

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE
ILLINOIS COURTS

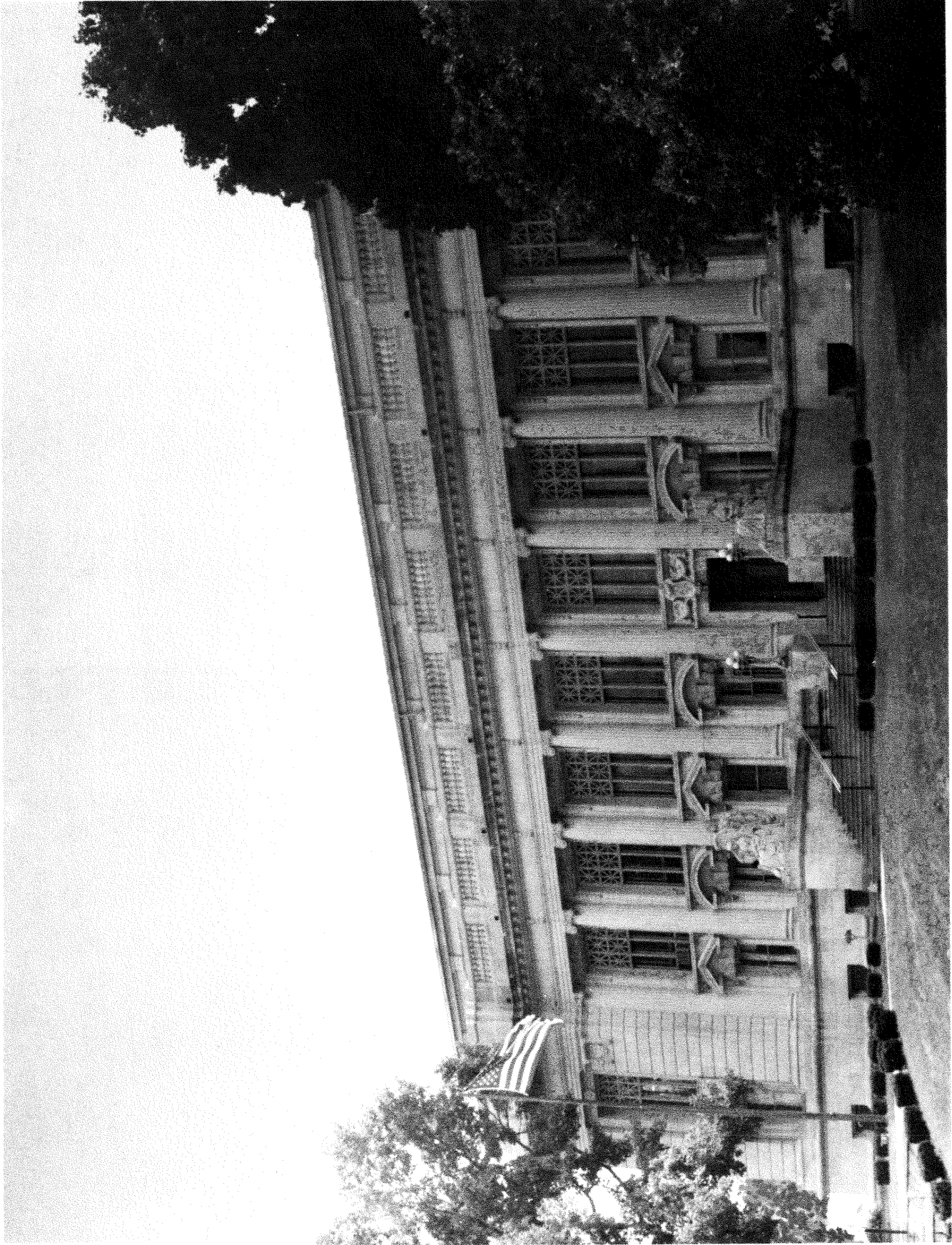
1975
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



710
2470.00.75

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1975
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



The Supreme Court Building
Springfield, Illinois

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Letter of Transmittal from Roy O. Gulley	6
In Memoriam	9
Report of the Administrative Director	11
Judicial Retirements	12
Activities of the Judiciary	15
Supreme Court	15
Jurisdiction	15
Organization	15
Administrative Authority	15
Caseload Summary	16
Assignment of Justice Caswell J. Crebs	16
Justice Daniel P. Ward Named Chief Justice	16
Supreme Court Rules	16
Judicial Appointments	18
Clerk of the Supreme Court	18
1975 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly	18
Availability of Public Defender at an Early Stage of the Proceedings	19
Period Juror List in Counties Which Have no Jury Commission	19
Insuring Defendants' Right to a Prompt Preliminary Hearing	19
Comparative Negligence	20
Circuit Court Clerks Should be Appointed, Not elected	20
Small Counties Should Be Consolidated Into Selection Districts for Electing Circuit Court Judges	21
Dealing With Criminal Defendants Who are Unfit to Stand Trial, but Not "In Need of Mental Treatment"	21
"Supervision" in Criminal Cases	21
Committee on Rules of Evidence	22
Reporter of Decisions	22
Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions	22
Appellate Court	22
Jurisdiction	22
Organization	23
Caseload Summary	23
Cases Filed 1971-1975	23
Cases Disposed of 1971-1975	24
Cases Pending at End of Year 1971-1975	24
Cases Disposed of With Full Opinions 1971-1975	24
Number of Opinions 1973-1975	25
Rule 23 Orders	26
Graph of Cases Filed and Disposed Of, 1964-1975	27
Second District	28
Research Projects	28
Appellate Court Clerks	28
Assignments	28
Circuit Courts	28
Jurisdiction	28
Organization	29
Caseload Summary	29
Graph of Average Caseload per Judge	30
Graph of Felony Cases Begun or Reinstated, 1971-1975	31
Graph of Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violations Begun or Reinstated, 1971-1975	31
Caseload Summary, Circuit Court of Cook County	32
Chart of Average Cases per Judge, Cook County, 1964-1975	32
Graph of Average Elapsed Time Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict, Law Division (Law Jury Section), Circuit Court of Cook County	34
Graph of Cases Begun or Reinstated and Terminated in the Circuit Courts, 1964-1975	35

