

**IN THE
SUPREME COURT
OF ILLINOIS**



REPORT OF HENRY P. CHANDLER
Court Administrator

August 31, 1960

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Supreme Court Building, Springfield, Illinois
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*To the Honorable, the Chief Justice, and the Associate
Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court:*

Before closing my service today I make the following report of developments subsequent to the report of May 17th last.

I. THE JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

I have continued to give the greater part of my attention to beginning a system of judicial statistics for Illinois. This has been upon the premise which is now adopted by all persons responsibly concerned with court administration, that reliable statistics are requisite for intelligent action. The law creating this office provides for the compilation and reporting of statistics of all courts of record under the Supreme Court as a major objective. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1959 ch. 37, sec. 23 g (d).) But because everything could not be undertaken at once and the most urgent problems are in the general trial courts, the start on a statistical system has been made with those courts.

The first results in statistics of the Circuit Courts and the Superior and Criminal Courts of Cook County for March 1960 were published in my previous report. Admittedly the statistics are minimal and there is much information that would be useful in appraising the work of the courts which they do not contain. It is to be hoped that in time the content can be expanded in directions which may appear feasible. But not more than a quarter at the outside of the 104 clerks from whom the data come have ever before kept statistics and it seemed necessary to begin with something relatively simple. Also it was necessary to take into account the duties of the clerks to their individual courts and not put upon them too much additional work.

So I have tried in the time since the last report to help the clerks to master the initial statistics, and prepare their reports more accurately and with less trouble to themselves. I have held conferences in their offices with some beyond the number mentioned previously. But principally I have conducted an extensive correspondence with the clerks, supplemented somewhat on the telephone, pointing out errors in their monthly returns and explaining as clearly as I could how to correct them. This has taken time but in my judgment it has been well justified, not only because the clerks have come to understand better the plan of the reports, but also because a sense of cooperation between us in a common undertaking has been growing.

I am happy to say that in the reports for July on which this report is based not one county is missing. Furthermore the reports either as rendered or as revised by the clerks and me in conjunction are complete and accurate in all respects, except that in three counties information is lacking concerning the age of seven civil cases tried and in one other county the mode of conviction of one defendant who was placed on probation is not shown.

For this result I make grateful acknowledgment to the clerks. Much credit is due them. Some among them turned to the new task with reluctance and unnecessary apprehension about the time that it would take once it was mastered. But as a class they have applied themselves patiently and with good will to learning what is the intent of the plan, and preparing their reports accordingly. The general correctness of the reports now attests the earnestness of their efforts.

In this report I present statistics for July corresponding with the previous statistics for March and also some observations on the trends in the five months.

1. The Civil and Criminal Business of the Courts of General Jurisdiction.

Tables 1 to 5 which are appended show for July: (1) the trend in the number of civil cases; (2) the mode of disposition of civil cases which were terminated; (3) the age (indicated by the year of filing) of civil cases which were tried (as distinguished from routine judgments or orders) showing separately cases tried

by jury and those tried by court; (4) the trend in the number of criminal cases and the number of defendants in such cases; and (5) the modes of disposition of the cases of defendants in criminal cases which were terminated.

The similar tables in the report for March gave the statistics by counties as well as by circuits. Table 1 in this report concerning the trend of civil cases does likewise. But in the interest of economy the other four tables omit the counties and show the statistics only by circuits. The statistics of the counties have been compiled and are available for response to inquiry in this office. In addition to the five tables, the Appendix contains a new Table A, showing some comparisons in the numbers of civil cases between March and July.

a. The Trend of Civil Cases

Generally fewer civil cases were begun in July than in March. For the State there was a decline of 813, from 6655 to 5842. The decrease of 666 in Cook County, from 3744 to 3078, accounted for the greater part of the difference. The reduction down-state was only 147, from 2911 to 2764.

The number of civil cases terminated dropped 1015, from 6355 in March to 5340 in July. In Cook County the reduction was 780, from 3565 to 2785, and in the rest of the State 235, from 2790 to 2555. The movement illustrates that in all courts there is a tendency for the number of cases disposed of to rise or fall somewhat in relation to the tide of incoming cases, although of course not in exact correspondence.

As in March somewhat over half both of the cases begun and of those terminated were in Cook County. In both categories the proportion was somewhat but not significantly less in July than in March: in cases added 53 per cent compared with 56 per cent, and in cases terminated 52 per cent compared with 56. In July six circuits, the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth had less than 100 cases added. As in March, the Tenth and Nineteenth Circuits had upwards of 200 cases added and the Eighteenth Circuit consisting of Du Page County, contrary to the general tendency toward decline, had an even 200 cases added compared with 181 cases in March. Also in that circuit, 148 cases were

terminated compared with 142 in March. In the other circuits the cases added ranged between 100 and 200.

The wide variation in the number of incoming cases among the circuits shown in Table 1, illustrates again the differences in load to which I referred in my previous report (page 7). I would once more suggest the opportunity that this offers to assign judges temporarily from circuits where the load is lighter not only to Cook County but to other circuits that are overburdened. I am glad to note that an arrangement of this kind has been made between a judge in the Thirteenth Circuit and the Circuit Court of Will County in the neighboring Twelfth Circuit.

The backlog of pending civil cases went up in July by 502, from 94,863 to 95,365. Two hundred ninety-three of the increase in cases were in Cook County, from 60,887 to 61,180 and 209 in the rest of the State, from 33,976 to 34,185. One circuit, the Seventeenth, neither gained nor lost; the First showed a gain of 28 cases and the Twentieth of 289; all the others lost. At the end of July approximately two-thirds of the backlog was in Cook County and one-third in the rest of the State.

It is recognized that July because of the approach of the summer vacation is not a representative period. The trend in the five months between March and July is more significant. Within that period the number of civil cases pending increased for the State 2003, of which a little over a quarter, 521, were in Cook County and a little less than three-quarters, 1482, in the rest of the State. The record was by no means, however, one of uniform loss of currency. The First, Fourth, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twentieth Circuits registered gains of 100, 78, 119, 117, and 131 cases respectively.

The condition of the civil calendars in the circuits outside of Cook County appears to be rather mobile. It is known that in many counties the largest number of final dispositions of cases occurs in the fall months. It is to be expected that down-state substantial inroads will be made on the accumulated cases after the opening of the new court year. Even there the loss of currency in the five months last past is reason for vigorous action when the courts reopen. In Cook County every effort should be bent to match the intake of cases with dispositions and stop sliding back. The record in June when the two courts jointly disposed of 610 more

cases than were added shows that it can be done. The renewal in the coming court year of the gain made in June although leaving much still to be done, would give new heart as well to the friends as to the members of the courts.

b. The Nature of Disposition of Civil Cases.

The proportions of uncontested and contested dispositions in Cook County were approximately five-sixths uncontested and one-sixth contested in July as in March. In the other circuits the proportion of contested dispositions in the total number of cases terminated was substantially higher in July than in March; 42 per cent compared with 30 per cent. In consequence the proportion of dispositions that were uncontested in the State as a whole dropped from 77 per cent in March to 70 per cent in July.

Possibly part of the difference is due to more general observance of the recommendation that judgments in divorce cases be classified as court trials rather than default judgments even though there is no actual contest. The reason for this is explained on page 8 of my report for March.

In the only two circuits that made a reduction in their civil backlog in July, the First and the Twentieth, the gain was due to the dismissal of a large number of cases on general calls of the calendars: 67 in Alexander County in the First Circuit and 364 in St. Clair County in the Twentieth Circuit. The holding of such calls and the dismissal of cases which no longer present live controversies at intervals which probably should not be longer than a year, is to be commended. It does not alter the task of adjudication in the cases that remain. But it makes plain to both the court and the bar what the solid cases before the court are and eliminates distraction from the rest. It also is a stimulus to lawyers who undertake cases, to prosecute them diligently.

The number of jury trials held in the State in July was 29: 7 in Cook County and 22 in the other circuits. Understandably this was a long drop from the numbers in March: 133 in the State of which 55 were in Cook County and 78 in the other circuits. It is worthy of note that although the jury trials in Cook County were less than in the rest of the State in both March and July, the total dispositions were greater in Cook County than in the other circuits in both months: in March 3565 compared with 2658 in the other circuits, and in July not so far greater but still greater, 2785 compared with 2555. In other words Cook County disposes of a substantially smaller number of jury cases in proportion to its total output than do the other circuits.

Although information of the age of civil cases tried by jury is not available for the months before July, the number of jury trials has been shown in the clerks' reports for each of the months from March to July, inclusive. The following table compiled from the reports shows the numbers for Cook County and all other counties in Illinois of over 100,000 population according to the 1950 census.

**Jury Trials, March to July 1960 Inclusive, in Counties
of over 100,000 Population**

County	Total Jury Trials	March	April	May	June	July	Civil Cases Pending July 31	Position in Size of Civil Backlog
Cook County	192	55	42	46	42	7	61,180	
Counties outside of Cook Arranged in the Order of Number of Jury Trials								
Total	215	55	42	51	49	18	20,176	
Madison	39	15	2	12	10	0	1,976	4
Winnebago	29	5	9	7	3	5	1,929	5
St. Clair	24	6	5	5	8	0	2,497	2
Lake	22	8	5	2	6	1	2,887	1
Kane	15	1	2	4	6	2	1,420	8
Champaign	13	3	6	2	2	0	903	9
DuPage	13	0	3	2	3	5	1,772	7
Sangamon	13	5	2	2	4	0	1,912	6
Rock Island	12	2	0	3	3	4	750	12
Macon	11	4	0	5	2	0	782	11
Will	10	0	3	5	1	1	800	10
LaSalle	8	4	3	1	0	0	472	13
Peoria	6	2	2	1	1	0	2,076	3

No definite relation appears between the number of jury trials in a county and the number of pending civil cases. So Madison County which from March through July had 39 jury trials, 10 more than any other county outside of Cook, was only fourth in its pending civil case load. Lake County which had the highest civil case load of any county on July 31st, was fourth in the number of jury cases tried between March and July. Peoria County which was third in the size of its civil backlog at the end of July, was at the foot of the list in the number of civil cases tried by jury between March and July, only 6.

