

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

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order. Members please be in their seats. Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's my distinct pleasure to have... to lead us in prayer, the Pastor of my parish of St. Stan's Bishop & Martyr, the Pastor Reverend Gene Szarek."

Rev. Szarek: "Thank you, Mr. Lechowicz. Let us bow our heads in prayer. God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob - God of Moses and Jesus Christ - God of George Washington and Betsy Ross - God of Albert Einstein and Amelia Earhart - God of Hank Aaron and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King - God of Abraham Lincoln and Jane Addams and Frank Lloyd Wright - God of Americans and of all nations - King of the universe: We place ourselves in Your presence and pray that today we might experience the powerful touch of Your hand in our lives. May the efforts of our lawmakers this day be marked by wisdom, compassion, courage, and gentleness. Amen."

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

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in adoption of their Amendment to the Bill of the following title: Senate Bill 1511. Action taken by the Senate June 6, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to which the following Bills were referred; action..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Doyle, for what purpose do you rise? Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Action taken June 6, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 1472; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 1667. Representative Pierce,



Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 6, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Senate Bills 736, 1617, 1634, 1705, and 1746, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1790 and 1798.

Representative Tipword, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 6, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass as amended Senate Bill 1725 and 1792. Representative Katz, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary II, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 6, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do not pass Senate Bill 1676."

Speaker Redmond: "Reading of the Journal."

Clerk O'Brien: "Journal for the 133rd Legislative Day, Monday, May 22, 1978."

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

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journal and that Journal #133 of May 23, 134 of May 22, 135 of May 24 and 136 of May 25 be approved as read."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved the reading of the Journals enumerated be disposed of and the Journals be approved. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried. The Journals are approved. Representative Walsh is entering the chamber. He's in custody. Does anybody know any reason why? Any excused absences? Representative Ryan. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mary Lou Sumner is absent due to illness."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mary Lou Sumner is excused for death in the family. Any other on the Democratic side? Senate Bills, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1550, Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Game Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2635."



Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2635. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the State Board of Education for disbursement of certain monies. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2836, 63 rather."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2863. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Capital Development Board for permanent improvements, grants and related purposes. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3124."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3124. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motion with respect to Amendment #1?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3388."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3388. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Secretary of State in relation to submission of proposed Constitutional Amendments. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 3393."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3393. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for certain retirement systems. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Senate Bills, Second Reading."



1060, Representative Tipsword. Out of the record? 1847."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1847. A Bill for an Act relating to product liability actions and product liability insurance. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Daniels, was 1847 being held on Second? How about today? Still hold it on Second? Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we will hold Senate Bill 1847 on Second Reading today and move it to Third tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Return it back to the Order of Second Reading. Representative Madigan, could you come here a minute? The Order of Speaker's Table. House Resolution 150, Representative Kucharski. Out of the record. 154, Representative Taylor. Out of the record. 457, Representative Steczko. Out of the record. 478, out of the record. House Joint Resolution 11, Representative Yourell. Yourell on the floor? Out of the record. House Joint Resolution 26, Stearney. Representative Stearney. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution 42, Representative Porter. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution 48, Representative Deavers. Representative Deavers, do you want to try with House Joint Resolution 48? Simple... 89."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 48."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Resolution has been here on the Calendar, I think, since over a year and we wanted to use it last, last Session to study the workmen's comp. situation and we amended it in Committee to study the unemployment compensation insurance and funding and I move for the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Just a point of information. Has the Amendment to this House Joint Resolution been distributed, Mr. Speaker? He made mention of the fact that there had been a Committee Amendment."



And I wonder if it has been distributed."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Page, has the Amendment been distributed?"

Deavers: "I think a couple of weeks ago."

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates that it has been, Representative Matijeich. Is there any further discussion? Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "As long as it's been distributed, I... just one more point. Has it, has the Amendment been adopted? Does the Clerk know whether that..."

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates it was a Committee Amendment, does it not?"

Matijeich: "Oh, all right."

Speaker Redmond: "And there was no motion filed to table it, so the question is that it has been adopted. Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "I wonder just to place faith if we don't... shouldn't adopt it as... from the floor because this is a Resolution, not a Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I think the rules provide that... that unless a Committee, unless a motion is filed to table it, that it shall be considered to be adopted."

Deavers: "John, I think that its... hyphenated Sponsor, Zeke Giorgi is the other Sponsor on the Amendment or on the Bill or on the Resolution with me."

Matijeich: "That makes it worse."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion that House Joint Resolution 48 be adopted. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Giorgi, to explain his vote. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 120, 133 'aye' and no 'nay'. The motion carries and House Joint Resolution 48 is adopted. Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the record indicate Representative Giglio excused because of illness in the family?"

Speaker Redmond: "There being no objection the record will so show."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you rise? Please give the Gentleman order."

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

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, my point of personal privilege has to do with the integrity of the Illinois General Assembly and to do with the integrity of the Governor of the State of Illinois and I would like to take a few moments to explain this point of personal privilege. During the campaign in which our Governor was elected, Jim Thompson, this Governor campaigned in my county and all over the state as a man of personal integrity, honesty and honor. And a man who said that those of us in public office must be of impeccable character and that we must not only be honest and free from corruption, but we must appear to be honest and free of corruption. The appearance of impropriety, the Governor said over and over again in his campaign, was as important as being proper and honest and good and lacking in corruption. Now during the campaign, the Governor made a statement that with respect to one particular controversial issue that has been plaguing us for some time and be presented today - the Equal Rights Amendment. He said in the campaign that he would not attempt to use the Office of Governor to influence Legislators on the issue. And on June 1, 1977 one year ago, the Governor issued a statement repeating that campaign promise and that campaign pledge and that statement that he made to the people who were considering his qualifications."

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

Conti: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker. I've chastised the other side of the aisle for using this form as a political speech and if my colleague on this aisle has anything to say as to the Governor of this state, I think he should take it up with him personally instead of using this floor of this House for a political speech."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, proceed. I think we have to see just exactly how he's using the floor before we criticize. Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it seems to me that if... if the Gentleman persists in discussing E.R.A. which



I think is on the Calendar for today, that it be better left until that time. And I think it would be out of order at this time..."

Speaker Redmond: "He rose... he rose on a point of personal privilege. He was recognized for that purpose. I presume that he is going to get to the point of personal privilege. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. And I want to assure my good friend and my colleague on this side of the aisle, Representative Conti, that the merits of that particular subject will not be mentioned at all. The point of personal privilege is that one year ago the Governor stated to us in a statement which I'm holding in my hand. He said, 'In the campaign I said I would not attempt to use the Office of Governor to influence Legislators on the issue. I have not done so.' In view of that statement which I believe he meant most sincerely, I was astounded to read a newspaper story in the papers in my district which cover the northwest suburbs over the byline of Steve Brown to the effect the Governor said that he was going to talk to Legislators on a particular issue and he was going to offer them patronage jobs, roads and bridges. Now in view of that astonishing statement in the media, I checked with the news reporter Steve Brown who confirmed to me that that's what he thought the Governor said and he thought he was honestly reporting him. I sent a letter to the Governor which I have here essentially saying that I think he was misquoted and that if he was misquoted, he ought to clarify the record. And if he was not misquoted, he ought to renounce that sort of strategy."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order. I'm... pretty soon anybody who is not entitled to the privilege of the floor, prepare to vacate the premises. There's many people sitting in Member's seats that don't belong there and to avoid an embarrassing situation, suggest that you leave. Proceed, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to say that I... I rose reluctantly and after a lot of prayerful examination and thought. I'm a Republican and I think I've been a hard-working Republican longer than the Governor and as long as any others here and I'm doing this I think in the same spirit that... I want to make sure



that the public knows that our Governor is not attempting to corrupt us and the Governor is not... not allowing a news report that is scurrilous and I think scandalous to stand unrefuted. Now I called upon the Governor to set the record straight. I've not had any response but I did visit with one of his aides who assured me that the Governor wouldn't do such a thing. However, the Governor spent most of yesterday calling individual Members into his office for private conversations about a particular subject. I think the public who read this sort of stuff in the media about the Governor offering patronage jobs, roads and bridges coupled with the fact that the Governor has chosen to call some of our colleagues into his office for conversations casts a cloud over the integrity of this General Assembly. And I'm convinced that all of us on every controversial issue will be voting our conscience. I think the Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Bilandic, should be commended for the statement I've heard he made indirectly to the Members of that side of the aisle on this issue. - vote your conscience. I would like the Governor of the State of Illinois to tell the Members on this side of the aisle to vote our conscience on this issue. And I call upon the Governor in the interest of his good name and the interest in... of what he has stood for in the campaign and I think he stands for today and the reason the people gave him such an overwhelming mandate is that he's an honest man. He would not corrupt this General Assembly. He would not cast a cloud over the head of any individual Member of this House. And I will conclude my statement of personal privilege by saying, calling upon the Governor to clear this up, to set the record straight because there are thousands of citizens of this state, in this gallery and... in the gallery and this chamber and around the state who are concerned. They've communicated to me, they've communicated to others here and I think this concern is so deep that it must be corrected. And I thank you for your indulgence and for this opportunity to say what I viewed as a personal matter of personal privilege.

Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Let me admonish our guests in the gallery that they are guests only, they are not to participate in the proceedings.



We don't want any demonstrations or any indication of approval or disapproval. If the rules of the House are violated, the violators will be escorted from the chambers. On the Order of Concurrence, on the Order of Concurrence House Joint Resolution 67. Representative James Houlihan. Representative James Houlihan is recognized."

J. Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Joint Resolution 67 is the Resolution to create the special Joint House-Senate Committee to consider the statutory and other changes which might help solve the problem of tax skimming which was recently disclosed in the Mirage investigation by the Chicago Sun Times and the B.G.A. The Resolution as amended in the Senate would make two changes. One, it would add the Minority Spokespersons from the Revenue Committees of the House and the Senate to give it an equal Membership of sixteen and it would also change the reporting date. And that reporting date would be September 15. And I'm in agreement with this, I have talked with other Members of the House. It seems to be in order in that it would give us an effective vehicle to review the practices of the Department of Revenue and the state with regard to tax skimming. Would also be bipartisan and it would give a reasonable reporting date in the September 15 deadline and I would urge the adoption of this concur...I would approve this Concurrence and ask the Members to approve with a Constitutional Majority."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Geo-Karis: "Representative, was this, did I understand you correctly that this House Joint Resolution did go to the Senate and there was a change? What's the essence of the Resolution if you would tell us?"

J. Houlihan: "The essence of the Resolution is to direct a special Joint Committee of the House and the Senate to look into the problem of tax skimming in cash retail businesses and to try to devise procedures whereby the state would be more likely to catch or be alerted to the practice of tax skimming. For example, the



filing of..."

Geo-Karis: "But the Amendment, but the Amendment was to add the Minority Leader, is that it?"

J. Houlihan: "The Amendment was to add two Members to the Commission. That would be the Minority Spokespersons from the Committees on Revenue in the House and the Senate. We, by the Amendment, initial Constitution had the Chairman of both of those Committees on it and the Minority felt that the Minority Spokesmen ought to be included also."

Geo-Karis: "I rise in support of the Concurrence and I urge a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Ryan. Will you please break up the Republican Caucus in the aisle here?"

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman standing between me and Representative Ryan please sit down."

Ryan: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will. Representative Houlihan, Representative Ryan asked..."

Ryan: "Representative Houlihan, I see that you've now brought this Commission into the Membership so it's now totally bipartisan, is that correct?"

J. Houlihan: "The Commission was bipartisan in its initial drafting. It is now, has two additional bipartisan Members, yes."