Criminal Division	36
Organization Chart, Illinois Judicial System	38
Organization Chart, Circuit Court of Cook County	39
Assignments	40
Rule 295 Assignments	40
Increased Judgeships	40
Electronic Data Processing	40
Map of EDP Installations	42
Medical Malpractice	43
Probation	43
Committee on Probation	43
Supreme Court Recommendations	44
Federal Funding of Probation Projects	44
Map of Probation Surveys	47
Probation Profile	48
The Judicial Conference	50
1975 Judicial Conference	51
Study Committee on Judicial Ethics	51
Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization	52
Educational Topics	52
1975 Associate Judge Seminar	52
Study Committee on the Effect of Sniadach and Fuentes on Illinois Law	52
Study Committee on Procedure in Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases	53
Educational Topics	53
1975 Regional Seminars	53
Criminal Law	53
Civil Law	53
Juvenile Law	54
Subcommittee on Judicial Education	54
Conference of Chief Circuit Judges	56
Judicial Elections	59
Compulsory Retirement of Judges	60
The Courts Commission	60
The Administrative Office	66
Introduction	66
Personnel	66
Fiscal	66
Chart on State Appropriations	69
Teller of Elections	70
Judicial Economic Statements	70
Judicial Statistics	71
Circuit Court Administrators	71
Recordkeeping	72
Map on Implementation of the Recordkeeping Order	73
Official Court Reporters	74
Secretariat	76
Impartial Medical Expert Rule	76
Chart of 1975 Statistical Summary	78
Chart of Cumulative Statistical Summary, 1970-1975	79
Representation by Supervised Senior Law Students	80
Chart on Use of Rule 711, 1970-1975	80
Legislation	81
Continuing Judicial Education	85
Synopsis of Supreme Court Opinions	85
Judicial Visitation Programs to Penal Institutions	85
Administrative Secretaries Conference	86
Public Information and Publications	86
Membership in Organizations	87

Conclusion	88
1975 Caseloads, Statistical Records and Judicial Officers	89
The Supreme Court	
Map of Judicial Districts	90
Justices of the Supreme Court	91
Graph of Cases Decided With Full Opinions, 1950-1975	92
Graph of Petitions for Rehearing, 1950-1975	93
Graph of Petitions for Leave to Appeal, 1950-1975	94
Graph of Motions Disposed Of, 1950-1975	95
The Appellate Court	
Justices of the Appellate Court	96
Chart on Trend of Cases	97
Chart on Cases Disposed Of	98
Chart on Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition	99
Chart on Time Lapse Between Date Briefs Filed and Date of Disposition	100
Abstract Summary of Number of Written Opinions	101
Chart on Cases Disposed of Without Opinion	102
The Circuit Courts	
Map of Judicial Circuits	103
Judges of the Circuit Courts	104
Chart on Ratio of Caseload Per Judge	114
Chart on Number of Cases Begun and Terminated	116
Chart on the Trend of all Cases, Number of Law Jury Verdicts, Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict, and Average Delay in Reaching Verdict	142
Chart on Disposition of Defendants Charged With Felonies	146
Chart on Sentences Imposed on Defendants Charged With Felonies	150
Statistical Reports on the Circuit Court of Cook County	156
Appendix A - Judicial Article of the Constitution of 1970	175
Appendix B - Summary of Historical Development of the Administrative Office	178
Appendix C - Judicial Salary Structure	179





ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

ROY O. GULLEY
DIRECTOR
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD 62706

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 60602

To The Honorable Chief Justice
and Justices of the Supreme Court

I tender herewith the Annual Report of the Administrative Office for the calendar year 1975.

Since the implementation of our unified court system in 1964, each year has witnessed significant improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois. The year 1975 was no exception. Some of the accomplishments and new developments in 1975, discussed more fully in this report, include:

1. The Supreme Court's amendment of Rule 23 to provide for disposition of certain cases, in the Appellate Court, by order rather than full opinion;
2. Amendment of Rule 295 to provide for the temporary assignment of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year;
3. Amendment of Rule 604(d) to provide that no appeal from a judgment entered upon a plea of guilty shall be taken unless the defendant, within 30 days of the date on which sentence is imposed, files in the trial court a motion to withdraw his plea of guilty and vacate the judgment;
4. Adoption of rules governing appeals in juvenile cases;
5. The Supreme Court's recommendations to the General Assembly concerning: (a) availability of the public defender at an early stage of the proceedings, (b) insuring defendant's right to a prompt preliminary hearing, (c) comparative negligence, (d) appointment of circuit court clerks, (e) consolidation of small counties into judicial selection districts, (f) dealing with defendants who are unfit to stand trial but not "in need of mental treatment", and (g) reviewing the social merit of "supervision" as a sentencing alternative;

6. The Second Appellate District's reduction of the number of cases pending at the close of the year, and initiation of an appellate research project;
7. The continued reduction in the time lapse between date of filing and date of verdict for law jury cases in the Law Division, County Department, Circuit Court of Cook County;
8. Creation of 30 new circuit judgeships in Cook County and 3 in the 18th circuit, and the increase of the additional associate judgeships from 40 to 50;
9. Probation personnel training and improvement of probation departments through the use of grant funds;
10. Judicial Conference study committee reports and continued improvement of the judicial education program;
11. Successful implementation of the Circuit Court Administrator - Pilot Project;
12. Implementation of the Supreme Court's order on recordkeeping in an additional seven counties;
13. Enactment of PA 79-842 providing for tolling the speedy trial statute only for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant;
14. Enactment of PA 79-671 providing for prosecution of felonies by information rather than indictment;
15. Initiation of the regular distribution of synopses of certain Supreme Court opinions to all Illinois judges, after each term.

