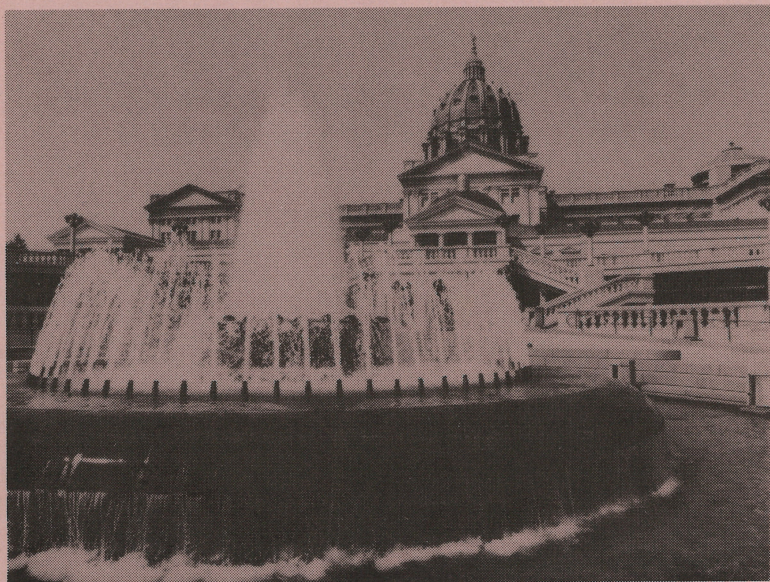


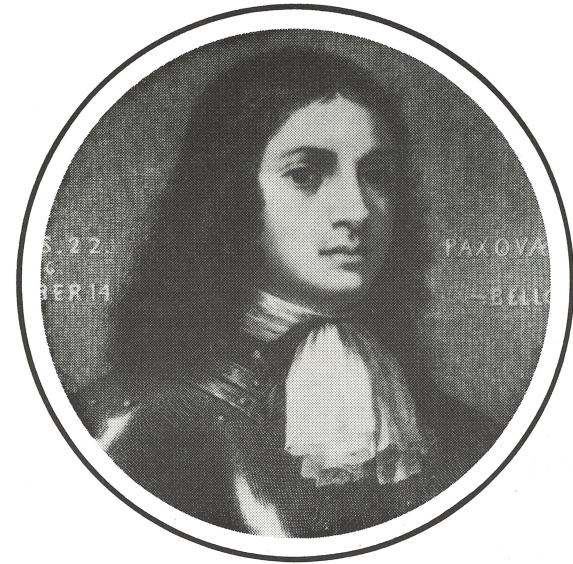
# The **Pennsylvania General Assembly**



**305th Anniversary**

**Dedication  
Capitol East Wing**

**December 2, 1987  
12 O'clock Noon**



## **WILLIAM PENN**

*Founder 1644 - 1718*

*"You, Friends, are the people's choice . . . You'll see what laws are fit to be left out and what to be made, and you with me, are to prepare and propose them.*

*Friends, if in the Constitution by charter, there be anything that jars, alter it; if you want a law for this or that, prepare it. I advise you not to trifle with government."*

- Penn's Instructions to the General Assembly, 1700

## The Pennsylvania General Assembly

### Three Centuries

Now marking its 305th anniversary, the Pennsylvania General Assembly has made a lasting contribution to self-government.

Literally the voice of the people, it is the the senior of the Commonwealth's three branches of government, 40 years older than the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and 108 years older than the elected Governor. It is more than a century older than the Federal Government, including Congress.

The first General Assembly met Dec. 4, 1682, at Upland, or Chester, just 40 days after William Penn arrived. Within 20 years it was the most independent, most powerful legislature in the American colonies. Before it built Independence Hall as its statehouse in 1736, the General Assembly effectively had made Pennsylvania a republic.

Pennsylvania legislators rang the Liberty Bell a quarter century before the Declaration of Independence was signed at their statehouse, which was the finest and most expensive building in the colonies. In 1787 the General Assembly again was host to national statesmen for the Constitutional Convention, and it was Pennsylvania as the first large state to ratify the Constitution that guaranteed its acceptance. The subsequent Bill of Rights, advocated by the General Assembly, was adapted from a 1776 Declaration of Rights that Pennsylvania lawmakers made constitutional for their Commonwealth.



Seven members of the General Assembly signed the Declaration of Independence and five the U. S. Constitution, the largest legislative delegations at both gatherings.

The role of the Pennsylvania General Assembly in the founding of the United States and the furtherance of American democracy are considerable.

