

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 2, 1973

10:00 O'CLOCK A.M.

THE HONORABLE W. ROBERT BLAIR, SPEAKER

IN THE CHAIR



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Roll Call for attendance was taken and indicated that all were present with the exception of the following:

Representative Charles J. Fleck - illness;

Representative Peter C. Granata - illness;

Representative Arthur A. Telcser - no reason given.



Miller: "The House will be in order and the invocation will be by Mr. Joe Carey."

Carey: "Let us pray. As no one condemns you woman, no one sir, nor do I condemn you, but from now on avoid this sin. Amen."

Miller: "We will now have the Committee Reports."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Committee Reports. Mr. Blades from the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, to which House Bill 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, and 572, 573, 574, 575 were referred, ah... recommended that the Bills be assigned to a Interim Study Committee pursuant to Rule 23(e). Mr. North, from Cities and Villages, to which House Bills 467 and 511 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to Interim Study Count pursuant to Rule 23(e). Mr. McMaster, from Counties and Townships, to which House Bills 194, 512, 522 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to an Interim Study Count or pursuant to Rule 23(e). Mr. Bluthardt, from Electicns, to which House Bills 72 and 327 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Soderstrom, from Elementary and Secondary, to which House Bills 413 and 513 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar pursuant to Rule 23(e). Mr. Collins, from Executive, to which House Bills 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, and 154, and 155 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar pursuant to Rule



23(e). Mr. Collins, from Executive, to which House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #5 was referred, recommended that the Resoution be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mrs. Dyer, from the Committee on Higher Education, to which House Bills 619, 639 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Capuzi, from the Committee on Human Resources, to which House Bills 192, 197, 320, 635, 636 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Cupuzi, from the Committee on Human Resources, to which House Resolution #45 was referred, recommended that the Resolution be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Tuerk, from Committee on Industrial Affairs, to which House Bill 190 was referred, recommended the Bill Bill be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Epton, from Insurance, to which House Bill 927 and 946 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Rose, from Judiciary I, to which House Bills 94, 403, 429, 465, 477, 578, 713 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Pappas, from Motor Vehicles, to which House Bill 661, 221, 679, and 769 were referred, recommended the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Wall, from Registration and Regulation, to which House Bill 82, and 252 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Randolph, from Revenue, to



which House Bills 9, 127, 145, 193, 297, 471 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Neff, from Transportation, to which House Bills 667 and 674 were referred, recommended that the Bills be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Epton, from Insurance, to which House Bill 1587 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Epton, from Insurance, to which House Bills 950 and 100 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Epton, from Insurance, to which House Bill 935 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the the Bill do pass, be re-referred to Appropriations. Mrs. Dyer, from Higher Education, to which House, Bills 735, 764, and 846 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Blades, from Agriculture and Natural Resources, to which House Bills 562 and 966 were referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass." Mr.

Miller: "Messages from the Senate."

Fredric B. Selcke: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Fernandes.

Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Joint Resoution. House Joint Resolution Constituitional Amendment #7, concurred in by the Senate by May 1st, 1973 by a 3/5 ths vote. Edward E.



Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bill of the following title, in the passage of which I'm instructed to ask the concurrence of the House: Senate Bill 47, 77, 93, 107, 116, 130, 161, 163, 165, 168, 169, 170, 181, 182, and 189, passed by the Senate May 1, 1973.

Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bills of the following title, in the passage of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House: Senate Bill 20, 24, 68 and 84, passed by the Senate May 1, 1973. Edward E. Fernandes, Secretary."

Miller: "Representative Nardulli, from Chicago, now moves that the House do adjourn until the hour of 10:00 am..... ah... recess until the hour of 10:00 a.m."

W. Robert Blair: "The House will be in order and the invocation will be by the Reverend Charles Hendricks the Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Springfield."

Hendricks: "Let us pray. O God, our father, we are grateful for abilities and positions of life, with which we all make toward the common good and as we do our work this day, help us to be sensitive to your spirits leading. That we may see the right and have the courage to stand forth and to experience the grace of untroubled sleep at the end of our day for having done our best. Practicularly this day, our father, we pray for your blessing upon each



servant of the people assembled here in this place and upon the affairs of this state through the legislative process cause your divine will to be done for the good of the people and the glory of your most holy name, even Jesus Christ, Lord and Master of us all. Amen."

W. Robert Blair: "Roll Call for attendance." Do we have the ah... Democratic Leaders? I don't want to start without them ah.... All right, let's go to Senate Bills, Second now. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea rise?"

Shea: "Mr. Choate and I thought that we would have a quorum call, first thing. If two Democratic Leaders mean that much then we better make sure that we have a full house."

W. Robert Blair: "I just extend the courtesy to that side of the aisle without starting the Chamber up ah... without their Leaders being present."

Fredric B. Salcke: "Senate Bill 23, Fennessey. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend ah...Senate Bill 23 on page 1, line 1 by deleting 11-207 and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is just a technical amendment and ah...I move to table Amendment #1."

W. Robert Blair: "All right, the gentleman has offered to move the adoption and then moves to table Committee Amendment #1. All those in favor of the ah... motion.... the



gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Ah... Joe, this is a Committee Amendment that you're tabling, is that correct?"

Fennessey: "Yes, ah... Bill. Amendment #2 is the same amendment only it's in proper order. Amendment #1 ah... there was an error in it somewhere ah... in the form and ah... Amendment #2 is the same amendment only it's in proper order."

Walsh: "Have you talked to the Chairman of the Committee about this?"

Fennessey: "Yes."

Walsh: "O'kay. Thank you very much."

W. Robert Blair: "All right, then the question is does the gentleman have leave to table Committee Amendment #1. Hearing no objections ah... the amendment will be tabled and now ah..."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #2. Amend Senate Bill 23, page 1, by deleting line 1 and inserting in lieu thereof the following."

Fennessey: "This is ah.. the same amendment only it's in proper order. It's a technical amendment and I move for it's adoption."

W. Robert Blair: "All right. Is there discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2. All those in favor say 'aye', the opposed 'no', and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments? Third Reading."



Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill ah... Senate Bill 144, Cox.

An Act to amend an Act to provide for the creation operation of hospital districts. Second Reading of the Bill.

No Committee Amendments."

W. Robert Blair: "Any amendments on the floor?" Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 151, Macdonald. A Bill for an

Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the

Bill. No Committee Amendments."

W. Robert Blair: "Any amendments on the floor. Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 177, Fennessey. An Act

creating the Transportation Assistant Demonstration Project.

Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment.

Amend Senate Bill 177 on page 1 by deleting all of Section

4 and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Fennessey: "Again this is a technical amendment, Mr. Speaker

and Members of the House. It doesn't change the contents

of the Bill at all, it just corrects some language in it

and I move for it's adoption."

W. Robert Blair: "All right. The question is on the adoption

of Amendment #1. All those in favor of the adoption say

'aye' and the opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' and ah... the 'ayes

have it and the amendment is adopted. Further amendments?"

Third Reading." House Bills, Third Reading. All right,

now we are going to Bills which are on their 30th day to-

day so we'll be going out of order. The first one in that

series will be 295."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 295. A Bill for an Act to



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amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 295 is a Bill much similar to a Bill presented and passed out of this House by Representative Wolf ah... some weeks ago. What it does is to extend the scholarship coverage eight semesters or twelve quarters of full tuition and mandatory fees at any state supported Illinois institution of higher education for full or part time study to any spouse natural child, adopted child or any in legal custody of any service man or service woman from the United States Armed Forces declared permanently disabled, who has died after January 1st, 1960. This is an innovation in the changing of the existing law as it ah... as we know it today and it can't be considered an extension of recently enacted legislation concerning collegeship benefits to dependants of veterens classified as prisoners of war or missing in action. That's all it does and it is administered by the ah... Illinois State Scholarship Commission and I would ah... hope for a favorable vote."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, it's awfully difficult to oppose Bills such as this that extend scholarship benefits to people who are dependants of people who have made great sacrafices for this state and this country. However, I think that we ought to take a



long hard look at these things and decide what our philosophy is going to be with respect to scholarships. Our we going to give them to people who are deserving obviously because of past deeds or because of deeds of their parents? Or are we going to award them on the basis of needs? In my opinion they should be awarded on the basis of need. If they are then everyone who deserves a scholarship will get one, everyone who can pay to go to school, will pay to go to school. Now another thing that we ought to take into consideration on Bills such as this; the scholarship is only applicable at state institutions, they do not apply to the private colleges in the State of Illinois. If they are going to apply to state institutions, they ought to apply to the private colleges in the state because the private colleges are an important part of state system. Now I would urge, and I know that it is difficult, but I would urge you to vote 'no' on this Bill and Bills like this."

W. Robert Blair: Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell to close."

Yourell: "Yes, in reply to my distinguished colleague I would ask him to read Amendment #3, which does apply to private institutions in the State of Illinois and also ask him to consider on the requisite of need what this Bill really does. It doesn't do anything except provide for the needs of those individuals from the offspring of those individuals and the dependants of those individuals who are 90% to 100% disabled. Now if that doesn't justify need, then I



don't understand the meaning of the word. So we have the need and it does apply, because of Amendment #3 to private institutions. I ask your support of this Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I've been advised and I'm in error on Amendment #3. Amendment #3 was not adopted so with leave of the House I would like to return House Bill 295 back to Second Reading for the purpose of an amendment."

W. Robert Blair: "All right, does the gentleman have leave? Take it back to Second Reading and read the amendment."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #3, Yourell. Amend House Bill 295 on page 1, line 19 by inserting after the word 'study' but before the period the following: For eight semesters or twelve quarters of payment of tuition or mandatory fees of the rate established by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission for private institutions in the State of Illinois."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 295."

W. Robert Blair: "Any discussion? All those in favor of the adoption say 'aye', opposed 'no'..... one more time, all those in favor of the adoption of the amendment say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments? Third Reading. Now all right, is that amendment on the desk? It is, all right. Now, let's get back on the Bill then. Now, Mr. Yourell, do you want to make any further comments?"



Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I now ask with that change in the adoption of that amendment for a favorable vote on House Bill 295."

W. Robert Blair: "Any further discussion? All right, then the question is shall House Bill 295 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 117 'ayes' and 9 'nays' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. For what purpose does the gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain rise?"

McClain: "Mr. Speaker ah... ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise for a point of personal privilege, please."

W. Robert Blair: "All right, proceed."

McClain: "I'd like to introduce to you, if I may, the Junior Womens Organization from ah.. Mason City in Mason County here with Senator John Knuppel to the right of the House floor. If they'd please rise.... and ah... would you give them a warm greeting, please? Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentlman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "At this time I'm rising for a point of personal priviage to introduce some distinguished guests from ah... Cook County who are involved with the Aid to Community Services. I'd like at this time to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Birmingham. He is the Executive Director of the Community Services and he is joined by Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Vancil."



W. Robert Blair: "353."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 353. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 353 is a Bill to change some of the prerequisite in terms of amending the School Code. The Bill sets out to do three things. One, it strikes the word 'honorable' as being a prerequisite for qualifying for this worthy program and insert 'other than dishonorable'. Two, it changes the year ah... the year ah... the qualifying period and it changes it to the extent that it states that ah... a veteran would have to have been ah... a resident to Illinois six months prior to being entering the service and six months after having been discharged. It also changes the qualified period to confine with the Federal Statute, which says that it must be utilized eight years after the date of separation. This Bill was up ah... this past week. I think that it was fairly well discussed then. If there are any questions on the Bill, I'm prepared to answer them and I would solicit your whole hearted support for what I think is a small endeavor to try and correct the situation to give some returning veterans who went into the service and upon doing so ran into some problem and came back with an other than honorable discharge, but I think that these men have got to be given an opportunity to reinsert them-



selves into the social scheme of things and to offer them this opportunity under the Junior College System for the waiver of tuition and fees, which is right in line in keeping with the military waivers that we already grant veterans under the ah... General Assembly effective date of August 9th, 1969. So we are not creating any new programs, we're merely asking that these young men be included in the program that is already being offered by the Illinois Scholarship Commission and I solicit your who hearted support."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask a couple of questions of the Sponsor of that Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "All right."

Borchers: "Now it says here, 'who served in the armed forces.' Now suppose they are dishonorably discharged, suppose ah.... what about that?"

Barnes: "The Bill states that the ah... what we are doing here is changing the language from the prime requisite or prime requirement of being honorable, but other than dishonorable."

Borchers: "Now wait a minute, I want to get this clear. In other words...."

Barnes: "Not being honorable, but other than dishonorable. Dishonorable you would still....as the lawyers now, we have not changed that any iota."

Borchers: "Supposing that it's other than honorable discharge,



can they get this scholarship if they have less than an honorable discharge?"

Barnes: "If they have a less then honorable, but not dishonorable."

Borchers: "They can get...."

Barnes: "If they have a less than honorable, but not dishonorable."

Borchers: "All right. Now about ah..."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, could I have a little order, I can't hear?"

Borchers: "In relation to this one year residence requirement ah....evidently all they have to do is come to Illinois and they are elegible for this scholarship, is that correct?"

Barnes: "Well, Representative Borchers, the one year residence requirement is already in the law. The only thing that we are doing on the House Bill 353 is saying that they must have resided in Illinois six months prior to entering the service and six months after upon receiving their discharge. So the year is still there and in terms of the years residency requirement, that's in the statute now and has been since 1969."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to the Bill a minute, If I may? Now I don't object practiclarly to this six month proposition, but I do object anyone using my tax money, which is in fact the case, or anyone elses here to be able to get support from the state for a less



an honorable discharge. Now there are plenty of young men, black and white, in this state who have had honorable discharges and our responsibility is to them first. Now if someone has less than an honorable discharge they obviously have not been receptive to the military service and have not fulfilled their obligations as a citizen and as a soldier. Therefore, we owe them nothing until they have legally repaid in whatever form necessary ah... the military obligation and the tone for whatever their transgression was in the military service. We have plenty of applicants that are entitled to this kind of support, not those..... to be given to those that have not earned the right, so I protest and ah....advocate ah... unless there is a change in this Bill the ah... voting in this measure. I think that this Bill should be defeated."

W. Robert Blair: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Will the ah... Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

W. Robert Blair: "He indicates that he will."

Griesheimer: "Ah... Mr. Barnes, ah... on this Bill, how do you categorize the ah... veteran who have received undesirable discharges?"

Barnes: "Under this Bill ah... what I'm saying under this Bill, and I don't categorize any of them..... ah... I'm using the categories set out by the Defense Department. Under the ah... discharges set out by the Defense Department there are five categories. Honorable, general, which



has a bunch of subcategories under it, undesirable, bad conduct, and dishonorable. What we are saying in this Bill is anything between an honorable, but not a dishonorable, that they will have an opportunity under the community college and junior college system, to become eligible for these waivers of tuition and fees. Now, I would like to say with that in... in the year 1972, to show you what I'm talking about, there were 11,896 waver of tuition by the Scholarship Commission for veterans. The only thing that I'm saying.... I'm not changing that, I'm merely saying that these young men who have served in some form or another, many of them served for more than one term. I can site you a case in point where one man served for five years, five honorable years before he ran into any problem. Then he received a bad conduct discharge. The only thing I'm saying is to allow him to become part.... or to take part of this program if he so wishes. This is all this Bill says. Right now the way the statute is worded, he cannot take part in this program."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, if I may I would like to speak to the Bill? Ladies and gentlemen of the House ah...as a former military prosecutor and well aware that there are two different types of discharges, namely honorable and dishonorable, which both have to come from a court martial, there are other types of administrative discharges which are just as heinous as dishonorable. Undesirable is



certainly one of the worst forms of discharges you can get in the service. It was my experience when I was on active duty that most of the gentlemen that received these undesirable discharges, received them during their first six months of service and really what we are creating here is a possibility of a man going on active duty on the military, having a terrible record, receiving a undesirable discharge in six months, and then turning around and having the State of Illinois pay for his education. I don't think that this is the way it is set up. I think this would certainly be abuse of awarding those people who do not deserve an award the right to go to school and I'm urging you to vote against this Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Thompson."

Thompson: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill and I would just like to make one or two points. Now there have been four or five different men in my office who have had dishonorable discharges. They have served three to four years in the armed services. They had been decorated for bravery and wore stripes of other decorations, but for some minor infraction in some conflict with a superior officer, was given a dishonorable discharge and I think that these men after laying their lives on the lines for this country in which we live and the freedom that we enjoy should not be turned down for some minor infraction, which if we would admit to ourselves, have committed some minor in-



fractions in life and if we were held straight to the line, we wouldn't even be in this job. I rise in support of this Bill and urge every other individual here to vote a 'green' light there."

Miller: "The Chair recognized the gentleman from Cook, Mr. B.B. Wolfe."

Wolfe: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I don't think that we should confuse what this Bill does. Now any military man with a dishonorable discharge cannot qualify under this Bill and I'll repeat that. A dishonorable discharge disqualifies the man from securing any benefits under this Bill. Now, there is a category of discharges between the so called honorable and the dishonorable, about four other categories of discharges. For minor offenses, for other matters, and if any of you served in World War II and you were in a commanding officer status, you know that ah... many of the court martials, the summaries and the deck courts and so forth ah... were summarily ah.. handled. They were not conducted the way that we conduct a civil trial under ah.. civil justice in military courts. We treated thousands of cases and ah... a man could be discharged between two categories and not ah... and not ah... not be guilty in many instances or perhaps guilty of a minor infraction. The thrust of this Bill was heard in the ah... in the Higher Education Committee ah... testimony from ah... other veterans organization and other groups were presented to the Committee



saw that this was a very favorable approach and voted the Bill out and I would respectfully ask your support of this Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah.. I wonder if the Sponsor might yield for a question?"

Miller: "Ah... proceed, Sir."

Deuster: "Sometimes the case ah... with legislation on this floor ah...., Mr. Sponsor, ah...the synopsis ah... seems to suggest that the Bill is something else and it might be ah.. my synopsis suggests that this Bill is designed to ah.. solve some problem relating to the residency requirement and ah... that it's really not a Bill to make it possible for those who don't have honorable discharges to get a scholarship. Now what is the purpose of the Bill, I wonder if the Sponsor might say? Is it residency or is it those who don't have an honorable discharge? Just what is it?"

Barnes: "It is ah.... in answer to your question, it's both. As I stated before, the residency requirement as set out under the law now states that a person would have to be a resident of the State of Illinois one year prior to ah... taking part in this particular program. House Bill 353 does not dealeat the year as such, but what it does is it states that a person would have to have resided in the state six months prior to entering the service and six months after being discharged. So the year is still there."



We simply said that he could not have come in for a year and then take advantage of the service and go on back to the state he came from. We're saying that he must have lived here six months before he came and must reside here six months after he came and I would like to clear up one thing at this point that was made by one of the previous speakers that I didn't get a chance to answer. Contrary to what he said, it is in the law that any Member of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Armed Forces for a least two years, in other words he can't have went in and served 60 or 90 days and come under this particular Bill. He will have to have served two years."