The primary purpose of this report, of course, is to report on the operation of our courts during the last year. The statistics reported herein reveal that our courts, although heavily burdened in the larger population circuits, continue to dispose of more cases and generally have maintained or, in some instances, improved on their currency. The following brief overview of filings and dispositions (reported in greater detail within), in the Appellate Court and Circuit Courts, for the last five years, reveals the steady increase in filings and dispositions.

<u>Appellate Court</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>	<u>Dispositions</u>
1971	2,499	1,944
1972	3,020	2,526
1973	3,044	2,958
1974	3,259	3,071
1975	4,135	3,645
	<u>65.5% Increase</u>	<u>87.5% Increase</u>

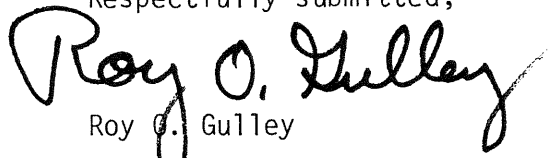
Circuit Courts

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filings</u>	<u>Dispositions</u>
1971	3,025,995	2,960,489
1972	2,898,226	2,868,718
1973	3,052,145	2,895,348
1974	3,114,194	2,989,263
1975	3,398,709	3,263,365
	<u>12.3% Increase</u>	<u>10.2% Increase</u>

Illinois judges have done a remarkable job of coping with this volume of cases.

At the present time, the most critical situation facing our courts is the enormous increase in criminal cases. Since 1964, there has been a 278% increase in felonies alone. Insuring the timely disposition of such cases is a difficult and complex task, but one that can and must be accomplished. The recent increase in judgeships, assignment of more judges to hear criminal cases, new courtrooms, amendment of the speedy trial statute and permitting prosecution by information rather than indictment are all important steps taken during 1975 which should assist the courts in achieving the goal of timely disposition while assuring the rights of defendants and the legitimate interests of society. Through the gathering and analysis of judicial statistics, the Administrative Office will continue to report to the Court on progress in this most critical area.

Respectfully submitted,


Roy O. Gulley

IN MEMORIAM

Circuit Court Judges

Casimir V. Cwiklinski (Retired), Cook County
Franklin R. Dove (Retired), 4th Circuit
Joseph B. Hermes (Retired), Cook County

February 8, 1975
May 28, 1975
August 16, 1975

Associate Judge

Frederick E. Merritt, 4th Circuit

August 3, 1975

Court Administrator

Henry P. Chandler (Retired)

December 12, 1975

**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
HON. ROY O. GULLEY**

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of 45 Illinois judges retired during 1975. Most of these retired due to age or failing health. Some returned to the practice of law. One, Edward J. Egan of the Appellate Court (1st District), resigned to become a candidate for the office of State's Attorney of Cook County.

Supreme Court

Charles H. Davis

September 30, 1975

Justice Charles H. Davis, effective September 30, 1975, retired from the Illinois Supreme Court. Justice Davis was born at Fairfield, Illinois on January 6, 1906; graduated from the University of Illinois in 1928; and received the degree of Juris Doctor from the University of Chicago School of Law in 1931. He was admitted to the Bar in that year.

After 24 years in the active practice of law, Justice Davis was elected to the Supreme Court in 1955 and served until 1960. He was Chief Justice during 1957 and 1958. He returned to the active practice of law in Rockford in 1961, and in 1964 was elected Judge of the Appellate Court for the Second Judicial District. During 1967 and 1970, he was presiding judge of that Court. In 1970, Justice Davis was again elected to the Supreme Court.

During his tenure as a judge of the Illinois reviewing courts, Justice Davis attained high respect among bench and bar for his lucid, thorough and well-reasoned opinions. He also authored several scholarly articles for the American Bar Association Journal and the Illinois Bar Journal. In 1959, Justice Davis was honored with the George Washington Award by Freedom's Foundation at Valley Forge for his paper, "The Philosophy of Our American Form of Government."

His many organization memberships include: American Bar, Illinois State Bar and Winnebago County Bar Associations; Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers; and Judicial Administration Section of ISBA, of which he was chairman.

In commenting upon his retirement, Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood stated: "The members of the Supreme Court have asked me to express our sincere regret in accepting Mr. Justice Davis' resignation. He is an able and conscientious judge whose dedicated service on the Supreme and Appellate Courts of this state has earned him the respect and affection of the bench and bar of Illinois. Because of our close association with him, we appreciate to an even greater degree, perhaps, the extent of his dedication and the significance of his work on this court. We shall miss him greatly"

Appellate Court

Edward J. Egan

December 7, 1975

Circuit Court Judges

Thomas W. Barrett (Cook County)

August 15, 1975

Francis J. Bergen (7th Circuit)

February 28, 1975

Abraham W. Brussell (Cook County)

December 30, 1975

Charles H. Carlstrom (14th Circuit)

November 30, 1975

Ezra J. Clark (9th Circuit)

September 1, 1975

Wilbert F. Crowley (Cook County)

December 31, 1975

William G. Eovaldi (2nd Circuit)

December 31, 1975

Wilton Erlenborn (11th Circuit)

November 30, 1975

James Wendell Gray (20th Circuit)

October 31, 1975

Earle A. Kloster (9th Circuit)

March 31, 1975

Norman A. Korfist (Cook County)

December 31, 1975

John S. Massieon (13th Circuit)

December 26, 1975

Fred P. Schuman (3rd Circuit)

September 1, 1975

Ben Schwartz (Cook County)

November 30, 1975

Keith F. Scott (9th Circuit)

September 1, 1975

Anton A. Smigiel (Cook County)

November 30, 1975

Alfonse F. Wells (Cook County)

October 31, 1975

Associate Judges

Robert A. Blodgett (17th Circuit)

November 30, 1975

Anthony A. Bloemer (20th Circuit)

June 30, 1975

Thomas J. Burke (16th Circuit)