Legislative initiative made Pennsylvania the first slave state to declare slavery illegal, and since 1780 the Commonwealth has been a national leader for civil rights. As early as 1722, the General Assembly created the nation's first Supreme Court and stipulated the Commonwealth would have an independent judiciary. The General Assembly was a world leader in extending voting privileges to the propertyless and in eliminating religious tests for the electorate - rights Pennsylvanians insisted for the U. S. Constitution.

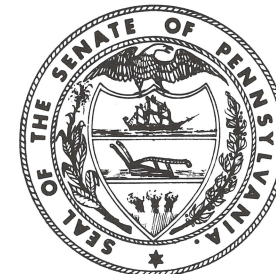
As part of its responsibility to help govern one of the most diverse states, the General Assembly put Pennsylvania in the forefront for public education, libraries, mental hospitals, adult and juvenile correctional systems, forests and recreation, mining restoration, advanced agriculture, establishing a volunteer militia that became the National Guard, and forming a highly respected State Police force.

Colonial Pennsylvania legislators were among the first to support scientific research, prompted by Rep. Benjamin Franklin, and that tradition continues. The Salk Polio Vaccine was developed at the University of Pittsburgh with a grant from the General Assembly. The Legislature from its earliest days provided incentives for economic growth - from the infancy of the iron and textile industries to canals, railroads and the first modern highway, the Pennsylvania Turnpike. Similarly, the General Assembly for the past 80 years earned high marks for advancements in government operations and the budget process.

The most vital contribution of the Pennsylvania General Assembly has been its enduring faith in popular government. The legislative branch encouraged greater democracy by law and also by developing such political tools as the caucus, convention system, and viable political organizations.

During its three centuries, the Commonwealth has had 43 different political parties slating gubernatorial candidates. The Pennsylvania Democratic Party, founded in 1793, and the Pennsylvania Republican Party, in 1854, are the most lasting. Both had their home in the General Assembly and still provide a competitive two-party system few other states equal.

About 13,000 men and women have served in the General Assembly since 1682. From these ranks came 8 Founding Fathers, including Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson; a President, James Buchanan; 28 U. S. Senators and numerous Congressmen; and 17 Governors, including Robert P. Casey.



The first Black entered the General Assembly in 1911, the first 8 women in 1923, and the first Hispanic in 1984.

Concern, contention and compromise have been the hallmark of the General Assembly since 1701 when it won the right to pass bills into law, not just to petition or beg Penn's appointed Governor for legislation. It adopted its spirit of independent representation from the example of the British Parliament, and then battled the Parliament and the British Crown for all the rights a free, self-governing people should have, including those of taxing and appropriating monies.

Ben Franklin wryly called his fellow Pennsylvania legislators "Plain People, unpracticed in the Sleights and Artifices of Controversy, and have no Joy in Disputation." Such dullness has never been true.

As the People's Parliament for three centuries, the Pennsylvania General Assembly has been famously uproarious - and equally vigilant in upholding the principles of liberty, justice and free government that citizens as legislators first established for their Commonwealth.

## PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives as the unicameral General Assembly first met Dec. 4, 1682, at Upland, or Chester. Forty-two citizens, apparently none of whom ever had been a legislator elsewhere, gathered to represent Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester Counties and the three upper counties of what today is the State of Delaware.

The three-day session was, according to an early historian, "notwithstanding the great variety of dispositions, rawness and inexperience of this Assembly, in affairs of this kind, yet a very remarkable candor and harmony prevailed among them."

If a Speaker was chosen, his name is lost to history. The following session either Thomas Wynne or Dr. Nicholas More served as Speaker. The office became powerful with David Lloyd in 1694, when he began 16 years as Speaker. It was Lloyd who led an aroused Assembly in not passing taxes and appropriations until Penn's appointed Governor acted on legislative-approved measures.

Speaker Lloyd instigated the Assembly's delaying the Governor's salary until the end of its session, keeping him waiting until public needs were accommodated. Its answer to one adamant Governor was not to pass a single one of his submitted bills the entire 1704 session.

These early Houses, by constantly striving for more self-government and by their willingness to confront the Proprietary Penns, the British Parliament and the Crown, created a republic and made Pennsylvania the birthplace of a nation.

