kind enough to let me have the Bill heard."

Leverenz: "Well, were there enough in the Committee to take a vote?"

Barnes: "I didn't have enough 'yes' votes. Does that answer your question?"

Leverenz: "Well, many times we get into a Committee and have a Bill that may not have enough 'yes' votes. That would not have been a reason, perhaps, not to take a



vote in Committee, and I don't understand why you wouldn't just want a Roll Call right there in Committee so you could share with us the feelings of the people on the Committee as to how many were for and how many against."

Barnes: "Well, Representative Leverenz, I wish you really had been there. It was...it was very interesting, all of the testimony, and I do believe all of the Members did state their feelings."

Leverenz: "Well, I thank you very much for your compliments toward my ability to, perhaps, secure 'yes' votes for you as many of us have come to your aid in Committee and are quite helpful, and we like to do that. If you call this motion now, how many votes does it take to get the Bill out on the floor?"

Barnes: "Eighty nine."

Leverenz: "And, if you had a Roll Call in Committee, and it was held in Committee or defeated, how many would it take?"

Barnes: "A hundred and seven."

Leverenz: "I see. There's a difference there. Thank you very much, Representative."

Barnes: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentlemen from Marion, Mr. Friedrich. Dwight. On the motion. Do you wish to speak on the motion, Sir?"

Friedrich: "What page? I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "Page 15. Mrs. Barnes' motion. Your light's flashing. That's why I called on you."

Friedrich: "No, I'm sorry."

Speaker Bradley: "All right. Mr...the Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question on the motion?"

Speaker Bradley: "She indicates that she will."



Stuffle: "Representative Barnes, I was present in that meeting. I know there are 22 Members of the Committee. Do you recall how many Members were there when you brought the Bill up?"

Barnes: "No, I really don't."

Stuffle: "There were 21 out of 22 Members there according to the Chairman, and I happened to be sitting by him, and we counted them at the time."

Speaker Bradley: "Do you wish to close, Mrs. Barnes?"

Barnes: "Well, in closing, although I'm...I shouldn't be speaking about the Amendments, but I do have four Amendments filed that I think will be a compromise that many of the Members on this House floor have been looking for. So, I really would urge an 'aye' vote to discharge House Bill 3580 from the Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "Do you wish a voice vote?"

Barnes: "Oh."

Speaker Bradley: "Before we do...before we take the vote on the issue, we'd better take the Attendance Roll Call. We will excuse Representative Mugalian. The record will so show, due to illness. All right. Everybody on there? Mr. Birchler, for what purpose do you arise?"

Birchler: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to also remind the Members of this Body that a fellow Member, Monroe Flinn, is in the hospital at Belleville."

Speaker Bradley: "Well, he'll be excused then due to illness. All right. Now, on the Lady's...question on the Lady's motion. All in favor of the...all in favor of the Lady's motion signify by voting 'aye'. Opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Keane, to explain his vote."

Keane: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote, let me simply say that the issue is one that we're all familiar with. It's too important to allow it to go down on a...without a full debate. There will be time



both in further action on this floor...that I know there are a number of Amendments that different Members have which they feel will make the Bill a better Bill, and a number of those Amendments I can support, but I feel it's necessary for us to get this Bill out and have a chance to amend it, to vote on it, amend it, and discuss it, and either vote it up or down. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Mr. Schneider wishes a verification. The Lady asks for the poll of the absentees, and the Clerk will poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the absentees. Bullock. Chapman. Conti. John Dunn. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Flinn. Dwight Friedrich. Greiman. Griesheimer. Henry. Hoffman. Huff. Jaffe."

Speaker Bradley: "Chapman, 'no'. Jaffe, 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Continuing the poll of the absentees. Mautino. Mugalian. Robbins. Schuneman. Walsh. Willer. Winchester. J. J. Wolf. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "Call the affirmative."

Clerk O'Brien: "Abramson. Alexander."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Please ask the Members to acknowledge by raising their hand..."

Speaker Bradley: "Yes, I think that's a reasonable..."

Schneider: "...as we customarily do."

Speaker Bradley: "...reasonable request. If the Members would be seated in the...Gentleman in the Republican aisle over here, so that Mr. Schneider could see who's here and who isn't here. Members in our side of the aisle. It would be very helpful. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Barnes. Beatty. Bianco. Birchler. Bluthardt. Bower. Bradley. Brummer. Burnidge. Campbell. Capparelli. Capuzi. Casey. Catania. Christensen."



Collins. Cullerton. Dawson. Deuster. DiPrima.
 Domico. Donovan. Doyle. Farley. Virginia
 Frederick. Garmisa. Getty. Giorgi. Goodwin.
 Grossi. Hallock."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. O'Brien, wishes to be recorded as voting 'aye', Sir."

O'Brien: "I am recorded as voting 'aye'. I'd like to have leave to be verified. I have some people down from my district."

Speaker Bradley: "They said fine. They agreed. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hanahan. Harris. Hoxsey. Dave Jones.
 Emil Jones. Karpiel. Keane. Kelly. Klosak.
 Kornowicz. Kosinski. Krska. Kucharski. Kulas.
 Laurino. Lechowicz. Leinenweber. Leon. Madigan.
 Mahar. Margalus. Marovitz. Matijevich. McAuliffe.
 McBroom. McClain. Meyer. Molloy. Mulcahey. Oblinger
 O'Brien. Patrick. Pechous. Peters. Piel."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Schoeberlein wishes to be changed from 'no' to 'aye'. Record the Gentleman as voting 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Pouncey. Preston. Richmond. Ronan. Ryan.
 Schisler. Schlickman. Schoeberlein. Schraeder.
 Simms. Skinner. Slape. Stanley. Stearney. Sumner.
 Swanstrom. Taylor. Telcser. Terzich. Tuerk.
 Van Duynes. Vinson. Vitek. VonBoeckman. White.
 Williamson. And, Younge."

Speaker Bradley: "Questions of the affirmative vote."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We're starting with 95. Abramson."

Speaker Bradley: "Now, just a minute, Mr. Schneider. Could you verify Mr. Collins, and Mr. Garmisa wishes to be verified. He agreed. Fine. All right. Let's... questions."

Schneider: "Abramson."

Speaker Bradley: "Abramson. He's in his seat."

Schneider: "Brummer."



Speaker Bradley: "Brummer. He's in the center aisle."

Schneider: "Dawson."

Speaker Bradley: "Dawson. He's not in his seat. I don't see him in the chamber. How's he recorded?"

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

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Schneider: "Laurino."

Speaker Bradley: "Laurino is in the center aisle."

Schneider: "Farley."

Speaker Bradley: "Farley? I don't see him in his seat. Is he in the chamber? How's he recorded?"

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

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off."

Schneider: "Marovitz."

Speaker Bradley: "I don't see him in his chair. How's he recorded? Marovitz, I believe he asked...Mr. Schneider, did you call Marovitz?"

Schneider: "Marovitz. Representative Bill Marovitz. He owes me six and a half bucks for his ticket. Where is he?"

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

Speaker Bradley: "Remove him."

Schneider: "McBroom."

Speaker Bradley: "McBroom. Not in his seat. Is he in the chamber? How's he recorded?"

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

Speaker Bradley: "Remove him."

Schneider: "Margalus."

Speaker Bradley: "Margalus. He's back there."

Schneider: "Ronan."

Speaker Bradley: "Ronan? Right in the center aisle."

Schneider: "Ryan."

Speaker Bradley: "Ryan. Representative Ryan. Mr. Farley has returned to the chamber. Put him back on the Roll. Now, Mr. Ryan. How's he recorded? Oh, he's right here in the front."



Schneider: "There he is, Jerry."

Speaker Bradley: "I'm sorry. All right."

Schneider: "Skinner."

Speaker Bradley: "He's in his chair."

Schneider: "Come on, Skinner. What are you doing? Stanley."

Speaker Bradley: "Stanley. He's in the rear of the chamber."

Schneider: "Vinson."

Speaker Bradley: "Vinson is not in his seat. He's right there
in the front."

Schneider: "Madigan."

Speaker Bradley: "Madigan? Right here."

Schneider: "Kulas."

Speaker Bradley: "Kulas is in his seat."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That...those are the
challenges."

Speaker Bradley: "Put McBroom back on, also. On this question
there are 93 'ayes' and 61 'noes', and the...for what
purpose does the Gentleman from Will, Mr. Davis...wish
to be recorded 'aye'? The Gentleman from Lake, Mr.
Griesheimer, 'aye'. Mr. Walsh, did you...? Mr. Walsh,
'aye'. That gives us 96 'ayes'. Mr. McCourt, 'aye'.
97 'ayes', and the Gent...the Lady's motion prevails.
Senate Bill 1292 on motions. Mr. Ewing. He's not here.
Take it out of the record. House Resolution 81.
Ebbesen, do you wish to...?"