Deuster: "I'd like to pursue the question. Would the Sponsor concede that the synopsis describing this Bill is a erroneous and misleading because I wouldn't want to go back to my district and suggest to the people that I'd voted to give scholarships to veterans who had not been able to earn an honorable discharge and that's seems to be a substantial part of the legislation."

Barnes: "Well, Representative ah... I would have to answer this in a way that you well know that I have no control over what is put in these synopsis and ah... what was put into the synopsis is in the Bill ah... I had nothing to do with that as such, but what I explained and I'm sure if you were listening, I explained the three components that is in the Bill. That's whats there and ah.. I think that it is a laudable Bill. I think that it is something



that we should address ourselves to for as I stated before; there are over 11,000 almost 12,000 of these wavers, which was granted in 1972. There have been, since 1969, a sum total of 129,000 of these types of wavers. The only thing that I'm saying is, is that here we are talking about a group of young men between the ages of 22 and 29, that has went into the service and had some problems, not all of their problems would be consistent with anything in civilian life that would incur this kind of ah... a stigma for the rest of their lives. The only thing I'm saying is that they are not taken into this program automatically. They must qualify under all of the other qualifications of their Illinois Scholarship Commission and along with that I'm saying that they cannot be precluded simply because they have a other than an honorable discharge."

Miller: "Ah... just a moment. For what purpose does the gentleman from Randolph, Mr. Springer arise?"

Springer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I hate to interrupt this discussion, a point of personal previlage."

Miller: "Proceed, Sir."

Springer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would like to introduce the students of the Lincoln Junior School of ah.. Carbondale, Illinois in behalf of my colleagues James Holloway and Ralph Dunn. With them... escorting them are Mary Ann Billard and Mike Curtis."



Thank you very much."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook,
Mr. Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor would yield
for a question."

Miller: "Ah... just a moment. We want to get the noise level
down just a little bit if we could, Sir."

Bluthardt: "I don't know if the question has been asked be-
cause I could hardly hear anything, but ah... we still
have the G.I. Bill of Rights, the ah... Federal G.I.
Bill of Rights, ah... don't we Mr. Barnes?"

Barnes: "Ah... yes, Ed. What this is is a supplementary
state program which was inacted in ah... I guess the 76th
General Assembly."

Bluthardt: "All right then, but what my question is what is
the qualification for ah... receiving these benefits on
ah.. the federal level? Does it permit ah.. one to re-
ceive these benefits even though he has something less
than a honorable discharge?"

Barnes: "Ah... my Bill does not do anything in terms of the
federal standards set out under the G.I. Bill. Under the
G.I. Bill, as I understand it, a prerequisite for any
qualifications for any ah.. service benefits, ah... once
leaving the service, is an honorable discharge. This is
my understanding. My Bill does absolutely nothing with
that. What I'm saying here is under this supplementary
program that we have in Illinois, that ah..."



Bluthardt: "I know what your saying, but it seems to me that ah... we oughta follow the federal standards in that regard ah... I don't see why we should be giving benefits to those who did not serve with honor ah... in the service ah... especially..... and I'm well aware that ah... your Bill does not effect federal legislation ah...I don't see how it could, but nevertheless I think that the standards set by the federal government in the G.I. Bill of Rights is ah... proper standards and I would oppose your Bill on the basis that you would give to people..... give these benefits to people who have not served with honor ah.... have not served their country with honor."

Miller: "The gentlman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

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

Miller: "All right, the previous question has been moved.

All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay', the 'ayes' have it and the motion ah... is adopted.' Now we will return to the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes ah... to close the debate."

Barnes: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, could I have just a little order, Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker, could I please just have a little order? Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as I stated before and as ah... in answering the question that has been pro-pounded to me, what we are tring to do here is give some men who were taken out of their setting. The large majority of these men were men who were drafted into the



military service at a very early age to ah.. exercise their responsibility to the country for their commitment and ah... under the previous Veit Nam conflict. By in large, the majority of these men would not have been involved in any way in anything of this type, unless they would have been drafted into the military service. The large preponderance of these men that we're talking about here are men that were discharged for the good of the service. Men that went AWOL and ah... other small ah... things that take place under the code of military justice. Now I would suggest to you and to the Members of the House that we are talking about a group of young men that are coming back now in a great proportion to our state and to this country. We're talking about now an average of about 90,000 young men a year and I see in this four alternatives that one alternative in reality that we're offering these men. I see three things that come and depending upon what your order of parties would be. Number one, we're precluding these young men for getting any kind of education in terms of trying to give them some kind of tool that they would need. I call your attention to the Chicago Today Article on the Veit Nam Base Vet, March 22, 1973. It was stated that the biggest veteran problem in the Veit Nam and the returning of the Veit Nam veterans is the vet in the street. He is the guy with no trade, not educational goal and the guy that has received an other than honorable discharge.



The Defense Department, themselves in a survey report that was put on in June of 1972 reinforced those statements saying that that is where the largest problem is. Now I suggest to you, one, if we preclude them from any educational opportunities, we're not allowing them to come back and rehabilitate themselves into our social society. Number two, the same things happens in terms of them trying to get a job. They cannot get a job because they face the same barrier in terms of their less than honorable discharge. Number three, and I suggest that the gentleman from ah.. from Decatur would listen very close to number three because number three, if they cannot get an educational opportunities, they cannot get a job. The third alternative is public aid and I'm sure that he do not want to increase the public aid roll in any form or fashion. Many of these young men will not qualify for public aid. So I say that number four, and lastly, the only alternative that you are leaving these young men is to go into a life of crime and I don't think that that is the alternative that we want to offer to a large group of young men coming back to our state in terms of about 2,000 a month to have to go into a life of crime to sustain their families and to rehabilitate ah..... and not to ah... not to try in some way to effectuate a rehabilitation into our society. I solicit your whole hearted support on this and I think that we in Illinois should take the lead in telling our returning



veterans, these men have paid their debts to whatever offense that they committed in the service and I don't see any reason why we should set them aside and make them pay for the rest of their lives for a small mistake that has been made in their very young lives and I solicit your support."

Miller: "The question is shall House Bill 353 pass. All those in favor vote 'aye', opposed 'nay'. The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce to explain his vote."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, last week when this Bill came up ah... I had trouble with it because I also have been a General Officer in the Air Force and have seen men receive bad conduct and undesirable discharges and so on. In looking at the Bill more carefully and at looking at the future, I've come to a different conclusion and here is why. This scholarship doesn't automatically ah... entitle a man to go to school. He must first be admitted to one of our state universities or colleges. He must first finish his high school education with a good enough record and do well enough on the test to get admitted to the University of Illinois or Northern Illinois or Chicago State or any one of our state universities. Then once he is admitted to the school he is already half way home to his rehabilitation, which is what we hope for. If a man has done well enough on his test in high school record ah... an 18 or 19 year old veteran, who may have gotten in trouble as a young man in the service, if he has done



well enough to get admitted to one of our state universities and colleges, ah... then I think he should be entitled to the Veteran Scholarship especially because we have eliminated men with dishonorable discharges. Now most of the other discharges are given by Administrative Boards, they're not given by courts. The bad conduct discharge is given by a special court martial, also without a lawyer presiding, but the others are given by ah... are given by boards. They are not really legal precedings in the fullest sense. If a man has rehabilitated himself so that he is admitted to the University of Illinois, then I think he should qualify, especially because the Bill does have the requirement that had been in the service for two years. I was troubled by the gentleman from Lake, Representative Griesheimer's concern, that a man that had been in only six months and then booted out would qualify, but with reading the Bill, I think that Representative Barnes has pointed this out. It requires that a man be in for at least two years, in active duty in the Armed Forces before he can qualify for a Veterans Scholarship. If a man has rehabilitated himself to the point of being admitted to the University of Illinois or one of our other schools, Northern, Southern, Chicago State, and so on, I think that he should qualify to go the rest of the way and get the scholarship and become a useful citizen of our community and I'm voting 'aye'."

Miller: "The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon."



Leon: "Mr. Speaker, a point of personal privilege. I would like to call this Body's attention to the visit of two of my ah.... a former Member Mr. Joseph Sandroll, who was a former Member of this Body and he is visiting us today and I'd like the Body to recognize him."

Miller: "All right, the Chair recognizes the gentleman ah.... from Mountriy, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I believe that this is a good Bill and it should have more green lights than are appearing on the board. You know this last war that we had was a very unpopular war. We had people all over the country telling young men that they should not go into the army. That they should not answer the call of their country. They are.....these same people were talking to young men that were in the army and these young men were at a very impressionable age and were easily lead and some of them did things that they normally would not have done and things that we would not say they should do. Now then we have come to the place where they are out of the army, they are trying to find a job, they are unable to find a job, they have no training and nothing that they can offer in the job market. I believe that we should say to these young people, 'We will give you an opportunity to train yourselves for a future so that you will not be on the relief rolls.' This is a good Bill and I think that you should be proud to vote for it."



Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah.... if you look at the digest you'll see that the vote in the Committee on Higher Education was 10 to 1 and as the only negative vote in Committee, I'd ah... just like to make a few comments. This Bill was brought up last week and ah... toward the end of the week and ah... there was a very low membership and ah.... for that reason it was pulled out of the record, but there's been some discussion about ah... people who might otherwise be on public aid or ah... assisting people who are in need. This Bill has nothing to do with students who are in need, because students who are in need can be assisted through the appropriations that are made by the General Assembly to the State Scholarship Commission. This Bill would assist people like G. David Chang who ah... spend two years in the military and are released and can obtain a free college education. This is not the proper approach toward assisting people who may be in need of a college education. If their in need, we have other needs of assisting them. It should be by direct appropriation, such as we make to the Illinois Scholarship Commission. Now in addition to that, I cannot see any excuse for the General Assembly voting for a Bill that would assist people who are discharged from the military service for purposes other than honorable service. Why we should assist someone who receives a bad conduct discharge merely.... just because he was in the military, I



cannot for the life of me understand and I'm surprised at some of the people who have indicated their support for this Bill. I believe that it is a bad Bill and I would hope that the entire membership would address themselves to the content of the Bill. It's not just assist the veterans and do what you can for those who were over in Veit Nam, this is to assist people who may have been discharged from the military with a bad conduct discharge and as a matter of fact, it may be people who have no absolutely no financial needs. I vote 'no'."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McLendon."

McLendon: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I too like ah... Representative Pierce served as a member of the Judge Advocate General Department during the World War II. I have seen many of these youngsters between 17 and 18 and 19 and 20 and 22 walk in the streets because they have not had an opportunity to go to school. Now Representative Stone, Representative Pierce expressed themselves very clearly and that is my view also. I hope that we can get a few more votes to get 106. I noticed that the ah... Higher Education Committee passed this Bill out and we passed it out of the House here Friday by 95 votes, ah... when you didn't have too many people here so in order to conserve time, I certainly agree with the former speakers who said that this is a good Bill and we hope that we can get a few more votes. Thank you."

Miller: "The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."



Borhcers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, to begin with I'm absolutely amazed at some of the green lights up there. I want you to understand that any person that has less than an honorable discharge has a legal in relation to a military review board to have it straightened out is there is a wrong. Very few do this because there is a wrong, ah... they have been wrong. Now these discharges, and I have been on a court martial in the past myself ah.... this nature perhaps: rape or a petty thief of some sort ah... stealing of a car or a military vehicle ah... they are not the major crime in relation to desertion in face of the enemy. As far as the Veit Nam War is concerned, there were protests; but what has protests against the Veit Nam War have to do with stealing a car? Or a Military Truck? Or selling military equipment and those sort of things. These people by far large a majority have earned their less than honorable dishcharge, yet here we are going on record to honor them in a sense, to give them at the expense of those men who did serve honorably..... ah... how can this state go against military ah.... the military, the army, the armed services and give things to those that have been no derserving in relation to the service to their country? I just can't understand it. We should honor and give scholarships to those that have deserved it. We're taking from them. There are ample men, young men, black and white, who were honorably discharged that will



be penalized as a result of this."

Miller: "Let's keep the noise level down, please. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Lake, Mr. Duester."

Duester: "I served in Korea as ah... an Infantry Officer and ah... at that time there was a policy decision made by, I believe by Congress, that we oughta weed out alot of undesirables in the service and so they provided for some other mechanisms and it may be there was some innocents that were moved out, but there were alot of terrible fellows who got these less than honorable discharges because they didn't want to go through the procedure of giving them a dishonorable one and I think that it's just terrible to give a scholarship.....to give ah... a high award to people.... a group of people who might very well have been some to performed ah... in an unsatisfactory manner for their nation and so I vote 'no' and I wish that a few green lights would think about this carefully and switch over."

Miller: "The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Walters is recognized."

Walters: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I rise for a point of personal previlage. I think that the Members realize that they can never beat Representative Barnes's Bill so I would like to take this opportunity to introduce some my home town. Representative Calvo and Representative Kennedy and myself, ah... we have some ladies and gentlemen up in the right balcony from Alton Markett Senior High School. They represent the Social Senior Class and



Miss Dooley and John Rogers, the football coach of the Markett Explorers. Let's give them a hand, please."

Miller: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 104 'ayes' and 46 'nays' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 358."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 358. A Bill for an Act to amend the Registration Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 358 has no social or big dynamic or economic or revenue consequences. It merely effects one little conservation area in Wolf Lake in the 30th District and this Bill is supported by.....beside myself as Chief Sponsor, ah.... by Representative Collins and by Representative Giglio ah... who are the three Representatives of this district. All that this Bill does is prevent of the issuance of permits for motorboat races on Wolf Lake in the William H. Powers Conservation area. This Bill was throughly discussed in the Conservation Committee and it passed after we agreed to amend it not to prevent sailboat regattas, ah... only motorboat races from ah... being operated on this lake and therefore I ask for your support."

Miller: Is there dicussion? The question is shall House Bill 358 pass? All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed 'no'. House Bill 358. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 132 'ayes' and no 'nays'



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 369."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 369. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act: Third Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPhartlin."

McPhartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to have leave of the House to have House Bill 369 and 370 together. They are companion Bills."

Miller: Does the gentleman have leave? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to these Bills being heard. They are companion. However, I would, if I may, inquire of the Sponsor of these Bills, if he would have any objection to their being brought back to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of an amendment?"

McPhartlin: "These Bills were on Second for quite a long time and I would just as soon go with them and have them vote it up or down."

Miller: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell arise?"

Yourell: Point of information, Mr. Speaker. Where do these Bills appear on the calendar?"

Miller: These Bills are on Third Reading. In the first column. Half way down the first column."

Yourell: "Thank you."

Miller: "Does the gentleman have leave to consider House Bill 369 and 370 together? Is there leave? Hearing no objections



they will be considered together. Mr. Clerk, read House Bill 370."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 370. An Act to provide the manner of levying or imposing taxes in the provision of special services to areas within the boundries of home rule units. Third Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "Now the gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPhartlin."

McPhartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill....."

Miller: "Just a moment. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Emil Jones arise?"

Jones: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise on a point of personal privilege. Seated in the gallery to our left here, we have the distinguished Dr. Brooks, Commissioner of the Department of Human Resorces, City of Chicago. Dr. Steven Brooks."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPhartlin."

McPhartlin: "House Bill 370 provides the manner of imposing taxes for a special service unit within the home rule units of government. This legislation would permit the Village of Oak Park to install a parking district into a shopping mall. No individual tax fare would be effected by the Bill. The merchants in the special service district would be liable for the taxes. House Bill 369 authorized the County Clerk to determine the rates and produce the sums needed. I would ask for your favorable vote on these two Bills."



Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh is recognized."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the....."

Miller: "Just a moment, please. Let's get a little more order in here. Proceed, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, while the Sponsor of these two Bills is one of the grandest guys in this House, these are certainly two of the worst Bills that have appeared in this Session or are apt to appear in any Session. What they do is, they permit a home rule municipality to establish a taxing district any place really that they want to. Now the justification is supposed to be for the Village of Oak Park and it would seem that in the Village of Oak Park, no one will be done any harm by the project if they are hoping to do with these Bills. There are other avenues that are open to the Village of Oak Park however, to accomplish this purpose, and we don't have to have these Bills to do it. Well, talking about these Bills, ah... what they will do is that without referendum and without notice you as a taxpayer and your constituents as a property taxpayer may look out the window someday and see them chopping up your curb and putting in a new one, you can expect to have a tax bill or a tax increase for that curb rather you needed it or not and you had absolutely nothing to say to the Village Fathers for this. They can establish districts wherever they want to providing that there is a service



rendered. Now I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have in this Session and in the past Sessions, worked very hard to protect the taxpayer. You can today, right now, strike a blow for the poor beleaguer taxpayer against the establishment by voting 'no' on this Bill, far more effectively than you can for voting for some of these property tax relief Bills that are going through the House that are getting far more publicity. This would permit, purely and simply, the home rule municipality to establish a tax rate to increase property taxes at their whim, without notice, without referendum and I submit to you that they are very bad Bill and that they should be defeated."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I too arise to oppose House Bill 369 and House Bill 370. These Bills are intended to implement the 1970 Constitution and more particularly Article 7, wherein municipalities are given the authority to establish special services districts. Now a number of years ago, the General Assembly in it's wisdom provided statutory authority to municipalities with regard to special assessment. The Bill as it passed, became law was found to be unwieldy and contrary to the interest of property owners. There was a subsequent Bill passed and signed into law, which gave too the subjects of special assessment proceedings the authority to participate in determining whether or not the corporate officials of a municipality will engage in a special assessment.



Unfortunately, the second law, which did not repeal the first, has never been implemented because no municipal official wants to employ that kind of procedure ah... it draws the people into the process. Further more, as a consequence, it hasn't been test and therefore is not relied upon. The delegates of the Constitutional Convention wanted to make it easier, they wanted to engage in more aggressive procedure whereby special services would be allowed to limited geographic areas within a municipality. Now unfortunately the Constitutional Convention Delegates define what a special service is. However, the transcript of the Convention indicates that what they had in mind where special services to residential areas. This Bill in no way limit or prescribe the areas that would be effected or could be effected. It does not define as to the kind of services. It unquestioned that the Constitutional Delegates were talking about sewers, they were talking about streets, curbing, sidewalks, ah... police protection, lighting, etc. Now the justification for this Bill is given by the Sponsors that it will assist the Village of Oak Park. The Village of Oak Park did establish a special service district and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court and was found to be unconstitutional. The Village of Oak Park doesn't have in mind ah... special service ah... doesn't have an area ah... residential in character. What it wants to do is establish ah.. an improvement for it's downtown



area. Now the shortcomings in this Bill is the fact that special service is not defined. It applies to only home rule units, it doesn't apply to all municipal ah... bodies, ah.. which was intended by the Constitutional Convention. It has inadequate provisions with regard to notice, with regard to hearing and unfortunately contrary to that second special assessment law, which is in effect but is not used, it completely denies the property owners and the electors within a special service district the opportunity of participating in determining whether or not.... what the tax should be. This Bill, I oppose, not because there shouldn't be implementing legislation, but because it's discriminatory in nature, it takes away from the taxpayers the opportunity to participate in determining the services that they are gonna have, and it gives to a corporate body the authority to impose it's will upon a minority within a given municipality. There are adequate provisions in the law today to take care of what Oak Park wants to do. What we have to be concerned here, is about the unlimited authority that we would be giving to all home rule units within the State of Illinois to engage in unlimited tax authority, which would be imposed upon a minority within any given home rule unit ah... to the detriment of their rights and to the detriment of the municipality ah... the county of home rule nature ah... generally so with the Majority Leader, ah... I rise and oppose this Bill and earnestly seek that it be defeated."



