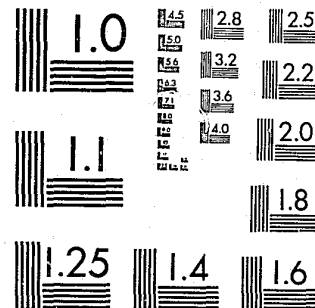


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

10/6/83

Annual Report 1982



A Report to the Illinois General Assembly by the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission

300 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone (312) 793-2606
March, 1983

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois
(1,500 COPIES)
PRINTING ORDER NUMBER 26517

CR-Sent
8-30-83

89442

Annual Report 1982



**A Report to the Illinois General Assembly
by the
Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission**

300 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone (312) 793-2606
March, 1983

Printed by the Authority of the State of Illinois
(1,500 COPIES)
PRINTING ORDER NUMBER 26517

THIS REPORT IS RESPECTFULLY
SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION SEVEN OF THE
ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE
INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ACT

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

89442

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material in microfiche only has been granted by

The University of
Western Australian

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.....	iii
Chapter 1 OVERVIEW.....	1
A. History.....	1
B. Membership.....	1
C. Staff.....	2
D. Investigations.....	2
E. Reports.....	3
Chapter 2 ISSUED INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS.....	5
A. Bingo in Illinois.....	5
B. Illinois Corrections.....	8
C. A Map for a Maze.....	9
Chapter 3 COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS.....	13
Chapter 4 PENDING INVESTIGATIONS.....	15
A. Walkaways.....	15
B. Gang Crimes.....	16
C. Corrections.....	17
Chapter 5 PAST INVESTIGATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS.....	19
A. Race Track Messenger Services.....	19
B. Arsons.....	20
C. Sexual Exploitation of Children.....	20
D. Landfilling of Special and Hazardous Waste...	22
E. Harding Museum.....	24
F. Charles Siragusa.....	25
Chapter 6 PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES.....	27
A. Personnel.....	27
B. Expenditures.....	28
Chapter 7 ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ACT.....	29
Chapter 8 RULES OF PROCEDURE.....	35
Appendix A MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS.....	39
Appendix B PUBLICATIONS BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	45

CO-CHAIRMAN:

Rep. Dennis Hastert
Rep. Aaron Jaffe

SENATE MEMBERS:

Emil Jones
ADELINE J. GEO-KARIS
JEREMIAH E. JOYCE
FRANK D. SAVICKAS
David Barkhausen
Bob Kustra



SECRETARY:

REP. JANE M. BARNES

HOUSE MEMBERS:

WILLIAM C. HENRY
Jeffrey Mays
JOHN T. O'CONNELL

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

RONALD EWERT

STATE OF ILLINOIS
LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION
300 WEST WASHINGTON STREET - SUITE 414
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606
TELEPHONE: (312) 793-2606

TO: HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

We submit our 1982 Annual Report pursuant to Section 7 of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act. This is a detailed report on our completed and pending investigations, the legislation we have recommended, our Commissioners and employees, and all monies received and disbursed in calendar year 1982.

During 1982, the Commission issued three investigative reports: Bingo in Illinois, Illinois Corrections (an interim report), and A Map for a Maze: Illinois' System of Funding Residential Schools. Our 1981 Annual Report, issued in February of 1982, included final reports on our investigations of museums and community groups that test real estate agencies. In 1982 we also wrote a 500-page summary of our exhaustive child abuse investigation: The Child Victim: Child Abuse in the Family and Society. Public hearings were held in February of 1983, and the final report will be released shortly.

We also investigated gang crimes and walkaways from mental institutions last year. Our gang crimes investigation included public hearings held in Chicago on February 26. The final report on our walkaways investigation of Illinois' correctional system continues.

We have learned that findings from our past investigations of race track messengers, arsons, sexual exploitation of children, and hazardous landfills proved useful to legislators, judges, and the public again last year, as we describe in Chapter 5.

In 1983, the Commission will begin its twentieth year of service to the General Assembly. We welcome the opportunity to continue serving the General Assembly, and offer our assistance in developing resolutions for any potential investigations. We also welcome support from our legislators and the public for our legislative and administrative recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

Co-Chairmen:
Rep. Dennis Hastert
Rep. Aaron Jaffe

Senate Members:
David Barkhausen
Adeline J. Geo-Karis
Emil Jones
Jeremiah Joyce
Bob Kustra
Frank D. Savickas

House Members:
Jane M. Barnes
William C. Henry
Jeffrey Mays
John T. O'Connell

Executive Director:
Ronald Ewert

Chapter 1

OVERVIEW

A. History

The Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission's predecessor was the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission, created by an act of the General Assembly on July 1, 1963. The Crime Investigating Commission was established to investigate organized crime and official misconduct, and to present its findings to officials in all branches of Illinois government for the purpose of assisting them in the performance of their respective duties.

By statute, twelve members served on the Crime Investigating Commission: four State senators, four State representatives, and four public members appointed by the Governor. During its eight-year existence, this Commission investigated such problems as arson, criminal usury, gambling, vending racketeering, and narcotics.

On July 23, 1971, the present Commission's enabling statute was enacted into law. The new act changed the composition of the Commission so that only legislators would be members and broadened the scope of the Commission's investigative powers to include any matter upon which the General Assembly may legislate. The intent of the General Assembly was to provide itself with a permanent instrument capable of conducting investigations, including public hearings, on any matter of legislative concern.

Numerous bills have been introduced and passed into law on the basis of this Commission's investigative findings and resulting recommendations.

B. Membership

The Commission is composed of six members of the Illinois Senate and six members of the Illinois House of Representatives. Because the Commission Act specifies that the majority and minority leadership of both the Senate and the House each appoint one-half of the Senate's and House's Commission members, complete bipartisanship of the Commission is ensured.

Senator James C. Taylor (D-Chicago) and Representative Peter P. Peters (R-Chicago) served as Commission Co-Chairmen throughout calendar year 1982. Because neither Co-Chairman sought re-election to the General Assembly in November,

the Commission recently elected two new Co-Chairmen from its membership: Representative Aaron Jaffe (D-Skokie) and Representative Dennis Hastert (R-Yorkville). Representative Jane M. Barnes (R-Oak Lawn) served as Commission Secretary throughout 1982 and remains in that post.

In addition to Representatives Jaffe and Hastert, Representatives William C. Henry (D-Chicago) and John T. O'Connell (D-LaGrange) served throughout 1982.

Senators W. Timonty Simms (R-Rockford), Frank D. Savickas (D-Chicago), Karl Berning (R-Deerfield), Jeremiah E. Joyce (D-Chicago), and Adeline J. Geo-Karis (R-Zion) all served throughout 1982.

C. Staff

Ronald Ewert, who joined the Commission in 1967, has served as Executive Director for the last seven years. Reporting to him are 25 salaried employees, including investigators, researchers, writers, and attorneys. In addition to directing this staff, he is responsible for the general supervision of all Commission investigations and proceedings.

A list of Commission employees is included in Chapter 7.

D. Investigations

The investigative powers and responsibilities of the Commission are set forth in the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 63, Paragraphs 301-319) and the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Commission in accordance with its Act. The Act and Rules appear in Chapters 7 and 8 of this report.

Investigations are commenced by the Commission pursuant to topical resolutions adopted by either house of the General Assembly. The Commission also may initiate investigations on its own resolution when the General Assembly is not in session. In each investigation, the jurisdiction of the Commission is established by the terms of the specific resolution authorizing the investigation.

The Commission has the statutory power, via resolution, to investigate allegations of breaches of public trust; conflicts of interest; crimes; defects and omissions in the laws of Illinois; and malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance within the State. During its investigations the Commission is authorized to (1) demand and receive

assistance from all State public officials and employees, and may request the cooperation of Standing and Special Committees of the United States Congress and the General Assembly of this or any other state; (2) administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence at any public or private hearing; (3) subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation or hearing, and, in case of disobedience to a subpoena, petition any circuit court of the State for an order requiring subpoena compliance; (4) petition any circuit court of the State to grant any witness immunity from prosecution when the witness refuses to testify or produce evidence on the ground that it is self-incriminatory; and (5) submit to the General Assembly and Governor such reports, including recommendations for legislation and administrative action, as are required.

Major investigations conducted by this Commission since its inception are listed in Appendix A to this report.

E. Reports

In addition to the annual report, the Commission has been routinely required by its investigative resolutions to issue reports upon the completion of each investigation it undertakes. Besides being submitted to members of the General Assembly, the Governor, and Illinois members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, reports are provided to other State and local agencies, departments and offices. Requests for these reports from public and school libraries, civic organizations and citizens also are honored.

Reports that have been issued by the Commission are listed in Appendix B to this report.

Chapter 2

ISSUED INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

A. Bingo in Illinois (published April, 1982; 126 pages)

House Resolution 598, adopted by the Illinois House of Representatives on October 29, 1981, mandated the Commission to investigate bingo in Illinois. The resolution expressed concern that the intent with which bingo was legalized was being subverted by the licensing of inappropriate groups. It mandated the Commission to inspect bingo game locations, to investigate game operators, and to determine if law enforcement efforts were sufficient to ensure legal operation of the games. The resolution also required us to determine if the definitions of organizations eligible for bingo licenses needed clarification.