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to remove from the Calen-
dar, House Resolution 81 motion and HJR 11, both under
motions and then also the Resolutions themselves, table
them. HJR 11 and HR 81."

Speaker Bradley: "Okay, you're tabling those two...81 and 11?"

Ebbesen: "Yeah."

Speaker Bradley: "We'll take them off the...out of the record.
Fine. House Resolution 385. Carol...Mrs. Braun, do
you wish to proceed with that one? 387. Mr. Ewell.
Can we...Mrs. Braun, can we take 385 off the Calendar?"



Can we remove it from the Calendar? Do you want to leave that motion on the...leave it on the Calendar. All right. HJRCA 33. Watson. Out of the record? Take it off the Calendar. Can we just leave it on the Calendar and...? All right. HJR...SJRC 1. That motion? The Gentleman from Bond, Mr. Watson, on the motion."

Watson: "Yes, Sir, I'd like to make a motion that we discharge from the Executive Committee SJRC 1. This Resolution would make it unconstitutional for the General Assembly to give itself a pay raise or an increase in its allowances during a lame duck Veto Session. I think everyone is pretty much aware of what this Resolution will do. I would appreciate a favorable vote and answer any questions that you may have."

Speaker Bradley: "On the question, all in favor of the Gentleman's motion will signify...Mr. Beatty, the Gentleman from Cook."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker, we have a Committee system. We had one up till a little while ago, anyway. This Gentleman had a hearing in the Committee. A full Committee hearing on the subject matter. As it turns out he had filed this motion that's on the Calendar before he even came in and asked for the hearing at the Committee. We had a full hearing. The man presented the issues. I don't know why the House would want to discharge Committee when we had the Committee system, and the Members did hear the issue. We've heard other similar issues and other Resolutions. Some have passed and some have failed, but I think we should try to respect the Committee system, and I think we should vote 'no' on this."

Watson: "I had a fair hearing in Committee. There were nine 'yes' votes to pass this Bill out of Committee. There were several absenteeisms, so I felt that with the



needed 11 votes, I just needed two more, that it would be fair to give the General Assembly the opportunity to debate and discuss this motion and this Amendment on the House floor."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar, on the motion."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of the motion to discharge Committee, and I can say from my experience in this type of legislation that Committees work in strange and mysterious ways. You have a Bill before a Committee, and it is generally accepted, and they ask you to have Amendments drafted into the Bill in order that it might be acceptable to the full Committee, and you have those Amendments drafted, and suddenly then opinions change, and people change, moving back and forth. You almost need a computer to keep a count on who's voting for and who's voting against this type of legislation. I think this legislation is very, very important. It ought to be brought to the floor of the House. We ought to have a chance to vote on it. We haven't been successful in voting on my legislation of a similar nature. It's about time we get something to this floor, and I would urge you discharge the Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Watson, you wish to close? Point of order, Mr. Beatty? What's your point?"

Beatty: "With regards to the last speaker. He had a Bill in our Committee. He had asked for a...I asked for an Amendment on that Bill from him. The man presented the Amendment. I supported his Bill. My...I did not change my vote. I supported his Bill. Now, he's saying that we changed our minds. Well, maybe someone else changed their minds, but when he asked me for an Amendment on his Bill, I supported him after he brought that Amendment in, and I don't know that that's what



he's saying here on the House floor. I supported his measure in the Committee, also, and voted 'yes'. Maybe someone else changed their minds, but I voted 'yes' on his Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I didn't...I didn't mention any names, because it's difficult to keep track of the names from day to day."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Neff, the Gentleman from Henderson."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think we have a very important piece of legislation here, and as we know, in many of these Committee hearings, that we just don't have the bodies there through no fault of the Committee Members, but I think this is something the people will want to have us to vote on, and, therefore, I would hope we would bring this out on the floor and all make a vote on it."

Speaker Bradley: "Okay, Mr. Watson, did you close, Sir? Do you wish...? Mr. Davis, do you wish to be heard on the mo...on the Gentleman's motion? The Gentleman from Will."

Davis: "Well, yes, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say a few words in support of the motion. The House Executive Committee did give this Bill a fair hearing, and, unfortunately, it's one of those cases where the other two votes just weren't in the Committee that day. I think they would've been if everybody had been in place. It's an unusual situation we find ourselves in. There was a dirth of these type of Bills presented to the House Executive Committee. I sat on the Subcommittee with Representative Greiman and Representative Piel that heard most of these Bills, and we had fixed on the Mahar Bill, statutorily, as the one that would most likely be the best to be supported. However, I point out to the Membership one thing, nothing got out of the



Executive Committee on this subject. It is extremely important to the voters of Illinois and to all of us because of the subject matter, and I would just point out one thing. Look up at the Board. This is a Senate Joint Resolution. Senate Joint Resolution 1 has already passed the Illinois Senate, not that they're always right, because in my opinion, they're almost always wrong. But, in this case they have passed out this proposal for consideration in the other chamber, and I think sometimes you have to transcend the wishes of the Committee, and I support the Executive Committee system 90% of the time, except on issues that are of major importance like the one we had yesterday, frankly, and this one. So, I would encourage an 'aye' vote to get this out for discussion on the House floor."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly."

Kelly: "Yes, I rise to support Representative Watson. This legislation would, in fact, prevent lame duck pay increases for Legislators and for judiciary members and others that we pass, and I, very frankly, have been very embarrassed by this, as many of the other Members of this House have, by always being blamed for voting for a pay raise during a lame duck period. I would support, and I know many of the colleagues in this House from time to time have supported legislative pay increases and judiciary pay increases. But, let's face it...the voters before the election, early in the Session, while they have over a year...year and a half in order to consider the issue, and I...I favor Representative Watson; and I urge you to support his motion."

Speaker Bradley: "All right. The Gentleman from Bond, Mr. Watson, to close the debate."

Watson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I don't look at this as a pay raise partic...a pay raise issue. I feel that the General Assembly, if it so wishes, has a right to pay



increases, but I think the public and the stir that was caused by the most recent pay raise debate and vote was the result of the way it was handled, not necessarily the amount of money maybe, but the way it was handled. And, this course Amendment will address that particular fact. I think many of you realize that we...today the public has a very negative attitude about politics, politicians, and government, and the reason is such of things that would happen during this...during the Eightieth General Assembly in raising...raising our salaries and the method in which it was done. The credibility and the public trust of the General Assembly and government in general is...is low, and this particular Constitutional Amendment, I believe, will help change that credibility and bring back trust to government. We definitely need people involved in government. We need them participating, and the only way to do that is through their trust and their interest in what is going on, and I definitely feel that by passing and giving a chance to vote on this particular Constitutional Amendment and hopefully its passage will give that opportunity and change that image that we have projected in recent years. I would urge a favorable Roll Call on this and thank you very much."

Speaker Bradley: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The opinion of the Chair, the 'noes' have it. The motion failed. On page 11, under Consideration Postponed, is House Bill 2955."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2955. This Bill has been read a second time previously."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi. Zeke, did you want this called today?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to remind the Members this morning that most of them attended prayer breakfast to pray for most of the public sinners in the House, but you called 2955, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Bradley: "Did you wish to have that called?"

Giorgi: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think that...I think 2955 is probably one of the most publicized Bills in this General Assembly or in any previous General Assemblies in a half dozen years. I know that every Member in this House has received information to the extent of the need for the Chrysler Loan Bill. Everyone was present on the first vote that resulted in the Amendment being placed on it so that money...we wouldn't use general obligation bonds. We'd use lottery funds. Everyone was aware of the Amendment put on...the brilliant Amendment by Representative Skinner that insures that the Chrysler loan will be guaran...the properties...to give us...to cover the loan will cover over 75% of cash value so that the state's risk is at a minimum. The Bill provides that the Governor and the Director of Commerce and Community Affairs and the Director of the Budget will be in constant negotiation with the Chrysler people to see that this, indeed, is a good risk, and we all know that what is involved...thousands of jobs in Illinois, 1400 small employers...1400 employers in the State of Illinois that provide 500 million dollars worth of parts and equipment for the Chrysler automobile, 250 dealers depending on our vote, 5,000 employees in our district that are going to depend on parts of this package. We know the...that



every one in...one job in five in the economy is in the automotive industry. We know what the domino effect is in the event this Chrysler company had a disastrous end. In unemployment compensation alone the people employed by Chrysler in the State of Illinois, if they were to go on unemployment compensation in eight weeks, would use up 20 million dollars of unemployment compensation benefits. And, that unemployment insurance would be picked up by the other employers in Illinois and the affect of the small businessmen in Illinois to a small shopkeeper that depends on dollars in the economy to keep rolling would be seriously devastated. We've worked on the Bill and everyone's agreed that this is the best possible Bill we could write for this type of a loan, and I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "A question or two of the Sponsor. Representative Giorgi, when you added Amendment #17, did you remove the Amendment that had been adopted by this House that required a letter of intent from Chrysler indicating that the company would stay in the State of Illinois and if they didn't, that the loan would be repaid?"