Variations in the nature of the civil cases brought in different counties and circuits may well lead to differences in the proportion of jury trials in the work of their courts. But when the disparities become wide, as conspicuously in the case of Peoria County, the conclusion can hardly be avoided that jury cases, in which almost all personal injury cases are included, are not receiving their due share of attention. So with Cook County. It had a civil backlog on July 31, of 61,180 cases, more than three times the combined numbers of the other counties in the table, 20,176. Yet in comparison with their 215 jury trials between March and July, there had been only 192 in Cook County. Again there is apparent a very serious deficiency in the provision for jury trials.

c. The Age of Civil Cases Tried.

This report is somewhat more informative in reference to the age of civil cases tried than the report for March because it shows separately the age of cases tried by jury and those tried by court. Beginning this summer the reports of the clerks are making the separation.

The numbers of cases tried in July which were filed in different periods are shown broadly by the following table:

Cases tried in July by Jury				
Total	Year of filing			
	Before 1955	1956	1957-1958	1959-1960
State 29	7	1	4	17
Cook County 7	7	0	0	0
Circuits 1-20 22	0	1	4	17

Cases tried in July by Court

Total	Year of filing			
	Before 1955	1955-1956	1957-1958	1959-1960
State 1573 a	64	26	158	1318
Cook				
County 506	49	10	88	359
Circuits				
1-20 1067 a	15	16	70	959

a. Information is lacking concerning the year of filing of 7 cases.

One month is a very small sample and the statistics of a number of the coming months particularly in the fall and winter when all courts will be active, will give a sounder basis for judgment. But notwithstanding the small number of jury cases tried in July, some general impressions seem warranted.

First. Everywhere in the State cases tried by the court are disposed of more quickly than jury cases. The difference in Cook County is obvious from the table.

Second. Cases tried by the court are generally disposed of with reasonable celerity in all counties, even in Cook. In Cook County 49 of the 506 cases so tried, almost 10 per cent, were filed before 1955. The proportion is much too high but nothing like the 100 per cent in jury cases. Three hundred fifty-nine or 71 per cent were begun last year and this. In the remainder of the State, of 1067 cases tried by the court, only 15 or 1½ per cent were begun before 1955, and 959, 90 per cent, were filed in 1959 and 1960.

Third. Outside of Cook County, in the circuits in which cases were tried by jury in July, only a few of the cases were old. Of the 22 cases reported, none went back of 1955, one, the oldest, was filed in 1956, 4 were filed in 1957 and 1958, and 17, or more than three quarters, in 1959 and 1960.

It should be emphasized that these statistics are a very imperfect indication of the time required for the disposition of cases in which there is a jury demand because the condition in too many counties like Peoria in which only a meager number of jury trials have been held in recent months and none in July, is not reflected at all. As far as they go the figures are encouraging. They tend to show that in counties outside of Cook in which the courts even in July were holding jury trials, most of the cases were recent. The more significant

test of the currency of jury cases will come in the ensuing months when it is to be hoped that all courts with jury cases on their dockets will be stressing the trial of such cases.

d. The Trend of Criminal Cases and the Number of Defendants in such Cases.

There was no change of note in the criminal dockets in July or between July and the preceding March. The total number of criminal cases for the State at the end of the month was 4308, 106 less than at the beginning. The number in Cook County declined from 956 to 955, and the number in the rest of the State by 105, from 3458 to 3353. There was a parallel although not corresponding decrease in the number of defendants in pending criminal cases in the State and in the circuits outside of Cook County. That number at the end of July was 5270 for the State and 3809 for Circuits One to Twenty. The number of defendants in pending cases in Cook County rose somewhat but not significantly to 1461 at the end of July.

Between March and July there was a decline in the number of pending criminal cases and the number of defendants as would be expected at the end of the court year. For the State the number of pending criminal cases was reduced between the first of March and the 31st of July by almost 500, from 4805 to 4308, and the number of defendants in such cases by nearly 900, from 6138 to 5270. The principal part of the reduction came in Cook County in which the number of cases declined by 409, from 1364 to 955, and the number of defendants more than 600, from 2099 to 1461. The decrease in Circuits One to Twenty was much less in pending cases, 88, from 3441 to 3353, and in defendants, 230, from 4039 to 3809.

The surprisingly high proportion of the numbers of pending criminal cases and defendants in such cases in Circuits One to Twenty to which I referred on page 10 of my report for March, continues. At the end of July the number of pending criminal cases in Circuits One to Twenty was three and a half times the number in Cook County, and the number of defendants more than two and a half times the number in Cook County. This appears to be due in considerable part to a practice of treating as pending, cases in which a defendant is

sentenced to probation until his probation is ended. So from many counties month after month come statistical reports in which the numbers of pending criminal cases and defendants in such cases stand virtually still and the only movement is in cases newly begun.

For the reasons given in my previous report it is logical to treat a criminal case as disposed of as far as the judicial action of the court is concerned, when the defendant after conviction is put on probation. Commitment to probation is an alternative kind of sentence to imprisonment. To include in the statistical reports as still pending criminal cases after probation is awarded is to give a quite erroneous impression of the extent of crime in the community.

e. The Disposition of Cases of Defendants in Criminal Cases.

Of the 694 defendants in criminal cases who were tried in the State in July, 255, about three-eighths, were not convicted. Of the 422 defendants who were tried in Cook County, 141, or about a third, were not convicted. Of the 272 defendants who were tried in the rest of the State, 114, somewhat more than 40 per cent, were not convicted.

Of the 439 defendants convicted in the State, 329, or three-quarters, pleaded guilty. The proportion pleading guilty in Cook County, 191 of 281 defendants convicted was a little less, 68 per cent. In the rest of the State the proportion of defendants pleading guilty, 138 of 158 defendants convicted, was higher, 81 per cent.

In the State, 295 of the defendants convicted, or two-thirds, were sentenced to imprisonment, and about one-third, 139, were placed on probation. Of the defendants convicted in Cook County, the proportion sentenced to imprisonment, 205 of 281, was somewhat higher, 73 per cent, and the proportion awarded probation, 71, a little less, approximately a quarter. In the counties outside of Cook, there was the highest use of probation in comparison with imprisonment. Of the 158 defendants convicted in those counties, 68, or 43 per cent, were awarded probation, and the number sentenced to imprisonment, 90, was only 57 per cent.

There are some differences in the proportions of these statistics of the disposition of cases of defendants

in criminal cases between July and March, shown on page 11 of my previous report. But the differences are minor. There is no indication of any substantial change in the operation of the criminal law.

2. Statistics of the County and Probate Courts.

In July it was decided to try to obtain simple statistics of the business of the County and Probate Courts of Illinois. Those courts as far as I know do not present any substantial problem of delay in the disposition of their cases. But the County Courts situated in every county, are close to the people and handle a large number of varied matters important to their welfare. It seemed advisable to secure information about the nature and volume of the business of those courts and the Probate Courts on a uniform basis for the State.

Accordingly schedules on which to indicate the number of the general classes of proceedings begun in the courts in the period of eight months from December 1959 through July 1960 were sent to the clerks with a request to supply on them the desired information. To this date returns have been received from 76 of the 102 County Courts and 13 of the 14 Probate Courts and replies are continuing to come.

In the schedules the proceedings of the courts were divided broadly into civil and criminal and quasi-criminal. The principal subdivisions of civil proceedings were common law suits, tax proceedings including inheritance taxes, proceedings concerning families and children including adoption and (except in Cook County where the Family Court is a branch of the Circuit Court), juvenile delinquency and dependency, proceedings concerning mental illness and deficiency and probate proceedings (conducted in the Probate Courts in the fourteen counties having them and in the County Courts in the remainder). The only classes of criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings particularized were prosecutions for motor vehicle offenses and actions for failure to support.

As the returns are not complete it is too early to make any precise tabulation of the figures. But they warrant some general observations which probably will not be greatly altered by the reports to come.

The total number of proceedings brought in the County and Probate Courts of the State in the eight-

month period approaches 50,000 of which nearly two-fifths are in Cook County and three-fifths in the rest of the State. Because of the range of months included in the period from December through July, multiplication of the figures by one and one-half enables a very tentative estimate to be made of the annual volume of business.

Of all the proceedings the criminal and quasi-criminal constitute something like one-sixth and the rest are civil. In Cook County the proportion of criminal proceedings is a little less than one-tenth.

Of the civil proceedings, probate proceedings are the most numerous class, close to two-fifths in the State and around half in Cook County. Among probate proceedings, estates of decedents account for more than two-thirds, guardianships for around one-sixth, and conservatorships for around one-tenth. The second most numerous are proceedings in relation to mental illness or mental deficiency, around one-sixth of the total in the State and one-quarter in Cook County.

Closely following are proceedings in relation to families and children, about one-sixth in the State and in Cook County (because of the jurisdiction of juvenile delinquency and dependency in the Family Court of the Circuit Court) one-eighth. Among such proceedings, adoption proceedings are well over one-half for the State because of their preponderance in Cook County in which they are almost the only proceedings in this class. In the remainder of the State they are about one-third.

Proceedings concerning taxes including inheritance taxes are around 12 per cent of the civil proceedings for the State, around 5 per cent for Cook County, and upward of 16 per cent for the rest of the State. Suits at common law form about 7 per cent of the total civil proceedings in the State, with no striking difference between Cook County and the other counties.

Of the criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings, somewhat less than one-quarter in the State are motor vehicle prosecutions, and around three-tenths in the counties outside of Cook. In Cook County there are no motor vehicle prosecutions in the County Court, business of that kind being handled almost altogether by local courts like the Traffic Court of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Actions for support are around one-half of

the criminal proceedings in Cook County, more than one-quarter in the rest of the State and in the State as a whole approaching one-third because of the influence of Cook County.

