



GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

THE OHIO HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Of The

107th GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
1967 - 1968



Rotunda of the State House and steps leading to the chamber and offices of the House of Representatives. .

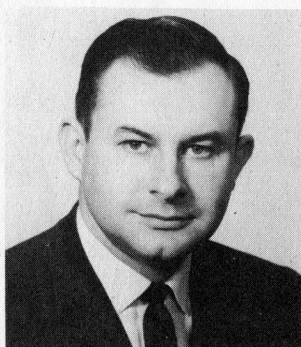




Officers of the House of Representatives 107th General Assembly. Speaker, Charles F. Kurfess, (Front row, left to right) Michael Churchman, Message Clerk; Charles Petree, Reading Clerk; Carl Guess, Clerk; and Thomas White, Assistant Clerk.



Speaker Pro Tempore  
ROBERT E. HOLMES  
Columbus



Speaker  
CHARLES F. KURFESS  
Bowling Green



Minority Leader  
FRANK POKORNY  
Cleveland

# Organization of the General Assembly

The Constitution of the State of Ohio provides that the legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The 107th General Assembly includes 99 members of the House of Representatives elected from individual districts of approximately 100,000 population. A Senatorial district consists of three House Districts.

The General Assembly meets biennially on the first Monday of January in the odd numbered years.

Upon convening of the regular session the General Assembly proceeds to elect officers. In the House of Representatives, one of the elected members is chosen Speaker and presides over the session. Another is chosen speaker pro tempore and serves as majority floor leader. The minority party also elects a floor leader.

By virtue of his office, the Lieutenant Governor is the President of the Senate and presides over that body. The Senate elects from its membership a president pro tempore, who serves as majority floor leader. The minority party likewise elects a floor leader. Also during this organizational period, rules of procedure are adopted in both the House and Senate as well as joint rules for the handling of the business of the Assembly. By resolution both houses likewise select other statutory officers and employees to carry on the clerical and other business of the legislature.

Speaker of the House of Representatives Charles F. Kurfess, Republican, Bowling Green.







Minority Whip, John C. McDonald, Democrat, Newark and  
Minority Leader, Frank R. Pokorny, Democrat, Independence.

## ROSTER OF MEMBERS 107th GENERAL ASSEMBLY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Name	Party	House District	County or Counties
Fred B. Hadley	R	# 1	Defiance, Fulton, Williams
Robert L. Wilhelm	R	# 2	Auglaize, Paulding, Van Wert (parts of Mercer and Putnam)
Vaughn F. Stocksdale	D	# 3	Darke, Preble (part Mercer)
Charles F. Kurfess	R	# 4	Henry, Wood
Ralph D. Cole, Jr.	R	# 5	Hancock, Hardin, (part) Putnam
Walter L. White	R	# 6	Allen
Robert E. Netzey	R	# 7	Miami, Shelby
Rodney H. Hughes	R	# 8	Champaign, Logan, (part Clark)
Charles E. Fry	R	# 9	Clark (part)
Herman K. Ankeney	R	#10	Greene
Corwin M. Nixon	R	#11	Clinton, Warren
William H. Mussey	R	#12	Brown, Clermont
Howard A. Knight	R	#13	Ottawa, Sandusky, (part Erie)
Ethel G. Swanbeck	R	#14	Huron, (parts Erie, Sandusky)
Robert C. Carpenter	R	#15	Crawford, Seneca
Lloyd George Kerns	R	#16	Marion, Union, Wyandot
Richard M. Christiansen	D	#17	Richland (part)
Kenneth B. Creasy	R	#18	Delaware, Knox, Morrow, (part Richland)
John C. McDonald	D	#19	Licking
Joseph F. Hiestand	R	#20	Adams, Fayette, Highland, Madison
Myrl H. Shoemaker	D	#21	Pickaway, Ross
Vernal G. Riffe, Jr.	D	#22	Pike, Scioto
H. Dennis Dannley	R	#23	Medina, (part Ashland)
Ralph E. Fisher	R	#24	Wayne, (part Ashland)
John Harvey Weis	R	#25	Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton
Carlton E. Davidson	R	#26	Jackson, Lawrence
Ralph Welker	R	#27	Athens, Galia, Meigs
David Weissert	R	#28	Muskingum, Perry, (part Morgan)
Don R. Goddard	R	#29	Guernsey, Noble, Washington, (part Morgan)
A. G. Lancione	D	#30	Belmont, Monroe
Robert I. Evans	R	#31	Coshocton, Holmes, (part Tuscarawas)
William E. Hinig	D	#32	Carroll, Harrison, (part Tuscarawas)
Douglas Applegate	D	#33	Jefferson
Clarence L. Wetzel	R	#34	Columbiana
Joseph R. Kainrad	D	#35	Portage