March 31, 1975

George B. Duggan (Cook County)

December 30, 1975

Carl F. Faust (Cook County)

June 30, 1975

John T. Fiedler (20th Circuit)

August 1, 1975

William E. Johnson (3rd Circuit)

June 30, 1975

Barney E. Johnston (20th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Bernard J. Juron (19th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Paul C. Kilkelly (19th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Edwin J. Kotche (17th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
John C. Lang (12th Circuit)
March 31, 1975
Robert Elwood Leake (17th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Owen D. Lierman (8th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
James Maher, Jr. (Cook County)
December 31, 1975
Charles Deneen Matthews (2nd Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Russell A. Myers (9th Circuit)
November 30, 1975

David C. McCarthy (10th Circuit)
March 31, 1975
John W. Navin (Cook County)
June 30, 1975
Jack T. Parish (18th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
Ora Polk (20th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
G. Durbin Ranney (9th Circuit)
December 30, 1975
Lester P. Reiff (18th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
George H. Sansom (20th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
James M. Thorp (15th Circuit)
June 30, 1975
James F. Wheatley (20th Circuit)
December 31, 1975

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUDICIARY



The Supreme Court

Jurisdiction

The Illinois Supreme Court is the highest court in the Illinois judicial system. It has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving the redistricting of the General Assembly and in cases relating to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. It may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. It has direct appellate jurisdiction in appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death and as the Court may provide by rule in other cases. Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may also provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases. (Ill. Const., Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 9).

Organization

The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices. Three are elected from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and one from each of the other four judicial districts. Four Justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. One of the Justices is selected as Chief Justice for a term of three years. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 31, seniority among the Justices is determined by length of continuous service. Supreme Court Justices are elected for terms of 10 years. (Art. VI, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

The Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to Supreme Court rules and meets with the Administrative Director to consider administrative and budgetary matters.

When in session, the Justices reside in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. In addition, the Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Civic Center. Once each year the Court hears oral arguments at the University of Chicago Law School and at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign.

Administrative and Supervisory Authority

General administrative and supervisory authority over the entire, unified Illinois judicial system is vested in the Supreme Court. This authority is exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with the Court's rules. An Administrative Director and staff, appointed by the Supreme Court, are provided to assist the Chief Justice in his duties (Art. VI, Sec. 16). This unique, constitutional grant of administrative authority has served as the basis for transforming the Illinois judicial system from an unstructured and undisciplined system into an efficient mechanism for the administration of justice.

The administrative authority of the Supreme Court over the Illinois judicial system is unrestricted. However, in addition to conferring general administrative authority upon the Court, the Constitution identifies specific areas of judicial administration the Court shall or may act upon. These areas include:

- (1) Prescribing the number of Appellate Divisions in each Judicial District;
- (2) Assignment of judges to Appellate Divisions;
- (3) Prescribing the time and place for Appellate Divisions to sit;
- (4) Providing for the manner of appointing Associate Judges;
- (5) Providing for matters assignable to Associate Judges;
- (6) In the absence of a law, filling judicial vacancies by appointment;
- (7) Prescribing rules of conduct for judges;
- (8) Assignment of retired judges to judicial service;
- (9) Appointment of an administrative Director and staff;
- (10) Temporary assignment of judges;
- (11) Providing for an annual Judicial Conference and reporting thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly;
- (12) Appointment of the Supreme Court Clerk and other non-judicial officers of the Court.

In addition, the Court has a number of other administrative functions pursuant to statute or which are inherent in the operation of the Court.

The Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual judicial budget; employs two law clerks for each Justice to assist in researching the law and preparing memoranda; selects a Marshal who attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriff in trial courts; and it appoints the Supreme Court Librarian

who is in charge of keeping the library up-to-date and preserving all books and documents in the library. Also, the Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two persons to the Appellate Defender Commission; a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project (the Court has designated William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office as its appointee); and judicial members of the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System. Also, from time to time, the Court appoints committees, as the need arises, to study and suggest amendments in substantive and procedural law, Supreme Court rules, and other matters affecting the administration of justice.

Caseload Summary

During the 1975 terms, the Supreme Court sat for a total of 68 days. The seven justices of the Court delivered 183 full opinions and 9 supervisory orders; ruled on 60 petitions for rehearing; ruled on 655 petitions for leave to appeal; and ruled on 1,511 other motions. Of the 655 petitions for leave to appeal, 135 or 20.6% were allowed.

The court received 1,009 new filings as compared to 930 new filings in 1974.

In addition, the Court admitted 2,039 new lawyers to the practice of law.

Assignment of Justice Caswell J. Crebs

Effective October 15, 1975, retired Judge Caswell J. Crebs was assigned by the Illinois Supreme Court to serve in the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Davis, until Justice Davis' successor is elected in the November, 1976 general election. Justice Crebs, of Robinson (Crawford County) has served as a Circuit Court and Appellate Court judge, and was previously assigned to the Supreme Court from October 1969 to December 1970. Justice Crebs brings a wealth of over 23 years of judicial experience to this second assignment to the Supreme Court.

Justice Daniel P. Ward Named Chief Justice

During the November 1975 Term, the Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court selected Justice Daniel P. Ward as Chief Justice for a three year term, commencing January 1, 1976. Justice Ward succeeds Justice Robert C. Underwood who has served as Chief Justice since September of 1969.

Chief Justice Ward, 57, resides in Cook County (Westchester, a western suburb of Chicago) with his wife and their four children. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1966 and prior thereto was State's Attorney of Cook County from 1960 until 1966. He is a graduate of DePaul University College of Law (LL.B., 1941) and served there as dean (1955-1960) and as a professor of law (1947-1960), teaching criminal law

and contracts. In addition to engaging in the private practice of law, Chief Justice Ward served as an assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois during the period 1948-1954, the last 2 1/2 years of which he was chief of the criminal division. For a brief period in the early 1940's, he was an assistant professor of law at Southeastern University in Washington, D.C.