There is a wide variation in the number of proceedings of all kinds among the counties. Aside from Cook County which is excluded because of its exceptionally large population, there was a range in total proceedings from the lowest, 23, to the highest, 2023; in civil proceedings from the lowest 19, to the highest, 1785; and in criminal proceedings from none in one county to the highest, 635. Aside from Cook County the range of probate proceedings was from a low of 7 to a high of 590. Half of the counties had less than 260 proceedings in the eight-month period, half less than 180 civil proceedings, and half less than 55 criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings.

The division between testate and intestate estates in probate proceedings may be somewhat surprising and is indicative of sound practice in anticipation of death. Among the estates of decedents, persons dying testate are in a substantial majority. The ratio of testate to intestate estates, runs thus far about 15 to 11 for the State, 29 to 26 for Cook County (which is complete) and more than 3 to 2 for the rest of the State.

3. Looking Ahead in the Judicial Statistics.

Any beginning of a new policy, if it is judicious, is tentative, subject to change with experience. Furthermore it will be for this Court with the aid of my successor, to determine what the further course in reference to judicial statistics will be. But there are some short steps closely related in time and nature to what has been started that I venture to recommend for the immediate future, and others not so near at hand for ultimate attention.

The time set for the submission of reports by judges of the Circuit Courts and the Superior Court of Cook County of cases pending under advisement before them and on reference to masters as of July 29th, was set at September 12th in consideration of the vacation season. A number of the reports have come in and the information supplied tends to be more complete and detailed than in previous reports of this nature. The time taken

for decision of such matters is a subject of so much public interest that I recommend that an effort be made to obtain complete returns from the judges and in due course to prepare and publish a summary of the results.

The request for statistics of the business of the County and Probate Courts for the eight month period beginning December 1, 1959 was not mailed until July 19th and the time set for response has since been extended to September 12th. Reports are now in from 89 of the 116 courts involved. The information furnished is significant but the value of it will be increased more than proportionately by having it complete for all the counties. I recommend therefore that effort be made to secure reports from all the courts, (if by September 11th any are lacking), and that when it can be done the results of the inquiry be analyzed and published. At that time statistics of the Family Court of the Circuit Court of Cook County should be appropriately incorporated in the survey.

The clerks of the Circuit Courts and the Superior and Criminal Courts of Cook County have previously been requested to continue their monthly reports of statistics through the coming November. I believe that the aim hereafter should be to put published reports of the nature of this one on an annual rather than a more frequent basis—that as a matter of economy. But I am also of the opinion that it will be advisable to continue the monthly reports of the clerks. Once the process of reporting is in operation, it is little if any more difficult for them to make their reports monthly that it would be at longer intervals. The reports for each month are geared into those for the month following. If there is error it is much easier to run back over a month to correct it than it would be over a longer period, such as a quarter. Also the accessibility of information to this office and the Court monthly enables changes of importance to be promptly detected.

Until the present reports become almost second nature to the clerks, I suggest caution toward changing or adding to the content of the reports. Perhaps something can be done in time to indicate the general classes of civil cases passing through the courts and such information would be useful. Aside from the advice of the bar in respect to development of the statistics, I recommend consultation with the clerks before action.

A committee on the subject of the Association of Circuit and Superior Court Clerks might be helpful. The change already accomplished in the original statistics, namely, the separation of cases tried by jury from those tried by court in the report of age of civil cases tried, was previously discussed with individual clerks and in a meeting of their association, and their opinion that it was feasible gave confidence to go ahead.

As I have earlier stated in this report, the statute provides for the inclusion of the Appellate Courts and all trial courts in the statistical system. While that has not seemed possible up to this time, it is a purpose to be kept in mind and a task to be undertaken when feasible. The growing number of city courts have a place in the judicial system of the State and the service of their judges in the courts of Cook County is of very great value to those courts. The Municipal Court of Chicago is unique in its constitutional basis among city courts and it handles a tremendous volume of litigation in Chicago as is well known. While it is now again keeping its own statistics, still from the standpoint of the judicial system of the State it would be useful if broad information concerning the major classes of its business could be fitted into the general picture of the work of the courts. There are municipal courts of a few other municipalities to be taken into account.

It is apparent that what I have only sketched in the way of expansion of the beginning judicial statistics for Illinois goes much beyond the present capacity of this office, although it does not go beyond the statutory mandate. Even if the statistics continue to be limited to the present projects concerning the Circuit, County, and Probate Courts, there is serious need for a statistician to handle the multitude of details and give more help to the clerks of court than I have been able to give.

II. FACILITIES OF THE COURTHOUSES.

One of the statutory duties of the Court Administrator is to make reports to the Supreme Court on the courtroom facilities. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1959 ch. 37, sec. 23 g (d). It was brought home to me by judges early in my service that the facilities for the courts in some counties were extremely inadequate and I was urged to bring the matter to public attention. So last March I sent to all the Circuit Judges outside of Cook County,

a detailed schedule for information about the facilities of the county courthouses in their circuits, as searching as I could make it with a suggestion that they have the schedules filled out at their convenience and deposited in this office. Cook County was omitted because there a project for a new courthouse has been effectively promoted by the Cook County Judicial Advisory Council and is well advanced.

To this date schedules have been received from 70 of the 102 counties. The preparation of any one of them has required hours of time. The data sought were purposely made specific and often minute because generalities would be valueless. The response in care and fullness of detail has more than met every expectation. Each schedule contains a sketch of the location and arrangements of the facilities of the particular courtroom. These sketches illustrate the situation as nothing else could and in some instances are almost works of art. The schedules are on file in the Administrative Office where they will always be available.

The conditions in each courthouse are so individual that the information in the schedules cannot well be summarized. Nevertheless an effort was made to indicate some of the more significant items of information in a table, and copies of the table were given to the members of a committee of judges of the Illinois Judicial Conference before its annual meeting in Chicago last June. A copy of the table, expanded to take account of a number of schedules that have been received subsequently and also enlarged in content is attached to this report as the last exhibit in the Appendix. I can refer here to only a few of what seem to be the more significant facts.

As would be expected the table reflects a wide range in the age of the courthouses. Four were built before 1841, 11 between 1841 and 1870, 28 between 1871 and 1900, 15 between 1900, and 1930, 8 between 1931 and 1950, and 1 in the last decade. In the oldest group of 4 dating back to 1841, 2 have been remodeled or altered. The courthouse in Putnam County built in 1839, stands in its original condition and is said by the Judge of the Tenth Circuit who holds court there, to be still sound and adequate for its use.

Many enlargement or improvement operations have been in process in last year or this or are contemplated.

According to the reports the number of courthouses in which actual work of that kind has been done in this recent time is 7. In addition the reports indicate that in 6 other counties improvements are in the planning stage ranging from little more than hope to near adoption.

The county which has most recently obtained a new courthouse is Adams at Quincy. There the building was designed in consultation with the judges of the court, and although I regret that I have not been able to see it, I am informed that in every respect, functional suitability and appropriateness, it satisfies all their expectations.

The center of a courthouse from the standpoint of the court is of course the courtroom, and a major section of the schedules relates to the courtrooms. Generally they are on the second floor. There is elevator service in 19 courthouses, reported as good in 11. But there are 8 courtrooms on the third floor without elevator service. Five of the courtrooms on the third floor are reported to be without fire escapes.

There is wide variation in the size and height of the courtrooms. The older ones as is known tend to be large with high ceilings. Some of the modern improvements have included dividing an excessively large courtroom into two, still of usable size. Also in some instances lower ceilings have been installed and office space created over the courtroom. This has been the operation in the LaSalle County courthouse of which the report says:

“The circuit and county courtrooms were formerly spacious monstrosities with high ceilings. The ceilings have been lowered and office space created over each courtroom.”

In 34 courtrooms there is a private entrance to the bench for the judge but not in 36. In only 26 is there a private entrance for the jury apart from the judge and not in 44. The lighting is said to be adequate in 52 courtrooms and inadequate in 18. Of one it is said that the light is “little better than candlelight.” The acoustics were said to be good in 22 courtrooms, fair in 30, and poor in 18. Street noises are bothersome and in some instances extremely so. Nine courtrooms are air conditioned, but most of the courtrooms have only natural ventilation which in 46 is said to be inadequate in summer.

In 19 courthouses there are no chambers for the judges, 31 have adequate chambers, and in 19 there are chambers but inadequate for one reason or another, as too small, too public, or poorly furnished. In some instances the space in chambers is used also for another judge, the probation officers, the court reporter, or as a place of conference for lawyers. Thirty-five courthouses do not have private toilet facilities for the judges, 9 have such facilities but unsatisfactory, and 22 have satisfactory facilities. In 40 courthouses there is no private library for the judges, in 9 there is one but inadequate, and in 21 there is an adequate library. In counties in which there is not a resident Circuit Judge the library is frequently in the office of the County Judge or State's Attorney and the use of it is shared with those officers.

In 43 counties there is a deliberating room for jurors adjacent to the courtroom but not in 27. In one county a room in the jail was used for the deliberations of the jury. In all but five instances the rooms used for deliberation are said to be adapted to privacy. Twenty-six courthouses have adequate toilet facilities for jurors in the sense that they are used only by the jurors, are directly connected with the jury room, are separate for the sexes, and well maintained. Forty-four courthouses do not have toilet facilities for jurors meeting this standard. Ten of the 44 meet it in all respects except separate facilities for the sexes. One judge writes in reference to a correction of the condition, that "This is the most important change needed".

In 49 courthouses there is some room or other available for conferences of lawyers or witnesses, often the library or a vacant office in the courthouse. In 21 courthouses there is no room for conferences and the only space available for the purpose is in a corridor or a corner of the courtroom.