During our four-month investigation, our staff visited bingo "palaces" in the Chicago and East St. Louis areas, spoke with bingo game operators and workers, and even played bingo at several locations. We also reviewed documents from the Department of Revenue (DOR), which administers the Bingo License and Tax Act; the Office of the Auditor General (OAG), responsible for a recent "Management Audit" report on bingo; and several law enforcement agencies. We interviewed representatives of DOR, OAG, the Chicago Crime Commission (CCC), and many organizations licensed to play bingo, as well as reporters who had written recent news series on Illinois bingo. We reviewed other states' bingo laws and regulations, and interviewed representatives from several states' bingo regulatory agencies.

The Commission discovered that the majority of bingo licensees in the state are legitimate and run their games legally. However, we discovered that a significant number of licensees do not conform to the dictates of the Bingo Act. We found some groups whose eligibility for licenses was questionable, some groups which apparently did not use bingo proceeds in acceptable ways, and some groups which had violated the Bingo Act with regard to actual play. We also found one instance in which a group with several affiliates appeared to unfairly monopolize the bingo dollar in its area. Most of these groups, we discovered, played bingo at large multi-play sites, or bingo palaces. It was at these large halls that we detected the widest variety of abuses of the Bingo Act.

The large halls have a detrimental effect on the games held in smaller facilities; groups having access only to

smaller facilities sometimes employ illegal devices such as pull jar tickets to draw players away from the large halls awarding higher prizes.

The Commission also discovered the presence of organized crime and other criminal involvement in the bingo palaces. We subpoenaed and interviewed several known organized crime figures in an attempt to discover the extent of this involvement.

As with all our final reports, Bingo in Illinois ends with our conclusions and recommendations. Many of the recommendations concerned the Department of Revenue, the State department largely responsible for Illinois bingo. On April 22, the month our report was released, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requiring DOR's director to consider our recommendations and respond in writing to the General Assembly by June 15, 1982.

In order to help smaller games compete with the bingo palaces, we recommended that the legislature limit prizes to between \$1,500 and \$2,500. The General Assembly responded by passing Senate Bill 1289 as Public Act 82-967, amending the "Bingo License and Tax Act" to limit prize money to \$2,250.

To ease competition and control monopolization, we recommended that any one location's bingo sessions be limited to four per week. In its written response, the Department of Revenue agreed with the recommendation. It also noted that two bills had been introduced including this recommendation, but one was tabled and the other was amended to delete the limitation.

The Commission recommended that DOR thoroughly screen and investigate all license applicants. DOR responded, "Strict and consistent application of the statutory provisions and existing rules can be expected to significantly reduce the problems which have admittedly surfaced in the past." We also recommended that DOR strictly enforce the state's bingo laws and gambling laws as they apply to bingo licensees. DOR answered that since January 29, 1982, "four organizations have had their bingo licenses revoked for gambling, and it is expected that additional revocations will be forthcoming."

The Commission encouraged DOR to implement a program of frequent, random, unannounced, site visits to bingo licensees, and to develop an on-site procedure to determine gross proceeds. DOR responded that in January the Department had implemented a program of random visits in the northern part of Illinois. DOR also wrote, "Under current law, gross proceeds can be determined only by witnessing

the sale of bingo cards and the counting of the money. In cases of suspected underreporting of proceeds, this procedure will be used."

The Commission also recommended that DOR explore ways to more efficiently collect bingo taxes, including the possibility of selling tax stamps which must be affixed to dated bingo cards. DOR responded, "During December, 1981, the Department considered the possibility of instituting some kind of procedure whereby the Department would collect the tax on gross bingo proceeds through the sale of bingo cards or tax stamps. At that time, such a program was rejected as inefficient and extremely burdensome on licensees. ...Computerization now in progress will enable the Department to identify cases of probable underreporting which now go undetected."

The Commission recommended that Subsection 7 of Section 1 of the Bingo License and Tax Act be amended by deleting the reference to what items should be included in the definition of "reasonable expenses," and instead grant authority to DOR to promulgate regulations for the determination of what constitutes "reasonable expenses." Public Act 82-967 made this amendment.

The Commission encouraged the General Assembly to consider making additional appropriations to DOR specifically for administering the Bingo License and Tax Act. According to the Deputy Director of DOR's finance bureau, there was no such appropriation for Fiscal Year 1983.

The Commission recommended that DOR be allowed to stagger license renewal dates, and that it be given the power to suspend, as well as revoke, licenses. DOR agreed with these recommendations, saying, "Staggering renewal dates would greatly enhance the Department's administration and enforcement of the Bingo Act." Both recommendations were made law by Public Act 82-967.

Finally, the Commission recommended that DOR's bingo regulations specify more clearly what financial records must be kept by licensees. DOR agreed, stating, "a more complete statement of these requirements will be included in the next revision of the bingo rules."

In our report, we stated that prominent Chicago syndicate figures were involved in Brown's Hall, and that the five McCullough groups that played there were ineligible for licenses. In April the McCullough groups were playing at Brown's under a court injunction pending a final court decision on their eligibility. In May, the Department of

Revenue won in court the right to revoke the groups' licenses, which it immediately did.

On October 26, the Deputy Director of DOR's Investigative Services Bureau wrote us a letter which included the following:

On November 16, 1982, newly hired Illinois Department of Revenue Agents begin their initial training.

Part of that training will include Bingo enforcement in Illinois. It was the consensus of the Investigation Bureau Hiring Committee to provide copies of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission report on "Bingo in Illinois," published in April 1982. The report is extremely thorough and, in my opinion, specifically explains Bingo, its problems and benefits. It will be a beneficial training aid for new Revenue Agents.

B. Illinois Corrections (published April, 1982; 57 pages)

In April we also issued a report responding to Commission Specific Resolution 9, adopted December 4, 1981, which directed us to investigate several areas of Illinois' correctional system, from the architecture of prisons to alternative sentencing. Our first interim report deals only with the physical prison itself. As an interim report, it contains no legislative or administrative recommendations. Instead, it provides general background to the many problems of aging, overcrowded prisons.

The report begins with a brief history of prison architecture, leading up to the recent establishment of national standards for prisons. One of the most widely accepted sets of standards today (often cited in court cases) is that of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Although there is no legal requirement or monetary incentive to meet these standards, Illinois' Department of Corrections is working toward accreditation of all its facilities. As of July, 1982, six of Illinois' fourteen adult correctional centers were accredited, while only one of its nine youth centers was accredited.

The report then discusses the costs of building prisons. Although costs vary widely according to the facility's location, size, and style, we were able to present several different estimates, both per bed and per square foot. We also explained the differences, both in cost and nature, between traditional prison architecture and advanced-practices prison architecture as advocated by the now-defunct National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

The second half of the report describes Illinois' existing prisons and the growing populations inside them. We point out that four of Illinois' prisons--Joliet, Menard, Menard Psychiatric, and Pontiac--are over a century old but house just under half of the State's adult male prison population. Two others, Stateville and Vandalia, are over 50 years old; these bring the population to over two-thirds. The Department of Corrections, established in 1970, inherited an obsolete, deteriorating system of institutions.

The population of these old prisons is steadily increasing; the total inmate population grew from about 5,800 in 1974 to about 13,000 in 1982. The Department of Corrections has developed formulae for population projections, and predicts a January 1985 population of 16,788. The projected rated capacity is 13,245, including some double-celling (two prisoners in one small cell).

In our report, we discussed Judge Harold A. Baker's Smith v. Fairman decision of January 6, 1982: that by June 77 the number of inmates at Pontiac who are double-celled must be cut in half and that double-celling must cease entirely by year's end. On October 5, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit overturned Judge Baker's decision, ruling that double-celling is constitutional. Appeals Judge William J. Bauer wrote, "Undoubtedly life in a two-man cell at Pontiac is unpleasant and regrettable. But to the extent that such conditions are restrictive and even harsh, they are part of the penalty that criminal offenders pay for their offenses against society."

Since our report was issued, two new facilities have been approved. Dixon Developmental Center will be converted to a prison for 1,200 men within a year, and a 750-prisoner medium security center will be built in Danville. More than twenty cities competed for the new prison.

C. A Map for a Maze: Illinois' System of Funding Residential Schools (published August, 1982; 280 pages)

Senate Resolution 366, adopted by the Illinois Senate on May 21, 1980, mandated the Commission to investigate Illinois' private residential schools for mentally and physically handicapped children. The resolution asked whether various State departmental rules contribute to the effective operation of these schools. The resolution also asked whether the State is providing adequate funding for these schools to meet State requirements.

Before we could judge the effectiveness of the rules and the adequacy of the funding, we had to learn what the licensing standards and rate-setting rules were. This proved to be a complex task; mapping Illinois' rate-setting maze took several staff members, including an accountant and a lawyer, over a year. Most of the final report's 280 pages are devoted to thorough explanation of how the system works. Issued in August, the report represents the first time all of Illinois' rate-setting methods for residential schools have been explained together.