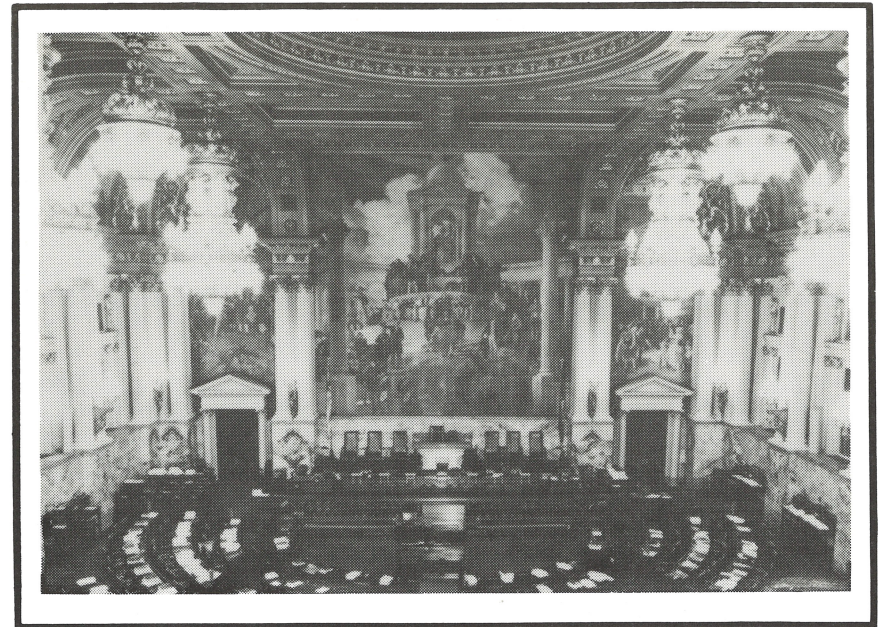
The Colonial Assembly, or House, was one of the greatest legislative bodies in world history. It opened Independence Hall as its statehouse in 1736, was host to the First and Second Continental Congresses, and in its chamber the Declaration of Independence and U. S. Constitution were signed.

The House for 95 years met annually and its assemblymen were elected by their counties, 11 in 1776. All sessions were behind closed doors, as these busy Assemblies oversaw taxation and expenditures, printed Pennsylvania money, and through Rep. Benjamin Franklin invented the American practice of matching grants.

The Colonial Assembly and the Penn family proprietary government expired peacefully as the Declaration of Independence was signed. The 1776 Pennsylvania Constitution created a new one-house General Assembly with a 12-member Supreme Executive Council, of which Franklin later was named "President of Pennsylvania." This House made its annual sessions public and proportioned legislative districts by population.

The 1790 Constitution gave Pennsylvania its first elected Governor and the Senate. At that time there were 65 House members. An 1857 referendum fixed House membership at 100, and the 1874 Constitution made it a minimal 201. With population growth, the House hit a peak of 210 seats between 1955-1964. A permanent membership of 203 was established in 1967.

The House had annual sessions through 1874, then biennial sessions through 1960. The General Assembly resumed yearly sessions in 1961 with the return to annual budgets for the Commonwealth. House members were elected for one-year terms from 1682 through 1874, since for two-years.



*Hall of the House*

During its long history, the House has had numerous outstanding lawmakers.

In the Colonial House, David Lloyd was Speaker for 16 years, Isaac Norris II for 13 years, and Andrew Hamilton for 8 years. K. Leroy Irvis holds the modern record as Speaker for 8 years. William F. Packer of Lycoming County has the distinction of being Speaker the only 2 years he was in the House, 1848-1849. A decade later Packer was Governor.

The illustrious Ben Franklin was Clerk of the House for 15 years and Floor Leader for some of his 14 years as a legislator. Thaddeus Stevens was Floor Leader most of his 8 years. Gen. Mad Anthony Wayne and Matthew S. Quay were among the most famous, and Quay was Appropriations Chairman.

The House's two all-time seniority leaders are Norman Wood, Republican from Lancaster County, 42 years from 1923-1964, and Joseph G. Wargo, Democrat from Lackawanna County, 36 years from 1949-1984.

They also serve who are in the minority, which Rep. John M. Flynn of Elk County was for a record 34 years from 1903-1936. Flynn was a Democrat his first 32 years and switched to Republican in the GOP's losing year of 1934.

The brilliant Rep. Albert Gallatin of Fayette County, savant and financier, during the 1790s set a mark perhaps unduplicated in the annals of American legislatures. As a minority member, he served on 35 committees and majority chairmen persuaded him to write all their bills for state financing, education, and criminal justice. Gallatin also was an author of the Bill of Rights.

## PENNSYLVANIA SENATE

The Pennsylvania Senate held its first session Dec. 10, 1790, in the second-floor chamber of Independence Hall. When the Lancaster and Harrisburg courthouses served as capitols before 1822, the Senate also met on second floors . . . thus the term "upper house" of the General Assembly.

The Senate named its Speaker its second day, a Saturday. The choice was Richard Peters, a Revolution patriot in Philadelphia and House Speaker for 2 years. After his Senate term, Peters was a noted federal judge for 37 years.

The first Senate had 18 members representing 21 counties. The 1838 Constitution increased the Senate to 33 members, and the 1874 Constitution to 50.