The greater number of the clerks' offices, 37 have three or more rooms, 24 have two rooms, and only 8 are confined to one room. It is reported of 42 clerks' offices that the work space is adequate but of 27 that it is inadequate. The storage for records and files in 50 clerks' offices is said to be adequate and safe at present, but even now not adequate or safe (as for lack of a fire-proof vault) in 19. The storage space is said to be adequate for the future in 33 offices but not adequate in the near future in 36.

Of clerks' offices in one county there are the following reports:

Circuit Clerk. "By end of 1960 all floor space will be utilized—attic vault for storage completely filled—a serious problem."

Clerk of the County Court: "Hopelessly crowded, no room to turn and bursting at seams."

Probate Clerk: "Will have to begin filing records on floor."

As in Illinois the power and responsibility for providing quarters for the trial courts are in the counties, the burden of remedying deficiencies will have to fall mainly on the bench, bar, and public spirited citizens of the local communities. But it is reasonable to expect that calling attention on the one hand to places where conditions are bad and on the other to examples of progress will strengthen the hand of those who are working anywhere in the State for improvement. The effort of the Judicial Conference and its committee on court facilities if sustained is bound to have a persuasive influence.

III. THE SITUATION IN COOK COUNTY

Everybody recognizes that the overshadowing problem in court administration in Illinois is the delay in civil cases in Chicago. There is no occasion to deal with it in detail because both the evil and the possible remedies have been discussed at great length in the voluminous literature of the subject. But some general ways of approach have impressed themselves upon me and I set them down.

First. The problem is one of concern to the entire State.

The stake of communities down-state in overcoming the difficulties in Chicago was well expressed in a letter written to me by an active lawyer in one of the important down-state centers. From his letter I quote three reasons as he gave them:

"1. We are attorneys and proud of our profession and it is difficult to be proud of a profession which professes justice and yet allows injustice of this type to continue.

"2. We have clients who have cases in Cook County whose rights are being infringed because they are unable, due to economic hardship to withstand a seven year delay.

"3. We are proud of our state and it hurts us to go into other states and to read literature by various authors which looks askance at the Cook County delay."

Second. This is not a time to reproach Cook County but one for energetic action to make the coming year better.

Even in July when the output of civil cases in Cook County dropped off more from the month of March than in the other counties, the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County (to be sure with generous aid from outside judges) disposed of 9 per cent more civil cases than all the other circuits combined. The number of judges of the two courts of Cook County when all vacancies are filled is 56 and of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the other counties, also when they have a full roster, is 63. Nine of the judges of Cook County have continuous full-time assignments to the Appellate Court for the First District and a shifting number running up to as many as 10 or 11 serve in the Criminal Court Building where they are withdrawn from the trial of civil cases. Although 12 of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the other counties serve also as judges of the Appellate Courts downstate and all the Circuit Judges except in Cook County handle criminal as well as civil cases, yet a substantial part of the time of the former and much the greater part of the time of all the other Circuit Judges downstate is available and is given to work on civil cases.

It would be erroneous to deduce too much in relation to the comparative productivity from the relative numbers of judges in Cook County and in the other circuits. The latter sit in different places and have to spend a good deal of time in travel between the various seats of the courts. As far as the civil cases are concerned the judges in Cook County are concentrated in virtually one location. Also observation of courts generally shows that the number of dispositions tends within limits to rise and fall with the number of incoming cases. But after due allowance is made for the differences in conditions, it seems apparent that invidious judgment of

the total output of the courts in Cook County is not warranted by the statistics. This is no reason for not striving with might and main to increase the work product as I am convinced can be done. But it is a reason for working along the line of constructive action rather than casting blame.

Third. There is need for an increase in the number of judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County.

With the most efficient application of the present judicial force, the number of judges of the two courts is not adequate for the demands upon them. What the number of additional judges should be is a matter for consideration between now and the convening of the next General Assembly. But a substantial addition is necessary if the courts are to meet the constant volume of incoming business with anything like reasonable promptness.

Fourth. There is urgent need for an increase in the part of the time of the courts given to jury trials.

Given favorable action by the Legislature on an increase in the number of judges in Cook County, some months must elapse before judges elected under the prospective statute can begin to function. Meanwhile it is important to achieve the maximum attainable with the present judicial force. This is an end in itself and it will strengthen the case for reinforcement if the best possible is being done with what judges there are.

In that aspect no other need stands out so clearly as that of an increase in both the number and the proportion of jury trials. As has been shown earlier in this report, more than two-thirds of the civil cases tried by the courts of Cook County in July were begun no later than last year or this. The statement of Mr. Fitzgerald in his initial report of last January (page 24) is still the heart of the matter: "that the critical backlog of cases unreasonably delayed has been limited to the common law jury cases, i.e. that the courts are substantially current except as to the common law jury cases." As has been shown earlier in this report, the number of jury trials held in Cook County in the five month period from March through July of this year was less than the total of the other counties of the State with more than 100,000 population although their com-

bined civil backlogs were one one-third the size of the civil backlog in Cook County and (as will be realized) their combined population is considerably less than in that proportion.

In recognition of the primacy in remedial steps of an increase in the number of jury trials in Cook County, various measures were recommended to this Court in the report of January 16, 1960, and by the Court approved, to increase substantially the jury parts of the courts; this by the assignment to them of the largest feasible number of judges and the use for jury trials of all courtrooms with jury facilities (pages 11-12). It is gratifying that the report of the Special Joint Committee of the Circuit and Superior Courts which was approved by the two courts last June, recommended some reduction in the divorce parts, some lengthening of the court days for all non-jury purposes, and the starting of all personal injury trials not later than ten o'clock in the morning and the postponement of any other matters so as not to interfere with such trials. The regular work of both the Circuit and the Superior Courts for the new court year will be resumed on the day after Labor Day, two weeks earlier than usual. Pre-trial conferences held in both courts in July are said to have disposed of a considerable number of cases or started them on the way off the calendars, although the numbers cannot yet be stated definitely.

These signs of a purpose to increase the rate of disposition of civil cases in the coming year are encouraging. But it is doubtful whether they go far enough in providing for the trial of personal injury jury cases; far enough even to give such trials in the work of the courts in Cook County a place commensurate with that which they hold in the other urban counties of Illinois. There is a considerable body of opinion especially among legal scholars, that trial by jury is no longer a suitable way of determining claims for injuries suffered in motor vehicle accidents, and that it should be replaced by some system of compensation irrespective of negligence, analogous to workmen's compensation, the cost of which would be borne by the users of motor vehicles. But as long as jury trials remain the remedy approved by the law, they should be given a high place in the allocation of the judicial time because of the urgency of the need for reimbursement of persons suffering personal injuries and the hardship to them of delay.

So it is to be hoped that the schedules of the courts in Cook County will be continuously studied to the end of increasing the provision for jury trials: this by (1) the assignment to such trials of the highest feasible number of resident judges, (2) the use for that purpose of all courtrooms with jury facilities, and (3) co-operative effort of the courts, this office, and this Court to increase the already large contribution that is being made to the courts of Cook County by visiting judges. How large a proportion that is, is not generally known. It is estimated that of 7776 judge days devoted to civil cases in the Circuit and Superior Courts combined in the last court year (up to a late date in the summer) 5921 days were served by resident judges. Eighteen hundred and fifty-five days or nearly a quarter of the total were served by visiting judges. Even that amount of service would appear to be susceptible of increase by utilizing to the full the willing spirit of the judges of the city courts, by perhaps drawing more on capable judges of county courts, and by planned and systematic endeavor to enlist more circuit judges from downstate circuits with the lighter loads.

Fifth. After all is done that can reasonably be expected to increase the current dispositions even with more judges, it is my opinion that procedures out of the ordinary will be needed to cope with the civil backlog in Cook County.

That backlog of over 60,000 cases hangs like a millstone around the necks of the courts and is a crushing burden. It appears beyond the possibility of lifting by any improvement in current dispositions by normal procedures.

The principal examples of relief measures are arbitration in Pennsylvania and the reference of law cases to masters in Massachusetts (there termed auditors) to hear and determine subject to a right of the parties to call for a jury trial before the court if they desire. Of the two I prefer the second as preserving the essentials of a judicial determination after hearing and according to the evidence. I will not dwell on that method because I presented it as a subject for consideration in my report of January (pp. 13-16). But I renew the opinion then expressed, that under a proper statute with safeguards for the selection of well qualified referees and provision for the payment of their compensation, which

should be only a modest honorarium, by the public, there is much to commend it as a temporary measure in Illinois.

The importance of some exceptional method of overcoming the backlog is two-fold: first to bring tardy relief to claimants in the numerous personal injury suits long on the dockets, and second to free the courts from the oppressive weight of the past to deal with current cases.