During our investigation, we visited residential schools and interviewed school personnel. We also sent formal surveys to the schools, spoke with officials of associations representing the schools' interests, and reviewed several of the schools' financial statements. We interviewed many State professionals involved in regulation and rate setting, including personnel in the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Public Aid, the State Board of Education, and the Governor's Purchased Care Review Board. We thoroughly reviewed the statutes and rules relevant to residential schools, including proposed rules and amendments. We closely examined two schools' closings to see if inadequate funding led to either school's demise. We attended a rate appeal hearing to further our understanding of the appeal process. Finally, we analyzed all the information we had gathered to weigh the fairness of Illinois' rules and rates for residential schools.

Our investigation revealed no departmental rules that clearly failed to contribute to the effective operation of residential schools. None of the regulations we reviewed directly conflicted with each other. We learned that school representatives were routinely involved in the composition of these rules. However, we still heard many complaints from school personnel regarding the burden of following so many regulations. The school personnel said the regulations led to considerable paperwork and delay.

We also found no specific examples of unfunded State requirements. But the schools' fund raising and inconsistent charges to parents, along with an increase limitation imposed after allowable, reasonable costs had been calculated, made it very difficult to assess the overall adequacy of the State's funding for residential schools. We recommended that the costs cut by the increase limitation be made available to the General Assembly for its consideration when making appropriations.

We also recommended that all State agencies involved in funding Illinois' residential schools strictly follow the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. We pointed out that to use unadopted rules, to ignore adopted rules, and to let proposed rules languish until they finally lapse is to defeat the whole purpose of the Act.

Our recommendations stressed communication. We wrote that all State agencies involved in funding residential schools should make greater efforts to educate the schools' administrators regarding the State's necessarily complex rules and standards. We specifically mentioned charges to parents and annual rate increase limitations as topics that should be explained to parents and administrators. And we recommended that the Governor's ad hoc Purchase of Care Review Board, as coordinator of departmental rate setting, issue an annual report summarizing the current systems of setting rates, recent changes to the systems, and the year's progress toward coordination and cooperation.

We have heard that our report has already improved understanding of Illinois' complex system for licensing and funding residential schools. Both the departments of Children and Family Services and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities have commented favorably on the report. The Executive Director of the Governor's Purchased Care Review Board wrote to us saying, in part:

You have compiled and interpreted a large amount of information in a readable format. You should be commended for providing such a concise overall view of the state's system of funding residential schools. ...your report was excellent.

An executive director of a township's department of special education also wrote to us about the report:

Congratulations on your latest publication, A Map for a Maze: Illinois' System of Funding Residential Schools. It is a definitive study, extremely well written. ...when I say the report is excellent you can accept the evaluation as valid. I am sure that the General Assembly will reference A Map for a Maze for many years to come.

We, too, hope that A Map for a Maze will prove continually useful to the General Assembly.

Chapter 3

COMPLETED INVESTIGATIONS

This year the Commission completed its extensive investigation of child abuse in Illinois pursuant to House Resolution 776. Once the investigation was completed, Commission staff wrote a 500-page summary entitled The Child Victim: Child Abuse in the Family and Society. This final report is the third in a series of reports by the Commission on child maltreatment; the two previous reports are Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Molestation: The Criminal Justice System, both issued in 1980. The Commission will issue The Child Victim early in 1983.

House Resolution 776 directed us to examine the responsibilities, activities, and records of all agencies that deal with child abuse and determine how a coordinated effort could be developed to reduce the incidence of abuse in Illinois.

We found that the existing framework is basically sound. While we proposed numerous recommendations in our final chapter, only seven entail statutory revision.

We concluded that the Department of Children and Family Services is the most appropriate agency to receive and investigate reports of suspected child abuse and neglect, contrary to the contentions of critics who advocate the use of other agencies, such as law enforcement departments. During our investigation, we saw improvement in the Department's ability to perform these functions. Unfortunately, we also saw the Department's failure to cooperate with other agencies and professions. Lack of coordination has resulted in the duplication and fragmentation of efforts and services. The enactment of our major legislative recommendation, which would require the implementation of multidisciplinary child protection teams throughout Illinois, should help remedy this inefficiency.

The report includes chapters on the Department of Children and Family Services, agencies that contract with the Department for services, legal issues related to the problem of child abuse and neglect, multidisciplinary child protection teams, and three chapters of case studies. The case study chapters describe child abuse and neglect not ending in death, abuse and neglect ending in the child's death, and incest. We chose these cases from among the many we examined because they most fairly reveal the strengths and weaknesses of Illinois' complex child protection system.

These cases also illustrate many of the problems faced by child protection professionals.

In addition to case studies, the report includes a review of the most valuable works in the huge body of child abuse literature.

Chapter 4

PENDING INVESTIGATIONS

A. Walkaways

Because of increasing numbers of mental patients walking away from and not returning to hospitals run by the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (IDMHDD), the Commission adopted Specific Resolution 8 on December 4, 1981. This resolution directed us to look for the problems that led to more than 4,000 such "walkaways" from the four Chicago-area facilities in fiscal years 1979 and 1980.

Early in our investigation we learned that most of these patients pose no danger to the community. The problem involves patients considered dangerous, including violent civilly committed patients, patients found not guilty of crimes by reason of insanity (NGRIs), and patients found unfit to stand trial because of their mental illness. During our investigation, IDMHDD revised its policy on reporting and handling "UAs" (unauthorized absences) through Executive Order 121. Focusing IDMHDD attention on those UAs who posed a threat to their relatives or to the community, this change recognized the harmlessness of many walkaways. Many changes are still needed, however.

At each step in a patient's involvement with IDMHDD, we found problems. Referrals to state mental hospitals, through community mental health clinics, the police, or families, are often handled clumsily, sometimes to the detriment of the patient's mental health. Referring sources often lack information that would help the psychiatric workers to assess the person's need of hospitalization. Some IDMHDD intake workers do not bother to ask police for information; some actually refuse ever to speak with police. On the other side, some police refuse to cooperate with IDMHDD workers after bringing someone to a mental health center, saying that the center must by law accept the person for treatment.

During treatment, patients of all degrees of aggressiveness are mixed together. Though the clinical reasoning for this mix is compelling, we found that many IDMHDD psychiatric workers feel that security and therapy are enhanced for all patients by segregating those who are particularly assaultive. At discharge, linkage to community mental health clinics for outpatient care is often done more on paper than in fact, so that many patients regress and end up back in

the hospitals. The lack of outpatient treatment for most NGRI patients continues to be a problem. We will make administrative and legislative recommendations in all of these areas.

One area that causes problems in all aspects of the mental health system is the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Confidentiality Act. Though basically sound, the Act has in some situations hobbled the secure treatment of violent patients and the effective care of many non-violent patients. In addition, it clearly makes no allowances for necessary monitoring of IDMHDD practices. Though we were able to identify problems in other ways, we would have been able to present more detailed findings and recommendations had we been able to look for patterns in case mishandling.

The field investigation is now completed and the final report will be issued soon.

B. Gang Crimes

Senate Resolution 143, adopted June 30, 1981, concerns the alarming increase in gang crimes in Illinois, particularly in Chicago and in the state prison system. The resolution directs the Commission to investigate several aspects of the State's gang crime problem, including the growth of gang activity in Chicago Housing Authority projects; gang activity, influence, and recruitment in prisons and jails; coercive recruitment of young children; reestablishment of old gangs by recently paroled gang leaders; and gang adoption of "fronts," such as religious organizations, in an attempt to "legitimize" their activities and hinder police intervention.

The resolution, recognizing the increasing seriousness of gang activities, notes that today's gangs have replaced the "rumblers" of their loosely organized predecessors with activities ordinarily linked to organized crime syndicates: prostitution, gambling, extortion, and trafficking in stolen firearms and illicit drugs.

SR 143 directs the Commission to seek cooperation and information from other law enforcement and legislative bodies whose interests have recently been focused on gang crimes, and to arrive at recommendations for legislation.

Public hearings were held on February 26, 1982. A Commission confidential informant and a representative from

the State's Attorney's Gang Prosecution Unit testified, as did witnesses from the fields of social service, prison reform, and law enforcement. We expect to hold additional hearings in 1983 and to issue our final report in early 1984.

C. Corrections

Commission Specific Resolution 9, adopted December 4, 1981, called for an investigation of Illinois' correctional system. The resolution covers several topics, ranging from prison architecture to creative sentencing. In April of 1982, we issued an interim report focusing on prison architecture (see Chapter 2 of this report for an abstract of the interim report). That report's discussion of rising prison populations and rising prison costs led us to explore alternatives to prison incarceration, including community corrections, work release programs, and restitution. Our investigation of such alternatives continues.

Chapter 5

PAST INVESTIGATIONS AND OTHER MATTERS

A. Race Track Messenger Services

As a result of our report issued in March, 1977, the State legislature banned race track messenger services, in which messengers were paid to place bets for others. The law specified that such services could not be offered for a fee. In last year's annual report, we mentioned that federal investigators had uncovered an organized crime syndicate plan to skirt this law by requiring that 10% of each bet go to a non-profit organization. This tithe, the syndicate hoped, could not legally be considered a fee. This attempt to hide behind the respectable mask of charity is similar to organized crime's exploitation of bingo (see chapter 2).