The Senate was established by the 1790 Constitution. James Wilson, one of the authors of the U. S. Constitution, successfully argued for a bicameral legislature. "The Senate will consider itself, and will be considered by the people, as the balance wheel in the great machine of government, calculated and designed to retard its movements, when they shall be too rapid, and to accelerate them, when they shall be too slow."

The constitution convention's critical vote for the Senate was exactly a year before the Senate's first session. By 56 to 5 the convention decreed the electorate should choose senators. The minority wanted the Pennsylvania House to name senators, akin to the U. S. Constitution's clause of that era that legislatures select U. S. Senators.

Senators were elected for three-year terms, until the 1874 Constitution made it a four-year office. The 1874 convention rejected former Gov. Andrew G. Curtin's recommendation that all senators be elected at large.

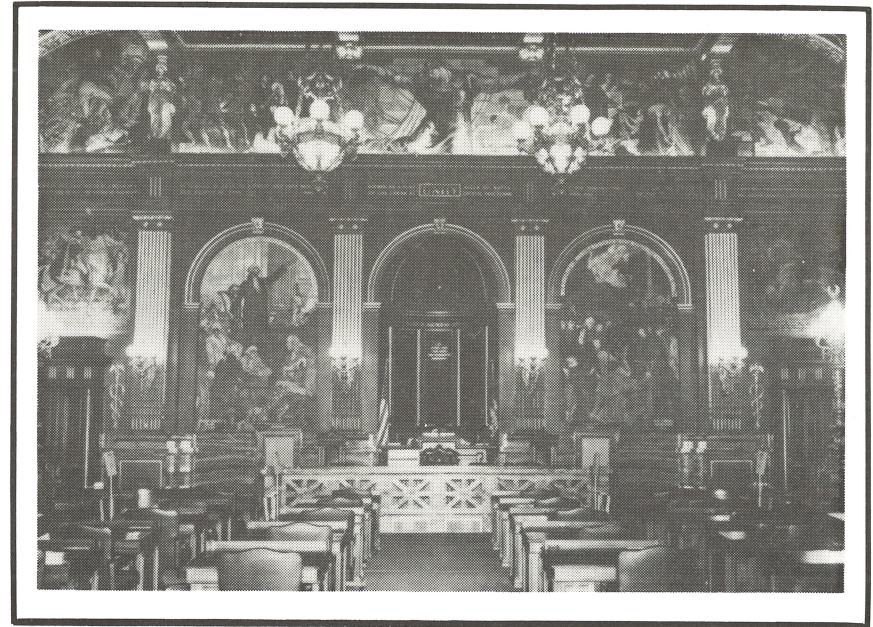
The Senate has had added drama because of its constitutional role in confirming or rejecting major appointments by the Governor. Before 1875 when there was no office of Lieutenant Governor, the Senate Speaker was first in line of succession. In 1848, Speaker William F. Johnston became Governor upon the resignation of the fatally ill chief executive. The 1874 Constitution created the Lieutenant Governor, made that person President of the Senate, and changed the office of Speaker to President Pro Tempore.

The most confusing time in Senate history was in the midst of the Civil War when the chamber had 17 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Then freshman Republican Sen. Harry White of Indiana County, a Union major, was captured for 16 months by the Confederates, and the Senate was deadlocked, 16-16. Four times he failed to escape from prison, and he had bloodhound tooth marks on his arm the rest of his life. Finally he smuggled out his resignation on a page of the Bible, a special election was held, the Senate tie broken, and a majority restored so the Senate could act on legislation. The episode was doubly critical because Gov. Curtin was in Cuba for 2 months recovering from illness, and the Senate lacked a Speaker to succeed him if he died.

After the war, White returned to the Senate for 8 years, became Speaker, wrote the charter for Indiana State University, and when he died in 1920 he was the last founder of the Pennsylvania Republican Party.

The Senate has played a major role in Pennsylvania politics.

Eight Senators, including Robert P. Casey, Raymond P. Shafer and George M. Leader, became Governor, and 13 became Lieutenant Governor. The first Lieutenant Governor was a Senator, John Latta of Westmoreland County.



*Senate Chamber*

Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel of Johnstown was 27 and second only to Robert Lee Jacobs of 1936 as the youngest Democratic Senator when first elected in 1980.

Boies Penrose was the youngest Republican Senator at 26 in 1886 and was 29 when he became President Pro Tempore. William Bigler of Clearfield County was only 28 when he became Pro Tem during his second and third years in the Senate, 1843-1844.

Until the modern era, the Senate traditionally rotated the office of Pro Tem among majority party members. John G. Homsher, a 30-year veteran from Lancaster County between 1909-1938, was the first to hold the leadership 6 years. M. Harvey Taylor of Dauphin County was Pro Tem for a record 18 years between 1945-1964, longer than any other General Assembly leader in history. Martin L. Murray of Luzerne County was Pro Tem for 10 years, 1971-1980.