Ryan: "Now as I recall I think your side of the aisle had one more than we did by virtue of the..."

J. Houlihan: "That's not correct, Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "That's not right?"

J. Houlihan: "No, that's not right."

Ryan: "All right, then I stand corrected. Can you tell me why the Chairman of this special Joint Commission or Committee can't be elected by the Members and why they have to be designed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate?"

J. Houlihan: "I don't think there's any constitutional reason which suggests that. That was the suggestion of the Senate. I'm going



along with that probably because of my great respect for the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House."

Ryan: "Well, I'm certainly glad to hear that you finally decided to have a little respect for the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, Representative. That's the only reason that you're for having the Chairman designated as such then, is that right? Because you were told by the Chicago bosses to do that?"

J. Houlihan: "No, I don't think I would characterize it in that fashion. What my interest in the drafting of the Resolution was was to tie into the existing Committee Memberships. For example, the Economic and Fiscal Commission, the Legislative Audit Commission; and this is in keeping with the entire tone of the Resolution which involves the existing structures of the House and the Senate. And I think it's a very reasonable Amendment."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Representative. I'm going to support, I'm going to support your Resolution although I don't agree with the way the Chairman is to be designated and think that it should be done by the Members that have been appointed to that Commission. But I will... I will support the Resolution. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative James Houlihan to close."

J. Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think now that the Minority Leader has withdrawn his opposition to this Resolution, we're all in agreement that we ought to move ahead, create the Commission as fast as possible and to begin the hearings and try to develop the proposals to the House. I would ask for a favorable vote on House Joint Resolution 67, Concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, does the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Joint Resolution 67? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 154 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Joint Resolution 67. Representative McGrew, will you come forward please? I again admonish our guests that no one... not authorized to the privilege of the floor will be permitted to remain. We're going



clear the floor. Avoid any embarrassment. No unauthorized persons on the floor. Seats occupied by Members only. Representative Greiman, please be careful. Representative Ryan, for what purpose do you rise?"

Ryan: "Inquiry of the Chair, Mr. Speaker. What's the program here today? Why is it that we're not doing anything? Can you tell me what the intentions of the Chair are? We could be here all afternoon..."

Speaker Redmond: "It's a good question, it's a good question."

Ryan: "...while you negotiate privately."

Speaker Redmond: "If you'll be quiet, I'll tell you the reason that we're having a little problem here. It's necessary for the House and the Senate to adopt a Joint Resolution with respect to the manner in which we're going to handle the Constitutional Amendments. It has been reproduced, it's in the process of being distributed. I don't know whether Representative Madigan has discussed the possible Sponsorship. We have to get it passed here and sent over to the Senate. And the Senate has itchy feet. So that's the reason why. We want to get into that order of business before we get into anything else."

Ryan: "Is that... can you tell me what that... what business that concerns, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, this is setting up of the Committee to have the pro and the con on the Constitutional Amendments and the argument. It's something that the statute requires that the Legislature do. You haven't been here very long, but we did have a Constitutional Amendment before and at that time, why this was a procedure that was followed."

Ryan: "What's that got to do with it, Mr. Speaker? How long I've been here?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, because you haven't had an Amendment since you've been here, but the old gray whiskers have seen it before."

Ryan: "Well, that's where you're wrong again, Mr. Speaker. But I'll let you get by with that one. Is there no other business that we can conduct here today? Do have to... I mean, can we be..."

Speaker Redmond: "Then, there was..."



Ryan: "I understand you're going to call the Equal Rights Amendment today. If that's correct, why don't we get on with the order of business."

Speaker Redmond: "Then there was another Resolution, House Resolution 913 that Representative McGrew was going to discuss with you. There's a motion here to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted and I was waiting. If you and Representative McGrew get that thing straightened out, we'll get the House Joint Resolution adopted and then we'll go to the next order of business."

Ryan: "Representative McGrew made his peace with me. He's got problems with the Majority Leader, Mr. Speaker. But I don't know why we can't go on with some of this business and if we're waiting for... for the television stations or whatever to program E.R.A., I think that's nonsense and we ought to get on with what we got to do here today."

Speaker Redmond: "Your objection is noted in the record."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "On the Order of Consideration Postponed appears House Resolution 86. Representative Peggy Smith Martin. Members standing between... break up the caucus in front of Representative Martin. Representative Antonovych, Kornowicz. Representative Peggy Smith Martin."

P. Martin: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, just a few days ago we heard me with House Resolution 86. This has to do with the, the Department of Corrections and a special bipartisan Committee to investigate things. What has happened on the February..."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Lady order."

P. Martin: "On February 24, 1977, is when House Resolution 86 was introduced. And because of an emergency situation last June 24 regarding the Stateville Correctional officers, I tried to bypass Committee. It eventually went to Committee after I was not able to get the votes and this Resolution passed out of Committee 17 to 2. Members are correctional officers from Stateville Correction Facility as well as from Pontiac Correctional Facility came down here to testify because of the conditions that they



had to work under. The correctional officers in the Department of Corrections is charging mass discrimination on job interviews and applications, job assignment, merit work... or merit raises, work evaluations and promotions. The Department of Corrections correctional officers are understaffed and underpaid. I notice that when this Bill was... this Resolution was last called, many persons who have correctional facilities in their particular districts did not vote. What is happening in our facilities with it being understaffed is that the very constituency that you represent, their lives are in danger. We ask you to again please consider House Resolution 86. It is costing no money and we feel that in the areas of where the money is being spent, that we as...as Legislators are spending, where that money is going. We would also like for you to consider that those persons who are incarcerated also have families back home which we are supporting to the tune of two hundred, twelve thousand dollars per month. And we would ask you again to please consider House Resolution #86."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "She will."

Schlickman: "Is House Amendment #1 still a part of this Resolution?"

F. Martin: "Yes, Sir, it is."

Schlickman: "Now, by House Amendment #1..."

P. Martin: "Oh, I'm terribly sorry. No, we did reamend that to June 30th and I believe if I could get the appropriate leave since I know that that is now impossible and we will be in Session, if we may extend that date until our next meeting which I'm assuming that will be sometime in October."

Schlickman: "Well, House Amendment #1 is a part of the Amendment... Resolution. Is that correct?"

P. Martin: "Yes, it is. That was calling for an original date, I think, of October, 1977. We did add a second Amendment making the date June the 30th, making the reporting date June 30 for a bipartisan Committee, four from the Republican side and four from the Democratic side."

Schlickman: "House Amendment #1 adds a whereas clause implying that



the state Department of Corrections is guilty of a criminal conspiracy. Is that correct?"

P. Martin: "That is the words of the correctional officers who stated, who alleged not in fact an indictment. That is not in fact an indictment."

Schlickman: "Could you name who those correctional officers are that have charged the state Department of Corrections with criminal conspiracy?"

P. Martin: "They are correctional officers at Pontiac Penitentiary as well as Stateville. I do have their names, I can make them available to you. These are the same people who made the records available to the U.S. Justice Department as well as to the federal courts."

Schlickman: "Did these anonymous correctional officers who have charged the Department of Corrections with criminal conspiracy testify before the House Executive Committee in support of this Resolution?"

P. Martin: "Yes, Sir, they did. And so did the task force that was headed by Governor Thompson, the Chairman of that task force."

Schlickman: "Well if they appeared before the Executive Committee, why can't you identify them?"

P. Martin: "No...well, there were four of them in... in the Executive Committee, but there are about twenty-five all totalled. Of the four that was in there was Mr. Deavers, Mr. Pierce and two other names which escape me but I'll be happy to furnish those names to you."

Schlickman: "Now have these correctional officers gone to either a State's Attorney or to the Attorney General of the state or to a U.S. Attorney and presented their evidence in support of the charge of criminal conspiracy?"

P. Martin: "I don't know whether or not what kind of information they gave to the U.S. Attorney but I can assure you that they were at the U.S. Attorney's office."

Schlickman: "Your Amendment provides for a reporting date of June 30, 1978?"

P. Martin: "Yes, Sir, that is why I was asking for leave to amend it on its face. It's impossible for us to complete this



investigation by June 30th until our next meeting period which I'm assuming is sometimes in October."

Schlickman: "But the Resolution as amended provides... as it appears today and as is presented to us, has a reporting date of June 30, 1978. Is that correct?"

P. Martin: "That is correct and that's why I was asking for that leave."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, may I address myself to the Resolution?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we have in House Resolution 86 a matter that previously had been presented to us but failed to be adopted on account of not receiving the necessary votes. Comes to us from the Order of Consideration..."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order."

Schlickman: "It comes to us a second time on the Order of Consideration Postponed. Now, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think my record in the Legislature demonstrates an interest in prison reform. But, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, we have in this Resolution some very, very serious charges that are contained in the whereas clause that are not necessarily founded. And by their being contained in the whereas, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, and if we adopt this Resolution, we, the Illinois, House of Representatives, will be going on record that the state Department of Corrections is guilty of criminal conspiracy. Now, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, if things are so bad in our Department of Corrections and they may be, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the appropriate approach would be for a House Joint Resolution to bring the Senate into the matter. After all, we are a bicameral system. I think, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Resolution is defective on at least four counts. Number one, the investigation would be confined to House Members. The Senate would not be included. Number two, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, there's a very dangerous whereas clause that would put this House on record that there is criminal conspiracy within the state Department of Corrections. Number three, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, with a reporting date of June 30, 1978, I ask you, how could this Committee engage in anything in depth,



anything meaningful and deliberative other than coming up with a report of findings and recommendations that perhaps has already been drawn? Finally, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as was stated sometime previously when this matter first came up, the unprecedented item of having the House Sponsor automatically appointed a Member of this Committee when by our rules, the appointment of Committee Members is within the sole prerogative of the Speaker, presents another deficiency in this Resolution. So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, respectfully and sincerely that once again we defeat this Resolution on account of the deficiencies that are contained in it and I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Lady yield to a question?"

P. Martin: "Yes, I will."

Leinenweber: "Why is it necessary to create a new special Committee when the, by our own rules we have a Commission, a Joint Commission I might add, both House and Senate to visit state institutions which has always had a Subcommittee on Visitation of Prison Facilities?"

P. Martin: "Well, Sir, when I first... before I took any action whatsoever on House Resolution 86, I not only sent letters and calls... the Chairman of the Commission to Visit and Examine State Institutions and the Director of Corrections, and I might add that I am a Member of the Commission to Visit and Examine State Institutions-Penal, and I felt that before any kind of Committee would be set up, I would have to first see and talk to the Chairman of that Commission of whom I never received a response from."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Very briefly on this Resolution, as was pointed out by the previous speaker, this is the second and hopefully the last time that this matter will be before the General Assembly. The previous speaker also pointed out the heresay statement, gratuitous statement in the whereas clause that we're being asked to adopt based upon some unnamed individuals



who apparently in the cloak of secrecy have made some very serious charges against the state Department of Corrections. And I would suggest that we make charges like this, when we're charging violation of state laws and constitutional rights and whatever, that we ought to be sure that there are some substantial people who are willing to stand on their feet and in the glare of the spotlight and even under oath which ought to be the minimum we ought to require before we accept their statements as truth and fact such as we are being asked to do today. I would suggest that this is a very dangerous type of statement for us to accept without having such minimal procedural requirements that we ought to at least afford the Department of Corrections, the individuals who are being charged with this particular charge, we ought to afford them that right. We ought not willy-nilly to vote for this. It isn't necessary. As the Sponsor points out, we do have in existence a Standing Commission, a Joint Commission of this Legislature which was established for this primary purpose. And I would suggest if that Commission won't yield to the Sponsor's requests, that she ought to talk to the Leadership of her party and this Legislature and try to find out why that Leadership appoints people who are so unresponsive. I would suggest rather than unresponsiveness, that they're not responding to these scurrilous charges. I think it would be very, very wrong for us to accept at face value with what we're being expected to do, such rumors and statements by people who are not willing to be, to back it up by having their names placed before us, who aren't willing to do this under oath. I urge a 'no' vote, I think it's the only fair thing to do and I request that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it was my privilege to serve on the Commission to Visit and Examine State Institutions for ten years and I was Chairman of the Penal Subcommittee for four of those six years. I know that this Committee has the power to subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath because I know we did that for six long days when there were charges of brutality at Sheridan. This is a bipartisan Committee. It is composed of



Members of the Senate and the House and I don't know of any better vehicle to look into matters of this kind than this Commission.

