

CIVICS HANDBOOK



2019-2020

LaSalle County Schools

Preamble to the
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

“We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.”

American patriotism and the principles of representative government, as enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and the proper use and display of the American flag, shall be taught in all public schools and other educational institutions supported or maintained in whole or in part by public funds. No student shall receive a certificate of graduation without passing a satisfactory examination upon such subjects.

Instruction shall be given in all such schools and institutions in the method of voting at elections by means of the Australian ballot system and the method of counting of votes for candidates.

--Illinois School Code

THIS IS YOUR SCHOOL YEAR
September 2019 - June 2020

“Upon the subject of education, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject in which we, as a people, can be engaged.”

- Abraham Lincoln, March 9, 1832

“I know of no way of judging the future but by the past.”

- Patrick Henry, March 1775

“Posterity! You will never know how much it cost the present generation to preserve your Freedom! I hope you make a good use of it. If you do not, I shall repent in Heaven that ever I took half the pains to preserve it.”

- John Adams
2nd President of the United States
Philadelphia, 1777

“Let us all, during the coming months, study carefully the character, study the qualities of the men who founded this Nation. Let us try to grasp the stuff that was inside of each of them and all of them collectively. And then, let us release, if we can, the same spirit within ourselves. We have the same capacity for unity, discipline and sacrifice. Let us show the world that the character and quality of the American people has not changed in 200 years.”

- Gerald R. Ford
38th President of the United States
Philadelphia, 1974

CIVICS HANDBOOK

for

LASALLE COUNTY SCHOOLS

2019-2020

CHRISTOPHER B. DVORAK

Regional Superintendent

MATT WINCHESTER

Assistant Superintendent

**LASALLE, MARSHALL, & PUTNAM COUNTY
REGIONAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION**

Authorized by

LASALLE COUNTY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Catherine Owens, Chairman

Mike Kasap

Robert Lee

Kindra Pottinger

David Torres

Tom Walsh

Arrata Znaniecki

Approved by

LaSalle County Board

Jim Olson, Chairman

Lori Bongartz, County Clerk

STEPPING STONES TO THE CONSTITUTION

1619 – 1787

The beginning of government “for the people and by the people” in America was made by the Virginia colonists in 1619, when, with the encouragement and approval of the London Company, they established the House of Burgesses to legislate on local affairs. This, the first legislative assembly in America, became a general pattern for the other colonies to follow and was the first American ancestor of our national congress.

The “first act of sovereignty” by any of the colonies was the signing of the Mayflower Compact by the pilgrims before they landed to establish Plymouth in 1620. This was a solemn covenant by and with the consent of the governed to unite in “a civil body politic for our better ordering and preservation” – the first politically organized community in America with a written agreement on conducting its common interests.

Being dissatisfied with the intolerance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a group of the liberal settlers, led by Rev. Thomas Hooker, established Hartford, Windsor and Wetherfield in Connecticut in 1636. These settlements grew rapidly and, on their own initiative in 1639, they framed and adopted “Fundamental Orders” for governing the colony. Most historians recognize this as the first written constitution in America, for it clearly demonstrated that the colonists could govern themselves.

The first attempt to form a union of neighboring colonies for mutual protection and assistance was the New England Confederation, made in 1643 – a league to protect colonists from Indian raids. It functioned for forty years under the direction of its duly chosen delegates. It pointed the way to the more perfect union formulated by our constitution.

While both the Providence Plantation (Rhode Island) founded by Roger Williams, and Maryland, colonized by the Calverts as a home for the Catholic Pilgrims, permitted freedom of worship from the beginning, Maryland was the first colony in America to give its legal sanction in its famous Tolerance Act of 1649.

In the Albany Convention (1754), assembled to devise plans for the cooperation of all of the colonies in winning the French and Indian War, Franklin, more than twenty years ahead of the times, proposed a permanent union of all of the colonies. This wise plan, however, was not to the liking of either the royal governors or the colonial legislators, for each feared it would lessen his prestige. Nevertheless, it planted the seed that ripened in 1776.