The Senate seniority mark is held by James Dunlop of Franklin County, 34 years between 1794-1827, Jacob S. Haldeman of York County, 1853-1885, and George N. Wade of Cumberland County, 1941-1973, each were Senators 33 years. John H. Dent of Westmoreland County, 1937-1958, holds the record for being Minority Floor Leader 17 consecutive years for the Democrats.

## Dedication Ceremony

### Procession

266th Pennsylvania House of Representatives  
Speaker K. Leroy Irvis  
Parliamentarian Clancy Myer  
Mace Bearer Steven Thompson

157th Pennsylvania Senate

President Pro Tempore Robert C. Jubelirer  
Secretary-Parliamentarian Mark R. Corrigan  
Mace Bearer Douglas Reider

### Music

553rd Air Force Band of the Pennsylvania Air National Guard,  
Protocol Combo  
Lt. Col. Jere W. Fridy, Director  
MSG. Wilbert Wollenhaupt, Piano  
TSG. Ronald DeLong, Bass  
MSG. Theodore Barnhart, Drums

### Welcome and Remarks on Dedication

Senator Robert C. Jubelirer  
President Pro Tempore, 1985-present  
Senator, 1975-present

### Prayer

The Rev. David R. Hoover of McConnellsburg  
Chaplain, House of Representatives

### Podium Introductions and Remarks on Legislative Anniversary

Representative K. Leroy Irvis  
Speaker, 1977-1978, 1983-present  
Representative, 1959-present

## Honored Guests of The General Assembly

### Introducers

Rep. James J. Manderino . . . . .  
Majority Leader, 1977-78, 1983-  
Representative, 1967-

Rep. Matthew J. Ryan. . . . .  
Republican Leader, 1983-  
House Speaker, 1981-82  
House Majority Leader, 1979-80  
Representative, 1963-

Sen. John Stauffer. . . . .  
Senate Majority Leader, 1985-  
Senator, 1971-  
Representative, 1965-70

Sen. Edward P. Zemprelli . . . . .  
Democratic Leader, 1981-  
Senate Majority Leader, 1979-80  
Senator, 1969-  
Representative, 1963-68

**Introduction of Former Secretary Baran** . . . . . Sen. Robert C. Jubelirer

**Remarks on Capitol East Wing** . . . . . Walter Baran  
Secretary of General Services, 1979-87

### Closing Remarks

Senate Majority Leader John Stauffer  
House Majority Leader James J. Manderino

**House Plaque Unveiled** . . . . . Speaker K. Leroy Irvis

**Senate Plaque Unveiled** . . . . . President Pro Tempore Robert C. Jubelirer

**William Penn Plaque Unveiled**

### Past Legislative Leaders

Herbert Fineman, Philadelphia  
House Speaker, 1969-72, 1975-77  
Representative, 1955-77

Kenneth B. Lee, Eagles Mere  
House Speaker, 1967-68, 1973-74  
Representative, 1957-74

H. Jack Seltzer, Palmyra  
House Speaker, 1979-80  
Representative, 1957-80

Robert D. Fleming, Aspinwall  
Senate President Pro Tempore, 1967-70  
Senator, 1951-74  
Representative, 1939-50

Henry G. Hager, Williamsport  
Senate President Pro Tempore, 1981-84  
Senator, 1973-84

Martin L. Murray, Ashley  
Senate President Pro Tempore, 1971-80  
Senator, 1957-64, 1967-82  
Representative, 1945-56

## EAST WING & CAPITOL COMPLEX



*Completed Capitol Complex, 1987*

The dedication of the Capitol East Wing this Dec. 2, 1987, is a milestone in the long history of Pennsylvanians making a home for their government.

The elegant East Wing as the first permanent quarters for the General Assembly marks the necessary completion to the 1906 Capitol, and also the historic step into the future from the hallowed past of October, 1736, when the Colonial Assembly held its opening session at its State House, later known as Independence Hall.

Now after 305 years, the Pennsylvania General Assembly – America's oldest, most-powerful citizens legislature – has a residency of its own, although its chambers and many leadership offices remain in the Main Capitol. At the old State House and the 1906 Capitol, the Legislature shared facilities with the Executive and Judiciary branches.

The East Wing also signifies the completion of the impressive Capitol Complex, a \$225 million project that took 75 years and involved 63 Legislatures and 20 elected Administrations.

William Penn instructed his first government: "You shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free and, if you will, a sober and industrious people." The Capitol, the East Wing and other structures of the Commonwealth transcend their practical uses to fulfill that prophecy and symbolize the Founder's pride – "Of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated."