In conclusion I thank this Court for the privilege it has given me to work in court administration in Illinois, the State where I have lived the greater part of my adult life and where the entire period of my practice of the law was spent. I am grateful for the kindness which has been shown to me by the members of the Court and also by the judges and clerks of the courts generally throughout Illinois. I shall carry with me happy memories of new associations and new friendships. Also I go with faith that the people of Illinois who have achieved so much in so many fields, will succeed in putting the administration of their courts on the high plane where in the public interest it ought to be.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. CHANDLER

Table 1
THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960
(a) By Circuits

Circuit	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Rein- stated	Total Cases Added	Cases Termi- nated	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency	
							Gain	Loss
Total for State ...	94,863	5,693	149	5,842	5,340	95,365	.....	502
Cook County								
Total: (Circuit								
and Superior								
Courts)	60,887	3,055	23	3,078	2,785	61,180	.....	293
Circuits								
One to Twenty								
Total:	33,976	2,638	126	2,764	2,555	34,185	.....	209
First	1,631	105	0	105	133	1,603	28	.....
Second	1,827	135	2	137	116	1,848	.....	21
Third	1,975	123	8	131	88	2,018	.....	43
Fourth	907	84	4	88	55	940	.....	33
Fifth	1,224	83	1	84	83	1,225	.....	1
Sixth	1,900	147	8	155	89	1,966	.....	66
Seventh	2,699	180	12	192	176	2,715	.....	16
Eighth	501	58	2	60	52	509	.....	8
Ninth	1,079	79	3	82	63	1,098	.....	19
Tenth	2,766	203	24	227	144	2,849	.....	83
Eleventh	948	50	3	53	50	951	.....	3
Twelfth	1,538	151	17	168	150	1,556	.....	18
Thirteenth	615	121	2	123	112	626	.....	11
Fourteenth	1,197	106	11	117	109	1,205	.....	8
Fifteenth	674	70	2	72	61	685	.....	11
Sixteenth	1,707	160	4	164	92	1,779	.....	72
Seventeenth	2,015	149	1	150	150	2,015	0	0
Eighteenth	1,720	200	0	200	148	1,772	.....	52
Nineteenth	3,838	274	18	292	231	3,899	.....	61
Twentieth	3,215	160	4	164	453	2,926	289	.....

Table 1
THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960
(b) By Counties and Circuits

County and Circuit	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Reinstated	Total Cases Added	Cases Terminated	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency
							Gain Loss
Total for State...	94,863	5,693	149	5,842	5,340	95,365	..... 502

Cook County

Total:							
Cook County..	60,887	3,055	23	3,078	2,785	61,180	..... 293
Circuit Court ...	35,620	1,461	6	1,467	960	36,127	..... 507
Superior Court..	25,267	1,594	17	1,611	1,825	25,053	214

Circuits One to Twenty

Total: Circuits							
One to Twenty.	33,976	2,638	126	2,764	2,555	34,185	..... 209

First Circuit

Total for Circuit.	1,631	105	0	105	133	1,603	28
Alexander	284	9	0	9	72	221	63
Jackson	271	13	0	13	15	269	2
Johnson	28	4	0	4	0	32	..... 4
Massac	90	7	0	7	5	92	..... 2
Pope	21	4	0	4	2	23	..... 2
Pulaski	122	6	0	6	3	125	..... 3
Saline	265	7	0	7	5	267	..... 2
Union	160	6	0	6	4	162	..... 2
Williamson	390	49	0	49	27	412	..... 22

Second Circuit

Total for Circuit.	1,827	135	2	137	116	1,848	..... 21
Crawford	97	8	0	8	12	93	4
Edwards	95	5	0	5	5	95	.....
Franklin	317	34	0	34	17	334	..... 17
Gallatin	84	5	0	5	2	87	..... 3
Hamilton	89	9	0	9	9	89	.....
Hardin	88	3	0	3	0	91	..... 3
Jefferson	327	21	2	23	22	328	..... 1
Lawrence	135	15	0	15	5	145	..... 10
Richland	164	4	0	4	5	163	1
Wabash	112	5	0	5	11	106	6
Wayne	139	13	0	13	11	141	..... 2
White	180	13	0	13	17	176	4

Third Circuit

Total for Circuit.	1,975	123	8	131	88	2,018	..... 43
Bond	40	6	0	6	4	42	..... 2
Madison	1,935	117	8	125	84	1,976	..... 41

THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960—Cont.

County and Circuit	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Rein- stated	Total Cases Added	Cases Termi- nated	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency	Gain	Loss
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Fourth Circuit

Total for Circuit.	907	84	4	88	55	940		33
Christian	230	17	0	17	22	225	5	
Clay	56	3	1	4	6	54	2	.....
Clinton	62	4	0	4	1	65	.....		3
Effingham	111	13	0	13	9	115	.....		4
Fayette	105	10	1	11	5	111	.....		6
Jasper	25	5	0	5	1	29	.....		4
Marion	125	8	0	8	5	128	.....		3
Montgomery	105	14	0	14	3	116	.....		11
Shelby	88	10	2	12	3	97	.....		9

Fifth Circuit

Total for Circuit.	1,224	83	1	84	83	1,225	.....		1
Clark	70	2	1	3	1	72	.....		2
Coles	274	28	0	28	22	280	.....		6
Cumberland	40	2	0	2	4	38	2	.....
Edgar	132	12	0	12	8	136	.....		4
Vermillion	708	39	0	39	48	699	9	.....

Sixth Circuit

Total for Circuit.	1,900	147	8	155	89	1,966	.....		66
Champaign	884	60	0	60	41	903	.....		19
DeWitt	86	4	0	4	3	87	.....		1
Douglas	55	7	0	7	1	61	.....		6
Macon	747	60	7	67	32	782	.....		35
Moultrie	70	8	0	8	4	74	.....		4
Piatt	58	8	1	9	8	59	.....		1

Seventh Circuit

Total for Circuit.	2,699	180	12	192	176	2,715	.....		16
Greene	41	10	0	10	6	45	.....		4
Jersey	105	10	0	10	7	108	.....		3
Macoupin	470	52	5	57	43	484	.....		14
Morgan	141	15	0	15	15	141	0	.....	0
Sangamon	1,918	89	4	93	99	1,912	6	.....
Scott	24	4	3	7	6	25	.....		1

Eighth Circuit

Total for Circuit.	501	58	2	60	52	509	.....		8
Adams	199	38	1	39	35	203	.....		4
Brown	24	0	0	0	2	22	2	.....
Calhoun	32	1	0	1	0	33	.....		1
Cass	68	3	0	3	4	67	1	.....
Mason	77	7	0	7	1	83	.....		6
Menard	37	1	1	2	4	35	2	.....
Pike	58	8	0	8	6	60	.....		2
Schuyler	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	.....	0

THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960—Cont.

County and Circuit	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Rein- stated	Total Cases Added	Cases Termi- nated	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency Gain Loss	
Ninth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	1,079	79	3	82	63	1,098	.....	19
Fulton	201	19	1	20	15	206	.....	5
Hancock	131	1	0	1	7	125	6	
Henderson	70	11	0	11	6	75	.....	5
Knox	449	24	2	26	24	451	.....	2
McDonough	126	17	0	17	5	138	.....	12
Warren	102	7	0	7	6	103	.....	1
Tenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	2,766	203	24	227	144	2,849	.....	83
Marshall	49	1	0	1	5	45	4	
Peoria	2,017	146	18	164	105	2,076	.....	59
Putnam	63	0	0	0	4	59	4	
Stark	78	0	0	0	0	78	0	0
Tazewell	559	56	6	62	30	591	.....	32
Eleventh Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	948	50	3	53	50	951	.....	3
Ford	90	8	0	8	2	96	.....	6
Livingston	164	10	2	12	19	157	7	
Logan	186	11	1	12	4	194	.....	8
McLean	412	16	0	16	23	405	7	
Woodford	96	5	0	5	2	99	.....	3
Twelfth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	1,538	151	17	168	150	1,556	.....	18
Iroquois	188	12	0	12	14	186	2	
Kankakee	563	42	2	44	37	570	.....	7
Will	787	97	15	112	99	800	.....	13
Thirteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	615	121	2	123	112	626	.....	11
Bureau	96	20	2	22	25	93	3	
Grundy	60	7	0	7	6	61	.....	1
LaSalle	459	94	0	94	81	472	.....	13
Fourteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	1,197	106	11	117	109	1,205	.....	8
Henry	189	12	0	12	20	181	8	
Mercer	63	3	3	6	8	61	2	
Rock Island	749	65	8	73	72	750	.....	1
Whiteside	196	26	0	26	9	213	.....	17

THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960—Cont.

County and Circuit	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Rein- stated	Total Cases Added	Cases Termi- nated	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency	
Fifteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	674	70	2	72	61	685	.....	11
Carroll	63	8	1	9	7	65	.....	2
Jo Daviess	91	3	0	3	4	90	1	
Lee	194	13	0	13	13	194	0	0
Ogle	157	21	1	22	23	156	1	
Stephenson	169	25	0	25	14	180	.....	11
Sixteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	1,707	160	4	164	92	1,779	.....	72
DeKalb	245	29	1	30	15	260	.....	15
Kane	1,367	123	2	125	72	1,420	.....	53
Kendall	95	8	1	9	5	99	.....	4
Seventeenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	2,015	149	1	150	150	2,015	0	0
Boone	82	4	0	4	0	86	.....	4
Winnebago	1,933	145	1	146	150	1,929	4	
Eighteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	1,720	200	0	200	148	1,772	.....	52
DuPage	1,720	200	0	200	148	1,772	.....	52
Nineteenth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	3,838	274	18	292	231	3,899	.....	61
Lake	2,826	205	13	218	157	2,887	.....	61
McHenry	1,012	69	5	74	74	1,012	0	0
Twentieth Circuit								
Total for Circuit.	3,215	160	4	164	453	2,926	289	
Monroe	19	2	0	2	3	18	1	
Perry	138	3	1	4	8	134	4	
Randolph	225	9	0	9	9	225	0	0
St. Clair	2,785	139	3	142	430	2,497	288	
Washington	48	7	0	7	3	52	.....	4

Table 2

NATURE OF DISPOSITION OF CIVIL CASES IN JULY 1960 BY CIRCUITS

Circuits	Total Dispositions	Uncontested Dispositions						Contested Dispositions		
		Dismissals for Want of Prosecution	Dismissals by Agreement	Default Judgments	Judgments by Confession	Judgments by Agreement	Total Uncontested Dispositions	Trial by Jury	Trial by Court	Total Contested Dispositions
Total for State.....	5,340*	578	1,550	963	484	140	3,738*	29	1,573	1,602
Cook County										
Total: (Circuit and Superior Courts)...	2,785	72	1,122	856	113	109	2,272	7	506	513
Circuits One to Twenty										
Total	2,555*	506	428	107	371	31	1,466*	22	1,067	1,089
Circuit										
First	133	69	17	3	6	1	96	0	37	37
Second	116	3	13	16	14	4	50	0	66	66
Third	88	10	19	2	20	0	51	0	37	37
Fourth	55	2	13	1	10	1	27	0	28	28
Fifth	83	1	29	4	10	0	44	2	37	39
Sixth	89	2	25	5	14	0	46	0	43	43
Seventh	176	4	20	7	50	0	81	0	95	95
Eighth	52	5	12	3	5	0	25	0	27	27
Ninth	63	0	11	4	7	4	26	0	37	37