The universal resentment aroused in the colonies by the passage of the Stamp Act in 1764 prompted Patrick Henry to deliver his famous “give me liberty or give me death” address before the House of Burgesses the following May. Moved by his eloquence, the members adopted resolutions declaring that, like all Englishmen, they possessed certain inalienable rights, including the right to be taxed only by their own representatives. The news of this action spread rapidly throughout the colonies, and the sentiment expressed by the Virginians soon crystallized into “Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

James Otis and Samuel Adams, of Boston, stirred the leaders of the north so thoroughly in opposition to the Stamp Act that a convention of delegates from all the colonies met in New York in November of 1765. It denounced the act as illegal, demanded its repeal and the modification of other acts harmful to colonial trade. However, the boycott of British goods, which it advocated, was the potent force that caused the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1767. The Stamp Act congress demonstrated to the colonists that they could unite and work together for their own welfare.

In protest to the oppressive laws enacted by Parliament, the First continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774, and framed its famous Declaration of Rights, emphasizing the fact that as loyal subjects of the King, they were entitled to the same rights and privileges as other Englishmen. This they sent to King George III, but the only result was a harsher enforcement of these obnoxious laws, which in turn stiffened colonial resistance and culminated at Lexington and Concord, where “the shot heard around the World” was fired to herald the coming of a new nation, one that set the natural rights of man above the traditional rights of kings.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, a name often applied to a series of resolutions adopted at Charlotte, North Carolina, May 20, 1775, showed the temper of the times. In these resolutions the citizens of Mecklenburg County declared their independence of British rule. They were intended to hold, however, only until the mother country should assume a more reasonable attitude toward the American colonies. Nevertheless, they foreshadowed separation a year later.

Less than a month after the embattled farmers had successfully resisted the Red Coats at Lexington and Concord, the second Continental Congress met to devise ways and means of effecting a clearer understanding with the mother country. After a

year of futile striving for conciliation, it felt compelled to adopt the Declaration of Independence – the American “Magna Carta” of civil liberties.

To provide an orderly way by which the new nation might conduct its business, this congress framed the Articles of Confederation in 1777, to be effective as soon as they were approved by all the states. However, unanimous consent was not secured until a few months before the capture of Yorktown, the last battle of the Revolution.

These Articles of Confederation were more a league of friendship than a constitution. Congress, the only governing body created, could recommend but it could not enforce. It could not pay its just debts, quell disturbances at home, nor fulfill its treaty obligations so as to command respect abroad. The relations of neighboring states became so strained that men like George Washington began to doubt the success of the new venture.

In 1786 the Annapolis Convention was called to amend the Articles of Confederation, but less than half the states were represented. Before adjourning, however, it issued an urgent call for all of the states to send delegates to a convention in Philadelphia the following May to consider ways and means of relieving the country in its most critical period.

FRAMING AND ADOPTING THE CONSTITUTION

The recommendations of the Annapolis Convention and the growing discontent of the people caused Congress to pass a resolution in February 1787, requesting the states to send delegates to a convention at Philadelphia to make needed changes in this Articles of Confederation. All of the states responded except Rhode Island, and when the convention met, May 25, it was found that each state had chosen its ablest citizens to help set up a framework of government that would provide adequate safeguards for all.

Wide differences of opinion soon developed between the large states and the small ones over representation in congress, between the Free states and slave states over counting slaves as a part of the population, and between the commercial states and agricultural states over export taxes. But these and lesser disagreements were compromised satisfactorily by September 17, 1787, and a new constitution, popularly called the “New Roof,” was presented to the thirteen states for consideration. The Constitution provided that it should become the supreme law of the land when nine states had ratified it. Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey accepted the “New Roof” in December, Georgia and Connecticut adopted it in January, Massachusetts in February, and Maryland and South Carolina soon followed. But it was not until June 21, 1788, when the ninth state, New Hampshire, had approved it, that the supreme law of the land was vested in the Constitution – a document of which Gladstone said, “It is the greatest work ever struck off at any time by the mind and purpose of man.”

Strange as it may seem, Virginia and New York, the two states that had contributed so much to the framing of this great document, were the last to come under the “New Roof” before Washington was elected President. The two remaining states, however, did not approve the Constitution until later- North Carolina on November 19, 1789, and Rhode Island on May 21, 1790- thereby completing the union of the thirteen states.