Miller: "Is there further discussion? All right, the gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner is recognized."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, there are large potential savings if a concept such as this Bill outlines were implemented correctly. At the present time however, the Bill gives no notice to the property owners in the area effected. The special assessment laws in this state require that at least 50% of the property owners agree to a special assessment and it seems to me that it is absolutely mandatory that a similar provision be included in the present legislation. I ah... I think that it is unfortunate that we are at the deadline and cannot put this on and that it has not been put on already and so I guess we'll just have to wait a year to ah... pass some good legislation."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen, ah... some of my good friends are opposing this Bill, why I don't know. It would seem to me that with home rule we have given the corporate authorities certain powers ah... that this would implicate that this would be one of the powers. This is a good Bill. I know that the City of Evanston have gone on record in favoring this concept and I would solicit the support of the House in passing this measure. Thank you."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? All right, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPhartlin to close the debate."



McPhartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in Article 7, Section 6 of the new Constitution, ah... it says that the General Assembly may levy or impose additional tax upon areas within their boundries in a manner provided by law for the provision of special services in those areas and for the payment of debt in incurred in order to provide those special services. Ah... the state law allows the creation of special service districts for parking, but it says nothing about malls. This Bill would allow the Village of Oak Park to install a mall. I would ask for your favorable support on House Bill 369 and 370."

Miller: "All right, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kane, Mr. Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "Mr. Speaker, ah... point of personal privilege. At this time I would like to introduce in the gallery over here on the East side a former Member of the House of the 74th General Assembly, he was elected in Peoria, Illinois, now living in Aurora, Ron Hurst."

Miller: "All right, for what purpose does the lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania arise?"

Catania: "Mr. Speaker, there appears to have been a error in putting these Bills in the Bill Books and I would like to have a copy of 369, I don't have a copy of it. 368, which happens to be one of my Bills, happens to be reprinted on the back of the sheet for 369 and I would like to see a copy of the Bill before I vote on it."



Miller: Can a Page secure a copy of House Bill 369 and give it to the lady from Cook? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Willima Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, ah... I think that the ladies point is is that 369 has in fact not been distributed. No one will have a copy of 369."

Miller: "The question is raised and will somebody please help the Chair whether or not House Bill 369 is in your Bill Book. It appears that some Members do have it on their desks. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "The problem seems to be that 369 ah... House Bill 368 is printed on the Bill that is called House Bill 369. House Bill 368 has been duplicated and ah... the number increased so that 369 is no actually what is under consideration now, but a duplication of 368."

Miller: "Well, is..... ah... is it the Chairs understanding that the printed material on.... under ah... as it appears in the Bill Book, under 368 is actually the material under House Bill 369, is that correct?" Well, just a moment and we'll try to check it out."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, 368 has been duplicated so that the material under 369 is actually 368."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could take these out of the record until we get this matter cleared up so that we can go on with the other business."

Miller: "Is that agreeable ah... Mr. McPhartlin ah... for the



time being?"

McPhartlin: "All right, I'll agree to that, but these Bills were introduced on February 20th so whether it's ah... Enrolling and Engrossing or where it happened ah... I don't know, but we'll take it out of the record."

Miller: "We're trying to check that out right at the moment." For what purpose does the gentleman from Moultry, Mr. Stone arise?"

Stone: "House Bill 369 is in our book. I don't know why it wouldn't be in the books on the other side and it is plainly marked ah... Sponsored by McPhartlin and others and it's marked House Bill 369."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "If the Chairman of the Democratic Conference would read the ah... what is reported to be House Bill 369 he would find that it is actually 368."

Miller: "Ladies and gentlemen ah... let's take this out of the record ah... just for a short time so that we can get this resolved. We will proceed to some other business and we'll surely come back to this because this is the last day. Now the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Well, the gentleman ah... Mr. Walsh made a motion to continue and extend the life of these Bills the other day so I'm sure that he is familiar with them."

Miller: "All right, those two Bills are temporarily out of the record and Mr. Clerk ah.... read House Bill 539."



Fred Selcke: "House Bill 539. A Bill for an act to amend the Horse Racing Act. Second Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades."

Blades: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 539 amends the Illinois Racing Act and provides that persons knowledgeable of apoolsa and quarter horses may be appointed to the Illinois Racing Board and No. 2, that a....thoroughbred tracks in Illinois may allow one race daily for these apoolsa or quarter horses, providing they are Illinois bred. The a....apooosa horse has been racing in 11 western states at the present time and that moving eastward so that in order for them to provide a race for the thoroughbred track, this legislation is necessary in order that they might race in Illinois. For those who may not be familiar with this, the...there are 3, 730 apooosa horses in the State of Illinois at the present time and they are willing and would like to a...fill a race for the thoroughbred tracks. The a...breeding of the thoroughbreds for the last ten years in Illinois in keeping with the races that we in the General Assembly here have provided additional races and additional tracks in Illinois, frequently the thoroughbred tracks do not have enough horses to fill their races; therefore, they may, if this bill was to pass into law, they may be allowed to fill one race daily a...with apoolsa horses. This is not compulsory legislation, it only makes it possible. It does not mean



that they would have to have the race if they didn't want to have it. I would be glad to answer any questions and I solicit your support of this bill."

Miller: "Is there discussion? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Blades, I have one ...one question. This is a permissive bill?"

Miller: "Just a moment please....let's get the noise down."

Blades: "That is correct."

Skinner: "It does not force a race every day at every track?"

Blades: "No, no it does not."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 539 pass? All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. Have all voted who wished? LaFleur, aye. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell," to explain his vote."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in order to explain my vote, I believe that, like others here that have been interested in the income from racing as far as the State of Illinois is concerned, that we have a stake here, Gentlemen, and that is the fact that we must provide better quality racing in the State of Illinois, and in providing that better quality racing in the State of Illinois, thereby enhance the amount of money that we receive from racing. Now I know that the subject of racing right now is a little precarious, but I suggest to you that



if you intend to have racing pay its fair share in the State of Illinois you then have to provide them with the tools and the breeds of horses that in turn are going to produce quality racing, and I suggest to you that this is a good measure and I suggest to you as a money maker to the State of Illinois, you'd better take a second look and I encourage a green light up there."

Miller: "A...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, a...when I was on the Agriculture Committee I became interested in the subject simply because it dealt with it. I'd like to point out one of the things that is happening here. When you talk about the quarter horse, you're talking about the Illinois horse; you're talking about a horse that was raised in this country. Quarter horse is the cow pony. Its one of the fastest horses over the short distances, and I think it is utterly ridiculous that we should confine racing to quote "the thoroughbred or horse which have a European or some other foreign ancestry". I think it is very ridiculous here in our own country and in our own State where we do have a sizeable industry concerned with the quarter horses which race elsewhere. I think it is totally ridiculous that the American horse that the Illinois horse is barred from running in its own track in favor of some foreign competition. Now its ridiculous that a title, a title of nobility, a thoroughbred should be



the title or the passport for a horse run on Illinois track. It's unreasonable, it's unjust, and I think you ought to take a very close look at it cause the American cow pony or the quarter horse was raised in this country reared here, it is an American horse and not a foreign horse."

Miller: "Just...just a moment, sir. For the information of those people in the gallery, pictures are not permitted from the gallery without special permission from the Speaker. Are you through Mr. Ewell?"

Ewell: "And I would encourage everybody to sit up and vote for the American horses in contrast to the foreign horses and let's give the quarter horses the same opportunity that you give the thoroughbred."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton is recognized."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I know most of us are rather gunshy of any race track legislation. I join you with that, I think that all of us should ordinarily necessarily take a hard look at it. By the same token, the fact that it has to do with racing should not scare us all off. It does happen to be a bill which is a good bill, there is no money involved to the best of my knowledged to anyone concerned and I think it would be a mistake for you responsible legislators not to vote in favor of the passage of this bill. Thank you."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."



Borers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House, I see that Representative Ewell's very very find speech has helped carry the day, but I would like to say that I am an extinct specie. I'm an ex-captain of horse calvary. And the calvary is gone, but I would like you to know that those same quarter-bred horses was the basis and the backbone of our calvary and by gemini, Representative Ewell did a beautiful job and I wish I could have done it so let's vote aye."

Miller: "A...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Georgi." Winnebago, I'm sorry, I'm promoting you."

Georgi: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to get up and support this Bill of Representative Blades inasmuch as just last week the Bureau of Economic Development came in and asked us for \$500,000 more to skim off the Agricultural Premium Fund to pay for our offices in Brussels and Hong Kong and New York, I think this is fine. I'd like to help the farmers sell their hogs to China and Russia and I'd like to see our manufacturing concerns in Illinois get their products overseas and I think having quarter horse races is going to increase the take at the track so then the Chamber of Commerce and the Farmers Association can skim so they can sell their products overseas and I'm going to support this bill."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 112 ayes and 20 nays. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby



declared passed. Show the Gentleman from Winnego as voting aye, Mr. Georgi. Mr. Lauer? The Gentleman from Logan."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege.

In announcing that vote as it had to do with horses and racing a....could you not have missed the chance for a pun and announce that as no."

Miller: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Groesheimer arise?"

Groesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded voting on that last bill?"

Miller: "How is Mr. Groesheimer recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "Who?"

Miller: "Greisheimer."

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting no."

Greisheimer: "Would you change my vote to aye on that please?"

Miller: "A...it does not change the result, so change the Gentleman from no to aye. Pate Phillip, aye. Alright House Bill 707."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 707. An Act in relation to the definition, registration and regulation of real estate brokers and real estate salesmen. Third Reading of the Bill."

Miller: "A...the Chair recognizes the Gentlemen from Cook, Mr. R. A. Walsh."

Walsh: "A..Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Representative Katz has requested that this bill be taken



back to Second Reading for purposes of offering two amendments which he has. I'm in favor of one amendment and opposed to the other, but in view of his desire to offer these amendments and the position of the Real Estate Board in favor of these amendments, I would be happy to have Mr. Katz make his motion."

Miller: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return House Bill 707 to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of amendment? Hearing no objections, the bill is returned to the order of Second Reading and the Chair will recognize the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment No. 6. Katz. Amend House Bill 707, page 25, by deleting lines 6 through 9."

Miller: "Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. A... in reading over 707, Mr. Walsh's bill, there is a provision on page 25 of the bill that would make it unlawful for anyone to solicit an owner of property for listings under circumstances in which he knows that the guy has a listing with somebody else. Its a very bad provision that would restrict individuals in the right to compete. It would make it so that a real estate broker could be held to have violated the law just because he walks up to a homeowner and asks for a listing if that fellow happened to have a listing with someone else. I've taken this up with the Real Estate Association and I think that they



agree and that they are prepared to a...in fact they had indorsed the amendment that will eliminate that provision. They also asked me to handle a second amendment that they had but it seems to me the amendment is a very good one. I believe the provision would be in violation of the anti-trust act in restricting free competition among real estate brokers. I believe the Department in addition ...the Department of Registration and Education supports the amendment and I would urge its adoption."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook. Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have not objection to this amendment."

Miller: "Alright, the question is shall Amendment No. 6 be adopted? All those in favor say aye, opposed no, and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments, Mr. Clerk?"



Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #7, Katz. Amend House Bill 707, page 17, line 26, by deleting five years and inserting lieu thereof, seven years."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Ah... this is an amendment that the Real Estate Association ah... asked me to handle. Under the Bill there is a period of time provided within which the registration of individuals who previously passed real estate examinations expires. Currently under the Bill it is five years ah... they want to increase that to seven years. As I understand it, it not only has the approval, this amendment, of the Real Estate Association, but also of the Department of Registration and Education and so I would move the adoption of the amendment. I don't think it's a significant amendment."

Miller: "All right, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah.. as the gentleman has indicated this amendment ah... is supported by the Real Estate Board, however I think those of you who are real estate brokers and salesmen might be interested in it ah... to this extent; it permits those whose licenses have expired ah... for more than five years, that is between five and seven years, to apply for ah.. a reinstatement and have ah... the Director of the Department of Registration and Education issue a new license. The present law is five years. This amendment would extend



that previlage to those whose licenses have expired for a period up to seven years. It seems to me that this extension is unnecessary and unreasonable and not withstanding the support of the Real Estate Board, I oppose Amendment 7 to House Bill 707."

Miller: "Is there discussion? Ah... the gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, as a licensed real estate broker I didn't like the gentleman's reference to whether licensed real estate salesmen and brokers ah... would be interested in this. It seems to me that the question is whether the public is served by extending this time. Clearly, this is ah... a special interest amendment that a wants to fit somebody in or some group of people in who have not reapplied for their license. I ah... the question of licensing, generally, ah... probably oughta come into play here and whether the ah... public is served by someone who has not thought enough of the license that they had and has not been engaged in the real estate business for a period of five years or a period of seven years, in this case, whether they should have the previlage extended for ah... two more years. My view of it as ah... as a real estate broker is that ah... the public isn't served in this measure and it really doesn't really effect those of who are already licensed."

Miller: "Is there further discussion on the amendment? All right, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Cook,



Mr. Katz to close the debate."

Katz: "In closing ah... I simply want to make one point so that you understand this very clearly. All of these individuals have taken the examination, passed the examination. This is not an attempt to bring in people who never took the examination. All of these people took the examination and passed and it simply changes from five to seven years the time within which they can ah...come back in and revive it. They may have gone into some other occupation for that period of time. I would move for the adoption of this amendment which, as I understand it, is supported both by the Real Estate Association and also by the Department. It is not a big matter but I would move the adoption. I believe that in accordance to people who have already been licensed before, that this should be distinguished from situations where you are bringing in people who have not previously been licensed."

Miller: "All right, the question is shall Amendment #7 to House Bill 707 be adopted. All those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'.... do five Members request a Roll Call? All right, we'll have a Roll Call. The question is shall Amendment #7 to House Bill 707 be adopted. All those in favor shall vote 'aye' and opposed 'nay'. Have all voted who wished? Record Representative Waddell as 'no'. Have all voted who wished? All right, take the record, Mr. Clerk. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dunne arise?"



Dunne: "Well, I'm one of the Co-Sponsors of this Bill and in my opinion House Bill 707 is one of the most important pieces of legislation that will pass out of this House this year, hopefully. It seems to me that the thrust of the whole Bill is to try and professionalize the real estate industry. This amendment ah... is an attempt to ah... delute some of the ah...the effort of the Bill to professionalize the industry. It's a very bad amendment. It's totally unnecessary and I suspect that it's there to serve a very special interest and I have urged some of those who are voting 'aye' to ah... think about it and change their vote."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, I don't know how I voted on that ah...."

Miller: "How is Mr. Yourell recorded on that Roll?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Yourell: "I would like to vote 'aye'."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'aye'. How is Mr. Maragos recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman as 'aye'. Mr. Hill..... record Jack Hill 'aye' if he is not recorded. Ah... the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote."

Miller: "You may proceed, we haven't announced the Roll yet."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the Sponsor ought



to be allowed to keep his Bill in the shape that he wants it in. It also is apparent that he is trying to upgrade the equality and the ah.... make for better real estate licensing. Grandfathering in is ah... a frequently done thing, but all it's going to do is lock in some of the people ah... who would not have the same degree of confidence that the Sponsor of this Bill is trying to generate. All of the Illinois Association of Realtor and all of those people who want to be professional in the conduct of their activities would oppose this amendment very strongly. I think that we should get some more red lights up there because this is a fairly important ah... negative tone to a good Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms. How's Mr. Simms.... Timothy Simms recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'no'. Ah...how is Mr. Gene Hoffman, the gentleman from DuPage, recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'no'. The lady, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, would you record me as 'no'?"

Miller: "Record the lady as 'no'. Right at the moment there are 75 'ayes' and 73 'nays'. Now we still have some..... correction, it's 74 to 73. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dunne."

Dunne: "Mr. Speaker, I think it may be in order to have another



Roll Call. There are alot of the Members back on the floor now."

Miller: "Well, the Clerk suggests also that we have another Roll Call. Let's be sure this time. Now this is another Roll Call on Amendment #7. All those in favor of the amendment vote 'aye' and the opposed 'nay'. This is a new Roll Call. All right, have all voted who wished? McMasters 'aye' on this Roll Call. No.... he says. McMasters 'no' on this Roll Call. Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 80 'ayes' and 76 'nays' and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments, Mr. Clerk. All right, the Bill is advanced to the order of Third Reading." Alright, the Chair is informed that the problem we had with House Bill 369 and 370 have now been resolved and the proper bills are now on the members'desks so the Chair will call again House Bills 369 and 370, they have been read, and the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin."

McPartlin: "A...Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, a..the Illinois Supreme Court decision preventing Oak Park from forming a special service taxing district to build a shopping mall, a...the decision which also stymied projects in LaGrange, Evanston, Naperville, and Elmhurst, which that although: the 1970 Constitution gives Home Rule Municipality to the Power to create such distrct, the power would not become effective until legislation is enacted. This bill would allow the Village to install a mall, I appreciate



your support on both House Bills 369 and 370."

Miller: "Alright, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have no intention in reopening the entire debate on this bill which was delayed because of an error and I hope that the members have had their attention called to what these bills do to the people in your districts if you are in a Home Rule Municipality or represent a Home Rule Municipality. What they do, purely and simply, is take the question of whether your people, the people you represent, shall be taxed completely out of their hands, and gives the power to the municipality to the board absolutely without any restrictions. I suggest to you that they could, if they wanted to, and I'm sure as this is extended, they probably will, they can pave the alley behind your house and you will not know a thing about it until you look out the window and they are breaking up the old one. They can do it to the curb, they can do it to the street, they can, if they want to, provide a special police district, an area of a square mile, for example, can become a special police district. Their justification can be that additional police services are required in that district and so therefore there should be a special district and they will levy a tax for it. It is not inconceivable at all, Mr. Speaker, that people in



Home Rule Municipality may be living in a part of several special taxing districts. Now we are on record, Mr. Speaker, we are dedicated, I thought, to the proposition that the real estate tax is too high and that we must do something about it. The bill that would tend to hold down the realestate tax has been going through this House very rapidly and there have been many people very vocal on it. This, Mr. Speaker, is what we can do here today to protect the poor real estate tax payer. We ought not pass these bills. These bills do not provide for any kind of a referendum for the people in the special tax district. They provide for no notice, they are terrible bills and they must be defeated."

Miller: "Is there further discussion?" The Gentleman from McPartlin to close the debate...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin."

McPartlin: "I'd appreciate a favorable roll call, Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "Alright, the question is shall House Bills 369 and 370 pass? Now we'll take separate roll calls, Mr. Clerk. All those in favor of these two bills vote aye and opposed, vote nay. Alright, have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea is recognized."