Giorgi: "That's in part of the...the agreement that the Department...the Director of the Department of Commerce and the Director of the Bureau of Budget and the Governor can negotiate with Chrysler. That was in there..."

Johnson: "Well, what...?"

Giorgi: "...that is allowed to them."

Johnson: "My specific question is, is that Amendment that this House adopted still in the Bill, or is it out?"

Giorgi: "I think the intent of the Amendment is still in the Bill. I don't know if it's in the...in the Amendment we adopted or not."

Johnson: "Well, my understanding is, in my reading of the Amendment and the staff's reading of the Amendment, is



that Amendment #17 removed that commitment from the Bill. Is...if lottery funds weren't directed towards the purpose of this Bill, they were simply available for other purposes, will those funds be rebated to the taxpayers or are they going into the general revenue fund?"

Giorgi: "They would return to the general revenue funds if they are not needed for the Chrysler loan."

Johnson: "So, in other words, the Chrysler situation is basically one wherein we're taking money from general revenue funds to be used for purposes of a Chrysler loan? Is that right?"

Giorgi: "No, the way the law is written specifically is that the lottery funds...what has happened...you weren't here last week, Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Right."

Giorgi: "But, we were told that the daily lottery is...is very successful beyond expectation, and the daily lottery within the next two or three months will earn more than...20 million dollars more than we anticipated. So, we're going to take that 20 million dollars more than anticipated and put it in a guaranteed loan fund to be used in the event they give Chrysler a loan. That's the reason we're using lottery money is because there's more money there than was anticipated or budgeted."

Johnson: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, speaking to the Bill. We've had occasion in the course of Amendments to this Bill and in general discussion of it to talk about the Bill, but I think, because it's here on Consideration Postponed and back for reconsideration, that we really ought to realize what we're doing. This Bill, I think more than any other Bill that's been offered at least in the last two terms, strikes more fundamentally at the core of our free enterprise system and our



system of freedom of choice than any conceivable kind of legislation we could introduce. And, not only that, but the precedent value by making this loan now is something that the rest of this decade and decades to come will come back financially and in every other way to haunt the Members of this General Assembly, because while jobs may be lost by the demise of Chrysler, likewise jobs will be lost by the demise of other industries in the free market system. Jobs have been lost and threatened to be lost in all variety of industry... in the housing business, in the car dealership business, in the restaurant business. If we commit ourselves now to bail out Chrysler because they're very big and very bad and a colossal failure, then I think the precedent value is very real and all we're going to do is come back here every two years or every year and appropriate another 20 million, and another 100 million, and billions of dollars to failing businesses. And, in a free enterprise system the right to succeed equates with a right to fail, and if a company can't make it in a system... a free market system on its own, it's not the government's position to subsidize them, because the same people who can give with the right hand can take with the left, and that's exactly what we're going to be doing here. I think in addition to that the unwillingness... or the general unwillingness of Chrysler coming to this... coming to us hat in hand and at the same time willing to make no realistic commitment to any kind of... or any kind of concessions to the taxpayers of Illinois is really a blatant flaunting of what they're trying to do and what we're trying to do in taking care of the taxpayers' money. They're not even willing under this Bill to make a commitment to stay in the State of Illinois and the State of Illinois funds that are being expended or would be expended under this



Bill to bail them out. I guess in some...I would say that this Bill, if you vote for it notwithstanding the travail of the pay raise and a number of other issues, is going to stick in the craw of the taxpayers of Illinois more than any other Bill we've had in the last two or three terms, and I certainly urge you to look at it, to look at it in terms of what it's going to do to our economic system, to what it's going to mean to the taxpayers, and I urge you to vote 'no' on House Bill 2955."

Clerk Leone: "Representative Matijevich in the Chair."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leon."

Leon: "I have a question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he'll yield."

Leon: "Representative Giorgi, has any other state given a loan to Chrysler that you know of?"

Giorgi: "Yes, Sir, it's come to my attention that Michigan yesterday gave them a 65 million dollar loan, and I think Delaware has given them a 5 million dollar loan, and New York is in the process of giving them a loan, and some of the other states have a Constitutional hang-up, but they're finding ways to raise money."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker..."

Giorgi: "They're out right loans. They are out right loans. No guarantees."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Leon: "In view of the fact that there are at least four other states that have made a commitment to the Chrysler Corporation for the benefit of its employees, I believe this is a good measure, and we should support it, and I intend to do so. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."



Davis: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. When the lottery Amendment was put on this Bill last week, I said then it's probably appropriate that that be the vehicle used for the funding in triggering the loan mechanism, simply because Chrysler appears to be the biggest gamble in town and yet in this century apparently. Now, the Executive Committee this morning and which entered some discussion a while ago...the Executive Committee this morning put out the Wisconsin Steel Bail-out Bill, and at least the Sponsors of that measure had the integrity to say exactly what it was...a direct grant of another 20 million dollars to Wisconsin Steel, a company who has every capability of success if that Bill were enacted into law and that 20 million were given to them so they could reorganize. So, here we have in front of us 40 million dollars in general revenue funds that's being proposed to give to private industry. Forget the philosophical concept of intervention in private industry to prop up those industries, forget the fact that it has been ineptly and poorly managed for the last 20 years, not the last five, and almost went under in 1961. Let's have the Sponsors of both of these measures tell us what tax relief proposals they wish to scotch this year in favor of 40 million dollars to these two...to these two ailing industries. Let's have that information, and maybe those of us who oppose it could then make up our minds whether we could trade off 40 million dollars to Chrysler and Wisconsin Steel for 40 million dollars of tax relief to the citizens of the State of Illinois."

Speaker Matijeovich: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the former speaker should know better than what he just said. The former speaker should know the difference between a



guarantee of a loan and an outright gift. Now, that's the real issue here, and so often I've heard, in the last few days, the misconceptions, the half-truths, and the out-and-out falsehoods that have been laid out on the Chrysler bail out loan Bill that's before us now. The fact is that this is a guarantee of a loan. There's no tax dollars being expended by the Bill that's before you right now. If...if most of us went out and purchased some Chrysler products, we won't ever have to worry about any default. In fact, somebody said last night maybe a good idea...a further Amendment on this Bill would be that the state purchase Chryslers for its state police force and for its usage of its motor pool, and use that as a guarantee of the 20 million dollars on the loan, and keep the company viable. I don't understand people who beat their chests time and again and say that the business community of this state is leaving, that the business community of this state is hurting, and stand there and vote 'no' on an issue that will protect 5,000 jobs. We're not talking about a ma and pa grocery store here. We're talking about 5,000 jobs going on unemployment compensation and, in fact, talking about spending...in two months' time, more money than the total loan would come to. Now, let's face some real issues...that the properties in Belvedere Illinois alone are worth what we're guaranteeing on the loan, that we could sell the plant to the...Japan or whatever company wants to come in if Chrysler went down. I don't understand the misconception here that somehow we're going to spend some money, and I'm for tax relief. I'm for continuing the sales tax relief. I don't want to give up that program, either, and I don't think you have to, because I have faith that the Chrysler Corporation is going to be a viable industry in this country. Who the hell do you think is going to



build the tanks and the war machinery that's going to have to be purchased in the coming months as we prepare. . . as we prepare against Afghanistan and Iran? Let's face the real facts. We can't afford...in this society we can't afford to put a major industry...not only if we want to be selfish about it, out of business, but we can't afford it militarily. Everyone knows that Chrysler is one of our great producers of war material, and we certainly should protect that, if not only on a patriotic method, but we're talking about a guarantee of a loan. We're not talking outright spending of tax dollars, and that's the difference between the Wisconsin Steel Bill and this Bill. And, certainly Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, we should consider, and I think further thought should be given to the fact that maybe the State of Illinois should protect its loan guarantee by not only having the titles to the properties of Chrysler but possibly that we should purchase our state police cars, and our motor pool vehicles, and our highway equipment from Chrysler as a guarantee...as a 'guarantee that that business stays viable in this state."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Ebbesen: "Representative Giorgi, if you will recall when you originally passed the lottery Bill back in the early seventies, did you, at that time before the Bill was voted on in the House, put an Amendment on that guaranteed that all the profits which were estimated to be 60 million dollars would go to the elementary and secondary schools?"