It's already established by law."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Peggy Smith Martin to close."

P. Martin: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I'd just like the prior speaker to know that if the word 'criminal conspiracy' bothers him so, I would be happy to take it out of the record and have those words removed. However, I do want to say that there, I do have the evidence in my office. I'd be happy, very happy to let you examine it and I feel certainly that the investigation is warranted. We did have an Ad Hoc Committee, ad hoc bipartisan... Committee after we failed to get responses of both Republicans and Democrats. It is needed and... one moment. And I would ask, Mr. Speaker, to remove the word 'criminal conspiracy' and get another date, amend another date on it, that I be permitted to do so."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Lady have... what was your request? Did you want leave to amend it on the face?"

P. Martin: "Out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. House Joint Resolution 93. There's a motion with respect to House... House Resolution 913. Representative Kosinski is recognized."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, through some inadvertent... House Resolution 913 went on an agreed list on which I voted... which was contrary to the rules of this House. Having voted on the prevailing side, I move to reconsider the vote by which House Resolution 913 passed."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the vote by which Resolution 913 was adopted by reconsidered. Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "What was 913?"

Kosinski: "It was an investigative Resolution that should have had consideration on the House floor rather than go on an agreed list."

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

McGrew: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I concur with the move to reconsider. I have an agreement from both



sides of the aisle that I will be recognized immediately after for a motion for immediate consideration tomorrow in the Exec. Committee, so I concur with the..."

Speaker Redmond: "You were the Sponsor of the Resolution, is that correct?"

McGrew: "Yeah, that's correct."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the vote by which House Resolution 913 was adopted be reconsidered. Representative Bowman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Bowman: "I hate to throw a monkey wrench in this, but it occurs to me, but it occurs to me wasn't... isn't this... aren't the agreed resolutions taken up on a voice vote and therefore..."

Speaker Redmond: "Parliamentarian tells me that this is the correct procedure and I think if you read the Resolution, you'll agree. The question is on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carries. The vote by which 913 was adopted is reconsidered. Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I now move to suspend the appropriate rule for immediate consideration of... I'm sorry, for the posting requirement for House Resolution 913 so that it can be heard in Executive Committee tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. 913 may be heard in the Executive Committee tomorrow. On the Order of Constitutional Amendments, Consideration Postponed appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 27. The Members please be in their seats."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #27. This Resolution has been read a third time previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This day, I filed the appropriate form to add..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman, I wonder if we might... we want to take that Constitutional... House Joint Resolution before we get to yours."



Greiman: "Fine, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Parliamentarian has balled me out. Resolutions. Yeah, Joint Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 94, Representative Madigan and Ryan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 94 calls for the creation of Committees to prepare arguments for and against relative to the two Constitutional Amendments which has been approved by both Houses of the Legislature and will be submitted to the voters in the November general election. These Committees would be composed of Members of both the House and the Senate. They would meet among themselves and they would draft the explanatory arguments to be submitted in conjunction with the votes of the people. I move for the adoption of the Amendments. And, Mr. Speaker, as we have discussed previously, this Resolution will require 89 votes to pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan, do you move to suspend the provisions of Rule 41 so that we can have immediate consideration of the Joint Amendment?"

Madigan: "I so move."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Now we revert to the Gentleman's motion on the adoption of House Joint Resolution 94. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. All voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 158 'aye' and no 'nay'. The motion carries and House Joint Resolution 94 is adopted."

(con't on next page)



Speaker Redmond: "Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading, Consideration Postponed. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 27, Representative Greiman. Sorry for the interruption, Representative Greiman."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #27. The Amendment has been read a third time previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have filed the appropriate form to add an additional principal, hyphenated Sponsor to the Equal Rights Amendment along with Representatives Sandquist, Madigan and Polk. I have added Representative James Taylor of the 26th Legislative District and, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate your calling on Representative Taylor to open the debate and for Representative Sandquist to close and hopefully you may call on me to explain my vote or during the debate. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Taylor. Representative Walsh, for what purpose do you rise?"

W. Walsh: "Point of information, Mr. Speaker. This Resolution being on Third Reading means, does it not, that the debate will be limited to the Sponsor opening and an opponent and then explanation of vote will be permitted? That has been the procedure on every matter on Postponed Consideration so far. I see no reason why it shouldn't be on this."

Speaker Redmond: "The only problem is that that's not the rule. We wanted to pass that rule, but you objected to it."

W. Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, that is not the rule but that is the custom. It has been used in this Session and in previous Sessions without exception. And there is absolutely no reason why that should not be imposed now."

Speaker Redmond: "You're out of order, Representative Walsh. Representative Walsh."

W. Walsh: "I move, Mr. Speaker, that that procedure be used. That the Sponsor..."

Speaker Redmond: "You'll have to wait till Representative Taylor concludes. I had recognized Representative Taylor as the Sponsor of the Amendment. When he terminates, if you desire to put a motion



at the proper time, why we'll recognize you. Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is truly a great day for the State of Illinois. In my own opinion, it is the greatest day. This Amendment has been around for some time and I have been here since the inception and I thought it was very noble of Representative Chapman some years ago when she found out that she had difficul(sic) to turn over the Sponsorship to Representative Greiman. I find it most certainly noble of Representative Greiman today to give me an opportunity to work and see if we can bring around the necessary votes to pass this Amendment. I don't think that there is any need for any great debate. for all of you here have been lobbied and you know the issue. And many of you I know it's going to be a conscience vote for you, but I think the time is now. I think that we have kept this issue on the ballot too long and Illinois being the state that it is should have been the first long ago. Oh yes, I have voted in opposition. I have voted for it. I have never, never told anyone that I was opposed to the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. I have never did that. I did tell Genie Chapman some years ago that if she got to the 106 votes that I would be the 107th. I did that consistently because I have strong feelings about the makeup of the Leadership on this particular proposal. I've heard people say in the past that they have been discriminated against. There's no one that has been discriminated against anymore than the black people in this country and the women. Oh yes, there are some who can say that we are... in our country we had problems, but I know that in many, many of those areas you know that in this particular country that you came here, many times the only thing you had to do was to change a name and you was accepted. But Jim Taylor is not a fellow that can change a name and be accepted. The women cannot change their name and be accepted. The women are entitled to the right of every human being. Only those people who really know and feel the depression that's brought against... discrimination brought against those particular individuals are those that are in that position. And I tell you I will be one that will be



for it, I will support it and I will hope to pass it. My only problem is that I feel somewhat like I do when I was fighting many years ago. I've been training myself over the past few weeks for this ordeal. And when I walked down the aisle many days to climb into the neutral corner, I always had my eyes on my opponents because I know what my fight was about. Today the ladies that is in opposition to this Amendment are my opponents and they're the kind of ladies that I love, adore and respect and always will respect them for the rights that they have in this country to dissent. But I tell them today that the day has come that we should vote to ratify this Constitutional Amendment. The time is here, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I solicit your 'aye' vote for House Constitutional Amendment #27."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer. Representative Walsh."

W. Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, you said that you'd recognize me for the purpose of a motion after you had heard the Sponsor open. And I move, Mr. Speaker, that we hear one person in opposition and that this matter be put to a Roll Call vote just as we have done with every other matter that has been on Postponed Consideration in this Session."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Mann. On Representative Walsh's motion, Representative Walsh has moved that we use the procedure of short debate in consideration of this House Joint Constitutional Amendment 27. Now is there any, any discussion? Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker, all of us of course have gone through debates on this Amendment, but I think it has the kind of importance, the kind of national..."

Speaker Redmond: "Address your remarks to the motion. You're either for it or against it."

Greiman: "I'm talking about the motion, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, proceed."

Greiman: "I'm saying that I think this issue is of significance and we ought not to put it to a short debate. I think we should use restraint. I'm going to explain my vote and that's all, but I think we ought not to put it to that kind of restraint."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it in the opinion of the Chair. Representative Walsh to close."

W. Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I won't presume to talk on the issue as the... one of the principal Sponsors did. I simply ask that you vote 'aye' for the purpose of limiting this that has plagued us for so many years."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor of the motion vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. It requires 89 votes. Representative Davis."

C. Davis: "Thank you. I'd like to at least have the opportunity to explain my vote when we're talking about freedom. How in the name of God, people whose forefathers left countries where their freedom was restricted..."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules provide you may explain your vote, Representative Davis."

C. Davis: "And that's exactly what I'm doing."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? On this question there's 103 'aye' and 50 'no' and the motion prevails. The motion carries, provisions of short debate which permitted one opponent, one proponent. Representative Geo-Karis. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Point of inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Do I understand correctly then after the proponents and opponents on the Bill finish that we will be allowed to explain our votes?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "One minute to explain your vote and somebody... some proponent will be able to close. Who is the opponent? Representative Griesheimer. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This was not a preplanned effort on my part or any of the opponents for me to make this presentation, but one of the many



spontaneous things that seem to happen on this House floor. I rise to oppose this Resolution that has lingered on longer than any other matter before this House of Representatives. I think it's had more than a fair hearing. I don't know really whether there will be any minds changed here today that have not been changed in the last twenty-four hours by promises, threats and offers. I do not think that an issue of this magnitude should be voted upon on the basis of what's been promised, what's been threatened or what has been offered. To start out with, I would like to make one point absolutely clear. The Governor of this state did speak to me yesterday as he spoke to a number of people opposing this Bill. There was nothing offered, nothing threatened and he merely consulted with me requesting my help to support his position and I told him categorically I was honor bound to follow the directives of the people of my legislative district and they oppose the ratification of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Demonstrations, please."