BILL OF RIGHTS

As originally adopted, the Constitution did not make adequate provision for the protection of personal liberty and property rights. And, during the debates on its adoption, it was generally agreed that these omissions should be added in the form of amendments. Hence the first ten amendments, known even today as the “Bill of Rights,” were adopted November 1, 1791. Among the provisions thus added to the Constitution were, freedom of worship, freedom of speech, freedom of homes from unreasonable search and seizure. Since 1790, seventeen other amendments have been added.

TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT

Presidential Vote for District of Columbia

The following amendment was submitted to the Legislatures of the 50 states following approval by voice votes in both houses of the 87th Congress (House: June 14, 1960; Senate: June 16, 1960). Ratification by the required three-fourths majority of the states was completed March 29, 1961, when Kansas became the 38th state to ratify, 42 minutes before approval by the Ohio Legislature. Arkansas was the only state to reject the amendment. The amendment was formally declared a part of the Constitution April 3, 1961.

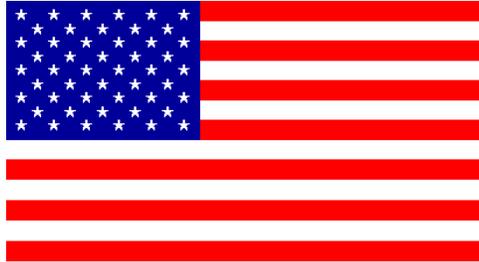
Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but in no event more than the least populous state; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the states, but they shall be considered for the purposes of the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

TWENTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT

The 24th amendment to the Constitution forbids collection of poll taxes as a requirement for voting in primaries and elections for Presidents, Vice President, and members of Congress.



The United States Flag

The greatest tribute to the United States flag and the nation that it represents is to display the flag regularly, with the utmost respect and care. Weather permitting, and especially on national and state holidays and other occasions as proclaimed by the President of the United States, it is customary to display the flag from sunrise to sunset on building and on stationary flagstuffs in the open. If property illuminated, the flag may be flown 24 hours a day. On Memorial Day, the flag should be flown at half-staff only until noon, then raised to the top of the staff.

The flag should be displayed daily on or near the main administration building of every public institution, in or near every polling place on election days, and in or near every schoolhouse during school days. The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Under the Federal Constitution, framed in 1787 and adopted June 21, 1788, the government of the United States is organized in three branches:

1. The Executive Department;
2. The Judicial Department; and
3. The Legislative Department,

to check and balance each other, so that arbitrary and dictatorial power cannot be exercised by any one of them.

I. THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The function of this department is to enforce the federal laws, to preserve and perpetuate the Constitution and to protect the citizens in the exercise of their Constitutional rights. This department consists of the President, his cabinet and others, appointed by himself, with the approval of the Senate, to assist him in administering the laws enacted by Congress as they are interpreted by the federal courts.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIAL

President, Donald Trump (Illinois)..... 2016-2020

President's Cabinet

Even though the Constitution makes no provision for a President's cabinet, the first Congress realized that Washington would need the aid of able men to assist him in the discharge of his duties. Hence, it empowered him to appoint three officials; a Secretary of Foreign Affairs, now Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury, and a Secretary of War. Congress also empowered him to appoint a legal advisor, i.e., an Attorney General, but his official was not recognized as a member of the cabinet until 1870. The other cabinet positions have been created since that year.

The Constitution does provide, however, that the Vice-President shall succeed to the presidency whenever that office becomes vacant, and the "Presidential Succession Law," enacted in 1886, provided that in case both the President and the Vice-President are unable to serve, the members of the President's cabinet shall succeed to the presidency in the same order that the cabinet positions were created.

The Presidential Succession Act of 1947 lists the following as proper order for presidential succession:

1. **The Vice President, Mike Pence**
2. **The Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi**
3. **President Pro-Tem of the Senate, Orrin Hatch**
4. **Department of State, Mike Pompeo**
5. **Department of the Treasury, Steven Mnuchin**
6. **Department of Defense, Patrick Shanahan**
7. **Attorney General, William Pelham Barr**
8. **Department of the Interior, David Bernhardt**
9. **Department of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue**
10. **Department of Commerce, Wilbur Ross**
11. **Department of Labor, Alex Acosta**
12. **Department of Health & Human Services, Alex Azar**
13. **Department of Housing and Urban Development, Ben Carson**
14. **Department of Transportation, Elaine Chao**
15. **Department of Energy, Rick Perry**
16. **Department of Education, Betty DeVos**
17. **Department of Veteran Affairs, Robert Wilkie**
18. **Department of Homeland Security, Kevin McAleenan**

II. THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Article III of the Constitution provides that, “The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such other inferior courts as the congress shall establish.” Besides the Supreme Court, there are nine Circuit Courts, 164 District Courts, and three special courts: the Court of Claims, the Court of the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Customs Court. The judges in these courts are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to hold their offices during good behavior.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Chief Justice

John G. Roberts, Jr.