Chief Justice Ward has received many honors and awards over the years, including the "Nation's Outstanding Prosecutor" from the National District Attorneys Association in 1964. He was appointed by the then ABA president, now U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Lewis F. Powell, to the ABA Committee on Fair Trial-Free Press. Chief Justice Ward was also selected by his fellow justices as chairman of the Illinois Courts Commission for the period 1969-1973.

Supreme Court Rules

In the exercise of its inherent power to adopt rules governing practice and procedure, supplemented by constitutional directives to exercise that authority in specific areas (Art. VI, Secs. 5,6,8,13,16 and 17), the Supreme Court, during 1974, added or amended the following rules: 12(c), 23, 206(e), 208(a) and (b), 233, 234, 295, 310, 352(a), 604(d) and (e), 605, 606(e), 660, 661, 662, 663, 751(e), 753(a) (c) and (e), 754, 757, 758, 759, 760(1), 761, 765, 767, 769 and 770.

The amendment or addition of Rules 23 (Disposition of Cases by Order in the Appellate Court), 234 (Voor Dire Examination of Jurors), 295 (Matters Assignable to Associate Judges), 310 (Prehearing Conference in the Appellate Court), 604(d) (Appeal by Defendant from a Judgment Entered upon a Plea of Guilty), and 660-663 (relating to appeals from proceedings in juvenile cases) are particularly significant and are set forth below in their entirety:

Rule 23 Disposition of Cases by Order in the Appellate Court (Effective July 1, 1975.)

When the appellate court determines that an opinion would have no precedential value, that no substantial question is presented, or that jurisdiction is lacking, it may dispose of the case by an order briefly stating the reasons for its decision.

Rule 234 Voor Dire Examination of Jurors (As amended effective July 1, 1975.)

The court shall conduct the voir dire examination of prospective jurors by putting to them questions it thinks appropriate touching their qualifications to serve as jurors in the case on trial. The court may permit the parties to submit additional questions to it for further inquiry if it thinks they are appropriate, or may permit the parties to supplement the examination by such direct inquiry as the court deems proper. Questions shall not directly, or indirectly concern matters of law or instructions.

Rule 295 Matters Assignable to Associate Judges

Rule 295 is amended, effective May 28, 1975, by adding the following sentence:

Upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the chief judge of a circuit, the supreme court may authorize the chief judge to make temporary assignments of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

Rule 310 Prehearing Conference in the Appellate Court (As amended effective October 1, 1975.)

In an appeal pending in the appellate court, the court or a judge thereof, on its own motion or on the request of a party, may order a prehearing conference to consider the simplification of the issues and any other matters that may aid in the disposition of the appeal. A judge who will not participate in the decision of the case shall preside at the conference. The judge may enter an order which recites the action taken at the conference and the agreements made by the parties as to any of the matters considered and which limits the issues to those not disposed of by admissions or agreements of counsel. The order controls the subsequent course of the proceeding, unless modified to prevent manifest injustice.

Rule 604 Appeals from Certain Judgments and Orders (Amended September 1, 1974, and July 1, 1975.)

* * *

(d) Appeal by Defendant from a Judgment Entered upon a Plea of Guilty. No appeal from a judgment entered upon a plea of guilty shall be taken unless the defendant, within 30 days of the date on which sentence is imposed, files in the trial court a motion to withdraw his plea of guilty and vacate the judgment. The motion shall be in writing and shall state the grounds therefor. When the motion is based on facts that do not appear of record it shall be supported by affidavit. The motion shall be presented promptly to the trial judge by whom the defendant was sentenced, and if that judge is then not sitting in the court in which the judgment was entered, then to the chief judge of the circuit, or to such other judge as the chief judge shall designate. The trial judge shall then determine whether the defendant is represented by counsel and if the defendant is indigent and desires counsel, the trial court shall appoint counsel. If the defendant is indigent, the trial court shall order a copy of the transcript as provided in Rule 402(e) be furnished the defendant without cost. The defendant's attorney shall file with the trial court a certificate stating that the attorney has consulted with the defendant either by mail or in person

to ascertain his contentions of error in the entry of the plea of guilty, has examined the trial court file and report of proceedings of the plea of guilty, and has made any amendments to the motion necessary for adequate presentation of any defects in those proceedings. The motion shall be heard promptly, and if allowed, the trial court shall vacate the judgment and permit the defendant to withdraw his plea of guilty and plead anew. If the motion is denied, a notice of appeal from the judgment and sentence shall be filed within the time allowed in Rule 606, measured from the date of entry of the order denying the motion. Upon appeal any issue not raised by the defendant in the motion to withdraw the plea of guilty and vacate the judgment shall be deemed waived.

Rule 660 Appeals in Cases Arising Under the Juvenile Court Act (Effective October 1, 1975.)

(a) Delinquent Minors. Appeals from final judgments in delinquent minor proceedings, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be governed by the rules applicable to criminal cases.

(b) Other Proceedings. In all other proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act, including proceedings involving a minor in need of supervision, a neglected minor, or a dependent minor, appeals from final judgments shall be governed by the rules applicable to civil cases.

661 Appeals as Poor Persons by Minors Found to be Delinquent (Effective October 1, 1975.)

Upon the filing of a notice of appeal in any proceeding in which a minor has been found to be delinquent, or in which probation or conditional discharge imposed in such a proceeding has been revoked, appointment of counsel and the provision of a transcript of the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings without cost to the minor shall be governed by Rule 607.

662 Adjudication of Wardship and Revocation of Probation or Conditional Discharge (Effective October 1, 1975.)

(a) Adjudication of Wardship. An appeal may be taken to the appellate court from an adjudication of wardship in the event that an order of disposition has not been entered within 90 days of the adjudication of wardship.

(b) Revocation of Probation or Conditional Discharge.

An appeal may be taken to the appellate court from an order revoking probation or conditional discharge in the event that an order of disposition has not been entered within 90 days from the revocation of probation or conditional discharge.