In January of 1982, a sergeant with the Cook County Sheriff's Office called one of our staff investigators to see if we were still investigating messenger services. He affirmed the federal investigators' findings, saying that messenger services were now accepting donations instead of fees for placing wagers. In May of 1982, the Chicago Sun-Times carried an article stating,

Police have moved in to choke off efforts to reopen off-track betting messenger service parlors on the Near North Side. Five raids have been made in the last month at Sports King Express, 1002 N. Clark, and the Rivera Social Club, 670 N. Clark.

The article was entitled, "Cops Fight Outbreak of Bet Messengers."

On August 20, 1982, the Governor signed Public Act 82-0955, which amended the "Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975" (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 8, ¶ 37-1 et seq.), striking the words "for a fee." Thus, all race track messenger services became illegal; no one can ever place a bet for someone else. The Act was sponsored by Senator Frank D. Savickas, one of our Commissioners. In a test case filed soon after the law went into effect, Cook County Circuit Court Judge George A. Higgins upheld the complete ban on off-track betting. And in an August 25, 1982, Chicago Sun-Times article, police vice control officers said a crackdown on messenger services would begin shortly.

B. Arsons

Our 1978 report recommended the adoption of a Public Insurance Adjuster's Licensing Act. The proposed Act specified who would have to be licensed, what requirements applicants would have to meet, why a license might be suspended or revoked, and what penalties would follow violations of the Act. In 1981, the General Assembly passed Public Act 82-382, the Public Adjuster Regulatory Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 111, ¶ 751 et seq.). Effective since July 1, 1982, the Act is very similar to the one proposed in our report.

C. Sexual Exploitation of Children

In our 1980 report, we described the case of John R. Spargo, who showed pornographic pictures of children to a Commission investigator (without offering to sell them) and was arrested.

On January 19, 1982, the Illinois Appellate Court, Second District, affirmed the conviction of Spargo for exhibiting child pornography (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 38, ¶ 11-20a), holding that the statute is neither unconstitutionally vague nor overbroad in violation of federal and state due process requirements.

After completing his two years of probation, Spargo was arrested on January 8, 1983 in Bettendorf, Iowa, on charges of lascivious acts with a child and indecent contact with a child. We spoke with a Bettendorf police detective to learn what had led the police to arrest Spargo. He said that Dr. Frank Osanka (an expert on sexual child abuse who testified at our public hearings on child molestation and exploitation) had given a lecture on sex crimes and distributed copies of the Commission's reports, which included sections on Spargo. Already aware of Spargo's record, the Bettendorf detectives began to watch him carefully. They soon determined that Spargo was again meeting with young children. They set up a meeting to observe undercover, which led to Spargo's arrest.

In 1981, Commissioners sponsored several bills based on our investigations of child exploitation and molestation, of which five became law that year. One of these, Senate Bill 1077, however, was put on the 1982 spring calendar. Sponsored by Commissioners Bloom and Jaffe, SB 1077 became Public Act 82-782 on July 10, 1982. It amends the Code of Criminal Procedure by providing that, in a prosecution for a sexual act on a child under the age of 18, a person to whom the child complained of the act would be allowed to testify in corroboration of the child's testimony.

As it concluded its 1981-82 term, the U.S. Supreme Court on July 2, 1982 upheld the New York criminal statute banning the distribution as well as the production of child pornography regardless of whether it is legally obscene. In upholding the New York law that prohibits the production, direction, or promotion of material portraying sexual conduct by children under 16, the Court in New York v. Ferber (454 U.S. 1052) ruled that a state has greater leeway under the First Amendment to regulate pornographic material involving children than it has in enacting other content-based restrictions.

The unanimous court rejected the argument that the New York statute is unconstitutionally overbroad and could be applied to material that has serious literary, scientific, or educational value, saying "We consider this the paradigmatic case of a state statute whose legitimate reach dwarfs its arguably impermissible applications."

Our Sexual Exploitation of Children report was cited as a supportive reference in this U.S. Supreme Court case.

The Supreme Court decision led the Cook County Board, on September 20, to pass a ban on child pornography whether obscene or not. The ordinance prohibited the depiction of any child under the age of 16 engaging in sexual conduct, including actual or simulated sexual intercourse, deviate sexual conduct, bestiality, and exhibition of post-pubertal genitals.

This last definition of sexual conduct led the Illinois Library Association to protest that the ordinance was far too broad, and would close Cook County's 1,600 libraries. The American Civil Liberties Union soon joined the librarians in criticizing the ordinance as too broad. After holding a public hearing on the matter, the Board revised the proposed ordinance, qualifying illegal exhibition of adolescent human genitals with the word "lewd" and limiting the law's application to photographs, exempting paintings and drawings. The revised ordinance also provides for an affirmative defense based on the grounds that the defendant believed the material was for scientific or other justified purposes.

Illinois law currently requires that producers and distributors of child pornography can be prosecuted only if the material is obscene. In our Child Victim report, one of our legislative recommendations is the deletion of this obscenity requirement.

Finally, our report on Sexual Exploitation of Children led the directors of the Fourth International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect to invite the Commission's executive director to speak on child prostitution. His speech, delivered in a plenary session, will be abstracted in the Congress's Book of Abstracts for use by child abuse professionals throughout the world. Also, the Commission was invited to display Commission reports in the Faculty Hall of the Congress.

D. Landfilling of Special and Hazardous Waste

In our August 1981 report, we recommended that Illinois obtain interim authorization under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). We wrote, "Interim authorization is imperative if Illinois is to avoid having overlapping or conflicting state and federal regulations for the hazardous waste industry."

On May 17, 1982, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted Illinois Phase I Interim Authorization. In its Environmental Register #257, the Pollution Control Board noted,

Illinois thus becomes the second state in Region V (the midwest) to receive such authorization. ...The main impact of receiving Interim Authorization is that the State will take over primary enforcement responsibilities for the hazardous waste program. The State has already otherwise been managing the RCRA program based upon a co-operative agreement with USEPA.

Our report included a lengthy discussion of the Earthline Corporation landfill in Wilsonville, Illinois. The Earthline case had led Senator Vincent Demuzio to sponsor Senate Resolution 119 mandating the Commission to investigate Illinois' hazardous landfills. We reported that in May of 1981 the Illinois Supreme Court upheld the Macoupin County Circuit Court's demand that Earthline remove all hazardous materials and contaminated soil from the site. Earthline asked the Illinois Supreme Court to reconsider its ruling, but the court denied this request in October of 1981.

On December 21, 1981, an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) spokesman announced that toxic wastes at Wilsonville had leaked nine feet, a distance scientists had predicted would take at least 500 years. Two months later, a Chicago Tribune article stated, "Residents of Wilsonville in Macoupin County recently filed suit for \$225 million in damages against Earthline disposal company after

learning that chemical wastes were found 50 feet from the trenches in which they were buried."

Because of these leaks, the Attorney General asked the Illinois Supreme Court to vacate its previous stay of the order to remove all hazardous wastes from the site pending final appeals. The court complied, vacating the stay on March 1, 1982. The case then went back to Macoupin County Circuit Court for enforcement. On March 2, the owners of Earthline, SCA Services Inc. of Boston, agreed to clean up the site and started planning the exhumation of 100,000 barrels of toxic waste at a cost of at least \$10 million. The exhumation began early in October, with waste being hauled to an out-of-state landfill. Eventually, SCA planned to incinerate some of the waste in an incinerator it had built outside Chicago.

Leaks also proved troublesome for U.S. Ecology Company, previously called Nuclear Engineering Company. The company's Sheffield sites were discussed in Chapter 9 of our report.

On February 16, 1982, according to La Salle-Peru's Daily News Tribune, Judge Frank Yackley "ordered U.S. Ecology to purchase or lease land where a small amount of tritium was discovered in two of 16 monitoring wells. U.S. Ecology was also ordered to spend an estimated \$100,000 for up to 20 new monitoring wells to trace the migration of tritium. Drilling of the new monitoring wells is scheduled to start Monday, April 5."

On March 1, the U.S. Supreme Court denied an appeal by U.S. Ecology. The company had filed a suit in federal court on May 8, 1980, arguing that any attempt by the attorney general to close its site would be outside the powers of his office. In August the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the case remanded to the state court. U.S. Ecology appealed this order to the Supreme Court and lost.

On March 25, the Illinois Environmental Council called for the closing of the Sheffield site and the removal of all hazardous chemicals. On the same day, the Attorney General assured Bureau County residents that chemical wastes from Wilsonville would not be moved to Sheffield.

In May, a provision of RCRA went into effect which required U.S. Ecology to solidify all liquid wastes before landfilling them.

While writing this annual report, we spoke to Thomas Cavanagh of IEPA about U.S. Ecology. He told us that the

industrial waste site was still operating, though at a considerably reduced level. He said he assumed that U.S. Ecology was still monitoring the radioactive site.

We also spoke to the Assistant Attorney General who is handling the U.S. Ecology case. She confirmed that U.S. Ecology is still maintaining the radioactive site. The case is set for trial in September of 1983. The Attorney General's office recently entered negotiations following a settlement proposal from U.S. Ecology.

In Landfilling of Special and Hazardous Waste, we pointed out that,

The most serious problems with industrial waste in Illinois are not in the supervised landfilling industry--though public concern has focused on landfills--but in the less supervised disposal, treatment, and storage of hazardous wastes on manufacturers' own property, and in the hauling of such wastes.