# ROSTER OF MEMBERS 107th GENERAL ASSEMBLY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

Name	Party	House District	County or Counties
Edwin T. Hofstetter	R	#36	Geauga, (part Lake)
Joseph P. Tulley	R	#37	Lake (part)
E. W. Lampson	R	#38	Ashtabula
Barry Levey	R	#39	Butler (part)
Thomas B. Rentschler	R	#40	Butler (part)
Thomas E. Hill	D	#41	Cuyahoga
Larry G. Smith	D	#42	Cuyahoga
Anthony J. Russo	D	#43	Cuyahoga
Carl B. Stokes	D	#44	Cuyahoga
Donald R. Nowack	D	#45	Cuyahoga
Troy Lee James	D	#46	Cuyahoga
Patrick A. Sweeney	D	#47	Cuyahoga
James J. Flannery	D	#48	Cuyahoga
Mark C. Schinnerer	R	#49	Cuyahoga
James P. Celebrezze	D	#50	Cuyahoga
Ronald M. Mottl	D	#51	Cuyahoga
George E. Mastics	R	#52	Cuyahoga
George V. Voinovich	R	#53	Cuyahoga
Allen J. Bartunek	R	#54	Cuyahoga
Frank J. Gorman	D	#55	Cuyahoga
Richard R. Hollington, Jr.	R	#56	Cuyahoga
Frank R. Pokorny	D	#57	Cuyahoga
Robert E. Holmes	R	#58	Franklin
Alan E. Norris	R	#59	Franklin
Roger W. Tracy, Jr.	R	#60	Franklin
Mack Pemberton	R	#61	Franklin
Robert G. Jones	R	#62	Franklin
Phale D. Hale	D	#63	Franklin
Keith McNamara	R	#64	Franklin
John A. Bechtold	R	#65	Hamilton
W. Ray Cadwallader	R	#66	Hamilton
Ralph B. Kohnen, Jr.	R	#67	Hamilton
Robert F. Reckman	R	#68	Hamilton
William F. Bowen	D	#69	Hamilton
Norman A. Murdock	R	#70	Hamilton
Gordon M. Scherer	R	#71	Hamilton
William L. Mallory	D	#72	Hamilton
William H. Anderson	R	#73	Hamilton
Edward W. DeChant	D	#74	Lorain
Henry H. Schriver	R	#75	Lorain
John A. Galbraith	R	#76	Lucas
James R. Weldishofer	R	#77	Lucas
James M. Holzemer	D	#78	Lucas
Marigene Valiquette	D	#79	Lucas
Barney Quilter	D	#80	Lucas
Thomas P. Gilmartin	D	#81	Mahoning
James R. Panno	D	#82	Mahoning
Walter H. Paulo	R	#83	Mahoning
Albert H. Sealy, Jr.	R	#84	Montgomery
David D. Albritton	R	#85	Montgomery
Frank W. Mills	R	#86	Montgomery
Robert L. Roderer	D	#87	Montgomery
C. J. McLin, Jr.	D	#88	Montgomery
Michael P. Gamble	D	#89	Stark
James Thorpe	R	#90	Stark
Robert E. Levitt	R	#91	Stark, Summit (part)
Richard G. Reichel	R	#92	Stark, Summit (part)
Morris L. Boyd	R	#93	Summit
Robert A. Manning	R	#94	Summit
Claude M. Fiocca	D	#95	Summit
David L. Headley	D	#96	Summit
John Poda, Jr.	D	#97	Summit
Margaret Dennison	R	#98	Trumbull
James B. Hagan	D	#99	Trumbull



# How Laws Are Made

While being considered by both Houses of the General Assembly all proposed changes in the laws of Ohio are called "Bills." After passage by a majority vote of the elected members of both the House and Senate and the signature of the Governor is attached, the bill becomes "An Act" and is duly inserted in the Ohio Revised Code which contains all the laws of Ohio. Emergency legislation which becomes effective immediately upon the governor's signature requires a vote of two thirds of the elected members of both Houses.

Any member of the House or Senate may introduce a bill. It is first prepared as to form by either the Legislative Service Commission or the Legislative Reference Bureau which are the administrative arms of the legislature.

Upon its introduction, a bill is given a number and read for the first time, by title only.