Associate Justices

Samuel Alito

Stephen Breyer

Neil Gorsuch

Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Elena Kagan

Brett Kavanaugh

Sonia Sotomayor

Clarence Thomas

III. THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Congress, the lawmaking department, consists of two branches: the Senate (Upper House) and the House of Representatives (Lower House). Each state has two Senators, but the number of Congressmen from each state is in proportion to its population. There are 100 Senators and 435 Representatives in the two branches of Congress. Illinois has 19 Representatives in the Lower House, one for each of its 19 congressional districts. A new congressional district map will be drawn in late 2011 based on 2010 Census figures. Illinois will drop to 18 Representatives.

Senators from Illinois

Richard J. Durbin.....1997-current
Tammy Duckworth.....2017-current

Representatives from Illinois

1st District – Bobby Rush
2nd District - Robin Kelly
3rd District – Daniel Lipinski
4th District – Jesus Garcia
5th District – Mike Quigley
6th District – Sean Casteen
7th District – Danny Davis
8th District – Raja Krishnamoorthi
9th District – Janice "Jan" Schakowsky
10th District – Brad Schneider
11th District – Bill Foster
12th District – Mike Bost
13th District – Rodney Davis
14th District – Lauren Underwood
15th District - John Shimkus
*16th District – Adam Kinzinger
17th District - Cheri Bustos
18th District – Darin LaHood

*Represents LaSalle County

Following is a guide to U.S. Independent Agencies:

- NRC- NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION – was established in 1946. It aims to protect the public interest in the development and control of atomic energy. Its chairman is Lando W. Zech, Jr.
- CRC- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION – was established in 1957. It investigates cases of alleged discrimination against U.S. Citizens because of color, race, or religion. Its chairman is Murray Friedman.
- FCC- FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION – created in 1934. It has general control over radio, television, telephone, and telegraph. It is run under the chairmanship of Dennis R. Patrick.
- FDA- FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION – originated in legislation of 1906. It enforces standards of purity and honest labeling. Its chief officer is Frank E. Young.
- FDIC - FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Was organized in 1933. It insures depositors in qualified banks against loss of their funds in case of bank failure. The chairman is L. William Seidman.
- FEO - FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE – created December 1973, to deal with the Energy Crisis. The director is John F. O’Leary.
- FMCS- FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE – has helped settle labor/management disputes since 1947. As is has no power of law enforcement, it does its work by persuasion. The director is Kay McMurray.
- FPC- FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION – became an independent agency in 1930. Its chairman is Richard L. Dunhan. It regulates hydroelectric projects and interstate wholesale business in electricity or gas.
- FRS- FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM – was organized in 1913. Through its power to regulate the reserves and interest rates of member banks, the board controls the supply of money. The chairman is Alan Greenspan.
- FTC- FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION – has curbed monopolies and aided free, competitive business since 1915. The chairman is Daniel Oliver.
- ICC- INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION – Regulates interstate railway, bus, and truck transportation. Created in 1887, it is now under the chairmanship of Heather J. Gradison.
- NASA- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION – was created in 1958. It does research in the flight problems of airplanes and space vehicles. Its chief officer is Dr. James C. Fletch.
- NLRB- NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD – was created in 1935. Its chairman is Donald Dotson. To protect the rights of employees in self-organization and collective bargaining, the board prohibits unfair practices by employers and by unions.
- SBA - SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION – dates from 1953. It aids small businesses with advice, loans, and help in getting a fair share of federal orders for supplies, services, etc. It is headed by James Abdnor.
- SEC- SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION – was organized in 1934. It supervises stock markets and the issuing of new stocks. John Shad is chairman.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS

The Northwest Territory was established by the “ordinance of 1787,” the most meritorious act of the Congress under the Articles of Confederation. The importance of the ordinance is considered second only to that of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. It provided for the government of the territory between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes, extending from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River. The colonial claims to this region were ceded to the United States by Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, because it had been won for the whole country by Col. George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War. Besides providing for its preliminary government, this ordinance prohibited slavery, guaranteed freedom of worship and ordained that “schools shall forever be encouraged.” It also provided that this region should be divided into at least three states, but not more than five. Ohio became a state in 1803, Indiana in 1812, and Illinois (the twenty-first to be admitted to the Union) became a state December 3, 1818.