And we recommended that,

Illinois environmental law be revised to provide for the regulation of waste that generators process, store, or dump on their own properties, because onsite disposal and illegal dumping pose far greater problems than does supervised landfilling.

On December 20, 1982, the USEPA named the 418 worst waste sites in the nation, 11 of which were in Illinois. Of these 11 Illinois sites, only two were licensed landfills, and both have been closed for over five years. This supports our contention that onsite dumping by manufacturers is a greater threat than licensed landfills.

Finally, on August 18, two of the Commission's investigators gave a two-hour presentation on hazardous waste as part of an Illinois Department of Law Enforcement seminar on Hazardous Materials Investigation. The director of IDLE's Division of Criminal Investigation wrote that their presentation was "significant in furthering the understanding of law enforcement in this area. The presentation was well received by those in attendance and illustrated the competency and professionalism of your staff."

E. Harding Museum

In last year's annual report, we discussed our investigation of museums in Illinois, including the Harding Museum. We wrote that "museum directors and officials often feel

that their museums are personal enterprises and protect them accordingly, forgetting that the museum is there for the public's enjoyment and use." The Harding Museum's collection is now much more likely to be enjoyed by the public than it has been for years.

Although the State's lawsuit against the museum's president continues, in May the board of directors agreed to permanently transfer the \$30 million collection to the Art Institute of Chicago. In September the Institute displayed several Frederic Remington paintings and sculptures from the Harding collection.

F. Charles Siragusa

On April 15, the Commission's former executive director, Charles Siragusa, died in Palm Beach, Florida. In 1963, he was unanimously chosen over 56 other distinguished applicants to direct the newly formed Illinois Crime Investigating Commission. He served that agency and its successor, the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission, until his retirement in 1976.

Born in New York City on October 28, 1913, Siragusa received his Bachelor of Science degree in Education from New York University. In 1935, he entered government service, working for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service until 1939, when he transferred to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. He was to serve the Bureau until he retired in 1963, having attained the position of Deputy Commissioner.

During World War II, he served the Office of Strategic Services as a special counter-intelligence officer in Italy. He remained with the Naval Intelligence Reserve until his 1962 retirement as Lieutenant Commander.

From 1950 to 1958, he established and supervised the first permanent, overseas Federal Bureau of Narcotics office, working in Rome with police and foreign governments to penetrate international drug-smuggling gangs. From 1958 to 1963, he supervised the enforcement work of 300 narcotic agents and 100 administrative personnel in field offices all over the world.

As the Commission's Executive Director, he oversaw investigations of arsons, criminal usury, gambling, official misconduct, tax evasion, narcotics, building contracts, illegal aliens, and state hospitals.

Siragusa was made a Knight of Merit of the Italian Republic in 1957, and received the Colombo Award as the Italian-American Man of the Year in 1960. Upon his retirement from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, he received a congratulatory letter from President Johnson and a special award from the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury for "Outstanding Performance Against Organized Crime." In 1964, the Treasury Department awarded him its highest honor, the Exceptional Civilian Service Honor Gold Medal.

After his death last spring, both houses of the Illinois General Assembly adopted special resolutions expressing their sorrow and sense of loss, feelings that are shared by all who knew, worked with, and learned from Charles Siragusa.

Chapter 6

PERSONNEL AND EXPENDITURES

The Commission receives no monies other than General Revenue Fund Appropriations granted by the General Assembly.

Every two years, the Illinois Auditor General audits the Commission's accounts. In 1982, the Auditor General engaged Harry F. Shea and Company to conduct the audit for July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1982. After thoroughly examining our records, the auditors wrote a final audit report with no recommendations for change.

A. Personnel

Following is a list of the Commission's present employees, including their names (excepting investigators who may work undercover), titles and salaries, as of December 31, 1982.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Ronald Ewert	Executive Director	46,500
Thomas Hampson	Chief Investigator	34,492
Raymond Bandusky	Chief Counsel	29,277
	Senior Investigator	28,952
Corinne Levitz	Counsel	24,655
	Senior Investigator	24,048
	Investigator	23,519
	Investigator	23,185
	Investigator	22,723
Diana White	Counsel	22,500
Kevin Cronin	Counsel	22,500
	Investigator	22,469
	Investigator	22,009
	Investigator	21,087
	Investigator	21,000
David Lewman	Writer	20,628
Debra Torres	Administrative Assistant	19,634
Thomas Kelly	Writer	18,396
Sandra Inglese	Researcher/Investigator	16,818
Leslie Chapman-Cliburn	Writer	16,800
Maureen Robinson	Executive Secretary	16,505
Robin Schabes	Researcher/Investigator	16,500
Patricia Lauzon	Secretary/Receptionist	16,303
	Investigator	15,950
Cynthia Scott	Secretary	14,602
Barbara Greer	Secretary/File Clerk	13,752

B. Expenditures

From January 1, 1982, through June 30, 1982, the Commission's expenditures were paid out of the 1982 fiscal year appropriation. That appropriation was \$846,365. Expenditures for the first six months of 1982, including those processed during the lapse period, were as follows:

Personnel Services	\$275,505.86
Retirement	12,397.77
Social Security	18,459.16
Contractual	50,642.45
Travel	13,141.65
Commodities	2,561.53
Printing	31,539.17
Equipment	32,730.59
Telecommunications	7,680.26
Operation of Auto Equipment	17,141.02
Subtotal	\$461,799.46

From July 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982, the expenditures were paid out of the 1983 fiscal year appropriation of \$911,700. Expenditures for the second six months of 1982 were as follows:

Personnel Services	\$285,242.12
Retirement	16,311.05
Social Security	18,119.08
Contractual	46,599.85
Travel	7,298.22
Commodities	1,499.97
Printing	198.00
Equipment	5,411.50
Telecommunications	4,498.31
Operation of Auto Equipment	10,357.89
Subtotal	\$395,535.99

Thus, for the 12-month period ending December 31, 1982, the Commission expended a total of \$857,335.45.

Chapter 7

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ACT

Section 1. Legislative Intent.] It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide its members with facilities, equipment, authority, and technical staff to conduct investigations, including public hearings, on any matter upon which the General Assembly may legislate.

This Act, and the jurisdiction of the Commission created thereby, is not intended to be in derogation of the jurisdiction of any Grand Jury of any county in the State.

Section 2. Definitions.] As used in this Act:

(1) "Commission" means the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission created by Section 3 of this Act.

(2) "Person" includes natural persons, public officials, partnerships and associations of persons and corporations.

(3) "Hearing" means a proceeding, whether public or private, held before the Commission or before a designated subcommittee of the Commission.

(4) "Investigation" means a proceeding held anywhere in this State before the Executive Director of the Commission, the Chief Investigator of the Commission or Commission Counsel, at which a person appears for the purpose of giving testimony or producing evidence voluntarily or in response to a subpoena.

(5) "Chairman" includes any co-chairman.

(6) "Commission Counsel" includes the Commission's Chief Counsel, any Associate or Assistant Counsel, or any designee of the Office of the Attorney General selected to represent the Commission.

Section 3. Creation of Commission - Appointment of Members - Terms - Vacancies - Chairmen - Rules.] There is created the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission, consisting of six members of the Senate, three of whom shall be appointed by the President thereof and three of whom shall be appointed by the Senate Minority Leader; and six members of the House of Representatives, three of whom shall be

appointed by the Speaker thereof and three of whom shall be appointed by the House Minority Leader. The members shall be appointed within 30 days after the effective date of this Act and during the month of June of each odd numbered year thereafter, and shall serve until July 1 of the next succeeding odd numbered year and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that General Assembly members shall serve until their respective successors are appointed or until termination of their legislative service, whichever first occurs. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as original appointments. Appointments shall be in writing and filed with the Secretary of State as a public record. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The Commission shall organize, select a chairman and such other officers as it deems expedient from its membership and provide rules for the transaction of its proceedings.

Section 4. Executive Director - Other Employees.] The Commission shall appoint an Executive Director, who shall devote his full time to the exercise of general supervision of all investigations and proceedings by the Commission. The Executive Director shall receive a salary to be fixed by the Commission.

The Commission may appoint such other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties, and may fix their compensation without regard to civil service laws.

Section 5. Payment of salaries and expenses - Vouchers.] The salaries of the Executive Director and other personnel, and the expenses of the Commission including necessary travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the Commissioners, Executive Director and other employees of the Commission shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the Commission or by any Commissioner it designates for that purpose.

Section 6. Investigative expenses - Accounting procedures and records.] The Executive Director and other employees of the Commission may, when authorized by the Commission, expend such sums from a revolving trust fund, not to exceed \$3,000, as the Commission deems necessary for investigative expenses. The Commission shall maintain a system of accounting procedures and records as developed by the Auditor General to accurately reflect the disbursements

of the amounts spent. These accounting procedures and records will be submitted to the Auditor General annually for review, and subsequently the Auditor General will issue an opinion to the Audit Commission as to the reliability of such records.

Section 7. Reports to the General Assembly and the Governor.] The Commission shall, on or before February 1, 1972, and every two years thereafter, submit a detailed written report of all completed investigations, conclusions drawn therefrom, recommendations for legislation, recommendations for administrative action, the names, salaries and duties of all officers and employees in its employ, and an account of all monies received and disbursed, to the General Assembly and to the Governor. The Commission may omit the names of undercover investigators from its reports.