House bills go to the Reference Committee which refers them to one of the 16 Standing Committees. The report of the Reference Committee constitutes the second reading of the bill. Senate bills are assigned to Senate Standing Committees by the Senate Majority Leader.

It is in the various standing committees that the real work of the legislature is carried out. Here, for the first time, the public is given an opportunity to be heard, either in support of, or in opposition to the proposed legislation. From the testimony and their own research members of the committee study the proposal, amend it, and in some cases send it to a sub-committee where it may be completely rewritten.

After the committee has made what it considers a sufficient study of the bill, a vote is taken to report the bill out with a recommendation for passage. A majority vote is required. Or the bill may be indefinitely postponed by a similar majority vote which in essence kills the bill.

The Committee report goes to the Rules Committee, of either the Senate or House depending upon in which body the bill originates. The Rules Committee, acting as a calendar committee, designates which bills shall be considered for passage by their respective bodies and on what date. At the designated time those bills selected are called up for third reading. At this time, the bills are debated on the floor, may be amended on the floor, and are then voted upon by the membership.

In the Senate this is done by a voice vote in answer to a roll call, but in the House, due to the larger membership, an electric voting

107TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
REGULAR SESSION,  
1967-1968

H. B. No. 46

MR. WETZEL

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A BILL

To amend section 733.42 of the Revised Code relative to providing a four year term for the treasurer of municipal corporations having a population less than one hundred thousand.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

2 SECTION 1. That section 733.42 of the Revised Code be

3 amended to read as follows:

4 Sec. 733.42. "§1" The treasurer of a municipal corporation

5 shall be elected for a term of four years, "§2" commencing on

6 the first day of January next after his election. He shall be an

7 elector of the municipal corporation.

8 SECTION 2. That existing section 733.42 of the Revised Code

9 is hereby repealed.

10 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1969.

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The following matter eliminated from the present law—see  
corresponding number with asterisks in body of bill:

4 1. In cities having a population of one hundred thousand or  
over according to the 1960 federal census the

5 2. and in all other municipal corporations he shall be elected  
for a term of two years,







## How Laws Are Made— (Continued)

device is used. Members indicate their vote by pressing an electric switch installed on each desk. This turns on a green light for a "yea" vote, or a red light on a "nay" vote on two large membership roll boards on either side of the House chamber. An electronic tally, operated by the Clerk and under the control of the Speaker, automatically tabulates the vote.

A majority vote of the members elected to each house is required for the passage of the usual bill, although certain types of appropriation measures and emergency legislation require a two-thirds vote of the membership.

After a bill has passed in the house of its origin it must follow the same general procedure in the second house. If amendments are inserted in the second house, these must be agreed upon by a vote in the house of origin before final enactment. If agreement can not be reached, a conference committee composed of members of each house is appointed to resolve the matter of difference and the conference committee report must be agreed to by the two houses. Failure to agree on the conference committee report by either house kills the measure.

After passage by both houses, the bill is enrolled in Act form, signed by the officers of each house and presented to the Governor for

(House Bill No. 46)

### AN ACT

To amend section 733.42 of the Revised Code relative to providing a four year term for the treasurer of municipal corporations having a population less than one hundred thousand.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:*

SECTION 1. That section 733.42 of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 733.42. \*\*\* *The treasurer of a municipal corporation shall be elected for a term of four years, \*\*\* commencing on the first day of January next after his election. He shall be an elector of the municipal corporation.*

SECTION 2. That existing section 733.42 of the Revised Code is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1969.

CHARLES F. KURFESS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN W. BROWN,  
*President of the Senate.*

Passed March 29, 1967  
Approved April 5, 1967

JAMES A. RHODES,  
*Governor.*





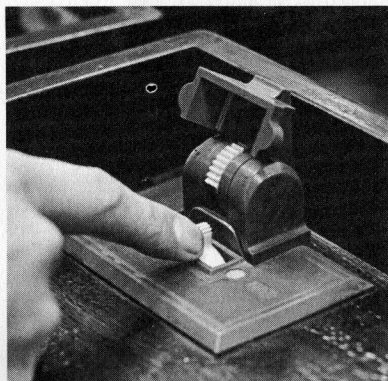
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House members' vote is recorded on the electric board by pressing a switch on their respective desks.

## How Laws Are Made— (Concluded)

his consideration. If the Governor approves, he also signs and the Act is filed with the Secretary of State.

If the Governor vetoes the measure, he sends it back to the house of origin with his veto message. If three-fifths of the members of each house vote to pass the measure notwithstanding the Governor's objections, it becomes law in the same manner as if the Governor had originally approved it. The same is true if the Governor simply refuses to sign a bill for a period of ten days from the time it is presented to him.