Griesheimer: "One of the significant areas of consideration in this Bill is... or Resolution is what will the Equal Rights Amendment accomplish? I believe, Ladies and Gentlemen, it will accomplish absolutely nothing. When the Congress of the United States a number of years ago voted on this issue, there were certain needs present and maybe necessarily ready for cure by a Constitutional Amendment. By and large, the same constitutional lawyers who we refer to as Congressmen sold out to proponents shortly thereafter when they started passing every imaginable law to cure the very thing that the Equal Rights Amendment was supposed to take care of. At the present time, there are adequate federal laws to take care of every possible, conceivable area of discrimination. And to the Sponsor of this Bill, the new Sponsor of this Bill who just made opening comments, I would point out to him that if he reads this Bill, this Resolution, this Constitutional Amendment, it is not applicable to females. It is applicable to all people. And thus if he thinks this is curing the problem of one segment of our society as the Fourteenth Amendment did, he is wrong. It applies to all people. The question is is whether it's necessary or whether



it's really a foundation stone to change some basic American principles. Many of us look upon the Constitution of the United States as a document that should be revered and followed and not as a stepping stone to change the morality of our society. I believe the Equal Rights Amendment which demands absolute equality is counter-American. I believe it is going into an area where we never intended our society to go. It will attack the family. It will attack sexuality in this country. It will promote a third form of sexuality which we have never supported in our society. And there be no doubt about it, if you watch the demonstrations in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment, it doesn't take much effort on your own part to see who is carrying the banners and placards. No, they are not the housewives always. No, they are not the husbands always. No, they are not the single people always. They're what we used to call in high school a large group of rather unusual bisexual or unusually sexual people who are looking for specific rights. Now I'm not suggesting that all the people in our country follow this mold at all and certainly many of the proponents of this Bill do not fit that mold. But there is no question that a good many people see this as an opening to go into this area of the law and it will continue. Now one of the major areas that I feel that should be considered and maybe the most important to each one of us as we vote on this issue today is exactly what our constituents want us to do on this particular piece of legislation. I have continually polled the people of my district. I've polled on this issue more than any other issue before the people of the district on a six-month period. I would tell you that when I first polled on this issue the people were in favor of the ratification. I was personally heralded as many of you were as a great Legislator going to the people, asking them what their opinions were before I cast my vote in Springfield. We are representative by nature and we are supposed to represent. We were not elected to be Gods. Those people that heralded me represent predominantly women's groups who thought that since the result was the same as the desired result they wanted that the polling process was applicable. I polled on it several times thereafter and



approximately two years ago my polls changed dramatically. At this point in time, the proponent groups of this particular piece of legislation suddenly characterized me as a mindless oaf. And, in fact, the more important characterization of what they think of polling might be summarized in a letter that I received from a constituent who told me that she thought it was a very good and proper thing to poll the people of a legislative district, but told me that my opinion was to do what was best for the general people and to ignore these polls. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is not democracy. I would like to finalize my comments on this by pointing something out to the Members of this Assembly that I just had researched. In 1977, '76, '75, twice in '75 and once in 1973, there were Bills introduced in this House to submit this question to the voters of the State of Illinois for direction to the Legislature. The first one sponsored by now Congressman Henry Hyde and Senator Pate Philip. Thereafter by Senator Regner, by Mrs. Kent, by Mr. Welsh and Nudelman in the Senate and finally by Mr. Kelly and Mr. Capparelli in this House. All that was requested is that this matter be submitted to the voters to give direction to this House and to these Legislators. Ladies and Gentlemen, you have voted against this every time. And yet when we read in the paper this morning as to what the alleged feelings of the people of the state is, we get statements from the people in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment ratification stating that 75% of the people in this state favor the ratification of this Amendment. And yet, this Body that is allegedly the voice of the people will not submit it to the people for a vote. I think that that is counterproductive. It's antidemocracy and bespeaks the fact that this Body does not represent the people as it is supposed to represent the people. It is my understanding that very shortly Representative Kelly will be introducing an Amendment to an important piece of legislation which will again call for a vote from the people on whether they wish to have the Equal Rights Amendment ratified. I suggest to all of you no matter how you vote today, give this to the people of Illinois. They deserve it. You pledged to swear... you swore to uphold the Constitution and to follow the directives of the peoples. You have



a moral obligation to vote for this. I feel that it would be improper to vote for the ratification of this Bill. I respect your opinions to those of you who must support this Bill. I understand that you may be following the directions of the people of your district. But in any case no matter what the outcome of this particular piece of legislation is today, I suggest that you must suggest Representative Kelly's Amendment so that the people of Illinois will be heard not only in this chamber, but hopefully throughout the United States. I would appreciate your 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Inasmuch as we had recognized one of the principal Sponsors of the Bill before Representative Walsh's motion on limiting the debate, I think in order to be consistent that I should recognize Representative Sandquist to close. Very limited, Representative Sandquist. You've heard the ruling. Representative Sandquist:"

Sandquist: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the eyes of the nation are on Illinois today and on this House. because what we do here can set the future course for all the people of the United States.- all of the citizens, be they male or female.. Now what we're talking about here today is an Amendment that we're considering in which we are the only state in the nation that has a three-fifths rule. We have passed this in both Houses before with a three-fifths rule. We have passed it many times with a majority rule which other states have. And yet, we still have not ratified it, the only northern state that has not ratified it. In addition, you all know we have it in our own Illinois Constitution and yet we are depriving the rest of the country from having it throughout. I don't think this is fair. Now I'd just like to say, you've heard all of the arguments and I don't suppose we're going to change anybody here today. You know what the real arguments are, but the last speaker raises some things that I just think have to be put on the table. This is an Equal Rights Amendment. This is a Human Rights Amendment. This is not an Abortion Amendment. This is not a Homosexual Rights Amendment. This is for people and this is not an Antifamily Amendment. This is a Pro-family Amendment because it... if we don't have equal rights, no



family is going to stay together and no Amendment is going to put 'em apart. This is not a religious Amendment. All religions are in favor of equal rights. Now, equal... the last speaker said he has been polling his district. Sure, we've all polled districts and we've all done different things from time to time. But the real polls that have been taken throughout show that the majority of the people favor this Amendment. Just recently, you all got a copy of the one by the University of Illinois that show that people of Illinois favor this Amendment. So what I want you to do, even those of you who may have a district where you think the people are against this, let's stop being politicians and let's be a statesman. Let's look to the future generation because that's who you're going to have to answer to. I know that I'm going to have to answer to my two sons and my two daughters, so they both have equal rights for the future. And those of you who have children, just think about this. This is what you want. You want equal rights for your children and those of you who do not have children yet, some day you may or you may have grandchildren, but this is an Amendment so that everybody can have equal rights. It's not just for the women. It's for the men also. There's no need to go on any further. You all know what's really involved, but let's now put those green lights on the board so that we can take Illinois out of the nineteenth century. Let's get in with the progressive states and pass this today. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall House Joint Constitutional Amendment 27 pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Brady."

Brady: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, rising to explain my vote.

I submit to you that as a vocal supporter of the prolife advocacies countless number of times before us in this Legislature that I am mildly offended to say the least that that has been used as an issue in the Equal Rights Amendment to say that that should be the reason the people do not support this. Very simply and very quickly, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, until we have equal rights for all we cannot even address a prolife or a quality life issue and that's why I'm voting 'aye' on this."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, briefly I do want to say that the Governor called me and assured me that he was not offering anything to anybody and would not and that he was urging everybody to vote their conscience. I thank him for that and I think that's an adequate clarification and the Governor did say it was his personal position that he favored it and was working hard on it. However, he was not offering anything nor had anybody asked ... anything and I think that clarification is important. I would like to say this. Yes, this does have something to do with abortion. I happen to have the federal regulations in my hand. This is an opinion, these are federal regulations. When Congress prohibited sex discrimination in our schools, the H.E.W. regulations came out extending this to abortion rights. It's right here. All you have to do is read it. All of you prolife people should not be voting for this because you'll be just working counterproductive to what you really stand for and that is the sanctity and the sacredness of human life. Secondly, the proponents have always tried to skirt the matter of the military draft and combat duty. I have the statements right here. I even have the statement from the Selective Service Bulletin saying that if the Equal Rights Amendment is adopted, they're going to have to draft young women and mothers. And not only that, that all of the statements from the Yale Law Journal and all the proponents, all the knowledgeable people admit that we would have to draft women. We could no longer prohibit them from serving in combat duty. The proponents allege that don't worry about that cause we're not at war now, we don't have a draft now and after all, in wartime only about 1% of the people go into combat anyway. These are two legitimate issues and I urge more 'no' votes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. The timer is on."

Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In the Land of Lincoln, this is an historic moment. You might say that from the start of the debate on E.R.A. Illinois has been a focus of national attention and our House on this issue has had a rendezvous with destiny. I'd like to remind you that Illinois was the first state to ratify the right



to vote for women. Once more, we are in a pivotal position. There is no doubt that some of the other states which have not yet ratified E.R.A. will fall into line when Illinois does so. I urge you not to listen to the doomsayers, but listen to your own wisdom and good common sense. Vote for E.R.A. today and put Illinois over the top."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. It's not often I get up to explain a vote, but I think in this case I should. This is about the fifth time that this matter's come before the House in the time I've spent here. Originally I voted 'no' and the last three times I voted 'yes'. I'm going right around full circle. I'm going to vote 'no' and I think I ought to tell you why. Those things that have turned me off were Houston and the Resolutions adopted at Houston which indicate just what those people think E.R.A. means. It means something that I can't tolerate and I don't believe in. Also, the boycotts where innocent people are damaged and injured through no fault of their own in order to try and sell an unsalable issue to the Members of this House. The conduct of the supporters, I've seen what I thought were the selling out of political parties in the case of reapportionment in return for an E.R.A. vote. I've seen one overlook the oath of office, constitutional oath of office and vote to retain a party on this floor in return for what I thought was an E.R.A. vote. I've also seen what the federal courts have done with the Civil Rights Act and many other Acts that have been enacted to guarantee equality. What they've done is to substitute an opinion, an idealistic opinion for the rule of reason. And I'm fearful what the federal courts and many of their senile Judges will rule if the Equal Rights Amendment is adopted as part of the Constitution of the United States. For these reasons and many, many others, I am voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis."

C. Davis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I never thought that in the Land of Lincoln I'd be limited to two minutes to talk about freedom. Have you... have you forgotten this? Have you forgotten this? We hold these truths to be evidence. Your



fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, not my fathers. We were brought here in chains. I'm black and proud. Your fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal and now here you want to make that freedom divisible. Let me tell you something. The greatest legacy in this country a mother can leave a child is to have a male child with a white face because you don't know what it means to be discriminated against. Take a woman who works on a job for twenty years and the boss retires and a man comes in to take that job. He doesn't know where to hang his hat. And everybody talks about how the woman has been running the business but simply because she is a woman, they deny her the right to have that job. And when she's denied the right to have that job, she must train a man to take his place. God, where is your reasoning when you do a thing like this? The Land of Lincoln should be the first to speak out for freedom. A little boy... I'm limited to two minutes... a little boy brought four puppies to school in a basket and one of the teachers said, 'Do you know we have lost four hours of mathematics with that boy bringing those puppies to school?' And you know what the principal said? The principal said, 'Well, I'll tell you. It's all right. In this mathematical age, four hours is a cheap price to pay. That little boy and those puppies might mean and the love they those puppies might mean the redeeming of the whole world.' And that's what this vote might mean here today, the redeeming. Don't make this the last land to speak out for freedom. This ought to be the first land. I know how hard it was, I know how hard it was when I screamed for equal rights. I know how degrading it was when I had to go out here to a little table and buy my mother a sandwich, the only place you could get one in downtown Springfield. I know what it is to swear that I'll uphold the Constitution and then to have that Constitution denying me the right and that's exactly what is happening to our women. Oh, men, men, I plead with you, I beg with you don't make the Land of Lincoln last."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson, one minute to explain his vote. The timer is on. Proceed, Representative Hudson."



Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment has taken longer to be passed if it is passed, if it is to be passed than any Amendment ever presented before in the history of our country. Why? Well, the reason is the longer the subject is debated, the less sure the women are that this is what they want. They don't want to be locked into a doctrinaire mold of sameness with the men. They don't want to be forced into military service by a Congress which has no other choice under E.R.A. once the draft is reinstated which it probably will be one of these days. They don't see this unwarranted grant of power to the Federal Government as freedom but rather as compulsion. Yes, bondage if you will. Yes, the extension of the power of the Federal Government over another, yet another segment of our lives. They don't want to be forced into the job market because E.R.A. makes them equally responsible for the financial support of their family with their husband. They don't want to see academies, colleges, sororities, girl scouts, boy scouts, any organization that chooses to be a single sex organization declared illegal because of E.R.A. Many of our women, countless numbers, simply do not want unisex society. They don't want the decisions on these and countless other matters thrown into the courts, conceding to these tribunals the power to make and reshape American society. Why should any of us want this wholesale shift of power from elected Representatives to the Federal Courts and that's what it will be, my colleagues, giving the almighty judiciary the right to reconstruct society in the mold of its own ideology. And this is what happens. This is what will happen if E.R.A. is passed. I urge you, my friends, remind you that in the last few years as many states have voted to rescind the E.R.A. as to ratify the E.R.A. The measure has been found wanting of merit in its own right. As a substitute for reason, proponents have regrettably turned to other measures - orchestrated Hollywood ballyhoo, economic boycotts, time extension, political pressure from on high. And so, my friends, I urge you to yield to nothing but good, common sense in this matter today and to vote 'no' on this measure. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."



Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the official spokesman in opposition to this Resolution made some statements that I think were very misleading. He indicated his reverence for the Federal Constitution and his desire to keep it intact and yet his arguments would also make you believe that we should put this proposition to a popular vote. I believe that no Member of this House can excuse their vote on that basis. The Federal Constitution very clearly puts the ratification process into the hands of the legislative bodies of the states. That means, fellow Legislators, that it is you, it is I who have the responsibility for making the decision. I respect the fact that not everybody will agree with my support for this Resolution. But I cannot respect someone begging off and excusing a vote for the wrong reason. I strongly suggest that if you are voting 'no' on this Resolution, you cannot go back to your constituency and tell them that you were following the direction proposed to you by the opponent in his argument against passage of this Resolution today. The responsibility lies with you. It is your hand that must be placed on the voting switch today and you who will have to justify your vote to your constituency. The merits of the issue certainly deserve your support. Don't let false arguments guide you otherwise."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald. One minute to explain her vote."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in strong support of the Equal Rights Amendment. At this point in the history of this country whose very foundation is rooted in the principle of justice and freedom, it seems truly incredible that there should be any doubt at all as to the passage of this Constitutional Amendment whose needs has been so clearly demonstrated. Forty million working women who are single, divorced, widowed or who have husbands who are making less than ten thousand dollars a year are waiting for our vote today. An end to discrimination in credit and housing insurance and administration of estates are only a few of the other injustices awaiting the action of ours today. Fear is our only enemy and I implore you to have the courage of our forefathers to vote for yet another reaffirmation of individual dignity and freedom



by supporting the individual... the Equal Rights Amendment and by voting 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham. One minute to explain his vote."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, often the line of distinction between blackmail and boycott is so fine that it depends upon the point of sympathy of the observer as to which category it falls into. In this particular instance, again and again this House and the Senate have rejected passage of this Bill. The reasons are not difficult to find. A wide segment of society believes it'll undermine the family unit and will destroy traditional social values. But this year a nasty new dimension has been introduced. It's called the boycott-blackmail system. Those who propose... who advocate the Bill have given up passing it on its merit so they put the squeeze on the Chicago conventioners. And those conventioners have been heard loud and clear with the squeal of a stuck pig, but I would say to those of you who are wavering before might makes right to think of a corollary, an example that we can witness here. For the last five years, this proud nation has refused to reel to the boycott-blackmail of the Arab oil companies. Those people have told us for five years, 'You can have gasoline at half price if you'd let Israel fall.' Who among you wants... who among you wants to be a party to that kind of a deal where a brave people are thrown into the sea? Should we be any less devoted in our dedication, in our defense of the homeland than we are of another country. I say to you that if you pass this Bill, E.R.A. will bring in a new era of mob democracy by pressure. Stand firm, vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pullen. One minute to explain your vote."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, a previous speaker commented in opposing the idea of a referendum on this issue that the power is vested in us to make the decisions. I agree with that and I do not support the referendum for that reason, for that reason. I would like to point out that if the so-called Equal Rights Amendment is ratified, it will be our last



decision in matters of family law. Section 2 confers implementation power solely on Congress and that, Ladies and Gentlemen, means the federal courts, I don't know how impressed you are with that institution, but I don't think that I want to give up this Legislature's power to the federal courts. There are many women in the Legislature who are opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. I am proud to be a Member of the Legislature voting against E.R.A. for my constituents, for my country and for women. I hope that you will not vote to support it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is the fifth time that I have voted 'no' on the Equal Rights Amendment. The real subject, of course, is the status of women in the American society. But to argue that the U.S. Constitution will change the status of women in a meaningful way is wishful thinking of the most wishful sort. The proposed 27th Amendment will no more improve the status of women than the 18th Amendment stopped people from drinking. The fact that any change must come from society in the way they treat women and it will come from within that society. The new thinking and the new awareness has been made obvious by the women's movement, but not by the symbolic legalism in our Constitution. I would urge you to vote 'no' and society is now recognizing women are already equal."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peggy Smith Martin."

P. Martin: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I'm very happy to cast an 'aye' vote for House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #27. Many persons claim that the 14th Amendment which was ratified in 1868 gave us equality under the law. The 14th Amendment did very little for black women. It did not give us the right to vote and most certainly did not guarantee equal opportunities. No group has been more systematically excluded from equality of human rights and equal employment opportunities as have black women. We have found ourselves regulated to service occupations. These jobs are without fringe benefits which most Americans take for granted. Jobs that have neither status, financial reward, nor upward mobility. Jobs that no one will perform are often held by black women and



often these are the only jobs that black women can obtain to care for their families. The fringe benefits that are unattainable by black women include medical and life insurance, sick leave, maternity leave and pensions which are crucial to the health of their families and the same is true in most cases for white women. For working blacks and white women in the event of death, social security benefits are denied to a living spouse unless he can show that she proved more... provided, I'm sorry, more than half of his support which is unfair. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I want to bring to your attention again that 27% of female-headed households are black and 54% of these have incomes below the poverty levels. This monster - racism and sexism - prevents us from supporting our families adequately. Thirty-eight point five million women in the labor force are single, separated, divorced, widowed or have husbands who earn less than ten thousand dollars per year. For families..."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, Representative Martin. The time is expiring."

P. Martin: "Thank you, I shall. Thank you. For families where both black husband and wife were employed the medium yearly income is less than eleven thousand dollars per year while for white husband and wife the maximum or the medium yearly income is fifteen thousand. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I appeal to you to vote 'aye' on this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady from St. Clair, Representative Stiehl."

C. Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. During the five years that I have been in the Legislature, we've considered the Equal Rights Amendment both on this House floor and we've discussed it individually. And during this time, I have become convinced that each Member of this House regardless of how they are voting is determined to preserve the dignity of women and they are convinced that we must insure equal opportunity and equal rights for all. I believe that the main difference in our vote is the approach to this subject. Do we do it by Constitutional Amendment or do we do it by legislation individually in each state? Well, I find it very difficult to believe that the women of this



country should be subject to different rules and different regulations in different states. Just a few months ago in this rotunda in this Capitol, I had a discussion with a man, a lawyer, and he told me that before he came to work in Illinois he worked in another state and his job was to research the laws that would have to be changed in that state to grant equality to women. And he said to me, 'Cissy, it would take eight hundred laws to be changed and that is just too much work.' Well, I told this man that if ever I needed an argument to support the Equal Rights Amendment, he had just given it to me because it's very hard to believe that in this Republic of ours dedicated to liberty, equality and justice for all, that it would be too much trouble to change the laws of one state to grant women equality. And I ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania. I believe we're honored with the presence of the First Lady. Am I right? Mrs. Thompson in the gallery? Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like to thank our political Leaders for their active support of the Equal Rights Amendment. I would like to thank President Carter, the Illinois United States Senators and Members of the Congressional delegation from Illinois, Governor Thompson, and the Illinois Mayors, including Mayor Michael Bilandic from Chicago. It's been in both of our national parties platforms for many, many years. On this side of the aisle, I must remind my Republican colleagues it's been there since 1940 before I was even born. And I'd like to point out to one of my colleagues that many Amendments have taken a great deal longer than this one to be ratified. The Women's Suffrage Amendment was in the United States Congress for 71 years before it was even submitted to the states. And this one was in the Congress for 49 years which is seven times seven years before it was even submitted to the states. At the 1976 Republican National Convention, I was a delegate and I surveyed our delegation, the Republicans from Illinois, on their position on the Equal Rights Amendment and they were two to one in favor of it. I call on you today to be good Republicans and good Democrats. I believe in America. I believe that the Legislatures and the Judiciaries of



this country can interpret the statements in the United States Constitution. They've been doing it for over two hundred years. I think they've been doing a good job. I'm proud to be the mother of seven daughters who are growing up in this great country. I want to be sure that they can go anywhere in this country and have equal rights wherever they go. And I was proud to be a delegate to Houston and I'd like to point out to you that I have here a copy of all the Resolutions. The other twenty-four that I guess you didn't read about in the newspapers and I'll be happy to give you that if you'd like to read it. - anyone who is voting 'no' just because of that. I'm proud to be for E.R.A. and I'm proud to be an American and I ask you all to join me to finally guarantee that, yes, men will not be discriminated against because of their sex, but that women, two hundred and some years later, will be written into the United States Constitution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Harris, will you please sit down?"

Mautino: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, no other issue that has come before us in my time in the General Assembly has created as much correspondence and phone calls as the Equal Rights Amendment. I would also like to point out that this House has had more information in opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and more information in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment than any other issue that has come before us. I've heard mention of the questionnaires and polls by constituents. I would like to point out for the record that I don't know of anyone that has one that's any more recent than mine since it was just tabulated yesterday morning. It's approximately thirty-one days old and for those of you that would like to have the results of the 37th Legislative District which is middle America if you will, I'd like to point out that is the decision-making process of which we all get paid for if you serve in the General Assembly. Question #7 of the questionnaires sent out to approximately four thousand households in the 37th Legislative District is basically splitting the pie. There were three hundred and fifty-seven responses in favor of the Equal Rights



Amendment and three hundred and fifty-five opposed to. That breaks down to 50.10% in favor of and 49.90 in opposition to. There is... this is where we find ourself in a decision-making process and as we evaluate everything that has been before us, I must point out also that three years ago it was about sixty-five in fav... 65% in favor of, 35% opposed to in that same legislative district. As the years go on, I think it tightens up. I don't know if we can get any difference in a fifty-fifty break on it in that legislative district, but in all conscience from all of the information I have evaluated, I will be voting 'yes' on the Equal Rights Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis. One minute to explain your vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I resent the extremists on each side of the Equal Rights Amendment. I resent the extreme feminists. I'm not in their group. I resent the extreme antis, against the Equal Rights Amendment because we have to use balance, common sense and reason. And just to close, a statement. Happiness is being a woman and remembering woman was made from the rib of man. She was not created from his head to top him, nor from his feet to be stepped upon. She was made from his side to be equal to him, from beneath his arm to be protected by him, near his heart to be loved by him. Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe in men being gentlemen and women being ladies and courtesies being reciprocal. Therefore, equality does not mean sameness. It simply means legal equality. You want the same rights for your daughters as you would for your sons. And if you don't think there's been discrimination, look at the 14th Amendment which was interpreted for a hundred years to mean that the black men could have the right to vote as long as they could pay the poll tax, but women needed the 20th Amendment, the 19th Amendment before they got the right to vote. I prevail upon your conscience not that it will make any difference on those of you who have made up your mind. But in my district, the mail has been running three to one in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment and I come from the same district where one of the opponents has been polling, he says."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, all of us have... all of us have our own particular reason for either supporting this Amendment or opposing it. I rise in support of the Amendment for my own particular reasons. I think it's significant to understand as reported by the Illinois State Bar Association that only one hundred..."