Giorgi: "Representative Ebbesen, I answered that question last week. I don't know if you were here or not. . . When



the lottery was passed the first time in 1972, it was not passed by both Houses and signed by the Governor until 1973. It went into effect in 1974, but to pass the lottery the first time I accepted four Amendments in the House. One was that 25% would go to elementary and secondary schools, 25% would go to scholarships, 25% would go to municipalities, and 25% would go to elderly programs. But, when it got to the Senate, the Senate did not want to continue earmarking funds, so they peeled all four of those Amendments off, and when we finally passed the lottery Bill, it says that all lottery funds will go into the general revenue fund. And that's why the fallacious rumor got out that lottery funds were going in for schools, but we must say this, for every dollar of taxes that we earn, almost 40 cents of every dollar goes to schools. So, you could say safely that 40 cents out of every lottery dollar went to schools, and that'll continue to be the case."

Ebbesen: "Am I right or wrong in saying that when that Bill came back from the Senate with all those Amendments removed, did it or did it not come back then as a part of the Regional Transit Authority package in which we were going to use the revenue then for the RTA coming from the lottery? Is that true or not?"

Giorgi: "There was debate. The lottery Bill was passed in Special Session when finally...finally we decided that we were no different than other...ten other states, and we could afford a lottery, because we had such an outstanding record with bingo and racetracks that we could afford a lottery. And, during the Special Session we passed the lottery...yes, for the money that was...that we thought would evoke from a lottery, and true, there was talk about creating the RTA and there was talk about giving money to schools. Very true. But, the lottery dollars were looked at as an



added plus to the Treasury, and that's the reason I'm using the lottery today, because the daily game is going to raise 20 million more dollars than we anticipated, and that's the money I'm using for the guaranteed loan fund."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Proceed."

Ebbesen: "Yes, the reason for reviewing that for the benefit of those who were not here. Representative Giorgi, at one point, indicated in order to pass the Bill out of here originally...the lottery Bill, the estimated 60 million dollars' profit, a large portion of it, would go for helping to finance the elementary and secondary schools. When it came back from the Senate, it was part of the Regional Transportation Authority package and the estimated 60 million dollars to go to help finance that out of general revenue. Now, here we are a third time with a new daily game...the new daily game that is supposedly reaping an additional 20 million dollars projected for the fiscal year. He wants to use this now to pass the Bill out of the House, and I just want to remind you that he said that the profits with the daily lottery are going beyond expectations. Well, I want to remind you that the lottery, when it first started, was making roughly 60 or 70 million dollars a year, and the reason for the introduction of the daily lottery concept was the fact that the people were not playing the lottery, and the returns were going down... the receipts were going down, and that can happen under the present circumstances. And, we're talking more than just about the revenue to be generated, but we're talking about...it was...has been indicated previously... a philosophy here of getting into the private sector and also those who do not endorse the idea...the concept of using gambling proceeds for the operation of govern-



ment. I would suggest, if we're going to do that, we suggest to the stockholders of Chrysler they might take a few chances on the lottery and, perhaps, they'll win 20 million. In any event, I would encourage everyone to vote 'no' on this Bill. I think it's a Bill that shouldn't be considered again. I think the fact that it now only needs 89 votes due to the Amendment that's on there, we have to be very careful that we do not approve this proposal, because I'm sure that basing this on the assumption that the lottery for the next five or ten years is going to bring those types of proceeds is just not going to be the case. I would encourage a 'no' vote."

Speaker Lechōwicz: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you...thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. What started out as a bad Bill last week is not an incredibly bad Bill. As amended, this measure would use an ailing concept, the Illinois lottery, to prop up a failing corporation, Chrysler. The lottery, a short time back, was in such straits that the Governor, who is as much interested in revenue as any of the rest of us, questioned its value as did many of the rest of us here. The daily game now glitters and gleams, but it, too, will lose its luster and eventually the lottery as a whole will fade from the scene devoid of credibility as it should. But, the principle is that Chrysler should not be bailed out, underwritten, collateralized, or subsidized by state government period. To do so violates the principle of free enterprise wherein private companies are allowed to fail as well as to succeed. It puts the taxpayers' money...general revenue funds in jeopardy, but worst of all, it aids and abets corporate socialism in this country, and I repeat, corporate socialism. Here's how corporate state socialism works, there's a corporation, Chrysler;



there is a labor syndicate, the United Auto Workers; there is a Federal Board of Review, consisting of five members with broad powers to decide whether Chrysler's plans are acceptable to the United States. This Review Board at the federal level oversees operating and financial plans, collects fees, it audits...the general accounting office, it will investigate any and all allegations against the company. Now, I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen here, that when capital, labor, and government form an industrial partnership and government runs the business as it will, this is corporative state socialism. If we want to use the State of Illinois to help out Chrysler, our tenth largest corporation, into this socialistic system, then vote for this Bill. But, if you don't, then oppose it. If you want to stand up for our free, competitive enterprise system, then oppose this Bill. The measure sets a dangerous precedent. I urge you to consider it carefully, and I urge you, my colleagues, to vote it down."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think there's just a couple of small items we ought to remember about the lottery. The Sponsor would have us believe there's 20 million extra to come out of FY '80, while under this Bill we'd only have one month in FY '80 to take that out. And, there wouldn't be enough money. Another matter you want to keep in mind, this is like using a credit card to finance Chrysler, because they're talking about using a projected profit that we don't even have yet. Third, remember that under the terms of this Bill we don't wait until the year and we have 20 million dollars extra and we plunk it into Chrysler. We take it off the top at the beginning and for about the first five or six months of the next fiscal year we will have no money in general revenue from the Chrysler



...I'm sorry...in general revenue from the lottery. It will all be in the Chrysler fund. Keep that in mind when you have a lot of other projects you would like to fund out of general revenue, and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Robbins."

Robbins: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I sure am glad that we had some of the debate in favor of Chrysler, because they came out with a real good reason to vote 'no'. Now, I...I did what they said. I bought a Chrysler, and I'm not going to vote for forcing the state to buy Chryslers, and I don't think you should, either. We've got a bid system. I think we should buy cars according to bids, and I think we should buy some that will work and will last."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Duyne."

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'. 'Aye'. 'Opposed...the previous question's been moved. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, to close."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to just reiterate a couple of points and that is the lottery funds...it'll take about six months and counting May and June if this Bill is successful. It'll take us into August, and that's the only extent of the use of the lottery funds. In the event, the Governor, and the Director of the Budget, and the Director of Commerce and Development feel that they are warranted a loan so that no matter what happens to the lottery, there's enough money to fund this program. And, there will always be somewhat of a successful lottery in Illinois, because we've proven it by the people's attitude, and...machines, and bingo, and because of the lottery experiences in the other states



and because our terrific economic base. Now, the...the thing that's important in this is that the Federal Government has made...put some conditions on the Chrysler Corporation. It has asked them to go into the states and the municipalities where you have facilities and get an indication of good faith so that the Federal Government's loan can be triggered in. In the case of Illinois, the...the vibrancy and the viability of the Chrysler Corporation is too great to disregard and to ignore. I think this is not too great a sacrifice for us to make on ourselves to help a giant corporation get its...find its equilibrium and manufacture the cars they've promised. They've promised us front-wheel drive cars, more head room, a half a ton lighter, 37% more energy conscious, and 27 inches shorter. I think they've got the idea that the American public wants the smaller, the economic...the economical car. I think they're ready to go into it, and I think some of the problems were created by...for Chrysler by our own government and our demands for...for federal regulations, clean environment, fuel economy, air bags, and so on, so I think that we're partners in this endeavor. And, I urge the support of every Member of this General Assembly."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2955 pass?' The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Johnson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Johnson: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Could you tell me how many votes this needs and why it needs whatever you determine that it needs?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Bill as amended requires 89 votes to pass."

Johnson: "And why...why do you say that?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Take a look at the Amendment."

Johnson: "Well, I want to know a ruling from the Chair why



it takes 89 rather than 107? I assume this is...it is state indebtedness, and I want to know why it doesn't take 107 votes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Mr...Representative Johnson, the money is going to come from the general revenue fund of the lottery dollars that will be going...that would be going to the general revenue fund. There'll be lottery dollars. It doesn't take an Extraordinary Majority, because we're not issuing general obligation bonds. It's just an appropriation. There's going to be an appropriation Bill that follows this. No money will be expended until an appropriation Bill is introduced and passed by the same General Assembly."