# The Constitution of Ohio

**"We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this Constitution."  
So states the Preamble of the Constitution of Ohio.**

The Constitution of the State of Ohio is the basic law of the State.

The present Constitution was adopted in 1851 and has not been totally re-written since, although some significant changes were made in the Constitutional Convention in 1912. It can only be changed by a vote of the people.

The Legislature can only propose changes and submit them to the voters. The Constitution of Ohio must be in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. If the people of Ohio should adopt an amendment which does not so conform—and, it has happened, the United States Supreme Court would, in time, declare it to be unconstitutional.

On the other hand, any law enacted by the Ohio General Assembly which is not in conformity with the State Constitution would likely and eventually be declared unconstitutional by the Ohio Supreme Court.

The Constitution of Ohio provides for the organization of the state government and establishes the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.

Article II, Section 1 provides that "the legislative power of the state shall be vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and house of representatives but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose to the general assembly laws and amendments to the constitution, and to adopt or reject the same at the polls on a referendum vote . . ."

Article XI, Section 1 provides for apportionment for members of the general assembly and the ratio of representation.

**Employees of the Clerk's office keep the flow of legislative materials through required channels.**







The Members' Lounge provides a place for Representatives to meet constituents or to talk over legislative problems.

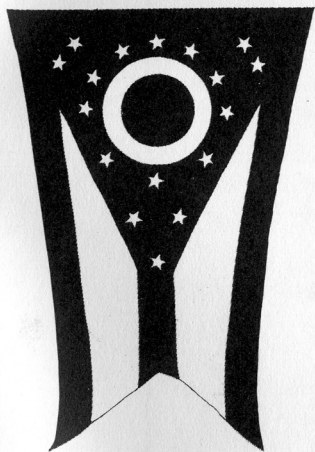
Chairmen of the Standing Committees have group office to facilitate their administrative duties.







# Ohio's Historical Background



A Frenchman, Robert Cavelier, in the year 1670, probably became the first old-world explorer to reach the Ohio region.

In 1747 the Ohio Company of Virginia was organized to colonize the Ohio River Valley and after the French and Indian War (1754-1763), France surrendered its claim to the Ohio region to Great Britain. At this time, Ohio was the home of many Indian tribes and French fur traders. Ohio gets its name from the Indian word meaning *great*. The Indians referred to the Ohio River as the *Great River*.

Under an act of Congress, known as the Ordinance of 1787, a form of government was given to the Northwest Territory, which

included Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor and, in July, 1788, Marietta became the first capitol of the Northwest Territory.

Preparation for Ohio statehood began in November, 1802, when a convention in Chillicothe drew up the state's first constitution.

On April 30, 1802, an act was passed by Congress authorizing the formation of a state government for Ohio. A Constitutional Convention was held on November 1, 1802. The first election of a governor, general assembly and state officials was held on the second Tuesday of January, 1803.

Edward Tiffin, the President of the Convention was Ohio's first governor. All the new officers took over their duties on March 1, 1803, the date Ohio officially became the 17th State of the Union.

Ohio's first General Assembly was composed of fourteen members of the Senate and thirty members of the House of Representatives. These members came from Ohio's original nine counties: Adams, Belmont, Clermont, Fairfield, Hamilton, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull and Washington.

The first capitol of the State of Ohio was located at Chillicothe. In 1809 the Capitol was moved to Zanesville but was moved back to Chillicothe after two years, where it remained until 1816, when it was permanently located at Columbus.

Throughout its glorious history, Ohio's General Assembly has proved a training ground for many of Ohio's and the Nation's distinguished leaders.

Known as the "Mother of Presidents", Ohio has sent eight of her sons to the Presidency: William Henry Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft and Warren G. Harding.



# A House Prayer



REV. DR. ALVIN  
DUANE SMITH

Eternal Lawgiver: We who fashion laws  
for the State of Ohio need Your help!

No longer are we private persons, each  
praying to You in his own way:

In this House we stand as one body for  
corporate prayer,

For here we become public persons.

Here our work is the peoples', not our own.

Here we are the few, acting for the many.

Here we must react to petitions and crowd appearances and  
planned persuasions.

Here the pressures mount.

Eternal Lawgiver: We who fashion laws for the State of Ohio  
need Your help!

Help us now,

O Lord our God.

Amen

Delivered by the  
Rev. Dr. Alvin Duane  
Smith, House Chaplain  
before the Ohio House  
of Representatives  
MAY 11, 1967