(c) Procedure. The notice of appeal in appeals under this rule shall be filed within 30 days after the expiration of the 90 days specified in this rule and not thereafter.

663 Adoption. Appointment of a Guardian with Power to Consent (Effective October 1, 1975.)

An appeal may be taken to the appellate court from an order of court empowering the guardian of the person of a minor to consent to the adoption of such a minor.

Judicial Appointments

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 12, provides that, in the absence of a law providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge, such vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. In the exercise of this authority, the Supreme Court, during 1975, made the following appointments of attorneys and sitting judges (an asterisk (*) after a judge's name indicates that he was a sitting judge who was elevated to higher judicial office):

Circuit Court

2nd Circuit—Albert W. McCallister
3rd Circuit—Horace L. Calvo
6th Circuit—Harold L. Jensen
8th Circuit—David K. Slocum
9th Circuit—Stephen G. Evans
William L. Randolph
11th Circuit—Luther H. Dearborn*
Charles E. Glennon
14th Circuit—Charles J. Smith (formerly retired Circuit Judge)
Glenn W. Appleton
16th Circuit—Joseph M. McCarthy
18th Circuit—James E. Fitzgerald*
Cook County—Roger J. Kiley, Jr.
John A. Nordberg
Raymond S. Sarnow (formerly Circuit Judge)
Jose R. Vazquez
Garland W. Watt
Warren D. Wolfson

Clerk of the Supreme Court

The Constitution of 1970, Art. VI, Section 18, made an important advance in removing the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk of the Appellate Court, in each Judicial District, from the elective process, effective upon the expiration of the elective terms of the incumbent clerks. Section 18 provides that the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court judges, in each Judicial District, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers. Pursuant to this provision, the Supreme Court on November 26, 1974, appointed Mr. Clell L. Woods as Clerk of the Supreme Court, effective January 13, 1975.

The duties of the Clerk, in general, include the receipt of filings and the maintenance of dockets, records, files and statistics on the activities of the Supreme Court. The offices of the Clerk are located in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. During 1975 the

staff of the Clerk's office consisted of 12 employees.

1975 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 17, provides:

"The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31."

Chief Justice Daniel P. Ward, on behalf of the Supreme Court, submitted the 1975 report on January 31, 1976. The text of that report is set forth below:

January 31, 1976

Honorable Cecil A. Partee, President
Senate of the State of Illinois
Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Honorable William A. Redmond, Speaker
House of Representatives
State of Illinois
Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Gentlemen:

The following report is submitted in accordance with Section 17 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution of 1970 which states: "The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly, not later than January 31."

The organization of the Illinois Judicial Conference is defined by Supreme Court Rule 41. The Conference is a continuing body which each year provides a number of seminars and continuing judicial education programs, and other programs, such as visitations by judges, in cooperation with the Director of the Department of Corrections, at various penal institutions. Study committees are active throughout the year and include the Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges, the Juvenile Problems Committee, the Committee on Court Services, the Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization, the Committee on Judicial Ethics, the Committee to Study the Effects of *Sniadach* and *Fuentes* on Illinois Law, the Committee on Quasi-Criminal Procedures and Misdemeanor Discovery, the Committee on Mental Health Problems, and others.

The attached recommendations include some com-

mented on in past years and merit the serious considerations of the members of the General Assembly.

Respectfully,
(Daniel P. Ward)
Chief Justice

cc: Members of the General Assembly
Secretary of Senate
Clerk of House

1. Availability of Public Defender At An Early Stage of the Proceedings

"Just as prosecutive leads disappear if not followed quickly, so defense witnesses and other evidence may disappear unless checked immediately. Indeed, soon after arrest, defense counsel may find evidence to persuade the police or prosecutor that any charge would be a mistake. . . ." (See p. 45, *PROGRAM FOR ACTION*, The Report and Recommendations of the Commission on Administration of Criminal Justice in Cook County. A project of the Chicago Bar Assn., June, 1975.)

The Supreme Court recommends that Section 4 of "An Act in Relation to the office of Public Defender," approved July 6, 1933, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 34, par. 5604), be amended to provide that a public defender may undertake to represent any person being held in custody for an offense, if that person would otherwise be entitled to be represented and has asserted that he wants counsel, but is financially unable to retain counsel. Such undertakings by the public defender should be reviewed by the court and confirmed as soon as practicable, but initial contact between the defendant and the public defender to which he is entitled should not be delayed unduly.

2. Period Juror List In Counties Which Have No Jury Commission

Section 10 of "An Act in relation to jury commissioners and authorizing judges to appoint such commissioners and to make rules concerning their powers and duties," approved June 15, 1887, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973 ch. 78, par. 33), provides that a judge may temporarily excuse a person from jury duty and require him to appear at a subsequent day not later than one year thereafter, if the judge is satisfied that the nature of the person's occupation, business, or private affairs would make service at such later date less inconvenient. No similar provision appears in "An Act concerning jurors, and to repeal certain acts therein named," approved February 11, 1874, as amended (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 78, pars. 1-23). Therefore, it appears that in counties having fewer than 40,000 persons which have not elected to create a jury commission, the judge lacks the statutory authority to create "period jury lists." The convenience of being

able to allow some flexibility in the calling of specific persons to jury duty is manifest. In some communities, requiring persons who have seasonal employment to assume responsibility for jury duty during their busy season is simply unfair. On the other hand, such persons should not be simply excused from jury duty altogether just because they were called at a time which is inconvenient to them.

The Supreme Court recommends that "An Act concerning jurors, and to repeal certain acts therein named," be amended by adding a provision similar to that contained in Section 10 of "An Act in relation to jury commissioners and authorizing judges to appoint such commissioners and to make rules concerning their powers and duties." Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 78, par. 33.

3. Insuring Defendants' Right To A Prompt Preliminary Hearing

Section 7 of Article I of the 1970 Illinois Constitution provides:

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by an indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause."