Johnson: "Oh, this is a direct appropriation of state tax dollars. Is that right?"

Giorgi: "It is a loan. In the event, the Governor, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Director of Commerce and Community Development...in the event they determine that a loan is necessary, they will give them a direct loan, but the money will only come after a direct appropriation by the General Assembly, which takes 89 votes in any instance."

Johnson: "Well, my...I guess, my question is then...in other words, we'd be spending money that we could use..."

Giorgi: "Roll Call."

Johnson: "...for public aid and other things. Is that right?"

Giorgi: "What was your question about public aid?"

Johnson: "I want to know, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "All right."

Johnson: "...what the provision of the Constitution is that...that denies the need for a three-fifths majority?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Would the Parliamentarian come back up on the Speaker's rostrum, please? Parliamentarian. And, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Conti."



Conti: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'll take advantage while you're waiting for the Parliamentarian to come up. Up in the right-hand balcony we have the sixth grade students of the Lake Forest Country Day School represented by Ron Griesheimer, John Matijevich, Virginia Frederick, and that great Senator Geo-Karis."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court and the Illinois Bar Association asked me to inform all of you that today is Law Day, and they want to give you all their best."

Speaker Lechowicz: "And, as you know, the Executive Committee is in recess until your appearance. The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2955 pass?' And, I will get back to your inquiry, Sir. I made the ruling. As amended, it requires 89 votes, and for further clarification on that, we'll get back to you once the Parliamentarian is back on the rostrum. The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2955 pass?' All in favor vote 'aye'. All opposed 'vote 'no'. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote. Timer's on."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I find it curious that for the...for the second consideration you have refused to recognize an opponent from the district where this special interest legislation is supposed to give the most benefit. This Bill is an extremely bad example of the free money syndrome that goes around this General Assembly. Apparently, if it doesn't come out of the...directly out of the general fund, if it comes out of the lottery it's free. Well, I prefer the free enterprise system, which allows companies the ability to fail as well as to succeed. I think this Bill is going to drive a stake into the heart of the free enterprise system. I think we're playing Russian roulette with six bullets



in the gun. I'd like to ask how many of you have bought a Chrysler product? Representative Robbins has bought one, I've bought one. We've given at the dealership. Why don't you put your own money where your vote is rather than your taxpayers' money?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "No, I can't take the record, Mr. Johnson. I've got to give you your further clarification. I mean, you know. It's so close. It's...we're only missing 20...19. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? There's been a request for a verification if the vote gets 89. If it gets 90, he'll withdraw the request. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock."

Bullock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in explaining my vote. I have before me a copy of Chicago Sun Times article of April 18th, and it indicates that the agriculture industry and the automobile industry are going to receive financial relief from the Federal Reserve Board. And, it indicates that the automobile industry is under, perhaps, its most severe challenge and financial stress since the beginning of modern day banking, and it indicated that the Federal Reserve Board has decided to go on record to make loans available at less than the discount rates to the automobile industry and the agriculture industry. I think this is an indication that the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy is changing, because they recognize that the automobile industry and the agriculture industry are the two industries that are hit hardest with high interest rates and inflation. Chrysler is no exception, and I think here today that we are going along the right track. We're making a positive step in the right direction. We're showing that we, in Illinois, too, are responsive to the pressures of inflation and exorbitant, high interest rates. And, I think we'll



go down in history as having made the right choice in supporting House Bill 2955, and I respectfully urge my colleagues to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Zeke, pick up your phone. Mr. Johnson, in reply to your inquiry, as amended, House Bill 2955 does not create state debt or extend the full faith and credit of the state. Rather than making the state a debtor or assurity, the Bill makes the state a creditor or a lender. Therefore, the three-fifths majority requirements in the Constitution do not apply. The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Well, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I realize that this is just a lot of hot air and wasted breath, but I have to protest simply on the idea, and the proposition, and the philosophy that I believe in the old tenants of American history and American achievement, and this is completely against all interest of the idea of a free enterprise system and against all our background and our training. And, therefore, it's a step in the direction of socialism that is most dangerous, so I have to vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 94 'ayes', 64 'nays', 7 recorded as 'present'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority...the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I want to get the labor and government down pat here. I'd like to verify the Roll Call."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks for a verification. Mr. Giorgi requests a poll of the absentees. Mr. Ewell, for what purpose do you seek recognition? Poll the absentees, please."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the absentees. Flinn. Hoffman. Huff. Huskey. Leverenz. Mautino. McAuliffe. Mugalian. Slape. Stearney. Winchester. And, J. J. Wolf."



Speaker Lechowicz: "Proceed to verify the affirmative vote."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the affirmative. Alexander. Anderson. Balanoff. Barnes. Beatty. Bianco. Bowman. Bradley. Braun. Breslin. Bullock. Capparelli. Capuzi. Catania. Chapman. Christensen. Collins. Cullerton."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. J. J. Wolf, for what purpose do you seek recognition? He wants to be recorded as 'no'. Please proceed."

Clerk Leone: "Continuing with the poll of the absentees (sic). Currie. Darrow. Dawson. DiPrima. Domico. Doyle. Ralph Dunn. Epton. Ewell. Farley. Gaines. Garmisa. Getty. Giorgi. Goodwin. Greiman. Hallock. Hanahan. Henry. Jaffe. Emil Jones. Kane. Katz. Keane. Kelly. Kornowicz. Kosinski. Krska. Kucharski. Kulas. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leon."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Here".

Clerk Leone: "Madigan. Margalus. Marovitz. Matijevich. McClain. McGrew. McPike. Meyer. Molloy. Mulcahey. Murphy. O'Brien. Patrick. Pechous. Peters."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Excuse me. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, for what purpose do you seek recognition? Kindly change the Gentleman to 'present', please."

Clerk Leone: "Pierce. Polk. Pouncey. Preston. Ronan. Sandquist. Satterthwaite. Schisler. Schraeder. Simms. Stanley. Steczo. C. M. Stiehl. Stuffle. Taylor. Terzich. Van Duyn. Vinson. Vitek. VonBoeckman. White. Willer. Williams. Williamson. Sam Wolf. Younge. Yourell. And, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly, for what purpose do you seek recognition? Kelly, please."

Kelly: "May I have leave to be recorded 'aye'?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "To be verified, you mean. Right?"

Kelly: "Verified as a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave to be verified. Leave is granted. Mr. Simms."



Simms: "I'd like to have leave to be verified."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave. No objections.

What's the count, Tony? The Gentleman from Cook,

Mr. Leverenz, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Leverenz: "Record me 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kindly record Mr. Leverenz as 'aye'. We're starting off with 94 'ayes'. Mr. Skinner. We're starting off with 94 'ayes'. Do you have any questions of the affirmative vote."

Skinner: "Yeah, a couple. I'd like to start with the Republican Labor Party Members. Anderson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Anderson is here."

Skinner: "Vinson."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Vinson is here."

Skinner: "Stiehl."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady is here."

Skinner: "Stanley. Sandquist."

Speaker Lechowicz: "You know, Mr...one moment, please. The question is whether the Members are here or not. The purpose of a verification is not to designate which Party is supporting what issue. The question is whether the Membership is here, Sir, and I would kindly address your remarks and your questions to that issue."

Skinner: "I'll tell you what, Mr. Speaker. I'll tell you how to run your job. You tell me how to run my job. All right?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "I'm going to tell you in one second."

Skinner: "Polk. Molloy."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Molloy is in his chair as always. Are there any further questions?"

Skinner: "I'm sorry, I didn't hear you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Molloy is in his chair as always."

Skinner: "Mr. Meyer. I was checking the Democrats, not the Republicans. Is he there?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Meyer is there, Sir."



Skinner: "Mr. Kucharski."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Kucharski is there, Sir."

Skinner: "Mr. Dunn."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Which one?"

Skinner: "Ralph."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Ralph Dunn. Mr. Ralph Dunn. How's the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "Remove him."

Skinner: "Mr. Collins."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Collins. He's in the back."

Skinner: "Mr. Garmisa. Oh, I see him. He has returned."

Mr. Katz."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Katz. How's the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "Remove him."

Skinner: "Mr. Redmond"

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Speaker is in the...in his office. I'm sure he'll be out momentarily."

Skinner: "I'll wait."

Speaker Lechowicz: "We're going to go to a Conference. The Republicans want a..."

Skinner: "Excuse me. Yeah, we got Mr. Polk. He's not in his seat, but he's sitting over there."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Do you have anyone else besides the Speaker? He'll be out here momentarily."