Speaker Redmond: "Just a moment. The cameras are... the allotted space for the cameras are the back of the gallery. Mr. Doorkeeper, enforce the rules of the House. Proceed. Pardon me, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "My own particular reason for supporting the Amendment relates to job opportunities. The Illinois State Bar Association very recently reported that it was only one hundred and six years ago that the Supreme Court of the United States in a reported decision held that an Illinois woman could not practice law within the State of Illinois. This particular case was referred to as the Bradwell case, concerned an Illinois woman who applied for a license to practice law in the State of Illinois. The application was denied. An appeal was taken all the way through the court systems of our country and the Supreme Court of our land held, only one hundred and six years ago, that a woman could not practice law within the State of Illinois. Today that is not true, but I suggest to you that the processes of our government, whether they be Executive, Legislative or Judicial, have not moved quickly enough to bring all of us, men and women, into equal status as far as opportunity for gainful employment. Consider another situation. Consider instances where a man and a woman are hired to perform janitorial service. The duty for each is simply mopping a floor or dusting a desk. And yet, the man receives more money than the woman. That is not fair. Consider instances all throughout the spectrum of employment in our state where the job duties are similar or identical but the salary is far different simply because one performing the duties is a man and not a woman. These are my particular reasons and always have been my particular reasons for supporting this Resolution. Others of us have their own reasons, but I suggest to you that on balance, the Resolution ought to be



adopted. The Amendment ought to be adopted and we ought to have equality and fairness once and for all in our state and in our country."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoxsey."

Hoxsey: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think I need to explain my vote here today because it's rather important to me that I'm understood. I'm a woman in the General Assembly. I also realize that there's discrimination. But I also believe that today you vote on an Amendment which gives the supreme power to the Federal Government, power which we should reserve here at the state level. The laws concerning our families..."

Speaker Redmond: "Clear the gallery. Proceed."

Hoxsey: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we're not voting today on equal rights. Not at all. With an Amendment this vague and this evasive, my friends, you're voting for a question mark. You don't know what the outcome's going to be of this Amendment. It wasn't spelled out enough. You are voting for a question mark today, my friends, and I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm casting my 'no' vote for three reasons. Number one, I believe that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and its equal protection clause adequately covers the area of sex discrimination. Number two, I oppose Section 2 of the Constitutional Amendment which transfers those powers from the state to the Federal Government and to the federal courts. And I see nothing but a mirage of federal court cases to further complicate the process of our country. Number three, I'm voting against this Amendment. I believe that women are equal. I believe they should have a preferred status. In fact, they control 65% of the money of this country of the capital expenditures. And for these reasons, I feel that the E.R.A. as it is presently worded would destroy the quality of family life in our country and the Illinois Legislature would be doing our country a service by not ratifying this Amendment. And for these reasons to preserve the dignity of our country, I am voting 'no'."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Harris."

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

I rise in support of this Amendment due to the fact I just don't believe that the great State of Illinois in the last 59 years has taken such a great step backward for in 1919. Illinois adopted the 19th Amendment, giving the women the right to vote. And I think that now is the time to give them equal rights for all. Yet today here in Illinois, three states withhold the necessary ratification which would allow equal rights commonly known throughout the United States as the Equal Rights Amendment. We in Illinois have in our modern Constitution of 1970 equal rights. Why not make it nationwide? Let's give women the same rights in other states as we have given them in Illinois. I urge a 'yes' vote on this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. One of the most frustrating tactics that I've found being used by the E.R.A. forces is the boycott of conventions in the State of Illinois. If this boycott would be effective, the victims are innocent business people and workers in Illinois. I do not think the boycott should be an argument. One might reasonably say that, don't go to Chicago or you might get mugged and I can understand that. But to say don't go to Chicago because the Legislators have not passed the E.R.A. to me is rather ridiculous. It's almost like discriminating against a woman because she is a woman. Therefore, I must vote 'no' on this issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummer. Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise as a supporter of equal rights. I have voted consistently for equal rights for women. I believe in equal rights for women. However, the proper approach is not through a federal Constitutional Amendment. We should not delegate to Congress the vast enforcement authority under Section 2. And for that reason, I vote 'no'. If I ever had any doubt with regard to that issue and with regard to this vote today on the floor of the House, that doubt was dispelled when I read reporter Steve Brown's article about the Governor offering



to trade jobs, roads and bridges for E.R.A. votes. I feel that that is a corruption of our system and I do not feel that anyone ought to be involved in this issue when the Governor of the State of Illinois is offering to trade jobs, roads and bridges for E.R.A. votes. You know, it's okay to trade economic issues and balance economic issues around the State of Illinois, but I do not think that you trade bricks and mortar concerning issues of principle, concerning issues that deal with the Constitution of the United States. I do not think that is the type of item that you ought to be trading bricks and jobs and roads and mortar for E.R.A. votes. So if there was every any doubt concerning that, that doubt was dispelled and I do not think any of us ought to be involved in voting on this issue affecting the Federal Constitution when jobs and bricks and mortar are being dangled before us concerning that. I, therefore, vote 'aye'. I, therefore, vote 'no' and would urge all of those here to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dyer, the Lady from DuPage."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, several previous speakers have referred to Section 2 as their reason for opposing the Equal Rights Amendment. The first speaker to bring this up happens to be unmarried and felt that Section 2 would transfer power from the state to the Federal Government to regulate in the area of family law and she felt this might be a threat to the family. Well now, she may know more about family life than I do. I doubt it. As a mother and a grandmother of both daughters and granddaughters, sons and grandsons, I'd just like to point out that the same language that is in Section 2 is also in the 14th Amendment and about six other Amendments. And you can tell what this means by looking at what happened in the issue of voting rights. After the 14th Amendment was passed in 1868, Congress and the Federal Government very patiently gave the states about a hundred years to see that all citizens got the right to vote. Black men had gotten their right in the 15th Amendment. Black women got theirs later in 1920 under the 19th Amendment. However, there were many Southern states that as late as the 1960's did not grant just this basic right of citizenship to all citizens. Only then did Congress



step in with the Voting Rights Act in 1964. It would be the same thing when the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified. We will still legislate in the areas of family law. The only right the states will lose is the right to discriminate against women. Now, my husband and I both strongly support this Amendment. When we say the pledge of allegiance to the United States, we mean it when we say liberty and justice for all. We're not eliminating any group of citizens. I want you to think for a moment. This is your moment in history. The vote you're going to cast will affect more people than any other vote that you'll ever make in this House. Think back to history. When women were fighting for the right to vote, the opponent made the same argument. They said, 'If women have the right to vote, it will break up the family.' But today, we do not remember the name of a single person who fought against the right of women to vote. But we do remember Carrie Chapman Catt and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. If you want to go down in history as a great person, vote 'yes' today."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima, the Gentleman from Cook.

Will the Gentleman standing between the Chair and Representative DiPrima please be seated?"

DiPrima: "Yes, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,

I didn't intend to get up on this issue but I have to let out a little steam. First of all, I want to congratulate the modern day Susan Anthony - Susan Catania, Giddy Dyer and Eugenia Chapman - for being in the forefront with all the rest of the ladies in this Body here who have constantly supported legislation that they've put through this House and thereby making Illinois one of the foremost states in the Union insofar as correcting a lot of inequities here in our state for the women. And we are on top of the whole country in that respect. Now what I wanted to say about a little over a month ago I was called by Channel 2, Allen Dale asked me about Chicago losing sixteen to eighteen million dollars on conventions in Chicago. And I told him that it was a lot of hogwash and he asked me if he could come over and talk to me over at the office and I said surely. And he brought the cameraman there and



I told him that I was against E.R.A. for reasons that I explained to him at length and I also told him that I didn't believe that the conventions were being... were hampering the City of Chicago. For every one that E.R.A. cancelled, we'd get three in return. And I have a copy here of the Chicago Tribune dated March, Wednesday, March 8, 1978 and here's the headline - 'Tourist Conventioneers Spend Record One Billion Dollars Here'. So Ladies of the E.R.A., you aren't going to hurt Chicago at any of your sanctions against it as far as I'm concerned. And furthermore, as most of you know I'm considered a legislative spokesman for all the veteran organizations and I've got the N.O.W. organizations platform here. And on page 1, line 7 of their platform it states that 'N.O.W. will oppose any state, federal, county or municipal employment law or program given special preference to veterans.' That's number one objection. Page 4, line 1, let's see what that says. All right, page 4 it says - veteran's preference - that 'N.O.W. will oppose any state, federal, county or municipal employment law or program given special preference to veterans.' Well, being the spokesman for the veteran's organizations you know where I stand. I'm definitely against this proposition. And furthermore, I want you to know, this is the main thing I wanted to say, that when I made this talk on Channel 2 it appeared on Channel 2 at six o'clock in the evening, prime time. And I want you to know I didn't get one letter from the proponents or the opponents. Would you believe that? Not one letter. You people say you're getting letters, sure, I'm getting a bunch of letters now for E.R.A., but what the heck... I'm getting a lot of phony letters I think and I know the people in my district are definitely against it and I'm sticking with my people. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm going to digress a little bit in explaining my vote because last night I attended Deacon Davis' testimonial and I heard somebody say there, and they said it more than once, that sometimes we ought to give testimony to someone while they're living and not wait until they're gone. And I can't help but remember as this issue comes



to the floor of the House' and I think it's been six times that it's come forth, if you people think that this is a hot issue today, you didn't see anything until you saw it the first time. The first time that it came before the Legislature right here on the floor of the House and I can't help but remember that day. You know all we have left sometimes when we get older is memories and some are good and some are bad. But you who were here may remember that day quite vividly and I remember one Gentleman the day that we had the E.R.A. Amendment come to the floor of the House who on that day some of you know that every day when we're here on the floor of the House, I'm in my seat when we give the prayer. I'm here when we start. On that day there was a Gentleman standing next to me who joined me in prayer that day. That Gentleman should have been home. That Gentleman was standing next to me praying as we led ourselves in prayer as we do every day here, as he prayed sweat was running down his face. Beads of sweat. Before that prayer I said to him, 'Elmo' - his name was Mac, Elmo Mac McClain - I said, 'Elmo, why don't you go home?' Why don't you go where you belong? You're a sick man.' And Elmo told me, 'John, I've got to stay here. I've got a commitment to vote for the E.R.A. and I'm going to stay here.' Well, I'll tell you. Things got pretty tough and they were tense during that debate on the E.R.A. And just as we were closing our debate of the E.R.A., Elmo McClain collapsed in his seat. We remember it vividly and later that night, Elmo died. Some of you might wonder why when Zeke Giorgi came to me this Session, he said, 'John, who shall we have sitting next to us?' I went over and I said, 'Mike, how about being my seatmate?' And Mike McClain is sitting right here and I'll tell you, Deacon last night mentioned how proud he was that when Charlie Gaines was a boy scout and now to be seated with Charlie Gaines, how proud he is. So you can imagine how proud I am of a man whose son is here, of a man who had his convictions and stayed right till his death to uphold his convictions. Now, liberty always carries some responsibility with it, and I think that's probably why some people run away from liberty. But I think that in 1978 it's too late, too late to be debating about what is human rights. I think



if they properly named this Amendment the Human Rights, we probably wouldn't have this nationwide debate that we have. And I think that of all this debate because there are many people who really don't know what the Equal Rights Amendment is and I remember when Carol Burnett was here two weeks ago, she was no different than anybody else. And she said, you know, about a month ago... she said about a month ago she thought the Equal Rights Amendment was about fifty paragraphs long. It had to be that complex cause she'd heard so much pro and con about it. And I think that because there are people that do not know what it is that it ought to be read as the issue. We haven't really read it today. Nobody has. In the debate nor in the explanation of votes. All it is is fifty-two words and the main thrust of it is only twenty-four words.-

'Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any...'