The General Assembly for its first 54 years was nomadic, meeting in Philadelphia halls and dwellings the Speaker found available. Against the wishes of Proprietary Governors, the Assembly between 1732-1753 built its first State House. Designed by Speaker Andrew Hamilton, it was the most splendid landmark in the colonies and within a half century became the birthplace of the United States.

When the seat of government moved to Central Pennsylvania, the General Assembly borrowed space in the Lancaster County Courthouse, 1799-1812, and in the Dauphin County Courthouse, 1812-1821.

After accepting a gift of 4 acres from Harrisburg founder John Harris, the General Assembly purchased 10 additional acres and built a \$158,000 Capitol on the present location of today's Main Capitol for its 1822 session. This two-story redbrick structure was designed by Stephen Hills. With a portico, clock, and iron fence, it was almost twice the size of Independence Hall, first to be called "capitol" and not "state house," and served 67 Legislatures. After 1875 when the House was enlarged from 100 to 203 members and the Senate from 33 to 50, the Redbrick Capitol was woefully inadequate.

In its crowded chambers such illustrious lawmakers as James Buchanan, Thaddeus Stevens, Matthew S. Quay and Boies Penrose debated and President-elect Abraham Lincoln addressed a joint session.

The Capitol Complex began when architect Hills' \$73,000 fireproof South and North Buildings were built between 1810-1812 for the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Land Office, Auditor General, State Treasurer and other offices. The \$12,000 State Arsenal was on the grounds from 1817-1874 and a Capitol Park Botanical Conservatory, or greenhouse, from 1890-1903.

Governors worked in their mansion parlor until the \$800,000 Executive Office Building, or today's Annex next to the Main Capitol, was opened in 1894. Four Governors had their desk there.

The Redbrick Capitol burned down Feb. 2, 1897. The House Speaker and Senate President Pro Tempore dutifully called adjournment before legislators joined everyone else in fleeing from the inferno. The loss was estimated at \$1.5 million, but the building was insured for only \$200,000. The 1897 House and Senate completed their session in nearby Grace Methodist Church.

A second Harrisburg Capitol, never finished, was opened for the 1899, 1901, and 1903 sessions. The entire building was incorporated as part of the structure of the present 1906 Capitol. The new \$13 million, 633-room building was especially gigantic for its day, covering 2 acres of the then 15-acre Capitol Complex site, 23 times larger than the 1822 Capitol. President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated this American Renaissance styled Capitol on Oct. 4, 1906.

Although President Roosevelt called the Capitol "the handsomest building" he ever saw, many of his contemporaries scorned it as "not a good work . . . a monstrous botch of bad arrangements . . . the most bloated bad



*President Theodore Roosevelt  
Capitol Dedication, Oct. 4, 1906*

taste." The great edifice, designed by Joseph M. Huston, has aged regally into being a secular cathedral. An architectural author in 1987 praised it as "lavish, exuberant and commanding," celebrating "the grandeur of the political process."

Designers of all subsequent Capitol Complex buildings labored to provide structures complementary to the imposing center of government. From the first plans in 1965 for what became the East Wing, legislative and executive officials insisted any addition must enhance and not obstruct the majestic Main Capitol. A proposed adjacent five-story, rectangular legislative building was rejected in 1968 for being what a later architect called "a modern blob."

Once the Main Capitol was fully operational, the Capitol Park Extension Committee was created in 1911 and between 1912-1919 spent \$2.3 million in purchasing and clearing 19 acres to the south and east, more than doubling government space. Arnold W. Brunner, a nationally known architect, in 1916 planned for the envisioned Capitol Complex.

The first phase of development, between the two world wars, occurred as the Commonwealth's annual budget quadrupled to \$210 million. Up went the South Office Building, \$3.3 million, 1921; North Office Building, \$3 million, 1929; Education and Forum Building, \$5.5 million, 1931; Finance Building, \$5.2 million, 1939; and Northwest Building for the Liquor Control Board, \$1.2 million, 1940, as well as the \$4 million Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge.

The second phase went from 1950-1965, as the Commonwealth assumed increased responsibilities for commerce, health, welfare and highways. Opened were the Labor and Industry Building, \$10 million, 1956; Health and Welfare Building, \$6.4 million, 1957; William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives, \$11.5 million, 1964; and Transportation and Safety Building, \$16.5 million, 1967.

Between 1960-1974 there were studies, a master plan, and space reviews all recommending additional facilities for the General Assembly, whose pace quickened after 1960 with the return to annual Commonwealth budgets and 23-month sessions. During this era the Legislature developed professional staffs, went from secretarial pools to a secretary per six representatives, and finally to individual offices, some in the basement and others on the fifth-floor attic.