Skinner: "Yeah. Mr. Leon has returned. Mr. Ronan has returned. Mr. Terzich has returned. Let's see, Mr. Cullerton's back. I think I see the next one. Mr. Sharp. Is Mr. Sharp there? Okay. Oh, these are free enterprise Democrats."

Speaker Lechowicz: "For free enterprise, Ralph Dunn wants to go back on the Roll Call. Put Mr. Dunn as 'aye'."

Skinner: "Mr. Matijevich."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Kindly record Mr. Winchester as 'no'."



Is that correct, Sir? Matijevich is here."

Skinner: "Oh, I'm sorry. All I saw was a back. Mrs. Currie."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady is here."

Skinner: "It would be easier to see if people were sitting down. Since they're not, I'll ask for McPike."

Speaker Lechowicz: "McPike. He's here."

Skinner: "Chapman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "I'm sorry. I can't..."

Skinner: "Neither can I."

Speaker Lechowicz: "She is...the Lady is in her seat."

Skinner: "I saw just the Member's hand. I presume it's hers. Mr. O'Brien."

Speaker Lechowicz: "And, the Speaker is right here, Sir."

Skinner: "Thank you. Mr. O'Brien."

Speaker Lechowicz: "O'Brien. How's the Gentleman recorded? Mr. O'Brien."

Clérk Leone: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Remove him."

Skinner: "Mr. VonBoeckman."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. VonBoeckman. How's the Gentleman recorded?"

Clérk Leone: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Remove him."

Skinner: "Mr. Keane."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Keane is here."

Skinner: "Mr. Schisler."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mr. Schisler is here."

Skinner: "Son of a gun. I didn't see him. Mr. Farley."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's here."

Skinner: "Could he stand up?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's right here."

Skinner: "Oh, I'm sorry. I'm looking back there. No wonder I didn't see him."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Well, look around."

Skinner: "Mrs. Alexander."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady is there."

Skinner: "Mr. Huff."

Speaker Lechowicz: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Skinner: "Oh, there he is. No, that's Mr. Henry."

Clerk Leone: "The Gentleman is recorded...not...is not recorded as voting."

Speaker Lechowicz: "If we can find him, let's make sure he gets on the floor..."

Skinner: "Mr..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "...to help Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Slape."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Slape."

Clerk Leone: "The Gentleman is not recorded as voting."

Skinner: "That's excellent. I guess Mautino isn't, either. Mr. Doyle. I see him."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Who?"

Skinner: "Mr. Doyle, and I see him."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Eddy Doyle's always there."

Skinner: "Mr. Christensen."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's always there. What about Van Duyne?"

Skinner: "Mr. Preston."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Van Duyne's there, too, and Preston's there."

Skinner: "Mr. Taylor."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Taylor's there."

Skinner: "Where?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's right in the back. Mr. Taylor."

Skinner: "Oh, yes. Mr. Schneider."

Speaker Lechowicz: "He's here. He's record...he's recorded the way you are. Do you want to remove him as well?"

Skinner: "Oh, another free enterprise Democrat. Thank you, Sir. That's all I have."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Good. What's the count? On this question there are 91 'ayes', 66 'noes'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."



Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to ask for a Republican Conference in room 118 for 30 minutes."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks for a Republican Conference in room 118. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman. We'd better have one, too. We'll hold that request for just a few moments. Mr. Ryan, could we see you for a second? On the Calendar on page 13, on the Speaker's Table, appears House Resolution 694."

Clerk Leone: "House Resolution 694."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Before we get to that, excuse me. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Conference has been called off."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Thank you, Sir. We're going to try to get the Committees into action on time today, and I know there's an awful lot of work in a certain number of Committees, and, for that reason, I do appreciate your withdrawing the request for a Conference, Sir.

' Now, Mr. McLean...the Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Resolution 694 addresses itself to Iranian students that are attending our state universities and colleges, and we ask that the various Boards of our universities and our presidents of our universities not enroll Iranian students for the summer sessions of 1980 and thereafter until the American hostages have been released. The purpose of the Resolution, of course, is self-explanatory, but I think there is some overriding reasons why we should be doing this. I think the people in the State of Illinois and throughout the country have suffered some frustration, the inability to indicate to the hostages and to their families



some support for their position and for their early release. We have in the country students who are unable to receive the education that they would like to receive in their own country, and, therefore, they come to the United States as our guests to continue their education. The...I think the...one of the editorials spelled it out pretty well...in the editorial in the Chicago Tribune indicating that nations are made up of people, and these people who are non-immigrant aliens are citizens of the country of Iran, and because of the action taken by that country and various acts of aggression that they have lost their non-immigrant alien right. The...the Bill...or the Resolution came out of the Committee on a 17 to 2 vote. The...some Members or one Member brought up the comparison...they compared this with what took place with the Japanese-American citizens in 1941. I suggest to you that... that comparing that is like comparing apples and oranges, because the people in 1941 were citizens of the United States, whereas these people certainly are not. The Constitutional question was also brought up, and I suggest to you that a ruling of the appellate court in Washington, D. C. dated December 27th of '79, and that ruling, and I quote, 'The despairity and treatment afforded to non-immigrant alien students who are in violation of our immigration laws is based upon the fact that the Iranian government has committed a number of violent, lawless acts against the United States and its citizens. That unlawful act places the non-immigrant students and others similarly situated who owe their allegiance to that country in a different class for immigration purposes.' I move the adoption of the Resolution, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."



Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sure my colleague from Bloomington has the best interests of our country at heart, but I think he's making a grave mistake. The mistake is to take a situation, and I'm as upset as he is, not only about what's going on in Iran, but by the attitude of many, many Iranian students in this country. But, to take an entire nationality and to ask that it not be enrolled in our schools is an action based on where one happened to be born or what one's nationality is and not on the individual. Many of these Iranian students' parents have already fled Iran and may be living in Europe or other places or even in this country but they haven't become...they're only here as students. Many of them belong to minority groups, Bahais, Christians, Jews, and other minority groups that are opposed to the present regime in Iran. We are telling our universities not to enroll them as students. Even here's a comparison with World War II. Even in World War II an Italian or a German citizen could attend school in this country if they were here legally. We didn't toss them out of schools. Many of them became our most patriotic citizens. Many of them served in the Army. Many of them became our most patriotic citizens. They had fled Hitler. They had fled Mussolini. We have Iranian students in this country who are opposed to the regime there. To take one nationality and say because they're giving our President and our country a hard time over there and because many of their students over here appear to have an incorrect attitude and exclude them from school, to me, is a kind of hysterical reaction that we Americans should stand away from and should abhor. The time to uphold civil liberties is when it's under threat. The time to uphold someone's right is when it's unpopular, and, therefore, because this blankets an entire nationality or maybe even an entire



Persian race of people I say let each individual case be judged. If a student is acting incorrectly, let's deport him. If a student is here illegally, let's pick him up and send him back without ceremony, but those students that are here under student visas legally should be judged individually and not excluded from an education because of where their parents or where they happen to be born, and I will vote 'no' for that reason."

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

Johnson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'm standing in support of Representative Bradley's motion. This is not an emotional overreaction to a problem. I think it's a balanced approach to a legitimate concern of the people of Illinois and this country. I think everyone would concede we're in a state of, at least, quasi-war with Iran. No one's putting these people in prison camps or anywhere else. Everyone also concedes that when we enroll students in the various colleges and universities in this state, that the people of Illinois are paying a portion of their bill. Even full-tuition and fee students we appropriate substantial millions of dollars to higher education, wherein the taxpayers of Illinois are subsidizing as they should the education of the people who...who go to school here in Illinois, and I think it's an absurd situation, when being in a quasi-war situation, in a situation where state-wide and national pressure on the government of Iran has got to have a positive effect on the release of the hostages to be allowing the taxpayers of the State of Illinois to subsidize the foreign nationals of a country who is in a situation of near warfare with the United States Government. This is a balanced approach. There is a self-destruct provision in it that when the hostages are released, everything is returned



to the status quo, and it seems to me that it'd be an entirely realistic reaction to a major crisis, and it certainly can't hurt in solving what is the most... one of the most flagrant violations of international law in human decency we've seen in this century. And, I certainly urge a strong indication of support for House Resolution 694 and Representative Bradley's very laudable goal."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Henry, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Indicates he will."

McGrew: "Could you tell us how many students there are... Iranian students in Illinois."

Bradley: "Guessing, there...senior universities, we have an actual count of 800. The...I don't have a count on the junior colleges or in our private institutions. We have no way to control anybody in our private institutions, although the Resolution urges the same action be taken by the private institutions."