Shea: "I'd like to explain my vote, Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "Proceed."

Shea: "I think the distinguished Majority Leader is raising



an issue that is not present here. This would allow Home Rule Units to set up districts in this particular... in this particular district, the Village of Oak Park is building a shopping mall and the local merchants are willing to pay for it over a period of time. There's not going to be any real estate tax involved in this, the merchants are willing to pay for some revenue bonds over a period of time to work out some parking desperately needed in the Village of Oak Park if its to be a valuable shopping area. Now all we're asking here is that these powers the Supreme Court said were there, but they need somethe bond houses want some special language. Now I don't see anything wrong with this, and I think that these bills ought to pass."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to rise on a point of personal privilege," a....and recognize we have in the gallery to ~~fill~~ the a...to the Republican side of the gallery Commissioner John Strode and a large number of residents of the South Side of the City of Chicago and the 8th Ward, in particular, who have come down to take a special interest in the political science, and in particular, State government, and chartered a bus to do so. Commission John Strode and a large number of residents of the 8th Ward."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, is recognized."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on the....to a...add to that



point of personal privilege by Representative Ewell and to to a...advise the Members of the House that this Ward and these a...people who are here from the 8th Ward are representatives of at least three representative districts which include Representatives Giglio, Representative Maragos, Representative Caldwell, Representative Mann, Representative Ewell, and myself, and, and, and, Representative Bob Holloway from the 29th District. These are people that are from all of our representative districts and we are very happy that they could take the time out of their busy schedule to come down and see State government as it works. Thank you."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also rise on a point of personal privilege and would like to introduce to the House Mrs. Wilton and the sixth grade class from Carlinville West School who are here immediately behind me in the gallery. They are here and Representative Sharp, myself and I, would urge you to recognize them."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Murphy, is recognized."

Murphy: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce a former Member of the House and still a Member of the House, glad to see here today, Dick Walsh."

Miller: "I think that illustrates the point pretty well." The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen



of the House, I rise as a Member of the Revenue Committee to explain my vote on this bill. This bill got a considerable hearing in the Revenue Committee. I would like to point out that when it was first offered and the discussion on the bill, on the page, appeared to be to help out a particular area of the State. But I think that most of the members of the Revenue Committee after the complete hearing, and after hearing the reasons and the reasoning behind the bill, agreed and set this bill out with a do pass recommendation, agreed that it was a good bill. It is a good bill because it encourages local entrepreneurs and developers to tax themselves, in effect, to create special taxing districts which will provide for growth, will provide for improvement and yet, let the tax burden fall upon those who are benefiting from that improvement. This is the kind of thing that we should be encouraging local government to do and I suggest to you that this is a fine bill and I would like to see more green lights up there. Thank you."

Miller: "Alright, have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld," to explain his vote."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I know it was not done intentional, but I do believe that the Assistant Minority Leader has completely misrepresented this bill to the Members of this House. And I frankly wonder, personally, whether or not the



Mayor of Illinois is not slipping for the first time in his political existence. In my short tour of office down here Mayor Daley has always had the courage to approach a bill that he wanted for the City of Chicago in a frontal assault, but he comes down here today in what I think is a very obvious ploy and refers to the fact that the City of Oak Park wants a particular bill passed for Oak Park, which will really be of very little benefit to Oak Park or to the shopping center or any other home rule unit which they have in Champaign. The only thing this bill is going to do is be a windfall to the City of Chicago, and the only people that are going to benefit in the City of Chicago is the Democrat Party, and I think we ought to call this bill for what it is, a very very obvious ploy on the part of the Mayor to utilize the name of Oak Park in order to pass legislation he didn't think he could pass...if it had the City of Chicago image on it, and I think we ought to give this bill a resounding no because it is going to open up doors we'll never be able to shut again and give the Mayor one more change to reap some more money by tax increases on the City of.... on the people of the City of Chicago and put the blame on the legislature."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just want to assure Mr. Hirschfeld that this bill is for Oak



Park. When I got up and talked about it, I want to assure him: that it is for the Village of Oak Park, I grew up, there, I was born there. At the time this plan was put together, my cousin was Mayor of the Village, I've got a deep-seated interest in the Village, and John, I assure you, that if the Mayor of the City of Chicago wanted power I have no hesitation to come in and put the bill in and as you know, I'll go right to bat and I'm not gonna go back door, side door, or anything else, I'll go right straight ahead."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think it is important that the membership know a few facts about this bill. First of all we are not talking about revenue bonds as has been indicated in the debate. What we're talking about is general real estate taxes and we are talking about general real estate taxes being imposed upon taxpayers without a referendum and with what may be a questionable benefit to that taxpayer. Now a...a...the Village of Oak Park has been mentioned numerous times and since I live in the Village of Oak Park and have been a Representative of the Village in my twelve years down here in Springfield, I would like to express the position of the Village. My good friend and colleague, seat-mate once removed, is voting for this bill, who also lives in the Village of Oak Park. I am not going to vote for the bill,



I never was going to vote for the bill because I think it has extensive ramifications. It applies not only to the Village of Oak Park, it applies to all home rule units. It applies to villages as small as 2500 people. A...the Village of Stone Park would, is in my district. It applies to villages as small as 4500 people, the Village of Rosemont, which is in my district. Home rule unit, people think of in terms of maybe Rockford, Peoria, Oak Park, Chicago. But those who had the wisdom to sit in the constitutional convention and those who had the misguided judgement to vote for that Constitution provided that Villages could act in, if they are under 2500 people and many small communities have, I think this extends too broad authority, too much power to home rule units, and I intend to vote no, and once again, let's all recognize we are not talking about revenue bonds, we are not talking about bonding houses, we are talking about general real estate taxes, extended against the property owners of all home rule units, which may once again, Mr. Speaker, be as small as 2500 people. I vote no."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matejevich."

Matejevich: "Mr. Speaker, and members of the House. I guess I should first rise on a point of personal privilege, I do not want to introduce anybody at this time nor at any time of the session of the legislature. Secondly, to explain my vote. To explain my vote, Mr. Speaker and Members of



the House, I think we've been criticized at times for not implementing the State-side Board of Elections,a the State-wide Board of Education...I think that it is our duty to implement all parts of the Constitution. I think that we are mandated to implement Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. We should be criticized if we don't implement that. Now I don't think anybody should criticize, I haven't been a fan of Mayor Daley on the floor of the House as you noticed, but I think we've got an obligation to implement Article VII and I think that we are participating in a constitutional contradiction if we don't pass this legislation, because the Article VII does state that we, as the General Assembly, may not deny or limit the powers of home rule unit relative to this Section. Yet, further one, we have got to implement through legislation this power.If we do not act, the home rule unit cannot act. Now I realize there is always that chance of home rule units may abuse, but that is up to the people of that home rule unit to determine whether that home rule unit does abuse its powers, but I think that there are indications, there are times when specific areas within the jurisdiction of a home rule unit of government does have to provide for specific services for that particular area. If we do not act the home rule units cannot act, so I think it is incumbent upon us as the House, to vote this bill out and send it to the Senate.



Now if there are reasons that you have to amend this bill, you should have amended it, or leave the Senate amend it to provide for public hearing and whatnot, but let's do our function to implement the State Constitution and vote aye."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when you talk about letting the people of this State help themselves, that is what this bill is all about. This saying to certain municipalities throughout the State that if you want to help your municipality, the legislature is giving you the power to do so. I can remember back when the sales tax...when the sales tax was amended to the extent that we said to the various municipalities "yes you can levy additional sales tax to be used by the municipality", but we are not going to make it mandatory. You talk about giving the people the right to say, you are giving them the right to say under this bill. You know what you are doing, you are saying to these municipalities, that if you can better the community by doing these things we are going to give you the authority to do so and if you misuse that authority, we've got the faith and confidence in the local citizens that they will kick you out in the next election and we'll get somebody that will use it wisely. You talk about home rule, this is what it is all about. Like Representative Matejevich said,



the Constitution explicitly said that we shall do these things. This is a good bill and it is in the interest of giving these people the right and the authority and the power to do what they deem necessary for their community. We should support this bill and we should pass it."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, to explain his vote."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, there's has been some reference to the fact that this bill applies to home rule, I think I would like to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that the change in this bill says that the special service areas established pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Illinois. It does not describe it specifically to home rule powers. I might note that home rule powers would apply to all of Cook County, to all of the unincorporated areas in Cook County, but I would also further draw your attention to the fact that Article VII on local government is not only on home rule, I specifically draw your attention to Article VII which relates to counties and municipalities other than home rule units; and I draw your attention specifically to Item No. 6 to levy and impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law in the provision of special services to those areas. This does not apply only to home rule units, this applies



to the entire State of Illinois and this applies in a way which will allow additional special taxing services which has nothing to do with home rule, which has nothing to do with referendum. This is contrary to anybody's attitude who would like to have the local taxpayer have a specific decision in terms of whether or not he will be selected out by his government."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian, is recognized."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I, I have seen no evidence that this is a Democrat Party bill or that it is a City of Chicago bill. I also don't agree that it is the worse bill presented to this legislature, but I have examined this bill, and I would like to comment it on a village attorney of many years standing. As I understand this bill, this will permit a home rule unit and perhaps other units, counties, municipalities, to carve out within the boundaries of that unit, and area, and then, by ordinance, establish services or special improvements and then tax the taxpayers of that unit. A municipality could take...."

Miller: "Just a moment, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, the Gentleman is making some very good points, I think it would be a very good idea if we had some order and listen to what he is saying."

Mugalian: "I would like to suggest that if you are concerned



about flack from your constituents, you will consider very carefully your vote on this bill. It will permit a city counsel or county board to set aside arbitrarily any part of that municipality and say you are going to need more police protection, you are going to need new sewers, you are going to need other services, and you are going to be taxed, and only you are going to be taxed without any notice, any say in what the tax will be, any say in what the services will be, whether you think you need them or not. This is one of the most dangerous bills in that regard. That is if you are concerned about a taxation without representation, if you think that taxation without representation is bad, then you will vote no on this bill."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman:"Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, in explaining my vote, but more particularly, in responding to the comments made by the distinguished Minority Leader from the County of Union, let me say this. The special use principle is contained in the Constitution is the most unusual and extraordinary matter because it is an unprecedented departure from the principle uniformity of taxation. Home rule units were granted in the Constitution unlimited general taxing power because the political system itself imposes realistic limits and trends to check the abuse of authority, but put simply, put



simply, when your taxes apply to everyone, you will be voted out of office if they are too burdensome. The authority to impose a tax on a special area, on a minority, if you will, carries no such check upon its potential abuse. Where the individual taxpayer or citizen may be singled out for special treatment the municipal election does not, does not provide sufficient protection. The home rule concept should not be extended so as to conflict with our cherished principle of protecting the minority as is found in the bill of rights to the State Constitution and the Federal Constitution."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would just remind the House that there is going to be many districts that are going to ask us to come in with this legislation. We have two cities in my district that need this very badly. It applies only to the people who have adopted a special service area in the area, in the downtown area of my two largest cities. They need this to try to revitalize these downtown areas, and they are willing to pay for it themselves by paying additional taxes to pay it, and it's been voted on that basis and adopted. And this legislation allows that to happen. It is important to me as representing those cities and I'm sure it is going to beat all of us in the future with legislation of this kind and I think that legislation



should pass in order that we may give the cities, the home rule units, the authority to do what the Constitution says they can do. All we are doing here is enacting and adopting the Constitution as it was written for this purpose. Thank you."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Chairman, earlier today, it was said that this bill will help people to help themselves. I would like to suggest that this bill is more likely to help local government help themselves to peoples tax money without their permission. The special assessment procedures in the State of Illinois have built in safeguards that require that over 50% of the property owners say that they are in favor of this special assessment. Now there are very real reasons to have special service areas. I am in favor of the concept, but there must be procedural safeguards for the taxpayers involved and this bill does not give those procedural safeguards."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Huskey."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I feel that this probably one of the most dangerous bills that has been presented to this House this session. We are here to represent our people, to be the voice of our people, and yet, this bill is designed for the mere purpose of taking the power of the people away from them. The existing laws give the people in these special



interests groups the power of special assessment with a public hearing, and what they are trying to do with this bill is to take away their rights of a public hearing so actually all this is designed to do is to take the voice of the people away, and I urge that you would be remiss of your duty to reflect your constituency in expressing their voice in this House by voting a green light on this bill. Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to change their vote from green to red. Thank you."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Day, is recognized."

Day: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I do not it consider it one of my functions down here to second guess the decisions that are made by a locally elected official. Now the people of this State, when they adopted the Constitution, adopted the home rule concept. This is something new for Illinois, but I think this legislation is designed to implement those provisions in our Constitution, and I think if we've got to give locally elected officials in the home rule areas the opportunity to govern in the way that they think is best, I think that includes giving them the right to make mistakes. If they make mistakes, then the people who elected them are going to remove them from office at the next election. In my opinion, the experience over the last two years, so far as home rule unit is concerned, is that they have been most reluctant to use the home rule powers which are given to them by the Constitution



and I think that this is good implementation legislation and I would urge everyone to support it."

Miller: "The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen, I had some great difficulty making my mind up about this legislation especially House Bill 370, which I understand is being all-handled at the same time, but I finally decided that I would vote for this Bill and I'll tell you why. This is generally, in most instances, another area in which we formally acted on the basis of special assessments and on the titles to real estate, we've had great difficulty in getting the special assessments off of real estate titles when they have not been paid and at least in this proceeding this will be as a tax, which will be on the tax bill and will be collected when the taxes are collected or will be in part of the tax sale that would come up in the fall so that we finally get the tax titles cleared. This is no worse than special assessment because special assessments are levied by the governmental authority too without the vote of the people, as this is, which is one thing that I don't like, but it at least gives us a few better tools than special assessments gives to us and the Constitution limits it to home rule units at the present time so I have no objection to it now on the basis of it not being available to non home rule units because the Constitution apparently takes it away from us. If I'm incorrect in this, ah... I would certainly like to be



corrected, but I feel that since this can be done otherwise by special assessment in a much worse proceeding than even this provides, I've decided to vote for it as a little better means of providing these improvements and providing these special uses and in providing a means for clearing the title of real estate in which these improvements are provided. Thank you. One other thing, I also understand that this has also been approved and it's supported by the Municipal League in the State of Illinois."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Piotrowicz."

Piotrowicz: "Mr. Chairman ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise to speak against this Bill. I sympathize with the Representative from Oak Park in trying to solve a particular problem that he has there, but I think that what we are doing here in passing or in voting for this legislation is really giving to every municipality in every county in this state the right to make special taxing districts for purposes which they see fit without any recourse to the people. I think that we are a bit inconsistent when we end up talking about tax relief for the citizens of the state in terms of a real estate tax freeze or in terms of a reduction on the sales tax. Pass that kind of legislation on the other end and give to the municipalities and to the counties this kind of power. I think we are inconsistent. I think that this legislation is going to come back to haunt us. I think that the people of the various districts and communities,



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when they see special assessments for streets and curbs and added fire and police protection and transit districts and rebuilding of the loop area in Cook County and a whole load of other things, that we are going to have to answer to our constituents for giving this kind of power to the county and I urge all of you to vote 'no' on this."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCourt is recognized."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker, everytime a local governmental body, a City Council votes in their annual budget, they have vast powers, they an... conduct several public hearings in the light, they can do almost the same thing that this Bill does, yet this Bill has the people who are benefiting directly paying it. I can't see why there is so much opposition to this Bill. This is just a fulfillment of Constitution that was passed by the people of this state. It puts the power where the people want the power to be. I do not see ah... if it is abused, I'm sure that those who abuse it will be properly taken care of at the ballot box. I urge everyone to vote for this Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, McGah."

McGah: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, there's been so much misinformation ah... concerning this Bill here in ah... by way of explanation of vote in some of the prior conversations, ah... I wonder if anybody in the House other than the Sponsor and one or two Members even looked at this Bill. First of all, ah...."



the Bill provides in Section 3 ah... talking about the ordinance that has to be passed by the municipalities to initiate this proceeding. It specifically says that the ordinance shall provide for such hearings and notice of hearings as the corporate authority shall prescribe. Now any of you lawyers here in the House that have done any municipal law certainly will know that if the ordinance doesn't prescribe for any type of notice or type of public hearing ah... any court of competent jurisdiction will strike down that ordinance as being invalid. Now I'm not completely satisfied with the Bill in the form it is and I think that there should be some specific amendment put on, ah... possibly over in the Senate, but to get up and say that the people don't have any voice in this proceeding is actually wrong ah... if any of you people would read the Bill and I have complete confidence that the corporate authorities will make provisions for this notice and ah... in public hearing ah... as prescribed in this Bill. Thank you."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson."

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to raise the inquiry ah... how many votes that this would take to pass this Bill?"

Miller: "Parliamentarian informs me that it takes 89 votes."

Rayson: "And that is bases on what theory, Mr. Speaker?"

Miller: "On the theory that this does not take anything away"



from a home rule unit. Is there further discussion?
The gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I ah... on the inquiry made from the gentleman from Cook, Representative Rayson ah... I respectfully submit that ah... we are dealing with non home rule units in House Bill 369 because it deals with Section 7 of Article 7. Now, it would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that for that reason it would take 107 votes to pass this Bill and respectfully request that you reconsider your ah... decision."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk take the record. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker, I request a poll of the absentees, please."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman is exercising his right so everybody be in there seats. Every Members please be in your seats and ah... Mr. Clerk, call the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Blades,....."

Miller: "Just a moment. For what purpose does Mr. Schraeder arise?"

Schraeder: "How am I recorded as voting, Mr. Speaker?"

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'nay'."

Schraeder: "Change my 'nay' to 'aye'."

Miller: "Change the gentleman from 'nay' to 'aye'. All right, proceed."

Jack O'Brien: "Blades....."



Miller: "Representative William Walsh, from Cook is recognized."

Walsh: "What does that make the count, Mr. Speaker?"

Miller: "Makes the count 89."

Walsh: "I request a varification."

Miller: "The gentleman has already requested for polling the absentees so ah... we'll proceed, Mr. Clerk to poll the absentees and then the varification of the affirmative roll."

Jack O'Brien: "Clabaugh, Deavers, Douglas, Ralph Dunn, R.L. Dunne, Dyer, Ebbesen, Epton, Fleck, Gibbs, Granata, G.L. Hoffman, R.H. Holloway, J.M. Houlihan, Hyde, J.D. Jones, Kent, Klosak, Kriegsman, Lauer...."

Miller: "Just a moment, record Mr. Kriegsman as 'no'."

Jack O'Brien: "Lauer is voting 'present'."

Miller: "Record Mr. Lauer as 'present'."

Jack O'Brien: "Mahar, Mann, Murphy, Randolph, Redmond, Rigney, Rose, Sevcik, Sharp, Springer, Telcser, Washburn, L. B. Wolfe."