So busy became Capitol Hill that one plan recommended constructing a 200-acre duplicate suburban complex, but that was rejected. Finally in 1980 and 1981, the House and Senate State Government Committees and then the full chambers approved a Capitol Addition, which on Sept. 3, 1981, received the signature of Secretary of General Service Walter Baran.

Excavation began November of 1982 at the rear of the Capitol, which for 35 years had temporary wooden buildings and for another 25 years surface parking for 540 cars. A year later final designs were accepted with Celli-Flynn and Associates of Pittsburgh as architects and H. F. Lenz Company of Johnstown as engineers.

During the East Wing's construction, the General Assembly formed the Capitol Preservation Committee on Dec. 20, 1982, with Rep. Joseph R. Pitts as chairman and Sen. James R. Kelley as vice chairman. The committee three years later completed extensive restoration of the 1906 Capitol's priceless murals.

The East Wing proved to be an immense undertaking, requiring 1,168 finished drawings, 4,000 pages of specifications, and 30 construction contracts. It was a huge project - 934,000 square feet with a plaza and with two stories for offices and conference rooms for 96 legislators, a large cafeteria, a Little Rotunda or Atrium beneath a dome, two skylit Conservatories, 11 elevators, and a 2½-level garage the size of three football fields for 840 cars. The exterior 76,000 pieces of light gray Woodbury granite came from the same Vermont quarry used for the Capitol, and at \$32 million was the largest order for stone ever placed in the United States. The granite balusters match the Capitol's and the exterior 12-foot candelabra, each with nine globes, replicate those in the Capitol Rotunda. The East Wing's hemicycle entrance is a neoclassic facade stylized after Bernini's colonnade semicircling St. Peter's in Rome. The 750,000 hand-laid interior ceramic floor tiles are reminiscent of the Capitol's famous Mercer tiles.

These adaptations were appealing enough to win the East Wing and architect Thomas C. Celli the fifth annual Classical America Award in 1986.

Among modern features are the 68-foot wide computer-controlled fountain and pool leading to a portico, which replaced the old basement backdoor to the Capitol. The curving glass-walled corridors and glass-enclosed elevators are contemporary style, as is the escalator to the Main Capitol. The new building has stainless steel drains and ducts, conduits for fiber-optic cables, and energy-efficient air and heating control.

Posterity reserves final aesthetic judgment on the East Wing, as it has with the 1906 Capitol. Whatever is history's assessment, the building resolves the dilemma of how to complement the magnificent Capitol and still be a structure with its own grand distinctness.

Occupancy by the General Assembly began in late September of 1987.



*South Conservatory, Capitol East Wing*



**Officers of the Pennsylvania General Assembly  
1987 - 1988 Session**

**Senate**

**LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS**

President ..... MARK S. SINGEL  
 President Pro Tempore ..... ROBERT C. JUBELIRER  
 Secretary ..... MARK R. CORRIGAN  
 Chief Clerk ..... GARY E. CROWELL

**REPUBLICAN LEADERS**

Majority Floor Leader ..... JOHN STAUFFER  
 Majority Whip ..... F. JOSEPH LOEPER, JR.  
 Caucus Chairman ..... WILLIAM J. MOORE  
 Caucus Secretary ..... DAVID J. BRIGHTBILL  
 Policy Committee Chairman ..... ROY W. WILT  
 Caucus Administrator ..... RALPH W. HESS  
 Appropriations Chairman ..... RICHARD A. TILGHMAN

**DEMOCRATIC LEADERS**

Minority Floor Leader ..... EDWARD P. ZEMPRELLI  
 Minority Whip ..... J. WILLIAM LINCOLN  
 Caucus Chairman ..... ROBERT J. MELLOW  
 Caucus Secretary ..... JAMES E. ROSS  
 Policy Committee Chairman ..... PATRICK J. STAPLETON  
 Caucus Administrator ..... FREEMAN HANKINS  
 Appropriations Chairman ..... VINCENT J. FUMO

**House**

**LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS**

Speaker ..... K. LEROY IRVIS  
 Parliamentarian ..... CLANCY MYER  
 Chief Clerk ..... JOHN J. ZUBECK  
 Comptroller ..... ANN M. SANTINOCETO

**DEMOCRATIC LEADERS**

Majority Floor Leader ..... JAMES J. MANDERINO  
 Majority Whip ..... ROBERT W. O'DONNELL  
 Caucus Chairman ..... IVAN ITKIN  
 Caucus Secretary ..... THOMAS J. FEE  
 Policy Chairman ..... DAVID R. WRIGHT  
 Caucus Administrator ..... BERNARD J. DOMBROWSKI  
 Appropriations Chairman ..... MAX PIEVSKY