Tenth	144	2	42	3	18	0	65	0	79	79
Eleventh	50	7	21	4	9	2	43	0	7	7
Twelfth	150	8	39	5	11	0	63	2	85	87
Thirteenth	112	3	17	4	22	0	46	0	66	66
Fourteenth	109	0	29	3	14	3	49	5	55	60
Fifteenth	61	2	15	1	7	1	26	0	35	35
Sixteenth	92	0	14	15	35	1	65	2	25	27
Seventeenth	150	22	11	4	30	0	67	5	78	83
Eighteenth	148*	0	20	8	28	0	79*	5	64	69
Nineteenth	231	1	55	6	50	3	115	1	115	116
Twentieth	453	365	6	9	11	11	402	0	51	51

* Note: Included in these totals by the reporting clerk are 23 judgments originally entered by other courts of which transcripts were filed in the court reporting. Under the statutes they became effective in the latter without requiring action of the judge. This would seem to be in the nature of a recording rather than a judicial proceeding and outside the scope of this report. Therefore, the sum of the particular kinds of uncontested dispositions specified is 23 less than the totals shown.

Table 3

**AGE OF CIVIL CASES TRIED IN JULY, 1960, SHOWING AGES OF CASES TRIED
BY JURY AND CASES TRIED BY COURT BY CIRCUITS**

Circuit	Total Cases Tried in July	Total Cases Tried by Jury	Year of filing of cases tried by Jury							Total Cases Tried by Court	Year of filing of cases tried by Court						
			Before 1955	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		Before 1955	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total for State...	1,602	29	7	0	1	2	2	13	4	1,573(a)	64	10	16	30	128	344	974
Cook County																	
Total for Cook County	513	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	49	2	8	16	72	128	231
Circuit Court	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	14	1	5	5	18	24	126
Superior Court...	320	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	35	1	3	11	54	104	105
Circuits One to Twenty																	
Total Circuits 1-20	1,089	22	0	0	1	2	2	13	4	1,067(a)	15	8	8	14	56	216	743
First	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	6	31
Second	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	3	1	0	3	3	8	48
Third	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	4	30
Fourth	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28(b)	1	0	1	0	5	10	9
Fifth	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	37	0	0	1	0	1	7	28
Sixth	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43(c)	0	0	0	0	4	10	26
Seventh	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	2	0	0	3	8	19	63
Eighth	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27(d)	0	0	0	0	1	5	19
Ninth	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	2	0	0	0	2	6	27

Tenth	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	2	0	1	5	9	62
Eleventh	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Twelfth	87	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	85	2	0	0	1	6	24	52
Thirteenth	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	2	0	3	8	53
Fourteenth	60	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	55	1	0	1	1	2	13	37
Fifteenth	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	1	1	3	30
Sixteenth	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	25	1	0	1	1	0	6	16
Seventeenth	83	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	78	0	0	0	0	3	11	64
Eighteenth	69	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	64	0	1	0	0	5	18	40
Nineteenth	116	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	115	0	3	1	3	4	46	58
Twentieth	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	1	1	0	1	2	46

- (a) Year of filing not shown for 7 cases tried by court.
(b) Year of filing not shown for 2 cases tried by court.
(c) Year of filing not shown for 3 cases tried by court.
(d) Year of filing not shown for 2 cases tried by court.

Table 4

**THE TREND OF CRIMINAL CASES AND THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
IN CRIMINAL CASES IN JULY, 1960, BY CIRCUITS**

Circuit	CRIMINAL CASES						DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES					
	Cases Pending July 1	Cases Begun	Cases Reinstated	Total Cases Added	Cases Disposed of	Cases Pending July 31	In Cases Pending July 1	In Cases Begun	In Cases Reinstated	In Total Cases Begun	In Cases Disposed of	In Cases Pending July 31
Total for State..	4,414	430	46	476	582	4,308	5,388	669	44	713	831	5,270
Cook County												
Criminal Court of Cook County..	956	330	29	359	360	955	1,435	556	29	585	559	1,461
Circuits One to Twenty												
Total for Circuits One to Twenty	3,458	100	17	117	222	3,353	3,953	113	15	128	272	3,809
Circuit												
First	206	3	0	3	1	208	297	3	0	3	1	299
Second	207	15	2	17	10	214	205	11	2	13	7	211
Third	243	0	0	0	44	199	214	0	0	0	65	149
Fourth	160	10	0	10	8	162	215	18	0	18	12	221

Fifth	221	6	0	6	12	215	233	6	0	6	13	226
Sixth	121	7	3	10	20	111	146	6	3	9	26	129
Seventh	207	13	5	18	9	216	206	12	3	15	10	211
Eighth	24	5	0	5	2	27	33	5	0	5	4	34
Ninth	139	6	0	6	8	137	165	7	0	7	10	162
Tenth	313	0	0	0	8	305	389	0	0	0	5	384
Eleventh	47	3	0	3	6	44	50	3	0	3	6	47
Twelfth	35	1	4	5	20	20	46	2	4	6	17	35
Thirteenth	29	0	1	1	5	25	23	0	1	1	5	19
Fourteenth	167	13	0	13	15	165	196	12	0	12	18	190
Fifteenth	71	6	0	6	4	73	74	11	0	11	6	79
Sixteenth	184	4	0	4	7	181	229	4	0	4	7	226
Seventeenth	89	0	0	0	14	75	84	0	0	0	17	67
Eighteenth	109	7	0	7	17	99	130	12	0	12	31	111
Nineteenth	391	1	2	3	5	389	361	1	2	3	5	359
Twentieth	495	0	0	0	7	488	657	0	0	0	7	650

Table 5

**DISPOSITION OF CASES OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES
IN JULY 1960 BY CIRCUITS**

Circuit	Total Number of Defendants in cases disposed of	NOT CONVICTED				CONVICTED AND SENTENCED				TYPE OF SENTENCE		
		Dismissed	Acquitted by Jury	Acquitted by Court	Total	Pleaded Guilty	Convicted by Jury	Convicted by Court	Total	Imprisonment	Probation	Fine Only
Total for State..	694(a)	165	73	17	255	329	18	91	439(b)	295	139	5
Total for Cook County												
Criminal Court of Cook County..	422(a)	64	71	6	141	191	6	84	281	205	71	5
Total for Circuits One to Twenty	272	101	2	11	114	138	12	7	158(b)	90	68	0
Circuit												
First	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Second	7	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	1	1	0
Third	65	60	1	0	61	4	0	0	4	4	0	0
Fourth	12	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	12	11	1	0
Fifth	13	2	0	0	2	11	0	0	11	2	9	0
Sixth	26	10	0	0	10	11	3	2	16	12	4	0
Seventh	10	1	0	0	1	3	1	5	9	3	6	0

Eighth	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4(b)	3	1	0
Ninth	10	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0
Tenth	5	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	2	0
Eleventh	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3	3	0
Twelfth	17	1	0	0	1	16	0	0	16	8	8	0
Thirteenth	5	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	4	1	3	0
Fourteenth	18	5	0	0	5	12	1	0	13	7	6	0
Fifteenth	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	5	1	0
Sixteenth	7	3	0	0	3	3	1	0	4	4	0	0
Seventeenth ...	17	3	0	0	3	13	1	0	14	6	8	0
Eighteenth	31	3	0	11	14	16	1	0	17	8	9	0
Nineteenth	5	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	4	3	1	0
Twentieth	7	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7	7	0	0

(a) The difference between the number of defendants in cases disposed of shown in this table and the number shown in Table 4 arises because in accordance with the system of keeping the records of the Criminal Court of Cook County, a defendant in that county charged in a number of indictments is counted as one for each indictment although he is only one person, whereas in this table he is counted only once although he may be charged in a number of indictments.

(b) The mode of conviction of one convicted person was not shown.

Table A
THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES FROM MARCH 1, 1960 TO JULY 31, 1960 AND A
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES ADDED TO THE
DOCKETS AND OF CIVIL CASES TERMINATED IN THE
TWO MONTHS, MARCH AND JULY
(a) By Circuits

Circuits	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Total: State	93,362	95,365	.....	2,003	6,655	5,842	6,355	5,340
Total: Cook County.....	60,659	61,180	.....	521	3,744	3,078	3,565	2,785
Circuit Court	34,705	36,127	.....	1,422	1,676	1,467	1,381	960
Superior Court	25,954	25,053	901	.....	2,068	1,611	2,184	1,825
Circuits 1-20								
Total: Circuits One to Twenty..	32,703	34,185	.....	1,482	2,911	2,764	2,790	2,555
First	1,703	1,603	100	.....	84	105	63	133
Second	1,751	1,848	.....	97	139	137	186	116
Third	1,787	2,018	.....	231	185	131	105	88
Fourth (a)	1,018	940	78	.....	58 (b)	88	79 (b)	55
Fifth	1,125	1,225	.....	100	112	84	75	83
Sixth	1,702	1,966	.....	264	191	155	167	89
Seventh	2,404	2,715	.....	311	144	192	188	176
Eighth	628	509	119	.....	57	60	132	52
Ninth	1,024	1,098	.....	74	103	82	83	63
Tenth	2,705	2,849	.....	144	255	227	198	144

Eleventh	939	951	.....	12	89	53	64	50
Twelfth	1,378	1,556	.....	178	179	168	124	150
Thirteenth	743	626	117	.....	128	123	128	112
Fourteenth(c)	1,194	1,205	.....	11	128	117	124	109
Fifteenth	682	685	.....	3	54	72	49	61
Sixteenth	1,541	1,779	.....	238	157	164	121	92
Seventeenth	1,825	2,015	.....	190	161	150	108	150
Eighteenth	1,670	1,772	.....	102	181	200	142	148
Nineteenth	3,827	3,899	.....	72	309	292	510	231
Twentieth	3,057	2,926	131	.....	197	164	144	453

(a) 102 cases omitted in March on account of lack of information have been included in this table.