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

Due to the successful efforts of three legislative study commissions, influential public figures interested in reform and an overwhelming mandate by the voters, Illinois’ Sixth Constitutional Convention convened in Springfield on December 8, 1969. One hundred sixteen members – two elected from each senatorial district – met at a nonpartisan convention to revise, alter, or amend the 1870 Constitution.

After 9 months of in-depth study and debate, the members presented their work-product to the People, once they considered it to be workable for 25, 50, or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution, 100 years.

The 1970 Constitution was approved by the electorate in a special election held December 15, 1970.

I. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

Governor, JB Pritzler.....2018
Lieutenant Governor, Juliana Stratton.....2018
Secretary of State, Jesse White.....1998
Comptroller, Susana Mendoza2017
Attorney General, Kwame Raoul.....2018
Treasurer, Michael Frerichs.....2015
State Superintendent of Education, Dr. Carmen I. Ayala.....2018

II. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative power of the Illinois State government is vested in the General Assembly, which is composed of the State Senate and the House of Representatives. For representation in the General Assembly, the state has been divided into 59 legislative districts which “shall elect one Senator and two Representatives.” Thus the Senate consists of 59 members and the House consists of 118 members. Senators are elected to four-year terms, and the Representatives are elected to two-year terms.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

District No. 38 shall be comprised of all of LaSalle County except the Townships of Mendota, Miller, Manlius, Brookfield and Allen; the Townships of Reading in Livingston County; the Townships of Bennington, Roberts, and Evans County; the Townships of Little Rock, Fox, Big Grove and Lisbon in Kendall County; and parts of Bureau County.

District No. 43 in LaSalle County is comprised of the Townships of Miller, Manlius, Brookfield, and Allen. District No. 35 in LaSalle County is comprised of Mendota Township.

State Senators

35th District, Dave Syverson..... 2013
38th District, Sue Rezin..... 2011
43rd District, Pat McGuire 2004
44th District, William Brady.....2002

State Representatives

70th District, Jeff Keicher.....2018
75th District, David Welter.....2016
76th District, Lance Yednock.....2018
85th District, John Connor.....2018
87th District, Tim Butler.....2015

III. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT

Illinois is divided into five Supreme Court Districts, each of which elects a Supreme Court Justice for a ten-year term. LaSalle County is one of the 21 counties comprising the 3rd District.

Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court

(By Districts)

- 1st DistrictP. Scott Neville, Chicago
-Anne M. Burke, Chicago
- Mary Jane Theis, Chicago
- 2nd DistrictRobert R. Thomas, St. Charles
- 3rd District..... Thomas Kilbride, Rock Island
- 4th District..... Rita B. Garman, Springfield
- 5th District.....Chief Justice, Lloyd A. Karneier, Fairview

APPELLATE COURT

For reviewing decisions made by the Circuit Court and for deciding the merits of appeals to the Supreme Court, this state has five Appellate Court districts: one for Cook County and four “down state” districts. The judges of these courts are elected for 10-year terms.

First District is located in Chicago and serves Cook County. Second District is located in Elgin and serves 13 counties of northeastern Illinois. Third District is located in Ottawa and serves twenty-one counties of north central and northwestern Illinois. Fourth District is located in Springfield and serves thirty counties of south central Illinois. Fifth District is located in Mr. Vernon and serves thirty-seven southern Illinois counties.

THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

Judges

Division III

- Robert L. Carter, Ottawa
- William Holdridge, Peoria
- Thomas Lytton, Rock Island
- Mary McDade, Peoria
- Mary K. O’Brien, Coal City
- Daniel L. Schmidt, Peoria
- Vicki Wright, Morrison

Clerk

Barbara Trumbo

CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS

Outside of Cook County, Illinois is divided into twenty-two Circuit Court Districts, each of which elects three judges for terms of six years. LaSalle, Bureau and Grundy counties comprise the thirteenth Circuit Court District.