Section 8. Powers of Commission - Investigations.] The Commission shall only act, with respect to any investigation under the powers conferred upon it by this Act, pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Senate or House or as hereinafter provided in this Section. At any time when the General Assembly is not sitting, the Commission may act by a written resolution authorized by a three-fourths vote of the members appointed to the Commission and signed by both co-chairmen of the Commission. The subject matter of the Commission Resolutions shall be limited to matters which have not been considered by either House of the General Assembly. The Commission, by its own action, may, by subcommittee, or by its Executive Director, or by such agents or agencies as it may designate, conduct any inquiry reasonably related to the specific resolution adopted by either House of the General Assembly or to the Commission's own resolution. Inquiries conducted pursuant to authorization may be conducted within or without the State. A Commissioner participating in such an inquiry shall not be disqualified from subsequently participating in the hearings or reports of the Commission.

Section 9. Principal office of Commission.] The principal office of the Commission shall be in the City of Chicago but the Commission, individual Commissioners and the Executive Director may perform any of their duties, exercise any of their powers, or conduct meetings, examinations and hearings at any other place.

Section 10. Assistance to and from public officers and committees.] The Commission has power to extend assistance to and demand and receive assistance from all State

public officials and employees and may extend cooperation to and request the cooperation of Standing or Special Committees of the Congress of the United States of America, or of the General Assembly of this or any other state.

Section 11. Investigative powers.] The Commission has the power to investigate generally any allegation which if proved would constitute a breach of public trust, a conflict of interest, a crime, a defect or omission from the laws of this State, or malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance within this State.

Section 12. Jurisdiction of Commission.] In each investigation the jurisdiction of the Commission will be established by the terms of the specific resolution adopted by either House of the General Assembly or the Commission itself. Nothing in this Act shall prevent a legislative member of any other State Commission from introducing a resolution in the General Assembly which concerns a matter arising from the activities of his own commission, but which cannot be adequately investigated by his own commission's staff.

Section 13. Hearings - Oaths - Witness' right to counsel - Television, film or broadcast - Opportunity to answer accusations.] The Commission has the power to conduct public or private hearings to accomplish the several purposes and exercise the powers of the Commission, and in that connection to designate a subcommittee of the Commission, to preside over such hearings. Any Commissioner, the Executive Director, or Commission Counsel may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses and receive evidence. A witness at any public or private hearing shall have the right to have counsel present of his own choice, for the purpose of advising him of his constitutional rights. No hearing shall be televised, filmed or broadcast by radio; nor shall any mechanical, photographic or electronic record of the proceedings at any hearing be televised or screened, or broadcast by radio, except upon the written approval of the Commission.

A person accused of an irregularity at a public hearing, who desires to answer the accusation, shall be given the opportunity to do so at the earliest convenience of the Commission or the subcommittee holding the hearing, as the case may be, but not later than 90 days thereafter.

Section 14. Subpoenas.] The Commission may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence relating to any matter under investigation or hearing. The Chairman or the

Executive Director may sign subpoenas which may be served by any Commissioner, the Executive Director, or any agent or public official authorized by the Commission, or by any person lawfully authorized to serve a subpoena under the laws of the State of Illinois. The attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any location in the State, at any designated place of hearing within the State, and before the Commission as a whole, before a duly constituted subcommittee of the Commission or before the Executive Director or the Chief Investigator of the Commission or the Commission Counsel. Witnesses summoned before the Commission, or a subcommittee of the Commission, the Executive Director, the Chief Investigator or the Commission Counsel shall be paid the same fees and mileage expenses that are paid in the Circuit Courts of the State and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking those depositions are each entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in actions in the Circuit Courts of the State. Fees and mileage shall be paid when the witness is discharged from further attendance. In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Commission may petition any Circuit Court of the State for an order requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documentary evidence or both. A copy of such petition shall be served by personal service or by registered or certified mail upon the person who has failed to obey that subpoena, and such person shall be advised in writing that a hearing upon the petition will be requested in a court room to be designated in that notice before such judge as may be hearing motions or extraordinary remedies at a specified time, on a specified date, not less than three nor more than five days after the deposit of the copy of the written notice and petition in the U.S. mails addressed to the person at his last known address or after the personal service of the copy of that notice and petition upon such person. The court, upon the filing of such a petition, may order the person refusing to obey the subpoena to appear at a designated place pursuant to any investigation or hearing, or to there produce documentary evidence, if so ordered, or to give evidence relating to the subject matter of that investigation or hearing. Any failure to obey such order of the Circuit Court may be punished by that court as a civil and/or criminal contempt upon itself.

Section 15. Refusal to testify or produce evidence - Self-incrimination - Compelling testimony and production of evidence.] In any examination by or hearing before the Commission, if a person refuses to answer a question or produce evidence of any other kind on the ground that he may be incriminated thereby, and if the Chairman or the Executive Director, in writing, requests a Circuit Court of the State to order that person to answer the question or produce the

evidence, the court shall so order unless it finds that to do so would be contrary to the public interest, and that person shall comply with the order. After complying, and if, but for this Section, he would have been privileged to withhold the answer given or the evidence produced by him, that person shall not be prosecuted for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerned which, in accordance with the order, he gave answer or produced evidence. He may, nevertheless, be prosecuted or subjected to penalty or forfeiture for any perjury or contempt committed in answering, or failing to answer, or in producing or failing to produce, evidence in accordance with the order. The court shall not order any such person to testify or produce evidence if it reasonably appears to the court that such testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, would subject such witness to an indictment, information or prosecution (except for perjury committed in the giving of such testimony or the producing of such evidence) under the laws of another state or of the United States.

Section 16. Rules and Regulations.] The Commission may from time to time make, amend and rescind such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, including rules and regulations for calling and holding meetings of the Commission. A copy of all rules and regulations and amendments or rescissions thereof shall be filed with the Secretary of State within a reasonable time after their adoption.

Section 17. Severability of invalid provisions.] If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

Section 18. Case law concerning Crime Investigating Commission - Applicability - Short title.] All previous case law concerning the former activities of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission developed by State and federal courts is applicable in relevant provisions to the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission.

Section 19. Short Title.] This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act."

Section 20. Repealer.] "An Act creating a commission to investigate crime, enumerating the powers and duties of such commission and making an appropriation therefor," approved June 20, 1963, as amended, is repealed.

Chapter 8

RULES OF PROCEDURE

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

(As amended to December 14, 1972)

Rule 1. Investigations.] No major investigation shall be initiated except those authorized by the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act, Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 63 §§308 et seq. (1971). However, preliminary inquiries may be initiated by the Commission staff with the approval of either co-chairman of the Commission.

Rule 2. Subpoenas.] Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and the production of memoranda, documents and records shall be issued by the Executive Director of the Commission or by either co-chairman. Said subpoenas may be issued for the questioning of prospective witnesses by the Executive Director, or a co-chairman, either in private or before the full Commission, or any subcommittee thereof.

Rule 3. Meetings.] (a) Call by Chairmen. Either co-chairman shall have the authority to call meetings of the Commission. A co-chairman shall not schedule any hearings or series of hearings outside the State of Illinois without giving at least 48 hours notice thereof to the members of the Commission.

(b) Call by Commission Membership. Should a majority of the membership of the Commission request the co-chairmen in writing to call a meeting of the Commission, then in the event the co-chairmen should fail, neglect, or refuse to call such meeting within 10 days thereafter, such majority of the Commission may call such meeting by filing a written notice thereof with the Executive Director, who shall promptly notify in writing each member of the Commission.

Rule 4. Quorum.] Any seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony under oath in any given case or subject matter before the whole Commission. A co-chairman may, however, appoint subcommittees for the purpose of taking testimony. The membership of each subcommittee so appointed by a co-chairman shall consist of not less than three members of the Commission. Such subcommittee may include the co-chairman making the appointments. A minimum of two members of the Commission must be present when any evidence is taken by any subcommittee.

Rule 5. Witnesses.] (a) Testimony Under Oath. All witnesses at public or executive hearings who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn.

(b) Right to Counsel. Counsel retained by any witness and accompanying such witness shall be permitted to be present during the testimony of such witness at any public or executive hearings, and to advise such witness while he is testifying, of his legal rights. Provided, however, that no attorney who is employed by a governmental agency may appear on behalf of any governmental officer, official, or employee who is called to testify. This rule shall not be construed to excuse a witness from testifying in the event his counsel is ejected for contumacy or disorderly conduct; nor shall this rule be construed as authorizing counsel to suggest answers to the witness, reply for the witness, or otherwise interject himself as a surrogate witness. The failure of any witness to secure counsel shall not excuse such witness from attendance in response to subpoena.

(c) Interrogation. Interrogation of witnesses at Commission hearings shall be conducted by Commission members, by the Executive Director, or by the Chief Counsel of the Commission.

(d) Submission of Questions; Cross Examination. No person who is the subject of interrogation at public hearings may submit to the Commission questions in writing for the cross examination of other witnesses called by the Commission. With the consent of a majority of the members of the subcommittee present and voting, these questions shall be put to the witness by any member of the subcommittee, by the Executive Director, or by the Chief Counsel of the Commission.