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "...or by any state on account of sex.' That's really the heart of the Equal Rights Amendment. What it says is that if anybody, anybody has rights, any human being has rights, it should not be denied because of sex. I think that's basic. I think our charter, our U.S. charter, our Constitution ought to include that because it's so basic. I really think that the Equal Rights Amendment is morally right. I think it's legislatively right. And I think it's not only constitutionally right, but it's, in due time and due course and it's just too late, and I would urge the Membership finally to vote 'aye' on this Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge. One minute to explain your vote."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm voting green on this Amendment because I think it's our obligation to implement the Constitution of the State of Illinois. And that Constitution places upon each of us the responsibility to help each individual develop to the fullest of his or her potential, to help each individual do this. And I think that since half of the individuals in the State of Illinois are women, women deserve the right to equal rights before



the bar of justice. That is precisely what this Amendment is. It is a statement of public policy. Should all persons in Illinois and in the United States have a right to equality before the law? I certainly want this for myself. I certainly want this for the people of Illinois. And I certainly want this to be our statement of public policy. This is a land, this is a nation that professes to be free, that pleads freedom to the whole world. I think that I am voting 'yes' because a 'yes' vote is a vote that says to all the women who have helped to build the grand state, the great State of Illinois that we appreciate your labor, we appreciate your toil, we appreciate your sacrifice. I am voting 'yes' on this Amendment because I believe that it says to the women and the men of this state that we want full partnership, we want full partnership in the right, responsibilities and obligations of freedom. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle. One minute to explain your vote."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members. We've argued this over and over about the morality of the issue. People honestly believe in their hearts and their minds in many cases that this is morally right or morally wrong. I salute those who stand by their convictions. As Representative Brummer said, I think the Governor convinced me more than ever to keep my position in support of this Amendment. I think it's morally right. I think we ought to have the guts, the courage of our convictions to stand up 'yes' or 'no' on what is a moral, a philosophical and a constitutional question without being offered what I consider to be a bribe for a road or a bridge or a school. That's morally wrong and that ought to be remembered by every voter in the state in November whether he's for or against equal rights and I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell. Representative Yourell. One minute to explain your vote."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise and I'm delighted to do so in support of this Amendment. There has never been an occasion since this Amendment has been brought to the attention of the House that I have not voted for



it. And I would suggest to the Members of this Body that on many occasions when this issue has been debated that superficial issues have been brought to bear to cloud the issue. We've heard talk about the Equal Rights Amendment spawning prostitution and bisexuality, promiscuous actions and all kinds of things. And as one speaker stated, perhaps this Amendment is too simple in its approach. And to use the facetious argument to defeat this Amendment and to cloud the issue certainly is not in the best interest of anyone. And I would suggest that in the, with the price of human rights, with the price of human dignity and for the price of doing what's right, we can do nothing else today but vote 'aye' for what I think is a confirmation of our liberty and the pursuit of happiness in this country. Those who have argued against it on occasions have said to us, 'Well, we're afraid of what the courts might do in interpretation. We're afraid of what the Congress might do as it relates to Section 2.' Well, I suggest to you that we are Members of a Legislative Body charged with the responsibility only of judging legislation on its legislative merit. I remember along with many others who sat in this chamber in 1969 when we debated for the first time the state income tax in Illinois. The Governor at that time indicated because we had suggested to him that an even-rate should be established for the collection of that state income tax of 5% on individuals and 5% on corporations and he told us that that was absolutely, blatantly unconstitutional. We've heard that on many issues from time to time. I'm suggesting that we're not here to debate the constitutionality or what the courts are going to determine one way or the other. We have a legislative responsibility and that responsibility is to vote 'aye' or 'yes' on what is contained legislatively in this matter. I suggest an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "It was only fifteen years ago that the people of the United States awoke to the fact that we had not really realized the great potentiality of our country, that for substantial groups of our citizens, democracy had not fulfilled its promise. They looked then and we look now on a long history in which various groups,



be they black, indians, women, other groups have for substantial generations been deprived of full opportunities of equality in the American system. Nothing is as irresistible as an idea whose time has arrived as has been said and the time for equality in the United States has arrived. And it is for that reason that I am pleased to vote 'aye' on the Equal Rights Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz." Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Over the last several years I think we've heard just about every argument, but in many cases what we haven't heard has been reason and logic. We've heard about joint washrooms, we've heard about women fighting on the front lines, we've heard about marriage between lesbians and gays. The opponents of this Amendment have tried to portray those who support equal rights as extremists. I'd just like to point out a few people who have endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment. Since 1952 every President of the United States of America has endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment; three Democratic Presidents and three Republican Presidents; the A.F.L.-C.I.O., the American Association of College Deans, American Civil Liberties Union, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Newspaper Guild, the Democratic National Committee, the Republican National Committee, the N.A.A.C.P., the National Education Association, the United Presbyterian Church, the United Steel Workers of America. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is truly an Amendment by all the people and for all the people. I think its time has come and I proudly vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer." Representative Lechowicz."

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

I know that the issue has been debated for a number of years here in Illinois and I also know that Illinois is the leader in the nation in promoting legislation in preference to the women in Illinois. It was pointed out that within the Amendment there is a provision, Section 2, that there's some reservations about the Federal Government mandating certain issues to this state. May I point out to this Membership that unfortunately we live in a changing society. A society that I am proud to be a resident of Illinois. I'm raising my children in Illinois like many of



you have and are, but unfortunately I don't know if my son and daughter, they get married - I hope they will - will reside in Illinois. I hope they will. The important facet is this is equal rights throughout the nation. And if you don't believe that there are women that are being discriminated in salaries and, yes, employment opportunities, it's a fact. If you don't believe that women have done so much for this nation and it was pointed that they control 65% of the wealth of this country, but more important than that, Mr. Speaker, they control the heart of this country. There isn't one of us in this chamber that can personally attest to the importance of a mother's role in your personal upbringing. We appropriate money for education, but the basic and first education is in the home. And yes, it's the woman that brings that education to our children, to your children, to my children. It is for them and for the women throughout this nation we should pass this Equal Rights Amendment and pass it today. And I proudly vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Well, Representative Geo-Karis did it again. She stole my speech. But I think the last three lines of a poem that she read bear repeating cause I'm not... not sure that everyone was necessarily listening at the time. It's a poem that was inspired by the creation story in the Book of Genesis. Said that, 'Woman was made from man's rib. She was made from his rib to walk at his side as his equal. She was made from his rib which is near his heart to be loved by him. From his rib under his arm to be protected by him.' I think it's time that we show the women of this country, not just of the State of Illinois, but the entire nation that we love them, that we're going to protect them and we're going to give them equality by passing this Amendment. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The sponsorship of the Equal Rights Amendment or issues like that is always intriguing for the Principal Sponsor I suppose. You're sitting at the eye of the hurricane and I just wanted to say to all of the Members



of the House, Members who have helped me in the last two years and Members who have opposed it that I appreciate the respectful way in which you've treated me and the respectful way in which you have intelligently approached the issue. I think that we are really saying by the Equal Rights Amendment that the law no longer, for a long time has been able to ask the question, 'What is your race?' Unable to ask the question, 'What is your religion?' What are your ethnic roots?' And now when the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment comes, they will not say, 'What is your gender?' Before the law. With respect to the family issue that I hear raised, I think that I have raised my children, my six daughters, I hope with the same kind of sensitivity and love and compassion that you have raised your children with. And I think that the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment will exalt that family relationship, will make it... will bring out all that is good in the relationships between human beings regardless of their gender. I thank you again for your courtesies. I know that you will in the end ratify the Equal Rights Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk, are you seeking recognition?"

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, please turn the one minute switch on because I plan on being brief."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay."

Polk: "I think those of us and I being a Sponsor who have toiled in the vineyards long and hard know full well that nothing is going to be changed today by the rhetoric that we are going to give over these microphones. A former Member of this House once said, 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, while they could never forget what they did here.' I think that implies to what we are doing here today. I think it's important that we pass this legislation and if Abraham Lincoln who was addressed earlier by Corneal Davis was here today, I think Mr. Lincoln would have cast his vote 'aye'. I shall do the same."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Campbell, the Gentleman from Vermillion:"

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't think of the years that I've been in the Legislature that there has been an issue that has caused more serious concern on my part



than this particular issue. The first time it came up, I voted 'no'. After that I started studying both sides of the issue unemotionally and as logically as I possibly could. Since that time, I have run in three elections and I have supported the Equal Rights Amendment and I told the people previous to the time that I was elected that I would support it. I still support it and it is a matter of conscience. It has nothing to do with the inter... I was for it long before the International Women's... long before Jim Thompson came to office and my vote is not a late... late, come lately... John... late... vote. It's a vote that is strictly in my own conscience and I'll tell you the truth that I have to live with my conscience long after I leave this General Assembly. and I would not leave this General Assembly without voting 'aye' on this particular issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Chapman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Chapman: "I wish to explain my vote, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, one minute."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we've heard a great deal today about the involvement of our governmental leaders in this issue. I want to say that I am pleased and grateful for the moral leadership which they have been exercising. In addition, I want to say that no one has offered me anything today in return for my vote on this issue, but the rewards to each one of us and to the generations to come for our favorable vote on this issue can not be measured. There's been a lot of discussion on many matters today. Some of it has even related to the Equal Rights Amendment. A practiced ploy of opponents continues to be to entangle the E.R.A. with nonrelated issue. Issues which are by their natures confusing and emotional. I ask you to keep the simplicity of E.R.A. foremost in your minds, to separate the scare tactics from fact and... reason. When the Equal Rights Amendment was overwhelmingly approved by the United States Congress in 1972, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the basic principle on which the Amendment rests may be stated shortly. Sex should not be a factor in determining the legal rights of men and women. The



Amendment thus recognizes the fundamental dignity and individuality of each human being. The Amendment will affect only governmental action. The private actions and private relationships of men and women are unaffected. However, the E.R.A. is needed. It is needed to protect both men and women in such matters as property ownership, probate and pensions, employment and education, jury duty and criminal sentencing, just for examples. The E.R.A. is a matter of simple justice. The twenty-four words of the Equal Rights Amendment are not complex. This is a basic issue. Join today in ratifying the 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution. You will find indeed that it is a matter of simple justice."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Antonovych, the Gentleman from Cook."

Antonovych: "Mr. Speaker, colleagues in the House, I'm amazed that there can be anyone in this House that would vote against insuring equal rights for one-half the people of America. At a time when our nation is a spokesman for human rights throughout the world and we challenge other governments for their conducts of oppression of human rights, we have to have a perfect example and we should be proud of the equal rights that we guarantee for all of our citizens and all the people living in America. So I urge the fifty-five red votes to reconsider and vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Williams."

Williams: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm not going to take a lot of time. I did do a poll in my district and my people are opposed. I am against the giving away of our legislative power to the courts, but I do stand to request that should this Bill receive 107 votes, I would request a verification of the affirmative roll."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Greiman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Greiman: "Would you poll the absentees at the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, at the appropriate time. Have all voted who wished? Anyone else desire to vote? Members please be in their seats. Please be in your seat. Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 100 'aye' and 63 'no'. Representative Greiman has requested a poll of the absentees: Mr. Clerk, will you poll the absentees. Please be in your seats, would you?"