McGrew: "How many of those students are new students in that they came here after the Khomeini takeover...after the Khomeini takeover...Khomeini...Khomeini?"

Bradley: "Khomeini? I...they would be new students last September. I have...I can't give you that count."

McGrew: "Well, I think it's rather important. Could you tell me then how...what percent of the students are in sympathy...sympathy with the Khomeini regime?"

Bradley: "If they...I can't tell you that, but if they...if they don't want to go back...if they want to ask for asylum, the Federal Government looks very favorable and will look very favorable upon those requests. I have checked out that issue. I don't think anybody..."

McGrew: "That was my next question."

Bradley: "I don't think anybody could answer your question."

McGrew: "Well, I think you led very well into my next



question and that is, how many of these students have applied for permanent visa citizenship in the United States?"

Bradley: "All the ones that we're addressing are here as full-time students and to the best of my knowledge have not asked to become...this refer...this Resolution addresses itself to non-immigrant aliens, so they are not here to become citizens of the United States. They're here...their visa...they're here as full-time students."

McGrew: "Well, would they not be non-immigrant aliens until such time as they would have received their citizenship or their change in status?"

Bradley: "I don't understand your question."

McGrew: "Well, wouldn't they be considered a non-alien student ...I'm sorry...an alien student here until such time as our bureacracy had acted upon their request to become a citizen?"

Bradley: "LeRoy Van Dwyne says they would've made applications for citizenship and..."

McGrew: "That's my question. How many are in the works?"

Bradley: "To the best of my knowledge, none. It wouldn't affect the ones that are applying to be citizens of the United States. This Resolution would not affect them."

McGrew: "But, I submit that the Resolution does affect them in that they would now be considered alien students..."

Bradley: "And, I indicated..."

McGrew: "...time of a change of status..."

Bradley: "I indicated...I indicated in my opening remarks the Federal Government is look...will...is looking favorable...favorably upon anybody who has applied for citizenship or asylum in the United States."

McGrew: "If I may briefly on the Bill, I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that, first of all, this Commiss...this Resolution would just as well belong in



the Higher Education Committee as it would in the Executive Committee, but, perhaps, that's inaccurate, too. Really, what it belonged was in the Department of State for Illinois. And, as we don't have one of those, for lieu of a better place it was assigned to the Executive Committee. Now, I frankly do not agree and cannot condone what is going on in Iran. It's a terrible thing. There is no question of that, but certainly two wrongs don't make a right. We are talking about 800 students. All of which became students in our colleges and universities back when we were a good friend of the country of Iran and of the Shah and of all of the people that were connected at that point. We have not had enrollments since the Khomeini regime took over, so, therefore, we have no idea what the sentiments of all of the students are. Now, certainly there are some that have vehemently opposed the Khomeini regime. We have some that have vehemently said that they support the Khomeini regime. I submit to you what we have to do simply is to help our friends and to deport our enemies. It's that simple, but we've got to do it on an individual case. The State of Illinois has no business whatsoever trying to make our colleges and universities a supplement or a replacement for the Department of State. If, indeed, this is a good idea, and I believe that it is not, it would have been a mandate coming from the Department of State. They've considered the matter. Evidently, they have rejected it. I don't think the State of Illinois belongs in the business of telling our Department of State how to run our foreign policy. I submit to you it's a bad Resolution, and I urge its defeat."

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

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

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman has moved the previous



question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'. 'Aye'.
Opposed...the previous question's been moved. The
Gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley, to close."

Bradley: "I think everybody knows what the Resolution's all
about, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to clarify again
the students, if they want to ask for asylum, if they
want to apply for citizenry, the Federal Government is
looking very positive on those requests. It's been
180 days that we have had our hostages held. Today's
the 180th day. When we're going to get them back,
who knows? Just one final point, these people...these
students are citizens of the State of Iran...or the
country of Iran, and we may not be in a hot war. It's
more than a cold war that we're...with that country,
and these people being citizens of that country have
lost the right to expect us to treat them very hospitable
any longer, and I urge the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The question is, 'Shall the Resolution be
adopted?' All in favor vote 'aye'. All opposed vote
'no'. The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Pullen, to explain her
vote. Timer's on."

Pullen: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House, I ask you to consider carefully what you are
really doing here today. You are taking retaliation
against individuals for what a government is doing when
you don't even know whether they support that government.
Sure, they can seek asylum here, and if they do,
very possibly their relatives in Iran might be attacked
and persecuted. There's a great deal going on in Iran..
a great deal that we don't even know about. I don't
think that we should be conducting the foreign policy
of this country. We aren't even telling the State
Department what to do. We are doing it for them. It
is tragic that the President of this country cannot
conduct foreign policy, but I don't think that we



should be doing this to these individuals. Consider it with conscience, please. Please vote 'no'. You are hurting individual people who have done nothing to our country. This is not the way, and Iran won't even.. "

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson. Timer's on."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I certainly understand why my good friend, Mr. Bradley, would want to distinguish himself from the administration, and I certainly have no truck with the general trust of foreign policy, but that's a matter for the President. The country should speak with one voice on foreign policy, and we should not commit ourselves to interfering with that process. I've seen it happen with Republican Presidents. It's a mistake. We ought to leave foreign policy to the President of the United States."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Preston, to explain his vote. Timer's on."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In explaining my vote, I would like to commend the Sponsor of this legislation for his attempt to bring peaceful political pressure to bring a prompt Resolution to the unlawful and the immoral conduct of the Iranian government. Indeed, I was a Sponsor of this Resolution at...at its conception, but I am no longer a Sponsor of this Resolution. When it was brought to my attention that there are people who are innocent bystanders who may be adversely affected by the results of this Resolution. I have to agree with Representative Pierce in pointing out that there are people, including Iranian Jewish students, here in the United States who would be sent back to Iran to an uncertain fate if that became necessary. It's for that reason, for those people, for other students whose positions we, in fact,



do not know that I'm asking the Members of this House to vote 'no' on this Resolution."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from LaSalle, Mrs. Hoxsey."

Hoxsey: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it would be my opinion, I think, that perhaps it's time for the people to take a stand on foreign policy since it can't be handled from the Washington end that well. Maybe the Resolution doesn't go far enough. It would be my opinion, perhaps, we should impound all Iranian citizens here until we get our hostages back. I don't know that we should send them back to Iran. They're not sending the hostages back to us. I believe it's time for the people to speak. I suggest a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock, to explain his vote. Timer's on."

Bullock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think the Sponsor has a great intention. He's a bit misguided on his approach, and I don't agree with one of the previous speakers who felt that a vote on this was a separation from the administration. I'm going to vote 'no' on this Resolution, because I think it's the proper thing to do, but I would also suggest to one of the earlier speakers, perhaps a fitting tribute to the hostages in Iran might be for us to send Henry Kissinger to Iran as the exchange hostage, and we could probably get to the bottom of the issue."

Speaker Lechowicz: "This matter only takes a simple Majority. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Stearney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this motion. I do so not on the question of the merits, but really I think it'll really be another serious embarrassment to our country. You must realize that this Resolution merely calls upon the school administrators to refuse entrance



to these Iranian students and granting them scholarships. Well, does anyone really believe here that any school administrator's going to follow the import of this Resolution? Absolutely not. So, what we're merely doing here is embarrassing our country once again. I think the President has done sufficiently well in doing that, making empty...making promises, making threats, throwing ultimatums, and unable to fulfill any one of them. Once again, you're going to just embarrass us, but this time it's not the nation. The State of Illinois is going to embarrass themselves, because not one Iranian student will be deprived entrance into any school this fall, so why embarrass us? Just vote this Resolution down."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would just like to join with the remarks of the previous speaker. If we really want to get our hostages home, we should keep pressure on Washington. All we're going to do is embarrass the State of Illinois, and embarrass ourselves, and take up the time of this House and this Body trying to grab headlines in the newspaper. Headlines in the newspaper, and radio, and television aren't going to bring anybody home. They're only going to make us more and more hypocritical. We should face issues, get on with our business, and go on to other things that we are concerned with and elected to decide about. The people in Washington are making...ought to make decisions like this, not us."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Polk."

Polk: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I think if you polled the parents of the eight dead Americans who are still over in Iran on how they felt about this issue, I think they would support it, and, on that reason, I'm going to vote 'aye' today."