Miller: "All right, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh has requested varification of the affirmative roll so will all Members please be in their seats on varification and Mr. Clerk proceed with verifying the affirmative roll."

Jack O'Brien: "Alsup, Arrigo...."

Miller: "Just a moment, for what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman arise?"

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, so that we may expedite this matter, may I respectfully suggest that as the Members name is



called he or she raise their hand?"

Miller: "I think that it is in very good taste and in very good order and if the Member will raise his or her hand. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Arrigo, Barnes, Barry, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Bluthardt, Boyle, Bradley, Brandt, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Cladwell, Clavo, Capparelli, Capuzi, Carter, Chapman, Choate, Craig, Davis, Day, DiPrima, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Flinn, Garmisa, Geo-Karis, Getty, Giglio, Giorgi, Hanahan, Hart, J.D. Holloway, D.L. Houlihan, Jacobs, Emil Jones, Keller, Kelly, Kennedy, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Krause, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leinenweber, Lemke, Leon, Londrigan, Lundy, Madigna, Maragos, Martin, Matijevich, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McClain, McCourt, McGah, McGrew, McLendon, McPartlin, Merlo, Molloy, Nardulli, Pappas, Patrick, Pierce, Polk, Porter, Sangmeister, Schisler, Schraeder, Shea, I.R. Sims, Stedelin, Stone, Taylor, Terzich, Thompson, Tipsword, VonBoeckman, Wall, Washington, Williams, Yourell."

Miller: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman arise?"

Schlickman: "Is Mr. Alsup here?"

Miller: "Yes, he is in the back of the room."

Schlickman: "Representative Bluthardt?"

Miller: "Yes, is in the back of the room. May the Chair suggest that if the gentlemen will please sit down so the Chair can see and we'll shorten this procedure just



a little bit."

Schlickman: "Representative Brinkmeier?"

Miller: Yes, he is near his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Brummet."

Miller: "Just a moment. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea arise?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I thought that Mr. Walsh was the one that asked for the varification ah... now ah... usually the Speaker limited it the ah... inquiry to the person who asked for the varification. Now if Mr. Schlickman going to be the man, fine."

Miller: Well, it's immaterial to the Chair. Ah.... Representative Schlickman will proceed."

Schlickman: "Representative Chapman?"

Miller: "Representative Chapman, don't see her on the floor. Oh, she is over on the Republican side."

Schlickman: "Representative Flinn?"

Miller: "He is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Geo-Karis?"

Miller: "She is not in her seat. Is the lady on the floor? I don't see her. Pull her from the roll, Mr. Clerk."

Schlickman: "Representative Hart?"

Miller: "Representative Hart. I don't see the gentleman. Is Representative Hart on the floor? Take him of the roll, Mr. Clerk."

Schlickman: "Representative Stedelin?"

Miller: "Mr. Stedelin is in his seat."



Schlickman: "Representative VonBoeckman, ah... I see him."

Miller: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon arise?"

Leon: "I heard two names mentioned and I do not know how they have been recorded. The Clerk did not advise us as to whether they did or did not vote before you asked them to be taken off."

Miller: "You are so right. Mr. Clerk, for those who were taken off, ah... were they recorded as 'aye'?"

Jack O'Brien: "Mrs. Geo-Karis was voting 'aye' and Mr. Hart was voting 'aye'."

Miller: "O'kay, Mrs. Geo-Karis is back on the floor and ah... put here back on as 'aye'. Just a moment, she desires to be recognized."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'm not going to duck out. I didn't get a chance to look at the Bill when I said I would support it. I feel that I have to be honest with myself and I would like to be taken off of the 'aye' vote because it's not the type of Bill that has notice in it and I know that there are Bills coming in on the same subject with the notice provision. I regret that I have to do it to one of my good friends, ah... one of the Sponsors."

Miller: "You desire to be recorded as 'present'? Record the lady as 'present'. All right, proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Schlickman: "Representative D.L. Houlihan?"

Miller: "Yes, he is in his seat."



Schlickman: "Representative Keller?"

Miller: "Mr. Keller is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Krause?"

Miller: "Mr. Krause is not in his seat. Is the gentleman on the floor? I don't see him on the floor. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Miller: "Take him off of the roll."

Schlickman: "Representative Laurino?"

Miller: "Laurino is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Leinenweber?"

Miller: "He's in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Lemke?"

Miller: "He is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Schisler?"

Miller: "Mr. Schisler is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Thompson."

Miller: "Representative Thompson is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Craige?"

Miller: "Representative Craige is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Nardulli?"

Miller: "Representative Nardulli, ah... is in his seat."

Schlickman: "Representative Boyle?"

Miller: "Representative Boyle ah... yes, he is in the aisle."

Schlickman: "Representative Giglio?"

Miller: Giglio is in his seat."

Schlickman: "



Miller: "Just a moment. Representative Krause is back on the floor. He was recorded as 'aye', I believe, is that right, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Yes, Sir."

Miller: "All right, return the gentleman to the affirmative roll. Are there further questions of the affirmative. All right, for what purpose does the gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Redmond arise?"

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

Miller: "How is the gentleman recorded."

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Redmond: "Please record me as 'aye'."

Miller: "Record the gentleman as 'aye'. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

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

Miller: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Mann: "Vote me 'aye'."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'." Mr. B.B. Wolfe."

B.B. Wolfe: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

B.B. Wolfe: "Vote me 'aye'."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'. Now may I have a count now Mr. Clerk? On this question..... these questions, these two Bills ah... 369 and 370. There are 90 'ayes' and 55 'nays' and 3 'present' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority..... these two Bills having



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received a constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. Mr. Clerk, did you take two roll calls? All right. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman, for what reason do you arise, Sir?"

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side, I now move to reconsider the vote by which these two Bills passed."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Carter."

Carter: "I move that motion lie on the table."

Miller: "The question is on the gentleman's motion to table.

All those in favor say 'aye' and the opposed 'nay', the ayes have it and the motion prevails. Mr. Clerk, House Bill 707 has been read a third time, so the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Cook, Mr. R.A. Walsh. Walsh with respect to House Bill 707. I'm correct aren't I, Mr. Clerk, that this was read a third time and then taken back to Second for an amendment? So the Bill is back again on Third Reading and Mr. Walsh is recognized."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... this ah... Bill has been indicated, I think that when the Bill was discussed briefly earlier today on Second Reading as a very significant piece of legislation. This is the Bill that many of you ah... I have received ah... correspondence on from ah.. real estate brokers and salesmen in your district. It is a recountification of the real estate licensing law. It has received favorable editorial support ah... throughout the state and ah..."



in Chicago ah... recently in ah... the Chicago Daily News. I would like to indicate ah... for the benefit of ah... the Membership ah.. some of the highlights of this Bill. Probably the most significant feature is the provision which establishes a recovery fund, which ah... provides funds for people who have been ah... cheated by real estate brokers. It provides for ah... recovery of up to \$10,000 ah... for actual precommuniary loss actual money loss ah... for people who have obtained judgements against real estate broker who have become insolvent. This fund is not provided for... or not established by tax dollars, but is established by people within the industry taxing themselves, if you will. It provides for brokers contributing \$10.00 to that fund on January of next year and salesmen ah... \$5.00. The fund would reach a maximum of \$500,000 and would not be increased ah... there would not be any further assessments ah... on brokers or salesmen unless the fund decreases to less than \$150,000. There is.... as I have indicated, a limit on the recovery ah... to agrieve people of \$10,000 plus 15% for cost and any attorney fees, which may be incurred. Now a further feature of this Bill is ah... the educational requirements of brokers and salesmen is established in this Bill as requireing courses in real estate related courses. The broker would be required to have 90 class room hours, not credit hours, but class room hours of real estate related course, and a salesman



would be required 30 hours. The ah... another provision of the Bill, which I think is very significant is that it would prohibit discrimination on that part of brokers or salesmen in the listings in the showing of real estate to potential customers and it would prohibit panic pedeling ah... by brokers or salesmen. This legislation, ladies and gentlemen have received the endorsement of the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards ah... as I've indicated, it has the support of real estate brokers and salesmen throughout the state ah... I know of no opposition. It received a favorable vote in Committee ah... without a negative vote ah... it was 17 to 0. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I urge your support of this very desirable legislation."

Miller: "Is there discussion? The gentleman from Cook,, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, first I would like to make a parlinetary inquiry of the Chair and ask how many votes does this Bill take to pass? There is a Section being removed from the Bill that states in effect; nothing in this Act shall effect the power of cities and villages to tax, license and regulate real estate brokers. That power is now being taken away from them and would you tell me how many votes are required to pass this legislation."

Miller: "Mr. Shea, a question from the Chair. In the Bill, which Section were you referring to, please?"



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, the Sections being repealed ah.... if you'll notice the first part of the Bill ah... it says: The following Sections are repealed. Let me look at the Bill for a minute. It repeals paragraphs 1 through 17 of the existing law. One of the parts....."

Miller: "On what page of the Bill is that language, Sir?"

Shea: "The language doesn't appear in the Bill, it just repeals it."

Miller: "Where is there reference to the fact that it does repeal it?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, on the synopsis it says it repeals paragraph 1 through 17 and Section 23 of the Bill said: An Act in relation to the definitions ah.... regulation and registration..... regulation of real estate brokers and real estate salesmen approved June 29, 1921 as amended, is repealed. That is paragraphs 1 through 17 of the existing Act. Mr. Speaker, if I might, I will send up to you the present Act of what it being repealed so you may match it up with the Bill."

Miller: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, if your having problems finding your Parliamentarian, I'll loan you mine."

Miller: "The Chair has had ah... advice with respect to the question raised. It appears to the Chair that as long as the Bill in its present form does not take away the rights of a home rule unit to regulate in this area and it therefore does not interfere in any way with the



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home rule powers and that the repeal actually is immaterial. The question of the repeal is immaterial that ah... therefore ah..it would take 89 votes to pass this legislation. Now the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to respectfully descent from the Chairs ruling. I would like to specifically state the reasons that with the repeal of this legislation a municipality... a home rule municipality or any municipality in the state will not have any right to tax, regulate or license real estate brokers or salesmen. Now, if I might, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Miller: "Ah... in comment to your statement, ah... it it is a local home rule unit, this repeal of this Act that you refer to.... this Chapter that you refer to, in the Chairs opinion does not take away any rights of a home rule unit. Now did you want to ask the Sponsor a question?"

Shea: "Yes, I was wondering is the Sponsor might yield."

Miller: "Mr. Walsh, will you yield to a question for Mr. Shea. Yes, proceed Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh, would the removal of Section 17.... is there anything in this Bill ah... allowing ah... home rule or local municipalities to tax, regulate or license real estate brokers or salesmen?"

Walsh: "Mr. Shea, home rule units, as well as other municipalities ah... can license real estate brokers as businesses,



just as they can license all businesses, but they cannot regulate real estate brokers or salesmen in the conduct of their business as brokers or salesmen as they have no authority over the professional requirements ah... of brokers or salesmen."

Shea: "Where would you find their power to license now that your making it an exclusive state power?"

Walsh: "The state power is merely a regulation and ah... you shall look at the Bill, ah... is the regulation of the ah... standards of people who are to become real estate brokers and salesmen."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to the Bill ah... with the passage of this Bill and with the removal of that Section it will remove from municipalities within this state, any license or regulation of the real estate profession. So that no municipality will have any control of any broker or real estate salesman throughout the State of Illinois. I think that this is a terrible imposition on our municipalities and our cities and I intend to vote 'no' on this measure."

Miller: "Is there further discussion? All right, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh to close the debate."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think that the Membership is familiar with this Bill and it's provisions. It's been supported, as I have indicated, by the ah... Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen



throughout the state as well the Illinois Association of Real Estate Boards ah... editorial support. The only person that I know of to be against it is the Assistant Minority Leader and I would urge a 'aye' vote."

Miller: "Alright, the question is shall House Bill 707 pass. All those in favor shall vote 'aye' and those opposed, 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Record Mr. Tipsword as 'aye'. Just a minute, please. Mr. Tipsword is 'aye'. Mr. McGrew is 'aye'. Mr. Matijevich is 'aye'. Mr. Boyle is 'aye'. Mr. Laurino is 'aye'. McLendon, 'aye'. On this question there are 132 'ayes' and 10 'nays' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Caldwell 'aye' on that Roll Call. Is that right, Sir. Yes. Mr. Clavo, 'aye'. Alright the Chair.... for what purpose does the gentleman from ah... Johnson, ah... Mr. McCormick arise?"

McCormick: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would like for you to know that one of our friends from Southern Illinois has come back to the House to visit. Representative Gale Williams. Would you like to say 'hello', Gale?" Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen.

Williams: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I just ah... I want to thank C.L. for this splendid introduction and it is certainly good to be back today and ah... to visit with all my old friends and I hope you all the best. Thank you very much."



McCormick: "He heard that the Judge's Bill was in again and that's why he came to Springfield."

Miller: "Alright, on consideration postponed. House Bill 229. Ah... the time limit would expire today so ah... this Bill having been read a third time ah... the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 229 would reduce the fee for the gunowners identification card from \$5.00 to \$2.00. The principal upon which this Bill is based is that a fee shall be only for the cost of the administration and not a tax for unrelated matters. The cost of administering the program, the gunowners identification program by the Department of Law Enforcement, is only \$1.87, so by reducing the fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 we cover the cost of administration and do not engage in taxation for unrelated purposes. At the time this Bill was heard a first time at Third Reading, there was some concern expressed about the integrity of the Game and Fish Fund. Since then, I developed some data, which has been distributed to each Member of the House. That data shows, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that at the end of 1970 ah... or excuse me, within 1970 there were total receipts in the Game and Fish Fund of \$7,000,000. Of that \$7,000,000 only \$200,000 or 3% came from the gunowners identification fee. Now I should point out to you that at the end of 1970, the unexpended balance was approximately \$3,000,000. Within 1971 the total



receipts for the Game and Fish Fund were close to \$8,000,000 of which only \$300,000 or 4% was from the gunowners identification fee and at the end of 1971, there was an unexpended balance of \$3.4,000,000. In 1972 the total receipts for the Game and Fish Fund were \$8.4,000,000 of which only 300,000 or 3 1/2% came from the gunowners identification fee and at the end of 1972 there was an unexpended balance of \$2.9,000,000. These figures show, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the passage of 229 will obviously will have no adverse effect upon the Game and Fish Fund. I should like to add, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, since the distribution of this data, which if you received, I have received no expression of opposition to 229. I solicit your support of it."

Miller: "Is there discussion? The gentleman from ah...

Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Gene, I talked to you about this Bill before and ah... the Department of Conservation ah...I want to apologize for not getting back to you sooner on it, but this morning Foster ah... from the Department of Conservation, ah... stopped and talked to me about this and ah... your figures are substantially correct except that they have some projective figures for 1973 and 1974 and their projective show that if this Bill becomes a law that the balance of the money in the Game and Fish Fund will be reduced ah... .9/10 of 1 million ah... by 1974 and I was wondering if they had furnished these figures to you. I ask them to



give you these projective figures for ah... '73,'74 and '75 and I wonder if they have given you those figures?"

Schlickman: "In response to the gentleman from ah.... where are you from, Kenny?"

Boyle: "Macoupin."

Schlickman: "Thank you. In response to the inquiry, I have received no information from the Department of Conservation. I have received no rejection on the basis of the data that was put out. The data that I have is bases on data that's contained in the monthly ah... Department of Revenue ah... report. I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House that this Bill was amended so that it will not be effective until July 1, 1974 and this was done so ah... at the request of the Department of Law Enforcement, which has already printed ah... the registration or ah... aplication forms for 1973 and 1974 and I joined with the ah... Department of Law Enforcement in deferring the effective date until July 1, 1974."

Boyle: "I would just like to close by pointing out to the House that this is the projective results ah.... if this Bill is inacted as predicted by ah...the Department of Conservation and ah... it their position that this will reduce, if this in inacted in law and signed by the Governor, it will reduce ah... the balance in the fund to .9million ah.... 9/10 of 1 million dollars by ah....



by ah... 1974."

Miller: "Is there further discussion. Alright, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman is recognized to close the debate."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as I indicated at the outset, the principal that underlines this Bill is that a fee should be no more than the cost of the administration and that a fee should not be for the purpose of taxation upon a limited group for the benefit of a larger group or a tax that is unrelated to the purpose for which the fee is collected. Now the unexpended balance of the Game and Fish Fund at the end of 1972 will be ah... or was 2.9 million dollars. The unexpended balance average for the last five years has been approximately 2 1/2 million dollars. Now this Bill is not going to be effective until July 1, 1974 and during the fiscal year of 1974, which commences July 1, 1973 of this year, ah... the Game and Fish Fund will pick up another 2 1/2 million dollars, which will be completely out of line with the past appropriations that have been made from this fund. It's not my intention, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, to do anything that would effect the integrity of the Game and Fish Fund and adversely effect the object and purposes of that fund. It's clear, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that the money that comes from the gunowners identification fee is a relatively small amount and it seems to me



that the principal ah... that I have mentioned and the principal upon which this Bill is based ah... should prevail. I do seek your support of House Bill 229."

Miller: "The question is shall House Bill 229 pass. All those in favor vote 'aye', the opposed 'nay'. Alright, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh to explain his vote."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this seems to me to be a very good Bill indeed. As the Sponsor pointed out the licensing should indeed be done, not for revenue, but to license so that the cost of the license is sufficient to cover the cost of the program and no more. Indeed, we have statutes on the books that prohibit municipalities from licensing for revenue. So there is no reason why the municipalities, why we should. There was no intention when this legislation was passed. The Gunowners Registration Bill was passed originally that we would indeed increase taxes. Now, another point is, and as the Sponsor points out this is going to have very little effect on the Fish and Game Fund, but whatever effect it has it ah... it seems to me inappropriate that people who are buying gunowners licenses should pay it, because there is not necessarily a relationship between the people who buy or own guns and ah... people who hunt and people who fish. It seems to me that they are quite apart, indeed. The people who hunt and fish and buy hunting and fishing licenses are the people who



are directly benefited by the ah... Fish and Game Code and the Fish and Game Fund. These are the people who should pay for that fund and not the Gunowners Registration ah... Act. People who are collectors aren't people who are involved, generally in hunting. So I urge the passage of this Bill. It's a good Bill and ah... I think that we oughta be doing something for the taxpayers here in reducing, in effect, a tax and just covering the cost."

Miller: "The gentleman from Wayne, Mr. Blades to explain his vote."

Blades: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. What this Bill does is merely charges the fee for these units of ah... firearm owners identification card ah.... the fee is what it cost to issue it and not an additional fee for revenue. Now with the \$5.00 charge, that leaves about \$3.00 that is revenue. It is against my philosophy of government that a fee for licensing any agency or anything of this nature, should be used to generate revenue for the State of Illinois because we have our revenue taxes to generate revenue and the fee charge for anything of this nature should be to cover the cost of issuing the license. Now as far as the sportsmen and I ah.... appreciate it very much that the sportsmen are interested in the Fish and Game Fund, I am too, but we are generating plenty of money for the Fish and Game Fund to the extent now that the Department of Conservation is now wanting to transfer



some of it over into other ah... parts of the Conservation Department. So the Fish and Game Fund is in good shape and I suggest that we support this and lower the price of issuing these license down to what the cost of it is."