(b) There were some cases in addition to the number shown but information of the exact number is not available.

(c) 679 civil cases pending March 1 were not reported at the time and are now included.

Table A—Continued
(b) By Counties and Circuits

County and Circuit	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Total: State.....	93,362*	95,365	.....	2,003	6,655	5,842	6,355	5,340
Cook County								
Total: Cook County.....	60,659	61,180	.....	521	3,744	3,078	3,565	2,785
Circuit Court	34,705	36,127	.....	1,422	1,676	1,467	1,381	960
Superior Court	25,954	25,053	901	.....	2,068	1,611	2,184	1,825
Circuits 1-20								
Total: Circuits One to Twenty..	32,703*	34,185	.....	1,482	2,911	2,764	2,790	2,555

First Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,703	1,603	100	.....	84	105	63	133
Alexander	291	221	70	.....	6	9	9	72
Jackson	353	269	84	.....	14	13	9	15
Johnson	22	32	.....	10	1	4	2	0
Massac	93	92	1	.....	8	7	7	5
Pope	24	23	1	.....	1	4	4	2
Pulaski	121	125	.....	4	9	6	4	3
Saline	251	267	.....	16	5	7	5	5
Union	148	162	.....	14	6	6	6	4
Williamson	400	412	.....	12	34	49	17	27

Second Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,751	1,848	.....	97	139	137	186	116
Crawford	93	93	0	0	8	8	13	12
Edwards	86	95	.....	9	4	5	2	5
Franklin	292	334	.....	42	22	34	53	17
Gallatin	85	87	.....	2	1	5	10	2
Hamilton	86	89	.....	3	3	9	4	9
Hardin	43	91	.....	48	1	3	1	0
Jefferson	312	328	.....	16	20	23	10	22
Lawrence	140	145	.....	5	13	15	2	5
Richland	154	163	.....	9	12	4	6	5
Wabash	121	106	15	.....	20	5	26	11
Wayne	120	141	.....	21	15	13	15	11
White	219	176	43	.....	20	13	44	17

Third Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,787	2,018	.....	231	185	131	105	88
Bond	23	42	.....	19	2	6	2	4
Madison	1,764	1,976	.....	212	183	125	103	84

* The total number of cases pending March 1 includes 102 in the Fourth Circuit and 679 in the Fourteenth Circuit which were pending on March 1, but not included in the printed report for March.

Table A—Continued

County and Circuit	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Fourth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,018 (a)	940	78	.....	58	88	79	55
Christian	252	225	27	.....	19	17	12	22
Clay	78	54	24	.....	3	4	7	6
Clinton	55	65	.....	10	7	4	1	1
Effingham	96	115	.....	19	4	13	3	9
Fayette	141	111	30	.....	5	11	7	5
Jasper	27	29	.....	2	3	5	5	1
Marion	112	128	.....	16	8	8	8	5
Montgomery	155	116	39	.....	9	14	36	3
Shelby	102 (a)	97	5	.....	(b)	12	(b)	3
Fifth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,125	1,225	.....	100	112	84	75	83
Clark	57	72	.....	15	8	3	1	1
Coles	254	280	.....	26	25	28	14	22
Cumberland	29	38	.....	9	1	2	1	4
Edgar	125	136	.....	11	15	12	5	8
Vermilion	660	699	.....	39	63	39	54	48
Sixth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,702	1,966	.....	264	191	155	167	89
Champaign	870	903	.....	33	83	60	65	41
DeWitt	85	87	.....	2	1	4	2	3

Douglas	60	61	.....	1	8	7	34	1
Macon	570	782	.....	212	83	67	50	32
Moultrie	67	74	.....	7	3	8	3	4
Piatt	50	59	.....	9	13	9	13	8

Seventh Circuit

Total: Circuit	2,404	2,715	.....	311	144	192	188	176
Greene	37	45	.....	8	6	10	3	6
Jersey	105	108	.....	3	11	10	10	7
Macoupin	240	484	.....	244	10	57	77	43
Morgan	56	141	.....	85	4	15	5	15
Sangamon	1,948	1,912	36	.....	104	93	84	99
Scott	18	25	.....	7	9	7	9	6

Eighth Circuit

Total: Circuit	628	509	119	.....	57	60	132	52
Adams	174	203	.....	29	31	39	28	35
Brown	32	22	10	.....	2	0	1	2
Calhoun	26	33	.....	7	4	1	1	0
Cass	56	67	.....	11	4	3	1	4
Mason	233	83	150	.....	6	7	92	1
Menard	34	35	.....	1	1	2	1	4
Pike	62	60	2	.....	7	8	5	6
Schuyler	11	6	5	.....	2	0	3	0

(a) 102 cases omitted in March on account of lack of information are included here.

(b) There were some cases but information of the exact number is not available.

Table A—Continued

County and Circuit	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Ninth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,024	1,098	.....	74	103	82	83	63
Fulton	200	206	.....	6	18	20	12	15
Hancock	127	125	2	.....	4	1	1	7
Henderson	59	75	.....	16	6	11	2	6
Knox	425	451	.....	26	41	26	45	24
McDonough	118	138	.....	20	16	17	7	5
Warren	95	103	.....	8	18	7	16	6
Tenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	2,705	2,849	.....	144	255	227	198	144
Marshall	64	45	19	.....	0	1	0	5
Peoria	1,929	2,076	.....	147	172	164	116	105
Putnam	61	59	2	.....	0	0	1	4
Stark	71	78	.....	7	3	0	1	0
Tazewell	580	591	.....	11	80	62	80	30

Eleventh Circuit

Total: Circuit	939	951	.....	12	89	53	64	50
Ford	82	96	.....	14	7	8	4	2
Livingston	166	157	9	.....	17	12	6	19
Logan	211	194	17	.....	32	12	29	4
McLean	377	405	.....	28	29	16	23	23
Woodford	103	99	4	.....	4	5	2	2

Twelfth Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,378	1,556	.....	178	179	168	124	150
Iroquois	165	186	.....	21	14	12	14	14
Kankakee	507	570	.....	63	41	44	30	37
Will	706	800	.....	94	124	112	80	99

Thirteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	743	626	117	.....	128	123	128	112
Bureau	115	93	22	.....	29	22	30	25
Grundy	50	61	.....	11	22	7	18	6
LaSalle	578	472	106	.....	77	94	80	81

Fourteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,194*	1,205	.....	11	128	117	124	109
Henry	195	181	14	.....	21	12	16	20
Mercer	60	61	.....	1	6	6	4	8
Rock Island	777*	750	27	.....	75	73	87	72
Whiteside	162	213	.....	51	26	26	17	9

* 679 civil cases pending March 1 were not reported at the time and are now included.

Table A—Continued

County and Circuit	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Fifteenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	682	685	.....	3	54	72	49	61
Carroll	59	65	.....	6	5	9	4	7
Jo Daviess	89	90	.....	1	4	3	0	4
Lee	201	194	7	.....	13	13	13	13
Ogle	154	156	.....	2	16	22	17	23
Stephenson	179	180	.....	1	16	25	15	14
Sixteenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,541	1,779	.....	238	157	164	121	92
DeKalb	204	260	.....	56	23	30	23	15
Kane	1,228	1,420	.....	192	123	125	70	72
Kendall	109	99	10	.....	11	9	28	5
Seventeenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,825	2,015	.....	190	161	150	108	150
Boone	82	86	.....	4	9	4	6	0
Winnebago	1,743	1,929	.....	186	152	146	102	150

Eleventh Circuit

Total: Circuit	939	951	12	89	53	64	50
Ford	82	96	14	7	8	4	2
Livingston	166	157	9	17	12	6	19
Logan	211	194	17	32	12	29	4
McLean	377	405	28	29	16	23	23
Woodford	103	99	4	4	5	2	2

Twelfth Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,378	1,556	178	179	168	124	150
Iroquois	165	186	21	14	12	14	14
Kankakee	507	570	63	41	44	30	37
Will	706	800	94	124	112	80	99

Thirteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	743	626	117	128	123	128	112
Bureau	115	93	22	29	22	30	25
Grundy	50	61	11	22	7	18	6
LaSalle	578	472	106	77	94	80	81

Fourteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,194*	1,205	11	128	117	124	109
Henry	195	181	14	21	12	16	20
Mercer	60	61	1	6	6	4	8
Rock Island	777*	750	27	75	73	87	72
Whiteside	162	213	51	26	26	17	9

* 679 civil cases pending March 1 were not reported at the time and are now included.