Under this provision the defendant held on a criminal charge punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary must be afforded a prompt probable cause determination of the validity of the charge.

Violation of the right to a prompt preliminary hearing has been complained of in several cases presented to this Court since the effective date of our new constitution. Considering the frequency of the violations and the possibility of future abuse, the time is appropriate to fashion certain sanctions to assure and protect the right to a prompt preliminary hearing guaranteed by Section 7 of Article I.

In *People v. Howell*, 60 Ill. 2d 117, 324 N.E. 2d 403 (1975), Justice Ryan, speaking for this Court, concluded:

"We consider the delays in giving an accused a prompt preliminary hearing to be a serious deprivation of his constitutional rights and we are deeply concerned about the number of cases in which an accused has not had a prompt probable-cause determination. We consider this a subject for appropriate legislative action and we strongly urge the General Assembly to consider the prompt implementation of this constitutional provision. The chief justice of this court will include this subject along with the recommendation of this court in his annual report to the General Assembly." 324 N.E. 2d at page 405-406

The Supreme Court recommends appropriate legislative action to implement the constitutional guarantee of a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause in every case in which a person is charged with

an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

4. Illinois Should Adopt A Rule of Comparative Negligence For Apportioning Damages In Tort Cases

"In court actions based upon defendant's negligent conduct, any contributory negligence by the plaintiff is a deterrent to recovery in all judicial systems, based upon the English common law. In some jurisdictions, it is a complete bar. In others, it simply diminishes the plaintiff's damages. In still others, one rule is applied to some types of cases, and another rule, to other types of cases. The practice of diminishing plaintiff's damages to the extent of his contributory negligence, instead of barring his recovery, has come to be known as 'comparative negligence'....

"The proponents of comparative negligence base their most persuasive arguments on the broad philosophical principle that it is more just. In addition, they contend that it will bring about more jury waivers because plaintiffs will no longer fear the application of the hard rules, frequently ignored by juries, that a plaintiff cannot recover if he is guilty of contributory negligence, no matter how slight. This, they say, will result in more out of court settlements. The opponents of comparative negligence say that any injustice arising from barring recovery is in practice tempered or compromised by the jury; that if recovery is made easier for the plaintiff, more suits will be filed and insurance rates will be raised. They further argue that fixing exact percentages will confuse juries....

"After a thorough study of comparative negligence, the committee is of the opinion that the reasons advanced for this rule rather than the strict contributory negligence rule provide a better standard of justice and are more persuasive....

"Mr. Justice Schaefer stated that, in his opinion, judges generally favored the comparative negligence rule because it produced better results....

"CONFERENCE ACTION:

Resolution adopted favoring a comparative negligence rule or opinion." (Excerpts from 1964 Ill. Judicial Conf. Report, pp. 110-117)

Illinois continues to adhere to the position that a plaintiff's negligence acts as a complete bar to recovery in a common law action for damages. Our Court, in 1968, declined to revise Illinois law in this regard by rejecting the notion that the Supreme Court should abandon the Illinois rule, long recognized as the law in this State, merely because the Court is of the opinion that it might decide otherwise were the question a new one. *Maki v. Frelk*, 40 Ill. 2d 193, 239 N.E. 2d 445 (1968):

"After full consideration we think, however, that such a far-reaching change, if desirable, should be made by the legislature rather than by the court. The

General Assembly is the department of government to which the constitution has entrusted the power of changing the laws.... Counsel on both sides have argued this case at length, supplying the court with a comprehensive review of many authorities. But we believe that on the whole the considerations advanced in support of a change in the rule might better be addressed to the legislature." *Maki v. Frelk*, supra., 239 N.E. 2d 445, at 447.

Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that the Supreme Court agrees with the Judicial Conference Report and believes that apportioning damages through a comparative negligence rule is a logical and just method of distributing responsibility according to fault and the Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly adopt such a method.

"The hardship of the doctrine of contributory negligence upon the plaintiff is readily apparent. It places upon one party the entire burden of a loss for which two are, by hypothesis, responsible. The negligence of the defendant has played no less a part in causing the damage; the plaintiff's deviation from the community standard of conduct may even be relatively slight, and the defendant's more extreme; the injured man is in all probability, for the very reason of his injury, the less able of the two to bear the financial burden of his loss; and the answer of the law to all this is that the defendant goes scott free of all liability and the plaintiff bears it all." Prosser, *The Law of Torts*, (3rd ed. 1964).

The Court is unpersuaded by the argument that there are practical considerations which dictate a retention of the contributory negligence rule. Some people assert that the adoption of a rule of comparative negligence would increase litigation and court congestion, encourage negligent driving and cause insurance rates to rise. However, even if there were any basis for such "practical" arguments, the cardinal concern is whether the rule proposed would better serve to attain more just dispositions in negligence cases. The so-called practical problems must properly be considered subordinate to the primary consideration for more just judicial dispositions of these cases.

5. Circuit Court Clerks Should Be Appointed, Not Elected

In its 1974 Report, the Supreme Court Committee on Clerks of Court concluded:

"While circuit clerks perform myriad duties requiring intelligence, discretion, good judgment and management talents, they are not responsible for formulating policy. Their principal responsibility is to faithfully execute policies set forth in statutes, rules, or orders of court—regardless of the reaction of the local electorate, not in response to it. The idea that a clerk could frustrate the policy objectives of the court he serves on the grounds that he is elected, and therefore 'responsible to the people,' is intolerable. Our Constitution vests general administrative au-

thority over the circuit courts in the Chief Judge, subject only to the general administrative and supervisory power of the Supreme Court. The clerk is an integral part of the judicial team, as are court reporters, for example, and that he should be elected rather than appointed is a historical and political anomaly having little, if anything, to do with promoting the efficiency or effectiveness of his office. The committee, therefore, recommends that circuit clerks become appointed non-judicial officers of the state court system...."