Circuit Court Judges, 13th District

Chief, H. Chris Ryan, Ottawa

Marc P. Bernabei, Princeton

Eugene Daugherity, Ottawa

Joseph P. Hettel, Ottawa

Robert Marsaglia, Morris

Cynthia M. Raccuglia, LaSalle

Troy Holland, Ottawa

Lance R. Peterson, Morris

JUDICIAL ARTICLE AMENDMENT

A new constitution was enacted in 1970 incorporating the changes made by the 1962 Judicial Article Amendment. This Amendment gives the State an Integrated Court system in which all judicial power is vested in three levels of courts: the Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Courts. Unlike the complexity of trial courts as they existed, the Amendment provides for only one trial court – the Circuit Court. All Justice of the Peace Courts, Police Magistrate Courts, City Courts, County Courts and Probate Courts are merged into one trial court – the Circuit Court.

All salaries and expenses of the Judges and Courts are paid by the State.

All new and successor Judges are licensed Attorneys at Law. All Judges devote full time to their judicial duties, and they cannot be officers of a political party.

Circuit judges run against their record and without party designation, rather than against an adversary candidate, in the appropriate General Election.

The terms of those who are Judges of the Circuit Court is six years; the terms of Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts is ten years. Associate circuit Judges are appointed for a period of four years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Appointed for a six-year period

Karen C. Eiten

Cornelius J. Hollerich

Michael C. Jansz

Sheldon R. Sobol

Michelle A. Vescogni

LASALLE COUNTY

January 15, 1831, Governor Reynolds approved the action of the state legislature detaching the northeastern part of the state from Peoria County and establishing two new counties, LaSalle and Cook.

LaSalle County originally embraced all the territory lying East of the 3rd Principle Meridian, eight townships wide, and North of the South line of the twenty-ninth Range of townships, i.e., from the South line of Groveland Township to the Wisconsin border – a territory 48 miles wide and 108 miles long.

As soon as the Blackhawk War was over and Illinois had begun to prepare to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal, settlers poured into this section of the state so rapidly that within ten years, eleven counties and parts of counties had been detached from our county.

Since 1840 our county has remained unchanged in area. It now has 32 congressional townships six miles square, but because of flood waters in the rivers at election time each spring, some of these were subdivided, hence today these 32 townships are divided into 37 civil townships.

When organized, LaSalle County had a population of about 500 scattered over its 5,000 square miles. However, the population increased rapidly until after the Civil War, when the present county of 1,146 square miles had a population of over 60,000. Since then the growth has been somewhat slower. The present population is about 110,642 in LaSalle, 3,880 in Marshall and 5,611 in Putnam.

LaSalle County is Illinois' second largest county, and is located in the central part of the northern third of the state, nearly equidistant from the borders of Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. It operates under the township form of government, as do most of the counties of the state in which business is conducted by County Board members elected by districts instead of by commissioners elected "at large." Seventeen Illinois counties follow the commission plan.

LASALLE COUNTY BOARD

Chairman, Jim Olson

Clerk ex-Officio, Lori Bongartz

Dist. No. 1	Curtis Faber	539-2855
Dist. No. 2	JoAnne McNally	866-7011
Dist. No. 3	Kindra Pottinger	695-5331
Dist. No. 4	Allen Erbrederis	255-6542
Dist. No. 5	Catherine Owens	786-3075
Dist. No. 6	Charles Borchsenius	712-3412
Dist. No. 7	Gary Small	667-4562
Dist. No. 8	Jill Bernal	223-9429
Dist. No. 9	Joseph Oscepinski, Jr	830-3017
Dist. No. 10	Joseph Witczak.....	252-3853
Dist. No. 11	Joseph Savitch.....	223-7622
Dist. No. 12	Mike Kasap	223-8360
Dist. No. 13	David Torres.....	326-3163
Dist. No. 14	Tina Busch	442-3480
Dist. No. 15	Steven Tuftie	792-8009
Dist. No. 16	Russell Boe.....	433-0184
Dist. No. 17	Lou Anne Carretto.....	433-3753
Dist. No. 18	Tom P. Walsh.....	434-6750
Dist. No. 19	Douglas Trager.....	434-3609
Dist. No. 20	Arratta Znaniecki.....	488-5150
Dist. No. 21	Brian Dose.....	343-7472
Dist. No. 22	Jerry Hicks	795-7674
Dist. No. 23	Robert Lee.....	252-6139
Dist. No. 24	Randy Freeman	257-3266
Dist. No. 25	Jerry Myers.....	672-4728
Dist. No. 26	Timothy Geary	822-8631
Dist. No. 27	Walter Roach, Jr.....	672-2424
Dist. No. 28	Norman Sedlock.....	672-2115
Dist. No. 29	Elmer Walter	257-6486