Table A—Continued

County and Circuit	The Trend of Civil Cases				Comparison of March and July			
	Cases Pending March 1	Cases Pending July 31	Gain or Loss in Currency		Cases Added to the Dockets		Cases Terminated	
			Gain	Loss	March	July	March	July
Fifteenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	682	685	3	54	72	49	61
Carroll	59	65	6	5	9	4	7
Jo Daviess	89	90	1	4	3	0	4
Lee	201	194	7	13	13	13	13
Ogle	154	156	2	16	22	17	23
Stephenson	179	180	1	16	25	15	14
Sixteenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,541	1,779	238	157	164	121	92
DeKalb	204	260	56	23	30	23	15
Kane	1,228	1,420	192	123	125	70	72
Kendall	109	99	10	11	9	28	5
Seventeenth Circuit								
Total: Circuit	1,825	2,015	190	161	150	108	150
Boone	82	86	4	9	4	6	0
Winnebago	1,743	1,929	186	152	146	102	150

Eighteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	1,670	1,772	.....	102	181	200	142	148
DuPage	1,670	1,772	.....	102	181	200	142	148

Nineteenth Circuit

Total: Circuit	3,827	3,899	.....	72	309	292	510	231
Lake	2,824	2,887	.....	63	213	218	419	157
McHenry	1,003	1,012	.....	9	96	74	91	74

Twentieth Circuit

Total: Circuit	3,057	2,926	131	.....	197	164	144	453
Monroe	12	18	.....	6	2	2	5	3
Perry	139	134	5	.....	7	4	5	8
Randolph	229	225	4	.....	7	9	4	9
St. Clair	2,629	2,497	132	.....	176	142	127	430
Washington	48	52	.....	4	5	7	3	3

SOME ITEMS OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COURTHOUSES OF ILLINOIS DRAWN FROM THE SCHEDULES FURNISHED BY THE CIRCUIT JUDGES (Cook County is not included.)

Reports from 70 counties are included in the tabulation. The number of schedules by Circuits: First, 3; Second, 12; Third, 1; Fourth, 9; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 2; Twelfth, 1; Thirteenth, 3; Fourteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 3; Sixteenth, 3; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 2; and Twentieth, 4.

Population of the seventy counties according to the 1950 census:

Under 10,000	10	50,000-99,999	5
10,000-19,999	22	100,000-149,999	5
20,000-29,999	11	150,000-199,999	3
30,000-39,999	8	200,000 and over.....	1
40,000-49,999	5		

This conforms closely to the general distribution of population of the State by counties, that is, 80 per cent under 50,000.

I. General Information on Courthouses

The location with rare exceptions was the public square in the heart of the county seat town, and the material stone or brick.

Time of Construction	No.	Improvements since Construction
Before 1841	4	Henderson, built 1830 (?), courtroom renovation in 1960. JoDavieess, built 1839, addition, 1890, courtroom remodeled, 1959. Putnam, built 1839, reported in good condition. Sangamon, built 1837-1853, remodeled 1876.
1841-1870	11	Calhoun, built 1847. Carroll, built, 1858, additions, 1908 and 1958. Effingham, built 1870. Jasper, built 1870. Kendall, built 1870, two new wings, 1958-59. McHenry, built 1857. Monroe, built 1853, addition, 1907. Montgomery, built ?, remodeled 1872, addition in 1912. Randolph, built 1847. Wabash, built 1857, one-half rebuilt 1959, balance to be re-built within three years. Whiteside, built 1866, tentative plans.
(For courthouses built since 1870, names are not listed unless improvements have been made, or plans for such changes are now under consideration.)		
1871-1900	28	DuPage, 1870, plans for additions within five years. Fulton, 1896, remodeled 1958. Kane, 1894, remodeling and air conditioning, 1960. Lake, 1878, addition in 1920, courtrooms remodeled. Knox, 1884 extensive improvements in last five years. LaSalle, 1875, first three floors remodeled, fourth floor now being remodeled. Marshall, 1885, remodeled in 1957. Mason, 1882, plans completed for five-year remodeling project. Mercer, 1894, renovation of courtroom planned. Ogle, 1890, remodeled within last ten years. Will, 1884, Public Building Commission holding meetings. St. Clair, 1900, new courtroom in 1955.
1901-1930	15	Grundy, 1913, being rehabilitated, inside and out. Tazewell, 1914. addition in planning stage.
1931-1950	8	

1950-1960	1	Adams.
Age not reported	3	Logan. Pulaski, Wayne.

Courts Housed:

Circuit and County.....	58
Circuit, County, and Probate.....	11

Number of Courtrooms:

Only one courtroom.....	15
Two courtrooms	47
Three courtrooms	3
Four courtrooms	5

Elevator Service:

Court on first floor—not needed.....	3
Court on second floor, no elevator....	40
Court on third floor, no elevator.....	8
Elevator service provided.....	19

Quality of Elevator Service:

Good	11
Fair	6
Poor	2

Public Washrooms:

(This inquiry was in regard to general facilities in the courthouse, aside from facilities for judges and jurors, and included convenience of location, cleanliness, and separate facilities for men and women.)

Considered satisfactory.....	59
Considered unsatisfactory.....	11

II. Courtrooms

While the schedule included county courtrooms also, this summary of conditions is limited to the circuit courtrooms. The individual courtrooms vary in size, arrangement and furnishings. Much of the data cannot be tabulated but must be considered as a whole as set forth in each schedule, and in the sketches of the courtrooms which were included in each schedule. Some common factors affecting efficiency of operation or the comfort of the personnel of the courts, the jurors, and the public are set forth here.

There were 78 circuit courtrooms in the seventy courthouses. As almost all of the data were given for only one courtroom, most of these figures are on the basis of seventy replies.

Seating Capacity of Courtrooms:

Under 100	15
100-199	37
200-299	13
300-399	9
Over 500.....	1

There were several references to the high ceilings and excessive size of the courtrooms in the older buildings. Lake County has cut one huge room up into two small modern courtrooms. In LaSalle County—"The circuit and county courtrooms were formerly great spacious monstrosities with high ceilings. The ceilings have been lowered and office space created over each courtroom."

Private Entrance for Judge to Bench:

Yes.....	34
No.....	36

Comfort and Convenience of Judge's Bench and Chair was not tabulated but often considered poor.

Private Entrance for Jury:

Yes.....	26
No.....	44

Comfort of Chairs, Light, etc. for Jurors: Inadequacies cited.

Witness Stand in Satisfactory Location:

Yes.....	66
No.....	4

Courtroom Facilities for Clerk:

Adequate	60
Inadequate.....	10

Courtroom Facilities for Reporter:

Adequate61
Inadequate..... 9

(Fifteen counties reported electric outlets which could be used for sound recording devices, and in a number of these the Reporter provided his own recording device. Only one court reported a sound recorder as court equipment.)

Provision for the Press:

Yes.....13
No.....57

Heating: Satisfactory63
Unsatisfactory 7 (Too hot, noisy, or hard to regulate.)

Lighting: Adequate52
Inadequate18 (One—"little better than candlelight.")

Acoustics: Good22 (Lowering the excessive height of ceilings was reported as helpful. Only two courts reported sound amplifying systems.)
Fair20
Poor18

Street Noises Bothersome: Yes.....49
No.....21

Kind of Ventilation:

Natural50
Combination11
Airconditioning 9

Quality of Ventilation:

Adequate or fair.....19
Inadequate always 3
Inadequate in summer.....46
Not reported 2

General Appearance of Courtroom:

Light .....52	Attractive .....40	Well kept .....47
Dark .....18	Fair 4	Fairly kept .....14
	Dark and Dingy.....26	Poorly kept 9

Fire Escapes if Courtroom is above first floor: Yes.....11
No.....56

(Of those without fire escapes, five had courtrooms on the third floor and 18 had no fire escape and only one exit by stairway from courtroom floor.)

III. Judges' Chambers

No chambers provided.....19 (For the most part in small counties where there was no resident judge.)

One chamber20
Two chambers25
Three chambers 4
Four chambers 2
The majority had only one room to each chamber, and in many cases the space also served for court reporter, probation officers, general office of the County Judge, or general use by lawyers.

Private Libraries for Judges:

None provided.....40
Inadequate 9
Adequate21
In courts without resident Circuit Judges the Library was frequently in the office of the County Judge or State's Attorney and shared.

Private Toilet Facilities for Judges:

None35
Unsatisfactory 9
Satisfactory22

Total Adequacy of Chambers:

None provided19
Considered adequate31
Considered inadequate20 (Too small, too public, poorly furnished.)

IV. Facilities for Juries outside of Courtroom

General Assembly Room:

Yes20
 No50 (Assembled in courtroom, regular jury room, etc.)

Deliberating Room:

Adjacent to Courtroom Yes.....43
 No.....27

(In one county a room in the jail was used.)

Adapted to privacy Yes.....65
 No..... 5

Adequate toilet facilities Yes.....26
 No.....44

(Adequate was interpreted as facilities used only by the jurors and connected with the jury room, separate for men and women, and well maintained. Ten of those listed under No met all the requirements except separate provision for men and women. The furniture was limited to a bare wooden table and wooden chairs. One county had sleeping quarters for its jurors.)

V. Provision for the Detention of Prisoners

All courts were adjacent to the jail, but in addition, six reported a detention room in the courthouse, usually in the Sheriff's quarters.

Condition of the Jail: Good52
 Fair14
 Bad 4

A few reported no facilities for detention of women and children.

VI. The Clerks' Offices

(These figures are not strictly comparable because small counties combine the offices of circuit clerk and recorder of deeds with a consequent need for much more work and storage space.)

Rooms provided for Clerk:

One room 8
 Two rooms24
 Three or more.....37
 No report 1

Adequacy of Work Space:

Adequate42
 Inadequate27
 No report 1

Storage Space for Records and Files:

Adequate and safe at present.....50
 Not adequate or unsafe (no fire vault).....19
 No report 1
 Adequate for the future.....33
 Not adequate in near future.....36
 No report 1

Satisfactory Facilities for the Public:

Yes.....56 Usually a counter in the office and access to the vault.
 No.....13

VII. Facilities for Conferences

Special Rooms for Use of Lawyers:

Yes.....49	(Often the library or a vacant office.)
No.....21	(Used corridors, corner of courtroom, etc.)

VIII. Law Libraries for the Public

None provided.....29
Poor library provided..... 2
Library provided .....39

Four of these were considered very good, "the best in the county".

Many were maintained by Bar Associations. Some were the same as those listed as private libraries for judges, but were open to lawyers also. Several had only the barest minimum of Supreme Court and Appellate Court opinions and the Statutes. An attendant was in charge in only one county.