(e) Request to Appear. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified, and who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at a public hearing, or comment made by a member of the Commission or its staff, tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may: (1) request to appear personally before the subcommittee to testify on his own behalf: or, in the alternative (2) file a sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony or other evidence or comment of which he complains. Such request and such statement shall be submitted to the Commission for its consideration and action.

Rule 6. Prepared Statements.] Any witness desiring to read a prepared or written statement in public or executive hearings shall file a copy of such statement with the Chief Counsel or any co-chairman of the Commission 24 hours in advance of the hearings at which the statement is to be presented. The Commission shall determine whether such statement may be read or placed in the record of the hearing.

Rule 7. Preservation of Testimony.] An accurate stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses appearing at public and executive hearings. The record of his own testimony whether in public or executive session shall be made available for inspection by the witness or his counsel under supervision. A copy of any testimony given in public session or part of the testimony given by the witness in executive session and subsequently quoted or made part of the record in a public session shall be made available to any witness at his expense if he so requests.

Rule 8. Secrecy of Proceedings.] All testimony taken in executive session of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission, and all statements or comments made by Commission members or others in attendance at executive session shall be kept secret and will not be released for public information without the approval of a majority of the Commission. All other testimony, evidence or data, except that which is adduced in the course of a public hearing, which constitute products of the investigative efforts of the Commission or its staff, including all memoranda, photographs, recording tapes, films, records, and files, shall be kept secret and will not be released for public information without the approval of a majority of the Commission. This section shall not apply to any documents or files which are part of the public domain, such as transcripts of public hearings, published materials, and materials which have previously been released for public inspection.

Rule 9. Staff Appointments.] All staff members shall be confirmed by a majority of the Commission. After confirmation, the co-chairmen shall certify staff appointments to the State Comptroller in writing.

Rule 10. Proceedings to Grant Immunity.] (a) A request to grant a witness immunity pursuant to Section 15 of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act shall be made only after the refusal of the witness to testify upon constitutional grounds before a meeting of the Commission followed by written authorization signed by a majority of the Commission.

(b) A request to grant a witness immunity under Section 15 of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission Act shall be made by a written petition made in the name of the Commission and its Executive Director and addressed to an appropriate circuit court of this State.

(c) Written notice of the presentation of an immunity petition shall be given at least seven days prior thereto

to the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative, the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and to the State's Attorney of the county in which the petition will be presented, and to such other prosecutive officers as the Commission shall direct. In the event written objection to the petition is made by a person entitled to notice thereof, at or before the presentation of the petition, the Chief Counsel of the Commission shall request a continuance of the hearing on the petition and the Commission shall promptly meet and consider its authorization granted pursuant to passage (a) hereof. In the event a majority of the Commission agrees with the objections to the grant of immunity the petition shall be withdrawn. In the event a majority of the Commission disagree with the objections, the Chief Counsel for the Commission shall proceed with the presentation of the petition.

Rule 11. Transcripts of Meetings.] An accurate, verbatim, stenographic record shall be kept of all meetings of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission. Immediately following each meeting, the stenographic record shall be transcribed and the transcript of all such meetings shall be considered to be the official record of the meeting. Minutes shall be prepared from the transcripts by the Chief Counsel of the Commission and a copy thereof shall be presented to each Commission member at the next scheduled meeting.

Appendix A

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission has conducted a total of 90 major investigations from 1964 to date.

Following is a chronological, cumulative list of the Commission's investigations, the predicate resolution numbers, and the dates of their adoption. All the resolutions adopted by the various entities are abbreviated as: CR (Commission Resolution); HR (House Resolution); HJR (House Joint Resolution); SR (Senate Resolution); and SJR (Senate Joint Resolution).

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
Arsons and Bombings in Cook County	CR 1	July 23, 1965
Juice Racket (Criminal Usury)	CR 2	July 23, 1965
Organized Crime Ownership of Legitimate Business	CR 3	July 23, 1965
Gambling in St. Clair County	CR 4	September 20, 1965
Gambling in Lake County	CR 5	September 20, 1965
Gambling in Illinois	CR 6	September 20, 1965
Organized Crime Activities in St. Clair County	CR 7	September 20, 1965
Juice Racket (Criminal Usury)	CR 8	November 17, 1965
Vending Machines Racket	CR 9	August 1, 1966
Ticket Brokerage Business	CR 10	October 17, 1966

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
Trucking Industry	CR 11	October 17, 1966
Vending Machines Racket (Public Hearings)	CR 12	December 5, 1966
Vending Machines Racket	CR 14	March 11, 1967
Organized Crime in Rosemont	CR 15	March 11, 1967
Cook County Jail	CR 16	March 14, 1967
Attendant Service Corporation	CR 17	May 19, 1967
Grant of Immunity to Phil Tolomeo and Roy Sears	CR 18	April 15, 1967
Retail Occupational Tax Evasion	CR 19	July 21, 1967
Alleged Official Miscon- duct in Sangamon County	CR 20	September 23, 1967
Alleged Official Miscon- duct in Calumet Park	CR 21	September 23, 1967
Beauty Culturists Associa- tion of Chicago	CR 22	September 23, 1967
Organized Crime in Illinois	CR 23	November 4, 1967
Alleged Official Miscon- duct in Addison	CR 24	January 20, 1968
Grant of Immunity to Chris Cardi and Patsy Ricciardi	CR 25	February 24, 1968
Alleged Misconduct in Sangamon County (Public Hearings)	CR 26	April 26, 1968
Cigarette Tax Evasion	CR 27	September 21, 1968
Organized Crime in Cairo	CR 28	September 21, 1968
Organized Crime in Alex- ander, Jackson, Pulaski, Union, and Williamson Counties	CR 29	November 23, 1968

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
Organized Crime in La Salle	CR 31	January 8, 1969
Alleged Official Miscon- duct in Oak Forest	CR 32	February 28, 1969
Seventh Step Foundation	CR 34	May 6, 1969
Manufacture of Gambling Paraphernalia	CR 35	July 12, 1969
The SDS Riots in Chicago	SR 171 CR 38	October 21, 1969 November 24, 1969
Infiltration of Organized Crime in Elk Grove Village Legitimate Business	CR 37	October 22, 1969
Traffic of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	CR 39	September 12, 1970
Illicit Traffic in Stolen Securities	CR 41 HJR 119	March 10, 1971 June 23, 1972
Illegal Mexican Aliens	CR 1	August 16, 1971
Credit Card Fraud	CR 2 HJR 114	August 16, 1971 January 13, 1972
Failure of City Savings and Loan Association	CR 3 HJR 115	September 13, 1971 January 13, 1972
Intrastate Airlines	CR 4 HJR 97	October 27, 1971 November 11, 1971
Cook County Hospital	CR 5 HJR 103	November 12, 1971 December 13, 1971
Charges by Oscar A. Weil	HJR 134	May 15, 1972
State Building Contracts: Golabowski, Spinney and Coady	SJR 72	May 25, 1972
Peoria State Hospital	HJR 146	June 26, 1972

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
State Building Contracts: Capitol Rehabilitation Project	SJR 79	June 30, 1972
Illinois Racing Board Dates	HR 847	December 15, 1972
Illinois Horse Racing: Legislation and Criminal Practices	HR 219	April 27, 1973
Abuse of Medical Prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs	HR 285	May 8, 1973
Elgin State Hospital	HR 382	June 1, 1973
Fireworks Plant Explosions and Bootleg Traffic	HR 414	June 14, 1973
Funding Irregularities at Three State Universities	HR 289	June 30, 1973
Redlining: Home Improvement Loans	HR 321	June 30, 1973
Fencing (Criminal Redistribution of Stolen Property)	CR 6	December 17, 1973
Redlining: Discrimination in Residential Mortgage Loans	HR 753	March 6, 1974
Illinois Extended Care Center	HR 785	April 17, 1974
Chemical Leak at Bulk Terminals Tank Farm	HR 852	April 29, 1974
South Cicero Avenue Bridge	HR 858	April 30, 1974
Illinois Water Pollution Control Program	HR 965	May 28, 1974
Drug Abuse in Secondary Schools	HR 995	June 6, 1974

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
Lawrence Carr Amusement Company	HR 5	June 21, 1974
Rental Lease in Granite City	HR 733	June 29, 1974
Auto Repair Abuses	HR 1010	July 1, 1974
Kane County Jail	HR 1111	July 1, 1974
Ada S. McKinley Community Services	HR 1069	July 1, 1974
Allegations of Corruption in Motor Vehicles Division of Secretary of State	CR 7	September 17, 1974
Aldermanic Campaign Fund Solicitation Letter	SR 8	January 29, 1975
Lake County Nursing Homes	HR 1277	February 7, 1975
Ku Klux Klan	HR 146	March 25, 1975
Illinois Nursing Homes	HR 115	April 22, 1975
Joliet Prison Riot	HR 228	April 29, 1975
Dan Ryan Expressway Rehabilitation Project	HR 215	May 28, 1975
Mortgage Lenders' Kickbacks to Real Estate Brokers	HR 342	June 28, 1975
Medical Licensing	HR 438	June 30, 1975
Mexican Heroin	HR 529	November 4, 1975
Illinois Bureau of Investigation's Project: Borderline Tavern	HR 548	November 19, 1975
Real Estate Testers Realtors (Expansion of HR 651)	HR 651 HR 703	March 3, 1976 May 20, 1976
Delinquent Tax Sales	HR 833	May 20, 1976
Interstate 55 Barricades	HR 856	May 26, 1976