Speaker Lechowicz: "The Lady from Champaign, Mrs. Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the university community is strongly opposed to this Resolution at every level. The Board of Trustees, the President of the university, the Chancellor at Champaign-Urbana campus, and the student organizations are all opposed to it. The students, I think, make a very good point in a Resolution when they say that they strongly condemn the misplaced patriotism that has led to the introduction of this Resolution. There is no doubt that we are all feeling a great deal of frustration, but one of the student leaders says, 'We, as an educational institution, should show how a free society can work, even under stress.' I don't think that we should retaliate in kind. We should be willing to set an example, and I vote 'no'."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Well, Mr. Speaker...Am I on now? Yes. I put in a Resolution last Sept...Octo...November to become a part of this, but the point is this, I...maybe, and I hope I'm not probably the only one that has read and studied the 'Koran'. The only thing these people understand is force by force, etc. I want to point out to you right now in London the Arabs that have seized that embassy have threatened to kill the Iranians. Now, they know...they don't know them, they have nothing to do with them, but they're going to do this, so the President of Iran has said for each one you kill we'll kill one of our prisoners. And, this is what they understand. Now, we're not really threatening these students. We're...for the first time somebody in this country is merely setting up an example that we, the people of Illinois, are against..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this



question there are 96 'ayes', 59 'noes', 5 recorded as 'present'. The Resolution is adopted. On the Calendar is Senate Bills, Second Reading, page 11 appears Senate Bill 1441."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1441. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Commission on Economic Development. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk Leone: "None."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. Senate Bill 1653."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 1653. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act making appropriations to the Department of Administrative Services and to the State Comptroller. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk Leone: "None."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. On the Calendar on page 16 appears the area of motions. Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Mr. Watson."

Watson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This was debated earlier. We talked about it. I feel I didn't really get a favorable vote. I obviously didn't get a favorable vote."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave to use the Attendance Roll Call. Hearing no objections, the Attendance Roll Call will be used. The Resolution's adopted. It is discharged. It is discharged. Senate Joint Constitutional Amendment #1 is discharged. Any announcements? The Environment Committee will meet in room 114. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Laurino."

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to remind the Members of the Elections Committee that the recessed meeting will be prompt at ten o'clock tomorrow morning in D-1. Please be there."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr...I'm sorry. The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."



Pierce: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The House Revenue Committee has about fifteen Bills left. We're going to meet immediately upon adjournment in our usual room, room 118, and try to wind everything up this afternoon or early this evening. The House Revenue Committee immediately upon adjournment today...room 118."

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

Peters: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Republican Members of the Appropriations II Committee please meet in the Minority Leader's office immediately upon adjournment. The Republican Members of the Appropriations II Committee in the Minority Leader's office immediately upon adjournment. Thank you very much."

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

Grossi: "Mr. Speaker, as Sponsor of House Bill 2979, I move to table House Bill 2979."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman moves to table House Bill 2979. You're the principal Sponsor? No objections. The Bill is tabled. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Sandquist."

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move, and this is all in agreement by both sides of the aisle, I'm moving together with the... my Bill, House Bill 3369, with the Chairman of the Insurance Committee to discharge the Insurance Committee and place it on Second Legislative Day. We have all agreement on it."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any disc...any objections or discussion to use the Attendance Roll Call? The Gentleman's request is granted."

Sandquist: "Thank you."

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

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I file a motion to discharge the Judiciary I Committee on House Bill 3262. There is no substantive changes. I spoke with the spokesmen of



both the Minority and the Majority party as well as the Leaders of both parties, and they have no objections to the motion, and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any discussion or objection? Hearing none we'll use the Attendance Roll Call. The Gentleman's mo...request is granted on 3262. Any further announcements? Any further announcements? The Gentleman from Winne...do you need any time, Jack? The Gentleman from Winnebago moves that the House now stand adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow morning giving the Clerk ten minutes of perfunctory time. Mr. Giorgi, one moment. Would you just hold that motion for a second. The Gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Brummer, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Brummer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I had filed a motion to discharge the Committee on a Bill that was set for a hearing this morning. I had Bills set in three different Committees. By the time I got there, the Committee had adjourned. It was in Veterans Affairs, Regulation and Registration. I talked to the Chairman and the Minority...the Chairman DiPrima and Minority Spokesman Klosak to try to get..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "What's the Bill number, Dick?"

Brummer: "What is the Bill number?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "Yes, Sir."

Brummer: "House Bill 2952."

Speaker Lechowicz: "2952? The Gentleman asks leave to have the motion...have the Bill discharged from the Veterans Committee. Any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 2952 is discharged. The Gentleman's motion is granted."

Brummer: "Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Now, Mr. Giorgi moves the House stand... The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"



Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, I had a Bill on Second Reading that was an emergency nature that Representative McClain had put an Amendment on, and he's withdrawn the Amendment. I wonder if we can move it on to Third Reading? Representative McClain."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Mike. Mike McClain."

Anderson: "Are you going to withdraw that Amendment?"

Speaker Lechowicz: "What's the Bill number, Sir?"

Anderson: "2905."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Bill's on Second Reading?"

Anderson: "Yes, Sir."

Speaker Lechowicz: "House Bill 2905 on Second Reading. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 2905. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Act on Aging. Second Reading of the Bill. Committee...Amendment #1 adopted in Committee."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any motions?"

Anderson: "And, it was adopted on the floor, also. But, there was an Amendment #2."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Wait a minute. Wait. Any motions on that Amendment?"

Clerk Leone: "No motions filed."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "Amendment #2, McClain, amends House Bill..."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to withdraw that Amendment."

Speaker Lechowicz: "The Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Amendment #2. Hearing no objections, the Amendment's withdrawn."

Anderson: "Thank you."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Lechowicz: "Third Reading. Any further announcements? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, moves the



House stand adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow morning giving the Perfunct Session for the Clerk ten minutes. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed.. the House stands adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow morning."

Clerk Leone: "Committee reports. Representative McGrew, Chairman on the Committee on Higher Education, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bill 3555, 'do pass as amended' House Bill 3498. Representative Chapman, Chairman on the Committee on Appropriations II, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bills 2942, 3054, 3057, and 3330, 'do pass as amended' House Bills 3051, 3056, 3302, and 3331. Representative Schisler, Chairman on the Committee on Agriculture, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do not pass' House Bill 3492, 'do pass as amended' House Bill 3568. Representative Garmisa, Chairman on the Committee on Transportation, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bill 2731. Representative Matijevich, Chairman on the Committee on Appropriation I, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' Senate Bill 1498, House Bills 3004, 3006, 3025, 3035, 3126, 3248, 3249, 3257, 3290, 3299, 3301, 3309, 3310, 3317, 3321, 3325, 3407, Senate Bill 1653, 'do pass as amended' House Bills 2831, 2901, 2922, 2943, 3007, 3143, and 3311. Representative Yourell, Chairman on the Committee on Counties and Townships,



to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bill...House Bills 3122, 3166, 3174, 3346, 'do not pass' House Bill 3461, 'do pass as amended' House Bills 2841, 2934, 3167, 3383, 3433, 3491, 'do pass Short Debate Calendar' House Bill 2944, 3119, 'do pass as amended Short Debate Calendar' House Bill 2982, 3099. Representative Katz, Chairman on the Committee on Judiciary II, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken on May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass as amended' House Bill 3271. Representative VonBoeckman, Chairman on the Committee on Motor Vehicles, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bill 3577, 'do pass Short Debate Calendar' 3137, 'do pass as amended Short Debate Calendar' House Bill 3148. Representative Sharp, Chairman on the Committee on Public Utilities, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bill 3205, 'do pass as amended' House Bills 1180, 3284. Representative DiPrima, Chairman on the Committee on Veteran Affairs, Registration and Regulation, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass' House Bills 2976, 2994, 3197, 3341, 'do pass as amended' House Bill 1848, 3124, 'do pass Consent Calendar' House Bills 3085, 3086, 'do pass Short Debate Calendar' House Bill 3591. Representative Terzich, Chairman on the Committee on Personnel and Pensions, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken May 1, 1980 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'Do pass



as amended' House Bills 560, 803, 1572, 3118, 'do not pass as amended' House Bill 3183, 'do pass Consent Calendar' House Bills 3151, 3152, 3374, 3380, 3450, 3535, 'do pass as amended Consent Calendar' 3415, 3482, 'do pass amended Short Debate Calendar' 1876, 3494, 'be adopted' House Joint Resolution 92. Messages from the Senate. 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 Preamble and Joint Resolution and the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit: Senate Joint Resolution 83, adopted by the Senate May 1, 1980. 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 concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Joint Resolution, to-wit: House Joint Resolution 97, concurred in by the Senate May 1, 1980. 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 Preamble and Joint Resolution and the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit: Senate Joint Resolution 98, adopted by the Senate May 1, 1980. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. Being no further bu...being no further business, the House now stands adjourned until 11 p. m....11 a. m. tomorrow morning."



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