Miller: "The gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Of course we all are interested in voting for reductions in taxes and I am too and I think that the figures that Gene Schlickman are substantially correct, but they ah... the hooker in the whole thing is that he hasn't gone far enough. He's gone through the fiscal year of '72 and the figures are ah... provided by the Department of Conservation that the fund will be reduced to 9/10 of a million dollars by the end of the fiscal year of '74 and with this reduction ah... serious reduction in the fund ah... I'm satisfied and I've been advised by the Department that they're not going to be able to carry on with the fish programs and they're not going to be able to carry on with their quale programs and they're not going to be able to carry on with the other programs ah... valuable programs ah... for the people of Illinois that are financed out of the Fish and Game Fund and I do think that this ah... materially ah... and I hesitate to use the word 'guts', but I think that this materially depletes the Fish and Game Fund so much to the point where it's going to be rendered virtually useless and the ah... Conservation Department and the people over there have advised me that if this Bill becomes



law this General Assembly is either going to have to make up the money from somewhere else or they're going to have to curtail these services. Now I wonder if these people who are voting to do this would vote for a transfer of appropriations from General Revenue or from other places to ah... make up the difference, because if you don't.... if you don't, you're being irresponsible and the programs that are subsidized and provided for out of the Fish and Game Fund and going to go down the drain and to think that they're not, ah... is ah... we're just kidding ourselves. There's just not going to be the money there. You can see from his figures ah... he's got 2.1 million in 68 and it's gone down ah... it'll go down to 9/10 of a million dollars at the end of '74. Now common sense tells you that you're going to have to materially reduce or do away with some of the programs. I think it is a bad Bill and it should be defeated."

Miller: "The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I'll be brief on this. If there is any Act that has been disliked by multitudes of people downstate, it's this Act here. The \$5.00 to them is ah... alot. Every hunter that I know, resent this. Every gunowner I know resent it too. Now this is a step in the right direction and I think will make the majority or least not so insense at the requirement that's comming up this year of having ah... to again put in another \$5.00 to something that they



think is useless."

Miller: "Mr. Borchers wasn't finished."

Borchers: "And I would like to point out that anyone who thinks that the Fish and Game Fund is not well funded and I quote, 'They don't know what they're talking about.'"

Miller: "Alright, the gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld is recognized to explain his vote."

Hirschfeld: "Well Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, the most troubling thing that I've heard about the Bill on the floor of the House is the point that was raised by the distinguished gentleman from Macoupin. Now I sat on the Committee when this Bill was heard and the Department of Conservation had numerous objections and Representative Schlickman went out of his way to amend the Bill and made all of the changes that they wanted made and wanted to satisfy these objections. This Bill was brought up once before ah... because of the fact that we didn't have alot of Members present, the Bill was placed on postponed consideration. I frankly consider it the ah... almost the height of duplicity for the Department of Conservation to not show the courtesy to the Sponsor of a Bill to come in and show him what figures they're now alledging they're going to use against this Bill to turn it over to someone else and raise it for the first time on Third Reading after a Bill has been on postponed consideration. It's going to destroy our Committee System in this House if we can permit the



Department of Conservation and other groups to come in here and not argue their point in front of the Committee and then raise them on Third Reading for the first time when we really don't have a chance to cross examine them. I would say the Department of Conservation, if they want to oppose this Bill and bring in some new figures, let them to it on the Senate side of the rotunda where the Senators from both parties will have a chance to go into these figures. I have no way of knowing that the figures they gave to the Representative from Macoupin are correct or not and neither does Mr. Schlickman, but they certainly differ from the points that they raised in Committee. I think we owe the Sponsor of this Bill the courtesy to pass it out. He has complied with all of the objections that were raised in the Committee. Let's get this Bill over to the Seante and then if the Department of Conservation wants to take an honest opposition to the Bill, they can do it there."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Youréll:"Will the gentleman respond to a question?"

Miller: "Well, we're on explaining votes, but if he cares to do it in the explanation of his vote, he may do so, Mr. Ewell."

Youréll: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would you ah.. feel that ah... a Member of this House that has a gunowners registration permit ah... and votes for this Bill ah... would have a conflict of interest?"



Schlickman: "Well, in explaining my vote, Mr. Speaker and in doing so attempting to respond to the inquiry, ah... I would like to say two things with regard to this Bill. I don't own a gun. I don't have a gunowners identification card. Number two; I knowingly, have never been a beneficiary of the object and purposes of the Game and Fish Fund, so I think that I can view this Bill as objectively ah... as anyone could. I should like to say that the figures upon which I have preceded are figures that are taken ah... from the Department of Revenues monthly publication, but they are also figures that are provided and were provided by the Department of Conservation. Now, I discussed this matter with the gentleman from Macoupin and asked him if he had any figures contrary to those that I have compiled ah... to please provide them to me. He said that he would and to this date, I have not received them. I should like to say to you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that with the effective date of this Bill being July 1, 1974 that at the present rate of appropriations or expenditures from this Fund and with the present rate of monies or revenues that go into this fund, by June 30, 1974, one day before the effective date of this Bill, there will be, in the Game and Fish Fund, a unexpended balance of \$5,000,000. The principal upon this Bill is a very simple one, as I indicated previously. That a fee should be no more than the cost of the administration and that is the basis upon which I introduced it



and that is the basis upon which I respectfully solicit your support."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not from Cook."

Miller: "I apologize, the gentleman from Union."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, in as much as I was quite interested in the question that Representative Yourell asked and ah... I mean Yourell, ah... and in as much as I do own a gunowners permit and own several guns, I'm going to vote 'present' so that I won't fall into the catogory that he just mentioned."

Miller: "Alright, now just a moment. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. R.L. Dunne is recognized."

Dunne: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I apologize for taking extra time, but after hearing my good friend, Representative Borchers tell.... explain that all gunowners supported this Bill ah... I almost feel like charging my light, but I'm voting 'aye' and I want to be clear ah... I'm voting 'aye' because I think that this is a fiscally responsible Bill, not because I support gunowners in any way."

Miller: "Alright, the gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote, I have in my hand a little card that says that I'm a gunowner. A 1901 22-target pistol and a 1902 22-rifle that have not been fired for 25 years. The whole concept of this operation of gun registration



is very subject to question. I was a citizen long before I came to this legislature and then it was subject to question with me. Now I have my one and only chance to say, 'Bad news.' A little chance to get even with the insulting operation of the Gun Registration Act, plus a profit, is uncalled for in this day and age and I sincerely hope that others will join me on the green side of that parade up there."

Miller: "The gentleman from Fayette, Mr. Brummet."

Brummet: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I too have a firearms owners identification card and I was one of the early ones that my card and it expires in 1973. I'm voting 'no' on this Bill because I believe that we are penalizing those who bought their cards early by making this date July 1, 1974. The majority of the money will come in between now and July 1, for those of us who brought these cards early and I don't think that it is right for one to have to pay \$5.00 and the other only pay \$2.00. I would partly in favor of getting rid of the \$5.00 all together. Thank you."

Miller: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "In explaining my vote, Mr. Speaker, ah.. I think that this is a relatively simple principal involved in this Bill. I think there's no question that if the cost of registration is \$1.87 and that this Bill would reduce the charge to gunowners to the cost of regulation. Now, the principal involved, I believe, in this Bill is one of



legislative integrity. If we are going to tax for another purpose, I think that we should do so by an Appropriation Bill and if the Fish and Game Fund is in need of additional appropriations, I would be willing to consider it and if the appropriation would be consistent with the previous budget and last years budget, I would vote 'aye' on the Bill that would appropriate the necessary amount. I'm voting 'aye' on this Bill."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Yorell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I didn't have any intention to charge any conflict of interest with the Sponsor of this legislation, I was just asking the question so that I may determine who I may vote on this issue. As a Member who has a number 27, I was the 27th person in the State of Illinois to get a gun registration permit. I have to vote 'present' on this Bill because of conflict of interest."

Miller: "Have all voted who wished? Mr. Clerk, take the record. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I think this is the first I've done it, but I would like to pull the absentees."

Miller: "Alright, Mr. Clerk, will you proceed to pull the absentees?"

Jack O'Brien: "Arrigo, Barnes, Brandt, Caldwell, Calvo, Carter, Chapman, Craige, Davis, DiPrima, R. Dunn, Farley, Fennessey,



Fleck; Garmisa, Gibbs, Giglio, Granata, Harpstrite, J.D. Holloway, Emil Jones, Keller, Kelly, Kempiners, Krause, LaFleur, Maragos, Matijevich, McGah, McGrew, McMaster, McPartlin, Merlo, Murphy, Nardulli, Patrick, Redmond, Rose, Schisler, Ike Sims, Springer, Stedlin, Telcser, Terzich, Thompson, B.B.Wolfe, Yourell."

Miller: "Alright, Mr. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "How am I recorded?"

Miller: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

LaFleur: "Would you vote me 'aye'?"

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'. Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Jack O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

McMaster: "Vote me 'aye'."

Miller: "Vote the gentleman 'aye'. Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully request a varification of the Affirmative Roll Call."

Miller: "Alright, that is your privilege, Sir. Alright, will all Members please be in your seats. The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Murphy is recognized."

Murphy: "May I ask at this time, what is the count?"

Miller: "The count now is 89 'ayes' and 42 'nays'." Alright, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCourt."

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

Miller: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

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



McCourt: "Thank you."

Miller: "Alright, we'll proceed with the verification of the affirmative roll. So will the Members, I repeat once again, please be in their seats for the verification." Proceed Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Alsop. Arnell. Barry. Beatty. Beaupre. Blades. Bluthardt. Borchers. Bradley. Brinkmeier. Campbell. Capparelli. Clabaugh. Collins. Cox. Cunningham. Day. Deavers. Duff. R. L. Dunne. Dyer. Ebbesen. Ewell. Friedland. Geo-Karis. Georgi. Griesheimer. Grotberg. Hannahan. Harpstrite. Hill. Hirschfeld. G. L. Hoffman. R. K. Hoffman. R. H. Holloway. Hudson. Hunsiker. Huskey. Hyde. Jacobs. J. D. Jones. Juckett. Kennedy. Kent. Kosinski. Kucharski. LaFleur. Lauer. Laurino. Leinenweber. Macdonald. Madigan. Mahar. Martin. McAvoy. McClain. McCormick. McCourt. McMaster. K. W. Miller. T. H. Miller. Molloy. Mugalian. Neff. North. Palmer. Pappas. Philip. Pierce. Polk. Porter. Randolph. Rigney. Schlickman. Schoeberlein. Schraeder. Sevcik. W. T. Simms. Skinner. Stiehl. Tipsword. Totten. Tuerk. Wall. R. A. Walsh. W. D. Walsh. Walters. Williams. Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "Alright, the Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiner, is recognized."

Kempiner: "Ah, thank you, Mr. Speaker. How am I recorded as voting?"

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



Kempiners: "Please record me as voting yes on this bill."

Miller: "Record the Gentleman aye. Mr. Holloway?"

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

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Holloway: "Please record me as no."

Miller: "Record the Gentleman as no. Alright, the Gentleman
from Lake, Mr. Murphy."

Murphy: "Please record me as voting aye, Mr. Speaker."

Miller: "How was the Gentleman recorded? How was the
Gentleman recorded? Mr. Murphy."

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

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye." The Lady from a...Lake."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded."

Miller: "How is the Lady recorded?"

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

Geo-Karis: "That's right."

Miller: "Alright, Mr. Boyle, are there questions of the
affirmative."

Boyle: "Representative Collins?"

Miller: "Is Representative Collins on the floor? Yes he is
down in front."

Boyle: "Representative Bluthardt?"

Miller: "Representative Bluthardt? Will the Members please
be in their seats so the Chair can see whether or not a
Member is here. Mr. Bluthardt is in his seat."

Boyle: "Representative Hanahan?"



Miller: "I know Representative Hanahan is outside the door here, but he's not on the floor now. Take him off the roll temp...for the time being."

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

Miller: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye. Take him off the roll."

Boyle: "Representative Hill?"

Miller: "I'm sorry, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Representative Hill?"

Miller: "Representative Hill? I don't see him in his seat. Is he on the floor? Representative Hill? Is he voting aye?"

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

Miller: "Alright, take him off the roll."

Boyle: "Representative Beaupre?"

Miller: "He's in the back of the room."

Boyle: "Representative Duff?"

Miller: "Representative Duff? He's down in front."

Boyle: "What?"

Miller: "He's right down in front on your side of the aisle."

Boyle: "Oh, there he is over here. Representative Laurino?"

Miller: "I don't see Mr. Laurino in his seat. Is the Gentleman on the floor? How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Miller: "Take him off the roll."

Boyle: "Representative Madigan?"



Miller: "Alright, he's ... he's in the center aisle."

Boyle: "Representative Sevcik?"

Miller: "He's in his seat."

Boyle: "Representative Polk?"

Miller: "He's in his seat."

Boyle: "Representative Stiehl?"

Miller: "Representative Stiehl? I don't see the Lady in her seat. Representative Stiehl on the floor? I don't see her in her seat. How is she recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Miller: "Take her...take her off the roll.

Boyle: "Representative Hirschfeld?"

Miller: "Ah, he's right here in front. Mr. Clerk, Mr.

Hanahan is now on the floor. Will you please put him back on....was it aye? Record the Gentleman as aye."

Boyle: "Representative Mahar?"

Miller: "Mahar is in his seat."

Boyle: "Representative Huskey."

Miller: "Mr. Huskey is in the aisle. Just a moment a....

in just a moment, is a...how is Mr. Hill recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman was taken off the roll call."

Miller: "He is now on the floor, desires to be voted aye Mr.

Hill? Alright, record the Gentleman as aye."

Boyle: "A...Representative Tuerk?"

Miller: "Representative Tuerk is in his seat."

Boyle: "Representative Craig?"

Miller: "Is Representative Craig on the floor? I don't see



him in his seat. Representative Craig on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Miller: "Alright, now for what purpose does Mr. Redmond arise?"

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

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

Redmond: "May I be recorded as voting aye."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye. A...Mr. Kelly, I believe."

Kelly: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Kelly: "Vote me aye, please."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye. Mr. Houlihan? J. M. Houlihan."

How is the Gentleman recorded? J. M. Houlihan?"

Jack O'Brien: "J. Houlihan? The Gentleman is recorded as voting no."

Houlihan: "Vote me aye."

Miller: "Change the Gentleman from no to aye. Alright, Mr.

Springer. Recognize Mr. Springer, the Gentleman from Randolph."

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

Miller: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Springer: "Vote me aye."

Miller: "Vote the Gentleman aye. Are there further questions, Mr. Boyle?"

Boyle: "Mr. Speaker, I think they've got enough and I'll quit."



Miller: "Alright, may I have a result, Mr. Clerk?" On this question there are 93 ayes, 42 nays and 2 present and this bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld, arise?"

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, having voted with the prevailing side, I move that we reconsider the vote by which House Bill 229 passed."

Miller: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "I move that motion lie on the table."

Miller: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion to table? All those in favor say aye, opposed nay. The ayes have it, and the motion prevails. Now there is one more piece of legislation which will expire today unless action is taken. Its on constitutional amendment. Third Reading, HJRCA 10. We'll read the resolution."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment No. 10. ~~Re~~Resolve that the House of Representatives of the 78 General Assembly, State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein. There shall be submitted to the electorate of the State for adoption or rejection in the General Election next, occurring at least six months after the adoption of the resolution. Proposition to amend Section 4 of Article 9 of the Constitution, reads as follows: Article 9, Section 4, real property taxation.A. Except as otherwise provided in this Section taxes upon real property shall be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained



as the General Assembly shall provide by law. B. Subject to such limitation of the General Assembly may hereinafter prescribe by law. Counties may classify or continued... classify real property for the purposes of taxation. Any such classification shall be reasonable and the assessment shall be uniform within each class. The level of assessments or the rate of tax of the highest class of a county shall not exceed 2 and 1/2 times the level or assessment, or rate of tax of the lowest class of that county. Real property used in farming in a county shall not be assessed at a higher level of assessment and single family residential real property of that county. C. Any depreciation in the value of real estate occupied by a public easement may be deducted in assessing such property. Third Reading of the Amendment."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, this constitutional amendment will do one thing. It will allow every county board in the...in the entire State to classify real estate for a...property tax purposes. You will remember at the present time, only those counties who have more that 200,000 people are allowed to do this. A...legally, that is. At the present time, approximately 80% of the counties in Illinois are classifying and all of them are now doing it illegally, including Cook County, because their County Board has not yet passed the ordinance. You will remember



earlier in the year, I passed out a yellow chart, which I will be happy to give to anybody who will like to refer to where their county is, a showing the percentage that the rural areas or the urban areas would have to be raised in assessment if this amendment is not a...passed. Just this morning, Senator Dougherty, at the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, said that in an informal session with about half of the supervisors of assessment in the State, that all but one of them had admitted that they do informally and illegally classify property. The purpose of this amendment is to legalize that situation. I have passed out a letter from a former Con-Con delegate, Stanley Johnson, from DeKalb County, who served on the Revenue Committee, and, if I may quote part of his letter, he says, "I consistently supported uniformity of assessment, willing to compromise only to the extent of legalizing the defacto classification system in Cook County. The events since then lead me to believe I was in error. Defacto classification exists in most counties" and then he goes on to say "that this situation should be legalized." The result of not legalizing this situation will be a rather chaotic situation throughout approximately 80% of the counties in the State of Illinois, and at this time, since we are all hungry, and ready to get to committee sessions, I would move for the adoption of this amendment."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, discussion?"



The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "A...will the sponsor yield for a question?"

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, he indicates he will."

McMaster: "A...Cal, as I understand the classification of real estate...a real property, this means that farm land cannot be classified any higher than a single family dwelling, is that right?"

Skinner: "We are not toying with that part of the Constitution at all. What we are doing, if you read the body of the Constitutional Amendment, you don't see the change. The change is the deletion of the word with a population of more than 200,000."

McMaster: "Yes, I know what you are doing. You are allowing classification in any county."

Skinner: "That is correct, and farm...farm land, it will not be possible to assess farm land higher than single family dwellings if this amendment passes."

McMaster: "Yes, this is what I was getting at. What will it do to the industrial property?"

Skinner: "It won't do anything to the industrial property. It will allow county boards to do something, however."

McMaster: "And if they went to a classification program, then a...a...industrial property could not be classified any higher than a single family dwelling."

Skinner: "That is incorrect."

McMaster: "This is what I am trying to find out."



Skinner: "A...the county board could assess...if the county board wanted to, they could assess home owners high, they could assess commerce and industry high, the only provision in this amendment, which is in the present Constitution is that if you classify, you may not classify farm land higher than a single family dwelling."

McMaster: "And this is the only thing in the Constitution that is definitely going to be in it?" In other words, you could make any changes as far as a...a...industril property and one thing or another, but you could not change farm land value above single family dwelling."