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Clerk, Lori Bongartz..... 434-8202
Recorder, Karen Miller..... 434-8226
Auditor, Jody Wilkinson..... 434-8222
Sheriff, Tom Templeton 434-2161
State’s Attorney, Karen Donnelly..... 434-8340
Regional Office of Education, Christopher B. Dvorak 434-0780
Treasurer, Jim Spelich 434-8219
Circuit Clerk, Greg Vaccaro 434-8271
Coroner, William Wujek 434-8268

Offices

Assessment 434-8233
Civil Defense 433-5622
County Board..... 434-8200
Data Processing 434-8223
Detention Home..... 433-8300
Environmental Health/Zoning 434-8666
Health Services 433-8663
Highway Department..... 434-0743
Jail 434-8383
Jury Commission 434-8293
Liquor Commission 434-8242
Microfilm 434-8325
Nursing Home 433-0476
Animal Control..... 433-8661
Printing 434-8214
Health Department..... 433-3366
Voters Registration 434-8212

REGIONAL BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

John Glascock, President

Vicky Garrison, Vice President

Christopher Dvorak, Ex-officio Secretary

Richard Bazyn

Dave Hagenbuch

Lloyd Vogel

Larry Walker

Kathy Reno

George Mueller

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Building Maintenance, Bob Kaminski	434-8278
Central Services, Tracy Obos	434-8325
Supervisor of Assessments, Stephanie Kennedy	434-8233
Supervisor of Highways, Don Ernat	434-0743
EMA, Connie Brooks	433-5622
LaSalle County School Health Services, Carol Neurohr	433-8663
Supt. of County Nursing Home, Chris Csernus	433-0476
Veterinarian, Dr. Dell Brodd	433-2763
708 Board, Nancy Meyer.....	434-0708
LaSalle County Health Department, Julie Kerestes.....	433-3366

JURY COMMISSION

Rose Meyers, Coordinator

Gregg Schneider, Diane Carr

By the Circuit Judge

Director of Court Services, Pat Sweeney.....	434-8668
Director of Probation, Mark Krueger	433-0726
Supervisor of Adult Probation, Susan Dobbs.....	434-0736
Chuck Goodwin.....	434-0736
Supervisor of Juvenile Probation, Tracy Burke-Carrier.....	434-0736
Detention Home, Jacob Holland.....	434-8300

Board of Review

Benjamin Dolder, Chairman

Stephanie Kennedy, Clerk; Judy McConville, Joe McConville, Kathy Watts

Circuit Court Reporters

Cindy Forth, Emily Dale, Kala Ryan, Denise Johnson,

Julie Schwarzbach, Ann Pellican, Sara Olson, Kerri Borelli,

Lynne McCauley, Megan Romak, Milissa Belice

LOCAL OFFICIALS

(Students will write in the names)

Township Officials

Supervisor _____

Town Clerk _____

Assessor _____

Commissioner of Highways _____

City or Village Officials

Mayor or President _____

Aldermen, Commissioners or Village Trustees:

School Officials

School District No. _____

Board President _____

Board Secretary or Clerk _____

Board Members _____

School Treasurer _____

Population of LaSalle County by Townships

	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970
Adams	1,646	1,589	1,206	1,251	1,291
Allen	584	638	895	752	940
Brookfield	1,060	936	821	804	600
Bruce	13,185	13,489	14,033	15,493	16,747
Dayton	2,279	1,685	1,466	1,274	1,098
Deer Park	492	467	591	591	505
Dimmick	737	693	609	657	668
Eagle	1,697	1,845	1,835	2,021	2,082
Earl	2,595	2,653	2,301	2,188	2,217
Eden	1,471	1,318	1,409	1,569	1,651
Fall River	763	850	881	741	558
Farm Ridge	918	898	967	1,024	1,138
Freedom	663	696	633	665	684
Grand Rapids	335	315	361	348	335
Groveland	628	725	739	955	896
Hope	689	684	747	809	818
LaSalle	13,565	13,744	13,745	15,070	15,929
Manlius	6,275	5,652	4,736	5,389	4,883
Mendota	7,534	7,539	7,203	7,308	7,323
Meridan	324	318	333	377	417
Miller	633	617	522	568	574
Mission	3,972	4,178	3,054	1,607	1,618
Northville	7,410	6,642	4,377	2,511	1,031
Ophir	508	529	551	630	616
Osage	279	207	32	402	491
Ottawa	11,766	12,177	12,204	13,122	14,834
Otter Creek	2,970	2,819	2,986	3,189	3,003
Peru	10,732	10,272	10,307	11,189	12,189
Richland	379	354	437	548	595
Rutland	3,698	3,527	3,238	3,309	3,491
Serena	1,138	980	846	855	1,140
So.Ottawa	8,290	8,222	7,507	7,570	7,067
Troy Grove	1,333	1,269	1,308	1,343	1,220
Utica	2,052	1,638	1,305	1,600	1,370
Vermillion	387	325	313	335	346
Wallace	491	529	486	419	479
Waltham	446	490	520	561	565

Population of LaSalle County by Cities and Villages

	2010	2000	1990	1980	1970
Cedar Point	277	262	275	342	304
Dana	159	171	165	226	173
Earlville	1,701	1,778	1,431	1,358	1,410
Grand Ridge	560	546	556	613	698
Kangley	251	287	250	255	290
Leland	977	970	715	754	743
LaSalle	9,609	9,796	9,187	10,195	10,736
Leonore	130	110	134	222	196
Lostant	498	486	510	525	465
Marseilles	5,034	4,655	4,308	4,425	4,320
Mendota	7,372	7,272	7,000	6,609	6,902
Naplate	496	523	603	575	686
North Utica	1352	1,000	844	1,060	947
Oglesby	3,791	3,647	3,607	3,905	4,175
Ottawa	18,768	18,307	17,278	17,636	18,716
Peru	10,925	9,835	9,747	10,643	11,772
Ransom	384	409	443	462	440
Seneca	2371	2,053	1,856	2,100	1,781
Sheridan	2137	2,411	1,190	696	724
Streator	13710	14,190	13,809	14,378	15,557
Tonica	768	685	715	689	821
Troy Grove	250	305	259	297	281
City/Village					
Total	81,520	79,968	74,882	77,965	82,137
LaSalle Co.					
Total	113,924	111,509	106,913	109,139	111,409

ILLINOIS

State Nickname.....“Prairie State”
State Motto“State Sovereignty-National Union”
State Song.....“Illinois”
State Slogan.....“Land of Lincoln”
State Animal.....White Tail Deer
State Bird.....Cardinal
State Dance..... Square Dance
State Flower..... Native Violet
State Prairie Grass..... Big Bluestem
State Insect..... Monarch Butterfly
State Tree..... White Oak
State Mineral..... Fluorite
State Fossil.....Tully Monster
State Snack Food.....Popcorn
State Amphibian Eastern Tiger Salamander
State Reptile.....Painted Turtle
State Fish.....Bluegill
State Fruit.....Goldrush Apple
State Vegetable.....Corn
Largest City.....Chicago

Illinois has 102 Counties.
Illinois ranks 5th in the Nation in Population.
Illinois ranks 25th in the Nation in Area.

The Star Spangled Banner

*Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that Star - Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

--Francis Scott Key

During the War of 1812, on September 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured after the burning of Washington D.C. The release was secured, but Key was detained on the ship overnight during the shelling of Fort McHenry, one of the forts defending Baltimore. In the morning, Key was so delighted to see the American flag still flying over the fort that he began a poem to commemorate the occasion. The poem soon attained wide popularity as sung to the tune "To Anacreon in Heaven." The origin of this tune is obscure, but it may have been written by John Stafford Smith, a British composer born in 1750. Congress officially made "The Star Spangled Banner" the National Anthem in 1931, although it had already been adopted as such by the Army and Navy.

The Pledge of Allegiance

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.