Probably going to have a verification which makes it almost impossible if you're not in your seat. Representative Deuster, you're out of your seat." Be quiet. Cheer, cheer."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, Caldwell, Dawson, Ewell, Gaines, Giglio, Hanahan, Emil Jones, Kornowicz, Laurino, Madison."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison. Representative Mugalian, will you please sit down? Representative Johnson, you're out of your seat."

Madison: "Speaker, I rise for the purpose of explaining my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I would that... that you would extend to me the courtesy that you've extended to others regarding that one minute rule. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've sat and I've listened at a lot of people explaining the reasons why they voted for and against E.R.A. Well, I want to explain my vote but it's around another issue. An issue that to me goes beyond the question of E.R.A. The issue, Mr. Speaker, is the issue of being counted but not included. I come from a section of the country where I was born down in Tennessee where for a long time blacks were counted in the census for purposes of determining representation in Congress, but then blacks were not allowed to vote. Up through the ages, Mr. Speaker, this issue of being counted but not included has continued to plague my people. Even this Session, Mr. Speaker, we have been struggling with the issue of Title I where in Chicago disadvantaged kids, principally black, have been counted for the purposes of leveraging state funds and then the money's been spent elsewhere. Counted but not included. Now the question arises, Mr. Speaker, as to why I bring this issue up. Well, I bring it up for this one reason. There has been a repugnant and almost insidious movement, Mr. Speaker, afoot to negotiate the passage of the... of the passage of E.R.A. counting black votes but excluding black Legislators from the negotiations. Counted but not included. I've heard a lot of people here today say, 'No one has offered me anything for my vote.' Well, I can truthfully say, Mr. Speaker, that no one has offered me anything for my vote. But what I cannot say truthfully is whether or not



somebody else was offered something for my vote. Mr. Speaker, I'm going to vote for this Amendment. I'm going to vote for it for one basic reason. Because I gave my word. And in Springfield and for me everywhere, my word is all I've got. But I want all of you to know one thing: Nobody delivers my vote. I brought it down here with me and when I leave here this Session, I'm going to take it back to Chicago with me. The person who replaces me in this seat will cast his vote, not my vote. I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Schoeberlein, Stearney and Sumner."

Speaker Redmond: "What is the count? On this question... Representative Stearney."

Stearney: "Would you record Stearney 'no'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney 'no'. What is the count now? On this question there's 101 'aye' and 64 'no'. House Joint Resolution 27 having failed to receive the three-fifths majority vote is hereby declared lost and the House does not ratify the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Our guests in the gallery, please obey the rules of the House. If you want to applaud, go outside and applaud. Message from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Joint Resolution, to wit: House Joint Resolution #94. Concurred in by the Senate June 7, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bills, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1833, John Dunn. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Capital Development Bond Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Committee... announcements with respect to time of the Committees today? Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Those Members of the Counties and Townships meeting please report to Room 304 as soon as possible. We have four Bills to be considered and it shouldn't be too long."



I urge your attendance."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might have leave to suspend the appropriate posting rule in connection with the meeting of Judiciary I which will not meet today, but would like leave to post all the Bills it has in its possession for its next meeting on Tuesday."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson. Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used for the suspension of the rule. Representative Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The House Labor and Commerce Committee will meet immediately after adjournment in Room 122B. We have just one Bill and I ask that everyone be prompt and we'll be out quickly. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any other announcements? Just a moment now, we have an important guest to introduce here. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the House Appropriations I Committee is going to meet this afternoon. Immediately after adjournment, all Democratic Members of the House Appropriations I Committee meet in Room 114. After that short caucus, the agency, Administrative Agency Subcommittee will meet for a short meeting and then the full Committee will meet directly after that. So the full Committee will meet in about an hour and the Democratic Members will meet immediately after adjournment in Room 114. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Turn the Chair over to Representative Bradley for a moment."

Bradley: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it gives me a great deal of pleasure today to introduce to you a young lady who is and was elected last December or last January Miss Illinois County Fair - Julie Foran of Bement, Illinois. Julie is presently a Junior at the University of Illinois and I think a grade point average that she carries certainly needs to be mentioned by me... straight A at the University of Illinois is 5.0 and Julie carries



a 5.0 as a Junior at the University of Illinois. Of course, she comes from the 44th District from Bement which is represented by Representative Deavers and Representative Vinson and myself. And it gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce to you at this time, Miss Illinois State Fair or who will be residing this year at the State Fair, Miss Illinois County Fair - Julie Foran. Julie."

Miss Illinois County Fair: "Hello. As the 1978 Illinois County Fair Queen, I'm so proud to have the privilege to take a few minutes just to remind you how important it is that each one of you participate in your own county fair activities and also how much each individual county fair needs your support. During the next three months, I'll be visiting at lease forty county fairs or more and I'm the lucky girl who gets to spend ten wonderful days at the Illinois State Fair. As you know, the state fair and county fairs communicate the importance of livestock, farm products and various handicrafts to the public. Not only are fairs fun, excitement and adventure, but they also bring the farm and cities together in the purpose of promoting this great State of Illinois. In a moment, I'll be passing out the official county fair season passes to you. Please use them this summer and don't forget that the annual legislative barbeque is tonight at the Director of Agriculture's lawn on the fairgrounds. I sure hope I see you there tonight. That's six o'clock, I'll see you there. And thanks so much for your attention."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes, for an announcement."

E.M. Barnes: "Thank you very much. Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I urge all of the Democratic Members of Appropriations II to come immediately, immediately to Room 114 for a Democratic Conference. All the Appropriation Committee Members of... Democratic Appropriation Members of Appropriations II immediately in Room 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 933, Waddell. 934, Waddell. 935, Von Boeckman. 936, Holewinski. 937, J.J. Wolf. 938, Hanahan-Giorgi. 939, Hanahan-Giorgi. 941, Ryan-Jones."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."



Giorgi: "Speaker, Waddell's House Resolution 933 notes the wedding anniversary of Conrad Miller. Waddell's House Resolution 34 tells about a golding wedding anniversary. Von Boeckman's informs about the 60th anniversary. Holewinski heralds the community... Cragin Community Mental Health Center. J.J. Wolf denotes that the German Day Celebration. Hanahan bestows an honor on Stanley Johnson. Hanahan honors Paul Butler. And Ryan-Jones signal a golden anniversary. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carried and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 6, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Senate Bill 389, Senate Bill 1455."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Am I recognized for the adjournment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yeah, Representative Madigan for the adjournment. Noon."

Madigan: "Are there any further announcements?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any further announcements?"

Madigan: "Any motions? Any complaints? Are there any complaints? Does the Clerk require time? What time, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Noon."

Madigan: "I move that we adjourn until twelve, noon tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that we stand adjourned till noon tomorrow. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carries. Stand adjourned. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, it might be well to announce whether or not we will be in Friday."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't have the slightest idea. When you're Speaker, you can project what we're going to do three weeks in



advance. I can't do it."

Walsh: "That'll be the top priority."

Speaker Redmond: "I do the best I can."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	1.
1		Speaker Redmond		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz		
	12:00	Rev. Szarek	Prayer	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from the Senate	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Continues	
2		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Reading of Journals	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Giorgi	Move dispense with readings	
		Speaker Redmond	So moved	
		Ryan	Excused absences	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Senate Bills, 1st Reading	
		Speaker Redmond		
3		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2635, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2863, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3124, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3388, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3393, 2nd Rdg.	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.
4		Clerk O'Brien	S.B. 1847
		Speaker Redmond	
		Daniels	Hold on 2nd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R. 48
		Speaker Redmond	
	12:15	Deavers	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijeovich	
5		Deavers	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
		Lechowicz	Excused absences
6		Speaker Redmond	
		Deuster	Point pf personal privilege
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	Objects
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	
7		Speaker Redmond	
8		Deuster	Continues
		Speaker Redmond	
9		J. Houlihan	H.J.R. 67, S.A. #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	Yield?
10		J. Houlihan	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
11		Ryan	Yield?
		J. Houlihan	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	House concurs
12		Ryan	Inquiry of Chair
13		Speaker Redmond	
	12:50	P. Martin	H.R. 86
14		Speaker Redmond	
15		Schlickman	Yield?
16		P. Martin	Discussion
17		Speaker Redmond	
		Leinenweber	Yield?
		P. Martin	Discussion
18		Speaker Redmond	
		Frederich	
19		Speaker Redmond	
		P. Martin	To close, take out of record
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kosinski	Move to reconsider vote on H.R. 913
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	Question
		Kosinski	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		McGrew	Concurs with motion
20		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries
		Bowman	
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	4.
		McGrew	Move to suspend posting rules	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Speaker Redmond		
	1:09	Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R.C.A. #27 (ERA)	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Greiman		
21		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R. 94	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan		
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted	
22		Clerk O'Brien	H.J.R.C.A. #27 (ERA)	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Greiman		
		Speaker Redmond		
		W. Walsh	Point of information	
		Speaker Redmond		
23		Taylor		
24		Speaker Redmond		
		W. Walsh	Motion, short debate	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Greiman		
25		Speaker Redmond		
		Stuffle	Moves previous question	
		Speaker Redmond		
	1:20	W. Walsh	To close	
		Speaker Redmond		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	5.
		C. Davis		
		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries	
		Geo-Karis	Inquiry	
26		Speaker Redmond		
27, 28		Griesheimer	Opposes	
29		Speaker Redmond		
		Sandquist	To close	
30		Speaker Redmond		
		Brady	Aye	
31		Speaker Redmond		
		Deuster	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Mann	Yes	
32		Speaker Redmond		
		Bluthardt	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
33		C. Davis	Yes	
		Speaker Redmond		
34		Hudson	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
35		Satterthwaite	Yes	
		Speaker Redmond		
	1:48	Macdonald	Supports	
36		Speaker Redmond		
		Cunningham	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Pullen	No	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
37		Speaker Redmond	
		Kent	No
		Speaker Redmond	
		P. Martin	Aye
38		Speaker Redmond	
		C. Stiehl	Aye
39		Speaker Redmond	
		Catania	Aye
40		Speaker Redmond	
		Mautino	Yes
41		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	Yes
42		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Yes
43		Speaker Redmond	
		Hoxsey	No
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:10	Simms	Opposes
44		Speaker Redmond	
		Harris	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
		Neff	No
		Speaker Redmond	
		Brunner	No
45		Speaker Redmond	
		Dyer	Yes
46		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		DiPrima	No
47		Speaker Redmond	
48		Matijevich	Yes
49		Speaker Redmond	
		Younge	Yes
50		Speaker Redmond	
		Stuffle	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hourell	Support
51		Speaker Redmond	
		Katz	Aye
52		Speaker Redmond	
		Marovitz	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:35	Lechowicz	Yes
53		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	Yes
		Speaker Redmond	
		Greiman	Yes
54		Speaker Redmond	
		Polk	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Campbell	Aye
55		Speaker Redmond	
		Chapman	Aye
56		Speaker Redmond	
		Antonovych	Aye



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	8.
		Speaker Redmond		
		Williams	No, possible verification	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Greiman	Poll absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
57		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond		
	2:50	Madison	Aye	
58		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Continues	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Stearney	No	
		Speaker Redmond	101 aye, 64 no, H.J.R. 27 lost	
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	S.B., 1st Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Yourell	Announcement	
59		Speaker Redmond		
		Mann		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Jacobs	Announcement	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevec	Announcement	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Bradley	Announcement and Introduction	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	9.
60		Julie Foran	Miss Illinois County Fair	
		Speaker Redmond		
		E. Barnes		
		Clerk O'Brien		
61		Giorgi		
		Speaker Redmond	Resolutions adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports	
		Speaker Redmond		
	2:59	Madigan	Move adjourn, 12:00 noon	
		Speaker Redmond		
62		W. Walsh		