Skinner: "Well, that is the purpose of the amendment, yes."

McMaster: "Okay, thank you, Cal."

W. Robert Blair: "Is there any further discussion? Alright, the question is shall House Resolution 10...shall....oh the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon."

Leon: "I would like to answer the sponsor a question. I heard his answer to the question that was put to him by a previous speaker. As I understand this constitutional amendment, it will eliminate the provisions in the Constitution in counties under 200,000, to a level at not a higher rate, farm land, than a single family residence. Is that right? You eliminating that from the Constitution."

Skinner: "No sir, it has nothing to do with that part of the Article. All this...all this a...resolution or Constitutional Amendment will do will be to allow all county boards to have the same degree of local automy that the



Cook County Board and the other counties over 200,000 have."

Leon: "But by so doing, you will permit them to assess farm property at a higher level than a single family residence if the county board so desires."

Skinner: No....no, that is totally incorrect."

Leon: "Okay."

W. Robert Blair: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman care to close; Mr. Skinner? Oh, I'm sorry, the Gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Mr. Skinner, in extending this authority to the other counties involved, does that mean that the county board must adopt a classification system by resolution or can the supervisor of assessments set up their own system?"

Skinner: "It says counties may classify and, although some of the members from...who represent Cook County may disagree, I believe that the county board has to pass an ordinance if it wishes to classify. It does not have to classify."

Rigney: "Then your answer is if the supervisor of assessments or board of review would not have the power to do that on their own, is that correct?"

Skinner: "I assure you if they do, I'll be happy to sponsor the bill that will take it away from them."

Rigney: "Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, does the Gentleman care to close? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Could you tell me....the...the present Article says



that you cannot tax farm land at higher than real estate.

Is that correct?"

Skinner: "That is correct."

Shea: "Well, now..."

Skinner: "Well, higher than single family dwellings." It says real property used in farming in a county shall not be assessed at a higher level of assessment than single family residential and real property in that county."

Shea: "Okay. Now...now what is your amendment say with regards to that part?"

Skinner: "Nothing. I mean...the reason that the amendment is written like it is, is they ..they are writing...they have...the Reference Bureau has stated what will exist if the referendum passes, and the change in the a...that I am proposing is a deletion. And they don't put the little dots in to scratch it out, because the new Constitution would have dots scratching it out."

Shea: "But you are leaving that section in?"

Skinner: "We are not touching that at all."

Shea: "Alright. Are you adding a new section?"

Skinner: "We are not adding anything. Just deleting. We are deleting six words "with a population of" well, maybe more than six..."with a population of more than 200,00"."

Shea: "Those are what you are deleting? That is what you are deleting from the..."

Skinner: "That is what we are deleting."



Shea: "Alright, thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, the question is shall HJRCA 10 pass?

All those in favor will vote aye, the opposed no. This takes 107 votes. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, I urge a favorable vote on this question. In McHenry County, where Representative Skinner and I and Representative Waddell represent that district, we have counties with both over 200,000 population in Kane County and in Winnebago County, and in the other three counties, they have less than 200,000. We visit with our constituents, it is pretty hard to explain that one county, that they are allowed to classify their real estate taxes, and in our county, we are not. Or in Boone County or in DeKalb County. I think that the uniformity of all counties being allowed to classify is a popular suggestion and should be adopted."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 143 ayes and 4 nays and one present, and this resolution having received the required 3/5's vote is hereby declared passed. Alright, the...resolutions on the Speaker's table."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 106. Pierce."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A...House Resolution 106 was approved by the Committee on Executive. It creates a House Energy Crisis Study Committee to report back to this House November 1st, and investigate the current



energy crises. The prime problem that is before us right now is the improper allocation by some major oil companies to independents throughout our State, that our threatening to put them out of business. Other problems that I want to attack are the use of Illinois coal. I want to encourage the use of Illinois coal by electric utilities and for heating and power in our State. And find out why we can't develop processes for using our coal. Right now Commonwealth Edison are sending out to Montana to buy its low sulphur coal and our process is available for greater use in Illinois coal. We want to investigate the shortage of natural gas and the shortage of electricity, the shortage of gasoline and of power. But the prime... the prime objective right now at the beginning would be to investigate...investigate the improper allocations being made by some of the major oil companies in this State to independent retail gasoline stations, non-major brand stations that are being cut off, off at a time when the major oil companies are setting up their own off-brand stations to compete with the independents and they are supplying them and they are not supplying the independents. So I urge the creation of this committee and the passage of this resolution. I've never been one to bring in commission bills. I don't think I've ever sponsored a commission bill. This is a House committee. There would be no specific appropriation. We would work for nothing



with maybe some small amount of contingent expense money if the Speaker finds it appropriate. I urge the adoption of House Resolution 106."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Discussion? A...is there an appropriation...is there a reference in it for use of the special fund?"

Pierce: "Well, I don't believe there is, but I would say you'd better have 89 votes."

W. Robert Blair: "Well, yeh, the rules call for it if there is some indication in there that monies will be used."

Pierce: "If not in the resolution, but we might want to use it, so maybe we'll...."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, let's...a...the question is shall HR 106 pass? All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Inasmuch as there might be possible use of the special committee funds, it would require 89 votes under the rules. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record." On this question there are 141 ayes, no nays, and this bill having received the required votes is hereby a is hereby declared passed. Schraeder aye. Alright, a...Mr. Dunn says not to call 113. Douglas is ready on 117."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 117. Douglas."

Douglas: "A...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in the last session of the General Assembly, I introduced a bill similar to laws that now exist in the States of



Kansas and Maryland, which would have defined death. This bill was a product of a number of medical meetings at which discussions took place about the legal point at which a human being was truly dead. This relates very intimately to the question of transplantation of vital organs from one human being to another and it also relates to the difficulty, the medical scientific professions are having today in deciding when a person can be declared dead and when it is possible to rejuvenate a person whose vital signs have diminished back to normal function. In this session, since I had attended similar meetings and attempts were being made to encourage the introduction of legislation to again deal with this subject, I decided rather than introduce a bill because of the conflicts and the discrepancies in opinion even in the medical community, on the subject of when death is present or when it is not present, I introduce this resolution which the Human Resources Committee heard, which would require that public hearings be held to determine whether or not legislation might be introduced at a future date. This resolution would return to the Human Resources Committee the request of the House to study the subject of defining death, to hold public hearings which would include medical and other people interested in this field and then to return possibly in the future with legislation. With that explanation, I ask the House to adopt Resolution 117."



W. Robert Blair: "A...is there further discussion? Alright the question is shall House Resolution 117 be adopted? All those in favor say aye. Wait a minute, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry we...you didn't catch my eye when you said is there anymore discussion? I wanted to ask the sponsor a question if I may. What is...you are going to make a study of this thing you say, is that the purpose of this resolution?"

Douglas: "Yes, the purpose of the resolution would be to have the Committee on Human Resources hold hearings to determine whether or not legislation should be developed in Illinois similar to legislation which exists now in Kansas and Maryland and is being developed in other States."

Maragos: "No further questions."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House I do not have a copy of the resolution in front of me, but it seems to me that just in passing, that the legislature's got no business in defining death, or even studying what the definition of what death ought to be. It seems to me that is a medical question, or perhaps a question for a power that is above both the doctors and the legislature, if indeed, there is such a person. And I must say that I am alarmed slightly, if I'm only reading now what is in the digest, but it says studying the related subject of death with dignity which, to me, is



nothing more than a euthaniasm for use and aid in mercy killings and I frankly don't like the idea of the legislature starting to get off into this area and I think we ought to take a little closer look at this resolution before we just give it a carte blanc aye vote. A....too many things have come before this House have nomenclature on them and make it very difficult to vote against. And a...this to me, smacks frankly of opening doors that should not be opened, because we will never be able to close them again. Now I realize it is only a study of the subject, but once the legislature starts studying the subject, the next thing that comes out is a bill, and obviously the bill will be called "Death With Dignity" and if you vote against it, you are alledgedly voting against death with dignity and if you vote in favor of it, you are going to be voting of euthanasia. And to be very honest with you, the only decent article I ever say written on euphenasia, was written by the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, where somebody said I went to the aquarium today and say a crab euthanizing a fish. Doubtlessly from the highest motives. And I think that point would apply to anything we want to pass in this House, and I recommend we give a no vote to this resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I do not have a copy of the resolution before me



either, but I attention was attracted to that which Representative Hirschfeld has already mentioned which indicates that this matter will be studied with the related subject of Death with Dignity and I wondered if this meant, and I'll put this in question form to the sponsor, whether...what the relationship here is and whether or not we are voting on something that leads to a....a combined approach to these matters and whether the a...they are considered jointly and perhaps the final report will be related thereby a...defecting an alliance between these subjects, I think it is one that we better be very sure we understand before we give this proposal an affirmative vote."

W. Robert Blair: "Mr. Douglas."

Douglas: "A...Mr. Speaker, and both Representative Hudson and Representative Hirschfeld, in the last session, a bill long before the question of Death with Dignity or any related subject ever rose on the floor of this House, a bill was introduced under my sponsorship which passed this House with no opposition at all, which was attempting to define death. And I'm disappointed with Mr. Hirschfeld's legal knowledge that he refuses to recognize that the question of death is truly a legal matter. There have been many conferences held with medical scientists attended by those who are concerned about related philosophical and religious questions, but the ultimate decision of whether or not someone is truly dead is a legal matter



matter, and it is truly a legislative concern. The only reason that the question of death with dignity arose in regard to this matter is because it is already being studied on the interim study calendar of the Human Resources Committee as a result of a bill which we heard on this floor a few weeks ago. This resolution has nothing to do whatsoever with the question of euthanasia. It has nothing to do with the question of whether or not any one's life should be taken. It has to do with purely with the technical and legal definition of whether or not someone has truly died, which is a very important and difficult and complicated medical legal subject which must be the responsibility of this legislature, at least to study. I have not reintroduced this last year's bill because of my respect for and my concern for the questions that Mr. Hirschfeld and Representative Hirsch...a Representative Hudson have raised. I ask that the study be an acceptable procedure and not even raising the question here of dealing with the more controversial aspects of death. There is no controversy in this respect. At least two states have already had laws similar to what we are talking about and I think it would be appropriate and not controversial for a study to be done on this medical legal subject and I ask for your aye vote."

W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "A...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, may I direct a query to the sponsor of this bill?"



W. Robert Blair: "Yes, he indicates that he will."

Geo-Karis: "A... Bruce, as you are well aware, the Interim Study Committee already has before it the question of death with dignity. Representative Ray Ewell's bill on House Bill No. 74 relating to related subjects. Inasmuch as your bill relates to this, don't you feel it would be a proper consideration for this bill to be referred to our Interim Study Committee so we can take care of all these questions about death? And analyze it very thoroughly and they come out with recommendations for legislations or resolutions. I think more good can be served that way a...Bruce, rather than going into a very serious subject like that and voting yes or no today. I think this thing will take an awful lot of research."

Douglas: "Well, that is the intent of this resolution, Representative Geo-Karis. The resolve at the end of the resolution says that the subject of quote, the definition of death be assigned for study to the House committee on Human Resources, and in so doing it would accomplish exactly what you are suggesting. It would, in essence, and this is where we get into a complication in our new parliamentary rule of whether or not this could have been done in another way. I...I suggest that the House should decide, not the committee whether a committee should study a matter of this nature, here. And the House voting aye on this resolution simply would consign it back either to the Interim Study calendar or a subcommittee, or it seems



to me that it is only a semantic problem of where one ends and the other begins, so that the Human Resources Committee could do exactly what you are recommending. And I think that that is all that the resolution is asking for."

Geo-Karis: "In that case, I didn't have this in from of me.... in that case, I would like to speak in support of your resolution inasmuch as you are already....you have already provided in your resolution that it be referred to an Interim Study Committee of the Human Resources Committee. Am I correct, Bruce? And I, therefore, rise to speak in favor of this resolution. I think that's where it should go."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Arrigo."

Arrigo: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to remind the members of this body that in 1969 this House passed the Uniform and Anatomical Gift Act which provided for heart transplants, eye transplants, kidney transplants. This bill, this resolution, has nothing to do with death with dignity. It only asks that we study when death occurs so that under the Anatomical Gift Act we will no longer have any doubts as to when a person is dead. I would be one of the last men to be a cosponsor of a death with dignity resolution or bill. But this is a scientific study and I urge the passage of this resolution. As you know, we have one of the finest transplant centers in the world on the medical center in Chicago. We were among the first State to pass a Uniform and Anatomical



Gift Act. I urge the passage of this resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

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

W. Robert Blair: "All those in favor say aye, opposed, no.

The ayes have it. The previous question has been moved, Does the Gentleman care to close? No. Alright, the question is on the adoption of the resolution, all those in favor say aye, the opposed, no. The ayes have it and the resolution is adopted."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 141. Sharp."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Sharp, is he here? Yes, um-hum."

Sharp: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Resolution 141, here, deals with a serious problem, a problem that is becoming more critical in nature. That is the problem of motorists violating the laws that are designed to protect our school children who are transported by bus daily. This resolution is a result of two different things, it is one of a couple of cases in the school district in which I taught where students were injured by careless motorists while boarding or departing from school buses and from a survey conducted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office, which indicated that there were on the average of 50 to 100,000 drivers who violate these laws daily. This resolution simply defines the problem and urges the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, other



interests groups to deal with this problem in making the motorists more aware of the dangers involved, thereby being able to have a better law in compliance with the laws that protect our children, and I would urge the House to adopt that resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "Is there any discussion? The question is on the adoption of this resolution. All those in favor say aye, opposed no. The ayes have it and the resolution is adopted. 16."

Fred Selcke: "House Joint Resolution 16. Philip."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Philip."

Philip: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Joint Resolution No. 16 simply does two things. It makes Miss Illinois the unofficial hostess for the State of Illinois and entitles her to a State scholarship."

W. Robert Blair: "Are there any votes in favor? Discussion? Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Would the sponsor yield for a question? Mr....a... Representative Philip, where does Miss Illinois come from right now, what county?"

Philip: "She comes from the county of milk and honey, that is DuPage County, and the very beautiful City of Elmhurst."

Totten: "Thank you."

Philip: "I just might say this, Representative, she already has a legislative scholarship from me. So she won't be getting anything from the State of Illinois at all. But



all the future Miss Illinois will be getting a scholarship so I'm really not taking care of Miss Illinois from Elmhurst."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Richard Walsh."
Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, first of all, even if it is a desirable objective that is to grant Miss Illinois a scholarship to a State university or college of her choice, I don't think it can be accomplished in this manner. I think it would have to be by way of legislation, rather than by joint resolution. Furthermore, once again, we'd be awarding a scholarship to somebody who would not be qualifying on the basis of need. Now, in the event...a....there wasa....the desire on the part of an institution to grant such a scholarship, a... the...all the institutions in the State of Illinois have the ability to grant institutional tuitional favors and from universities, Southern Illinois for example, has over 8% of its enrollment attending S.I.U. on the basis of an institutional tuitional favor. That's a scholarship, if you will, granted by the institution itself...that the legislature, the Board of Higher Education, nobody has no control over, 8% of the enrollment at Southern Illinois University. Now it ranges from 3% in some schools up to 8% at S.I.U. A....I don't....I don't think its a good idea, and even if it were a good idea, this isn't the way to go about it, and I think this resolution should be defeated."



W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from a...from a.....a....Dupage,
a....Ms. Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,
even though the sponsor of this resolution is the best
County Chairman in the whole State of Illinois, I rise
to oppose this resolution. For very much the same
reason that Representative Walsh mentioned. In the first
place, I think it is discriminatory. It discriminates
against the male sex. Very few men could be Miss Illinois.
I think that we in higher education, we are working very
hard toward a policy of a coordinated policy of awarding
scholarships either on the basis of need or of scholastic
merit. Now if Miss Illinois can take the entrance
exams and qualify for an examin...by an examination and
makes such good S.A.T. scores that she deserves the
scholarship, of course she should have it. And if she
could demonstrate need to the say...scholarship committee,
of course she should have it, but ...I...I just have to
disagree with the concept of an automatic awarding of a
scholarship to Miss Illinois in this way and I urge you
to oppose that resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Alsup."

Alsup: "Well, Mr. Chairman...or a Mr. Speaker, Ladies and
Gentlemen. You know our athletes can get scholarships
and I can't see any reason why a very attractive girl
shouldn't be eligible if she wins this contest. As a
matter of fact, I would think the Women's Lib Movement



would be highly in favor of this. It does give a girl a chance to compete, other than being destitute for a scholarship on the grounds of her beauty, poise, talent and whatever method they judge these girls by. And I don't know why a girl shouldn't be entitled to a scholarship the same as an athlete."

W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Would the sponsor yield to some questions?"

W. Robert Blair: "He indicates he will."

Catania: "Would you tell us what criteria are used in selecting Miss Illinois?"

Philip: "I didn't hear that question, I'm sorry."

Catania: "Would the sponsor please tell us what criteria are used in selecting Miss Illinois?"

Philip: "Well, I don't happen to be an expert on the Miss Illinois pageant, but I think they take it up in three areas. I think it is beauty, talent, and how should we say a.....a...a...poise, I guess. I think it happens to have something to do with academic ability also, I think."

Catania: "Beauty, talent, and poise, and something to do with academic ability...is that...it that what you said?"

Philip: "You know, quite frankly, I have never attended a pageant and obviously, you should know more about it than I do. They don't have a Mr. Illinois, if they do, I'll be happy to introduce a resolution giving him a scholarship."

Catania: "Well, I do think that there is a certain discrepancy here. Representative Alsup said that women should have



the same change as men to get scholarships, and men simply don't have a chance here, if I think that is what you are saying. I don't think that this is a fair kind of a situation and I would have to support Representative Dyer's statement that if Miss Illinois is, in fact, intellectually able to get a scholarship, that is fine and she should have one, but I don't think that she should get a scholarship just because of her beauty, talent and poise. It's a... Representative Alsop mentioned something about destitute women should have the opportunity to get something. Unfortunately, in the course of history, destitute women have, too often, had to rely on their beauty, talent, and poise, to get something, and I think we should put an end to this rather than...a...really promoting this sort of thing."

Philip: "I would like to answer that. Now I don't have a lot of personal experience with a lot of Miss Illinois but I do happen to know one. And I do happen to know that if you family does not have a lot of money, it becomes very very very expensive to be a Miss Illinois. Because people expect you to go all around the State of Illinois and through the Middle-West, appearing and speaking on behalf of various charitable organization, and quite frankly, it takes a lot of money, a lot of effort, a lot of time. And I think that we in Illinois, the least we could do to help that young lady along, would to be



give her a scholarship and I don't think that is requesting too much."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Duester,"

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would the sponsor yield for a question?"

W. Robert Blair: "Yes, he indicates he will."

Duester: "Mr. Sponsor, it has been suggested that your proposal might be discriminatory against men, but I don't see anything patently discriminatory and I'd like the sponsor to respond to this. He suggested that the criteria are that you be beautiful and what else? And that you have poise. There are a lot of beautiful men with poise. Is there anything discriminatory about those?"