**REPUBLICAN LEADERS**

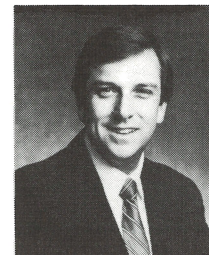
Minority Floor Leader ..... MATTHEW J. RYAN  
 Minority Whip ..... SAMUEL E. HAYES, JR.  
 Caucus Chairman ..... FRED C. NOYE  
 Caucus Secretary ..... RICHARD J. CESSAR  
 Policy Chairman ..... KENNETH E. BRANDT  
 Caucus Administrator ..... HARRY E. BOWSER  
 Appropriations Chairman ..... RICHARD A. McCLATCHY, JR.

**157th SENATE**

Roy C. Afflerbach  
 Anthony B. Andrezeski  
 Gibson E. Armstrong  
 Clarence D. Bell  
 Leonard J. Bodack  
 David J. Brightbill  
 J. Doyle Corman  
 D. Michael Fisher  
 Vincent J. Fumo  
 Stewart J. Greenleaf  
 James C. Greenwood  
 Freeman Hankins  
 Edward W. Helfrick  
 Ralph W. Hess  
 Edwin G. Holl  
 John D. Hopper  
 Roxanne H. Jones

Robert C. Jubelirer  
 James R. Kelley  
 Charles D. Lemmond, Jr.  
 H. Craig Lewis  
 J. William Lincoln  
 F. Joseph Loeper, Jr.  
 Francis J. Lynch  
 Roger A. Madigan  
 Robert J. Mellow  
 William J. Moore  
 Raphael J. Musto  
 Michael A. O'Pake  
 Frank A. Pecora  
 John E. Peterson  
 John W. Regoli  
 Jeanette F. Reibman

James J. Rhoades  
 M. Joseph Rocks  
 James A. Romanelli  
 James E. Ross  
 Frank A. Salvatore  
 Eugene F. Scanlon  
 Tim Shaffer  
 John J. Shumaker  
 Patrick J. Stapleton  
 John Stauffer  
 William J. Stewart  
 J. Barry Stout  
 Richard A. Tilghman  
 Noah W. Wenger  
 Hardy Williams  
 Roy W. Wilt  
 Edward P. Zemprelli



**Lt. Gov. Mark Singel  
Senate President**



**Robert C. Jubelirer  
President Pro Tempore**



**John Stauffer  
Republican Leader**



**Edward P. Zemprelli  
Democratic Leader**



**F. Joseph Loeper  
Republican Whip**



**J. William Lincoln  
Democratic Whip**

**266th HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Ralph Acosta  
 Paul J. Angstadt  
 David G. Argall  
 Mary Ann Arty  
 William E. Baldwin  
 John E. Barley  
 Joseph W. Battisto  
 Fred Belardi  
 Robert E. Belfanti, Jr.  
 Andrew Billow  
 Jerry Birmelin  
 Ronald E. Black  
 Kevin Blaum  
 Raymond T. Book  
 Michael E. Bortner  
 Curtis Scott Bowley  
 Harry E. Bowser  
 Karl W. Boyes  
 Kenneth E. Brandt  
 John H. Broujos  
 Raymond Bunt, Jr.  
 James M. Burd  
 Edward F. Burns, Jr.  
 Alvin C. Bush  
 Thomas R. Caltagirone  
 Italo S. Cappabianca  
 Edgar A. Carlson

Andrew J. Carn  
 Gaynor Cawley  
 Richard J. Cessar  
 J. Scot Chadwick  
 Anthony J. Cimini\*  
 Mario J. Civera, Jr.  
 Brian D. Clark  
 Paul I. Clymer  
 Mark B. Cohen  
 Nicholas A. Colafella  
 Kenneth J. Cole  
 Roy W. Cornell  
 Thomas C. Corrigan, Sr.  
 Ronald R. Cowell  
 Jeffrey W. Coy  
 Peter J. Daley, II  
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 Scott Dietterick  
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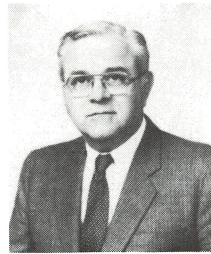
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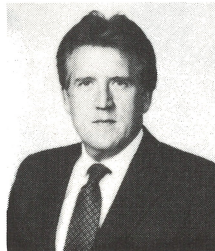
**K. Leroy Irvis**  
 Speaker



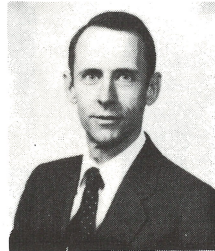
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**Matthew J. Ryan**  
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