<u>Investigation</u>	<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Date of Adoption</u>
Auto Insurance Abuses	SR 435	November 18, 1976
Museums in Illinois	HR 1026	November 30, 1976
Race Track Messenger Services	SR 447	December 2, 1976
Currency Exchanges	HR 1088	December 16, 1976
Arsons in Illinois	SR 474	December 16, 1976
Utility Rates-Natural Gas	HR 21	March 3, 1977
Sexual Child Abuse	HR 41	March 23, 1977
Hazardous Landfills	SR 119	June 24, 1977
Illegal Aliens-Joliet	SR 179	June 24, 1977
Redlining-Homeowner's Insurance	SR 283	April 25, 1978
Child Abuse	HR 776	April 26, 1978
Self-Service Gas	HR 150	June 30, 1978
Railway Merger	HR 974	June 30, 1978
Cook County Governing Commission	HR 1053	June 30, 1978
The Wic Program in Illinois	HR 208	April 19, 1979
Child Molestation	HR 138	April 24, 1979
Residential Schools for the Handicapped	SR 366	May 21, 1980
Gang Crimes	SR 143	June 30, 1981
Bingo	HR 598	October 29, 1981
Walkaways	CR 8	December 4, 1981
Corrections	CR 9	December 4, 1981

Appendix B

PUBLICATIONS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Following is a listing of publications produced by the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission from 1965 through 1970, and by its successor agency, the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission, from 1971 to date.

1965 REPORT TO THE 74TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
For the years 1963, 1964
Published February, 1965, 19 pages

1967 REPORT TO THE 75TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
For the years 1965, 1966
Published February, 1967, 21 pages

1969 REPORT TO THE 76TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
For the years 1967, 1968
Published February, 1969, 32 pages

THE S. D. S. RIOTS
October 8 - 11, 1969, In Chicago, Illinois
Published April, 1970, 799 pages

JUICE RACKETEERS
Report on Criminal Usury in the Chicago area
Published June, 1970, 148 pages

1971 REPORT TO THE 77TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
For the years 1969, 1970
Published February, 1971, 28 pages

THE ILLEGAL MEXICAN ALIEN PROBLEM
Published October, 1971, 48 pages

THE DRUG CRISIS
Report on Drug Abuse in Illinois
Published October, 1971, 376 pages

THE FAILURE OF THE CITY SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Published January, 1972, 112 pages

1972 REPORT TO THE 77TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Activities of 1971
Published February, 1972, 40 pages

REPORT OF CHARGES OF LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION MADE BY ONE
OSCAR A. WEIL

Published June, 1972, 18 pages

INTRASTATE AIR OPERATIONS IN ILLINOIS

Published July, 1972, 180 pages

CREDIT CARD FRAUD IN ILLINOIS

Published September, 1972, 264 pages

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL

Published November, 1972, 188 pages

STATE BUILDING CONTRACTS

Involving the Architectural Firm of Golabowski, Spinney &
Coady

Published December, 1972, 112 pages

1973 REPORT TO THE 78TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Activities of 1972

Published February, 1973, 56 pages

PEORIA STATE HOSPITAL

Published February, 1973, 80 pages

ILLINOIS LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ACT

Act and Rules of the Commission

Published February, 1973, 15 pages

THE ILLINOIS RACING BOARD CONTROVERSY

Published March, 1973, 124 pages

ILLCIT TRAFFIC IN STOLEN SECURITIES

Published October, 1973, 96 pages

STATE BUILDING CONTRACTS

Involving the Capitol Rehabilitation Project and Other
Building Contracts from 1962 - 1972

Published October, 1973, 188 pages

1974 REPORT TO THE 78TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Activities of 1973

Published March, 1974, 48 pages

ILLINOIS HORSE RACING

A study of Legislation and Criminal Practices

Published March, 1974, 292 pages

"RED LINING"

Alleged Discrimination in Home Improvement Loans

Published March, 1974, 96 pages

FUNDING IRREGULARITIES IN PRESIDENTIAL HOUSING AT THREE
STATE UNIVERSITIES

Western Illinois, Eastern Illinois, and Illinois State

Published April, 1974, 128 pages

FIREWORKS

Plant Explosions and Bootleg Traffic in Illinois

Published June, 1974, 360 pages

PATIENT DEATHS AT ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

Published June, 1974, 264 pages

LAWRENCE CARR AMUSEMENT COMPANY

Published June, 1974, 69 pages

THE SOUTH CICERO AVENUE BRIDGE CONTROVERSY

Published October, 1974, 41 pages

ABUSE OF MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR DANGEROUS DRUGS

Published November, 1974, 352 pages

RENTAL LEASE IN GRANITE CITY

For the Use of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security

Published January, 1975, 60 pages

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1974

Published January, 1975, 134 pages

KANE COUNTY JAIL

Published March, 1975, 96 pages

ALLEGATION THAT RECORDS OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS WERE ILLEGALLY
REMOVED FROM FILES OF DRIVER'S LICENSE DIVISION OF SECRETARY
OF STATE

Published April, 1975, 14 pages

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN ILLINOIS

First Interim Report to the General Assembly

Published May, 1975, 13 pages

REDLINING

Discrimination in Residential Mortgage Loans

Published May, 1975, 428 pages

ALDERMANIC CAMPAIGN FUND SOLICITATION LETTER

Alleged Conflict of Interest

Published June, 1975, 80 pages

THE JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER RIOT OF APRIL 22, 1975

Published June, 1975, 48 pages

CHEMICAL LEAK AT THE BULK TERMINALS TANK FARM
Published June, 1975, 204 pages

AUTO REPAIR ABUSES
Published June, 1975, 204 pages

ILLINOIS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM
Published June, 1975, 32 pages

ADA S. MCKINLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES
Published June, 1975, 56 pages

SEVEN PATIENT DEATHS AT ILLINOIS EXTENDED CARE CENTER
Published June, 1975, 244 pages

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN ILLINOIS
Second Interim Report to the General Assembly
Published October, 1975, 12 pages

DAN RYAN EXPRESSWAY REHABILITATION PROJECT
Published January, 1976, 160 pages

MEDICAL LICENSING IN ILLINOIS
Published January, 1976, 48 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1975
Published February 1976, 92 pages

KU KLUX KLAN IN ILLINOIS
Third Interim Report to the General Assembly
Published March, 1976, 12 pages

MEXICAN HEROIN
Published June, 1976, 172 pages

DELINQUENT TAX SALES
Published September, 1976, 72 pages

KU KLUX KLAN
Published October, 1976, 180 pages

MORTGAGE LENDERS' KICKBACKS TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Published October, 1976, 84 pages

ILLINOIS BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION's PROJECT:
BORDERLINE TAVERN
Published January, 1977, 80 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1976
Published February, 1977, 70 pages

LAKE COUNTY NURSING HOMES
Published February, 1977, 304 pages

RACE TRACK MESSENGER SERVICES
Published March, 1977, 68 pages

CURRENCY EXCHANGES
Published March, 1977, 70 pages

INTERSTATE 55 BARRICADES
Published June, 1977, 37 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1977
Published February, 1978, 65 pages

FENCING
Criminal Redistribution of Stolen Property
Published May, 1978, 70 pages

ARSONS
Published May, 1978, 126 pages

REDLINING--HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE
Interim Report
Published June, 1978, 9 pages

ILLEGAL ALIENS--JOLIET
Published July, 1978, 47 pages

NATURAL GAS UTILITY RATES
Published December, 1978, 84 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1978
Published February, 1979, 61 pages

COOK COUNTY HEALTH & HOSPITALS GOVERNING COMMISSION (Interim Report)
Published June, 1979, 40 pages

THE WIC PROGRAM IN ILLINOIS
Published November, 1979, 169 pages

SELF SERVICE GASOLINE MARKETING PRACTICES IN ILLINOIS
Published January, 1980, 94 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1979
Published February, 1980, 47 pages

COOK COUNTY HEALTH & HOSPITALS GOVERNING COMMISSION (Final Report)
Published May, 1980, 332 pages

THE BURLINGTON NORTHERN AND ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY MERGER
Published July, 1980, 85 pages

ILLINOIS NURSING HOMES
Published July, 1980, 193 pages

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
Published August, 1980, 317 pages

CHILD MOLESTATION: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
Published October, 1980, 203 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1980
Published February, 1980, 50 pages

REDLINING: HOMEOWNERS INSURANCE
Published June, 1981, 101 pages

LANDFILLING OF SPECIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IN ILLINOIS
Published August, 1981, 287 pages

ANNUAL REPORT OF 1981
Published February, 1982, 106 pages

BINGO IN ILLINOIS
Published April, 1982, 126 pages

ILLINOIS CORRECTIONS
Interim report published April, 1982, 57 pages

A MAP FOR A MAZE: ILLINOIS' SYSTEM OF FUNDING RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
Published August, 1982, 285 pages

END