Philip: "I might point this out. There are about 30 other States for their Miss Indiana or Miss Wisconsin, or whatever it might be. And they make her the honorary hostess for that year during her reign and they give her a scholarship. They already do in 20 or 30 of the other States, I don't think we are really doing too much for this fine young lady whom I happen to know personally, so Mr. Speaker, if I am in order, there was an amendment, and I'd like to move the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Joint Resolution 16."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Did we either read it or explain it. The Amendment? Better read it there, or start to."

Fred Selcke: "Committee Amendment. Amendment to House Joint



Resolution 16. Amendment No. 1. Amend House Joint Resolution 16, on page 1 by deleting the second resolve clause and inserting in lieu thereof, the following and so forth."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Du....do you want to explain that?"

Philip: "Yes, what it does in effect is a...gives a scholarship to all the future Miss Illinois, is what the Amendment did. The original resolution only gives for the reigning Miss Illinois and all this says is all the future Miss Illinois. So I move the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Joint Resolution 16."

W. Robert Blair: "Is there discussion on the adoption of the Amendment? Alright, all those in favor of the adoption say aye, the opposed no, the ayes have it and the Amendment is adopted. Now, further discussion, Mr. Douglas."

Douglas: "A..Mr. Philip, I'd like, with your consent, I'd like to ask a question. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction is instructed to grant this scholarship, where does the money come from for that, from what kind of source of funds?"

Philip: "Now, I haven't talked to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in person, but I have talked to somebody in his office. And if we pass this resolution they will include it in their annual budget as the funds for the scholarship for Miss Illinois."

Douglas: "One further question, a....and I mean this quite



seriously, I think that Representative Catania is raising points that quite possibly we never thought...we never would have thought of. In the event that this resolution passes, is it possible that the funds that would be used for granting this scholarship might be detract from funds that would be made available for someone who would have a need for scholarship on the basis of inadequate funds?"

Philip: "Well, No. 1, your assumption, there is no need for Miss Illinois, not all Miss Illinois are wealthy girls, some of them come from pretty humble families, and I don't think you recognize this. I don't think it would deter from anybody's a...a..scholarship. The a...the a scholarship fund for a...for a the needs= are there and they are appropriate in a different section."

Douglas: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if I may, might I address myself to the resolution. I think that there is a valid concern here despite a...a...Mr. Philip's assumption that there is need, there might possibly not be need. And I think this get back to a question raised earlier today by Representative Walsh, and I'm beginning to join him and those others who are concerned about the ways in which we are using scholarships and I think in opposing this resolution I think that a valid concern is arising here despite the fact that this might seem to be a very nice note-worthy thing for us to do, that we are starting to use scholarships for the wrong purpose. University and State supported institutions should be giving scholarships out to people



who otherwise could not go to school. And it may well be that this young lady or any future Miss Illinois might be in that boat, but that is not the intent of her becoming Miss Illinois, she may well come from a family that could well afford it, she could be given all the credit and privilege which I think the position she would attain, as a result of her poise and her beauty, would entitle her to, but I think it is misdirected and misguided for us to be spending money in giving here a scholarship to the university and I'm going to vote against this resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in all due respect to these statements of the prior speaker, I think we ought to keep in mind that the young woman who qualifies for this scholarship is not only glorifying herself, did not only work hard to attain this position for herself, but also, she honors the State from which she comes. I know that the Miss America scholarships and etc. and their concept of scholarships, I would be in favor, in order to eliminate any discrimination, if there should be a Mr. Illinois, and a winner from that, I would be willing to support such a scholarship, because we are not just honoring the person who qualifies for it, we are honoring the State and I don't think it is too much to do and I speak in favor of the resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."



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

W. Robert Blair: "All those in favor say aye, opposed, no. The ayes have it and the previous question has been moved." The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Philip, to close."

Philip: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and I just might bring this point to your...to your attention. The total budget of higher education for Illinois is over two billion dollars a year. We are talking about one State scholarship that amounts to about \$400 bucks. Now, as a good doctor, you gotta be kiddin me. They waste \$400 every minute in higher education in Illinois."

W. Robert Blair: "A...do you want a roll call? Do you have five persons who support you? Mr. Douglas and Mr. Richard Walsh and a...and a...Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Deuster. Alright, the question is shall House Resolution 16 be adopted? All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. The Gentleman from a...from a...Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, if this calls for an expenditure of money, would it not require 89 votes? Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to address myself, you know, to the bill."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright."

Ewell: "While you are checking the ruling on that, I think it is lud . that we sit here and talk about awarding money to everyone. We set up for our veterans and gave them money, with or without need, with or without cause. You are talking about one person and I think it the position that you are talking about. You are talking about



the title of the particular office. We can make all kinds of ludicrous arguments about men and women. We can make the same argument about why should we annoint only the beautiful. It's not a question of that, it is simply a question of recognition. I think a person who has attained a title of Miss Illinois ought to be entitled to recognition and this is simply a small tribute on our part, and I think we ought to cast aside the false follies that we our following and give her an aye vote in sincerity."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when I first became aware of this proposed amendment, I was not entirely convinced that a...that a...I wasn't inclined to view it to seriously, but the more I've listened to the arguments against it, the more appealing the idea becomes to me. And the more I think it merits your support. Among other things, I think it will prove once and for all, that this legislature has within it the power as it sees fit to pass a bill or to pass any legislation that recognizes a reasonable difference and I think there are some here, between a man and a woman, and a...I think this is an important point. If we see fit in our own...a...a...wisdom to honor a young lady because of her special attributes and her a...her a..representation of the State of Illinois, we can do this. I don't think



need worry whether or not there is a Mr. Illinois or we are doing something identically the same for the male sex. I think it is a...a...very a...a...commendable idea and would urge that there be a few more green lights on the board."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, in answer to the parliamentary inquiry, all this requires is a simple majority. The rules says that were you are establishing by resolution a special House committee, here the member is attempting to mandate the Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant a scholarship. The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the H0use, in explaining my enthusiastic aye vote in this case, I think it is an excellent proposal. I solute the sponsor, he never did have a bad proposal, but there is one aspect of this bill that kind of troubles me because we see and knew here the proposition that them that have, gets. We all know that a beautiful woman has an easy way in this world. The thought occurs to me that it might be easier and more equitable if we had some award for those who were left endowed-in terms of beauty. I want to put this House on notice here and now that, if at some time in the future, and enlightened agency or university should have a "Plain-Jane Contest" that I'll be forced here to offer a scholarship for them, but despite this misgiving, I vote an enthusiastic aye and urge all the rest of you to do



likewise."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to explain my vote. I explain it for two reasons. First of all, I am a little concerned that we would spend so much time debating issue of this nature. I would hope that we would be able to dispose of the matter and move down to other business. But secondly, I would also like to explain my vote by indicating that being the father of two young very attractive ladies of the age of 6 and 10, who show great signs of promise this area, I feel that I have somewhat of a conflict of interest in that they will both be Miss Illinois in 1981 and in 1984, and therefore, I feel I have a conflict of interest present."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, I can't help to remark that I glory in that egotism that I just heard in that vote of present. However, I'd like to say that I am voting aye as a means of protest. When this House can vote scholarships for those people that are less than honorably discharged from the Armed Services of their country this morning, I can see no other course but to vote a yes for a beautiful girl. I much prefer to vote yes for that beautiful girl than to vote to give the scholarship to those dishonorably discharged from the United States Army."

W. Robert Blair: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman



from Madison, Mr. Walters."

Walters: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote real briefly, I don't think we should let Representative Geo-Karis' statement go unnoticed and as a yes vote on this bill, I'd like to nominate Pate Philip as the first Mr. Illinois. Thank you Mr. Speaker."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record." On this question there are 101 ayes and 30 nays and Maragos present, and the resolution is adopted. A...agreed resolutions."

Fred Selcke: "A...House Resolution 259, McPartlin. House Resolution 260, Williams. House Resolution 261, Von-Boeckman. House Resolution 262, Agriculture and Conservation and Natural Resources Committee. House REsolution 263, Harpstrite. House Resolution 264, Kosinski. House Resolution 268, Lechowicz. House Resolution 269, Juckett. House Resolution 270, Hirschfeld. House Resolution 271, G. Hoffman. House Resolution 272, Leon. House Resolution 273, Leon. House Resolution 275, Lemke. House Joint Resolution 42, Rose. Senate Joint Resolution 34."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these are the agreed resolutions. HOUSE Resolution 259 commends Sister Mary Katherine Mahar, a Sister of Mercy on 50 years in the Order. House Resolution 260 congratulates Ronald Plener, who became an Eagle Scout. House Resolution



261 by Representative VonBoeckman congratulates Bernie Robanson, the Chief of Police of East Peoria. House Resolution 262 congratulates the ...commends the corps of engineers out of Rock Island and St. Louis on their work in the recent flood. House Resolution 263 congratulates the New Bayden Jaycees Little Dribblers on their basketball team. House Resolution 264 congratulates the United Polish American Council's Man of the Year, the honorable Valentine Genecki of Chicago. House Resolution 268 by Representative Lechowicz, commends the Polish National Alliance of the United States upon its celebration of the 182nd anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3rd. House Resolution 269 congratulates Mr. Scott, of R. Wagement upon his award as an Eagle Scout. House Resolution 270 by Representative Hirschfeld urges the Congress or exhorts the Congress to act favorably upon legislation requiring FM capability on all new radios so that the potential FM audience will increase developing in greater advertising income for the commercial broadcasters, et. House Resolution 271 by Representative Gene Hoffman, congratulates Mr. John A. Fisher, the Athletic Director of Willowbrook Highschool and notes his retirement. House Resolution 272 congratulates the Reverend Nicholas A. Carcello, who celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ordination. House Resolution 273 does the same for Father Charles F. Kelly who is 25 years a priest. House Resolution 25 congratulates Arthur Petrowski of the Grace Evangelical



Lutheran Church of Chicago, is retiring after serving for 46 years as a teacher in the elementary schools. House Resolution 277 by Representative Schoeberlein congratulates the Aurora Sanitary District upon the achievement of the highest standards of pollution control. And Senate Joint Resolution 34 officially mandates an all Chicago world series this autumn and I don't see how any reasonable man can object to that. House Joint Resolution 42 commends the President's Council on Physical Fitness in Sports which asks that physical fitness be recognized. And finally, House Joint Resolution 41 is the adjournment resolution and there is a change in the adjournment from what was announced yesterday. Because our calendar is such that it needs more attention than perhaps we were going to give it on Monday, we will convene Monday at 12 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock as was announced yesterday. And I might point out that there are 41 bills that must be acted upon by us tomorrow in the House, and so we are going to have to really knuckle down tomorrow for that reason. When we adjourn today we are going to come back to regular session at 9:30 tomorrow morning and I point out once again that we will come back Monday at 12 o'clock. And I move, Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the agreed resolutions."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Is there discussion on the agreed resolutions? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."
Shea: "May I ask the Majority Leader a question with regard to the adjournment resolution?"



W. Robert Blair: "Sure."

Shea: "A...Bill, as I understand it, tomorrow when we adjourn, we are adjourning until Monday, May 7 at noon. Is that correct?"

Walsh: "Yes, that's right."

Shea: "Could you tell me, do you know what the approximate schedule for next week will be at this time?"

Walsh: "Well, the schedule, as I understand it, at this time will be Monday through Thursday. We will adjourn Thursday, hopefully."

Shea: "Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider,"

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, one of the resolutions I have serious reservations about personally, it does relate to the corps of engineers and commending it for some activity over the last couple of weeks, I assume pertaining to the floods and the State of Illinois, and I assume, also, that the resolution was offered by the Committee in the House on Agriculture and Natural Resources. Now I have no objections to it being offered, but I do not want to be listed as a cosponsor, so perhaps the Clerk can list the members of the Committee who would like to be a cosponsor of that resolution and allow it to go on as an agreed resolution, but I would like to have my name not associated with the resolution."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Walters."



Walters: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Majority Leader would yield to a question?" Mr. Walsh, did you say in your resolution there was something to do with a city series in Chicago on baseball series this year?"

Walsh: "Not a city series, an all Chicago World Series, Representative Walters."

Walters: "Well, I think, Mr. Speaker, this is another case of Cook County taking advantage of downstate Illinois and I think there is many downstaters in the audience that know that the Chicago Cubs would never be there without stealing Hose Cardinal from the St. Louis Cardinals, Richie Allen from the White Sox and I believe that the last city series in the World Series was in St. Louis which used to be in Southern Illinois before the flood. Thank you Mr. Speaker."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Mr. Merlo did ask if that particular resolution would be read? So if the Clerk would read SJR 34?"

Fred Selcke: "A...Senate Joint Resolution 34. Whereas as the end of winter draws near and spring approaches, the thoughts of the citizens of the State of Illinois turn towards baseball; and whereas our great State is represented in major league baseball by two of the great teams in all of sports. Teams of the great past and even greater future; and whereas the Chicago Cubs and the Chicago White Sox are presently beginning their '73 season, one which we hope will be triumphant for each of our teams; and whereas



it is only fitting that the greatest city of all the United States should have the greatest of all baseball teams, therefore be it resolved by the Senate of the 78th General Assembly in the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that we cross party lines and unite behind our two great baseball teams and we wish both teams great success in this and future seasons and that we officially mandate an all Chicago World Series this autumn, and be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be sent to Mr. Whitey Lockman, the Manager of the Cubs, and to Mr. Chuck Tanner, the Manger of the Sox."

W. Robert Blair: "Now we are on discussion on the agreed resolutions. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "A...seriously, Mr. Speaker, Representative Schneider does object to being listed as a sponsor of House Resolution 262. The note that I have is that the sponsorship is the Agricultural and Conservation and Natural Resources Committee. Now I think he should be removed as a sponsor and I ask leave to have that done."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schnieder."

Schneider: "I assume that the members of the committee will have their names listed and mine will be deleted. Is that correct?"

W. Robert Blair: "Are you taking it out of the agreed resolutions?"

Schneider: "It doesn't have to come out of agreed resolutions



as long as my name is taken from it. If I can be assured of that then I won't object."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. The Gentleman.....Alright, does the Gentleman have leave to have his name taken off the resolution? Alright, hearing no objection, his name will be deleted. Alright, are there any further discussions on the agreed resolutions? Mr. Barry."

Barry: "I understand Mr. Merlo will answer questions and I'd like to know before we vote on that Chicago resolution what the policy will be as to the tickets for the same?"

W. Robert Blair: "Mr. Merlo."

Merlo: "Mr. Chairman and Members of the House, although the Senate sponsor of this bill, Ray Welch, selected the... and then was elected to the House of Lords and agreed to handle this resolution on the House floor, but with one assurance, that anyone supporting this resolution could look to four tickets to the World Series compliments of Senator Ray Welch. Just go over and turn in your name."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, all those in favor of the adoption of the agreed resolutions say aye, opposed no. The ayes have it and the agreed resolutions are adopted. Further resolutions?"

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 265, Douglas. House Resolution 267, Jaffe. House Resolution 276, Lundy. House Joint Resolution 43, DiPrima. Senate Joint Resolution 31, Juckett."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Motions? The Gentleman from Cook,



Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask for leave of the House to suspend Rule 23, which is the 45 day rule, and Rule 18, which is the posting rule. I had a bill, House Bill 745, which was introduced into the Judiciary Committee and through error was not posted for this week. The bill would expire if it is not....if a...if we are not granted leave to a...to a suspend the posting rule and also the 45 day rule. The Chairman, I have spoken to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and he has no objections."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, the a...the Gentleman's motion takes 107 votes. All those in favor vote aye, and the opposed no. This is to post a bill that was supposed to have been posted and through inadvertence did not get posted. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Mr. Duff."

Duff: "A...Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote as Chairman of of the Committee, I believe the Gentleman is right, there was an inadvertence on the listing. I, in no way by voting to have it heard am indicating any support of the bill, however."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright, 126 ayes, no nays, and the Gentleman's motion is granted so that thehe ...a may post his bill. Consent calendar, Third Reading, third day."

Fred Selcke: "A...House Bill 486. Amends an Act relating to railroads. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 488,



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amends the Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill.
 House Bill 489, amends Highway Code. Third Reading of the
 Bill. House Bill 536, amends an Act creating a children
a Department of Children and Family Services. Third
 Reading of the Bill. House Bill 647, amends Public Junior
 College Act. Third Reading of the Bill. Where are the
 rest of them? Here, one knocked down. Which one is that?
 House Bill 680. Amends the Revenue Act. Third Reading
 of the Bill. House Bill 734, amends the Pension....an
 Act relating to an easement in Rock Island County.
 Third REading of the Bill. House Bill 793, a Bill for an
 Act to amend the Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill.
 Senate Bill 19, amends Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the
 Bill. Senate Bill 22, amends Vehicle Code. Third Reading
 of the Bill. Senate Bill 108, an Act relating to an
 easement in Jackson County. Third Reading of the Bill.
 Senate Bill 230, an Act relating to quit claim deeds in
 Cook County. Third Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "A...is there any discussion on thethe a..."

W. Robert Blair: "Yeh, is there any discussion on the bills
 on the consent calendar? Alright, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the bills on the consent
 calendar pass."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. The questions is shall these
 bills pass? All those in favor will vote aye and the



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opposed no, Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On each of these bills there are 126 ayes, no nays, and each of these bills having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed, Consent Calendar's Second Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 588, an Act to amend a law to an Act to provide for a law in relation to notices. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 616, an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 625, an Act to amend the Code of criminal procedures. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 630, an Act to provide for the punishment to drinks any intoxicating liquor and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 774, an Act to amend Section 2 of the Law Enforcement Officers and Firemen's Compensation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 788, an Act to amend an Act for the Status of Naval and Military Code in the State of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 821, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Library District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 829, a bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 848, a Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 866, an Act in relation to eliminate airport hazards, Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 874, an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 897, an Act to amend the Probate Act. Second



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Reading of the Bill. House Bill 910, and Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill, House Bill 912, an act to amend the Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 914, an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 164, an Act to amend an Act in relation to control maintenance of the purchase of land, construction necessary for buildings of public grave yards. Second Reading of the Bill."

W. Robert Blair: "Third Reading. Senate Bills First Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 112, a Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 137, an Act to amend the Conservation District Act. First Reading of the Bill. That's it Mr. Speaker."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. Announcements? Announcements? The Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. A rather important announcement. The Appropriations Committee will meet in about ten minutes right here on the House floor, not in A-1, but the Appropriations Committee will meet here on the House floor immediately after adjournment. Thank you."

W. Robert Blair: "Are there further announcements? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the Industrial Affairs Committee will meet at 4 o'clock in M-5."

W. Robert Blair: "Alright. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."



to adjourn, say aye, opposed, no. The ayes have it, the resolution, or the a... Gentleman's motion prevails."

Washburn: "Would the members of the Appropriations Committee come down and take a front seat so that I can recognize you a little easier and will those people that are on the House floor that are not registered as witnesses, please go the gallery so that we might have a little more order on the House floor."

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