The Supreme Court recognizes that the power to provide for either the election or the appointment of clerks of the circuit court is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Assembly (Ill. Const. 1970, art. VI, sec. 18(b)). Nevertheless, the Supreme Court concurs with its Committee's recommendation that clerks of the circuit court should be appointed by the circuit judges of the respective circuits and urges the General Assembly to consider changing the law in that respect.

6. Small Counties Should Be Consolidated Into Selection Districts For Electing Circuit Court Judges

Not every county in Illinois is big enough or busy enough to warrant a resident circuit judge. The provision that there be one circuit judge from each county is a troublesome anachronism which simply reflects political considerations at the time of the 1962 Judicial Article referendum. There is little merit to a requirement that a county having a population of less than 5,000 persons be required, or even permitted, to elect a full circuit judge to handle its business. There is clearly not enough business to keep him busy in his own county; and assigning him out of his county to serve in the other counties or other circuits is inconvenient for the judge being assigned and expensive for the people of the State of Illinois who must pay the additional travel and living expenses while the judge is serving on assignment.

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly consider consolidating two or more counties, which have small populations, within any one circuit, into one judicial district and provide for the selection of one judge to serve that district. By doing so, the General Assembly could, as existing judgeships expire, allocate additional judgeships to the high population, high volume counties throughout the State without effecting any real increase in the number of sitting judges, but reallocating them on a more rational basis.

7. Dealing With Criminal Defendants Who Are Unfit To Stand Trial, But Not "In Need of Mental Treatment"

Section 5-2-2 of the *Unified Code of Corrections* (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, par. 1005-2-2) provides a defendant with a statutory right to release on bail or

recognizance if he has been found unfit to stand trial, but has subsequently been found not to be "in need of mental treatment" necessitating his involuntary hospitalization. While section 5-2-2 prescribes that the release be subject to such conditions as the trial court finds appropriate, situations occur in which the trial judge is reluctant to release a defendant who has been charged with a violent felony, preferring that the defendant remain in the custody of the Department of Mental Health until he is fit to stand trial. Accordingly, the trial judge will remand the defendant to the custody of the Department of Mental Health, despite the fact that the defendant has been found to not be "in need of mental treatment."

This precise factual situation arose in the recent case of *People ex rel. Martin v. Strayhorn* (Sup. Ct. Docket No. 47777, decided January 26, 1976). There, the petitioner had been indicted for aggravated battery and attempted murder. While this Court followed the statutory mandate and directed the trial judge to conduct a bail hearing, we are aware of the extremely difficult position in which the trial judge was placed.

The Supreme Court suggests that the legislature consider alternative methods for handling potentially dangerous defendants who are unfit to stand trial but yet not "in need of mental treatment."

In this regard we are advised that the Governor's Commission for Revision of the Mental Health Code of Illinois has formulated a tentative draft revising the present procedures dealing with the unfit defendant.

8. "Supervision" In Criminal Cases

It has apparently been a common practice in some circuits to place criminal defendants under "court supervision" when the trial judge has heard evidence which satisfies him that the defendant is guilty as charged, but—for any one of several reasons—the judge believes that entering a judgment of guilty and sentencing the defendant under the law would not be in the defendant's best interest nor in the best interest of society.

In the recent case of *People v. Breen* (November, 1975, Sup. Ct. Docket No. 47362), our Court observed that there is no legal basis for such a disposition in any criminal cases except those involving a first offender found guilty of a Class 3 felony for possession of a controlled substance (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1974 Supp., ch. 56 1/2, par. 1410.). Our Court held that:

"[A]bsent appropriate legislation, a trial judge is without authority to place a defendant on supervision. We recognize, however, that there may be legally unauthorized programs in operation which are considered beneficial to the parties and communities involved and for which legislative approval would be desirable."

The Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly review the social merit of allowing judges to place criminal defendants under "court supervision" for offenses other than those for which it is presently

authorized under the *Illinois Controlled Substances Act*.

Committee on Rules of Evidence

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference, the Supreme Court, on November 10, 1975, appointed the Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Evidence. The purpose of this committee is to review the rules of evidence applicable in Illinois courts and to suggest such revisions as it may deem desirable. The membership of the committee is as follows: Rex Carr, chairman, Lyle W. Allen, Jack A. Brunnenmeyer, Judge Wilson D. Burnell, Gino L. DiVito, Professor Michael H. Graham, Professor Joyce A. Hughes, Gordon Lambert, Ben K. Miller, William P. Murphy, Judge James C. Murray, Judge Irving R. Norman, Michael H. Postilion, Neil K. Quinn, and Richard F. Record, Jr. The committee held its first meeting on December 1, 1975. The committee agreed to use the Federal Rules of Evidence as a general basis for discussion and to consider all questions of Illinois evidence, whether defined by statute, rule or common law. The committee will meet monthly or more frequently as the need arises. The Administrative Office is serving as secretary to the committee.

Reporter of Decisions

Edwin H. Cooke, the respected Reporter of Decisions for the Illinois Supreme Court and the Appellate

Court, retired effective December 31, 1975. In his place, the Supreme Court appointed Stephen D. Porter, effective January 1, 1976.

Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions—Criminal

Illinois was among the first states to develop and adopt pattern jury instructions for use in civil and criminal cases.

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 451, effective January 1, 1969, the first edition of Illinois Pattern Jury Instructions—Criminal (IPI—Criminal) was adopted. The pattern instructions were the product of a joint Supreme Court and Judicial Conference committee.

Since the adoption of IPI—Criminal, there have been many changes in the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, necessitating updating and revision of the first edition. Consequently, the Supreme Court, in 1975, reactivated the committee, appointed some new members, and instructed it to begin the task of revision. The present membership of the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Jury Instructions in Criminal Cases is as follows: Harry J. Busch, Esq., chairman, Hon. J. Waldo Ackerman, Hon. Marvin E. Aspen, Samuel V. P. Banks, Esq., James P. Chapman, Esq., Michael B. Constance, Esq., Hon. John Gitchoff, Prof. James B. Haddad, James R. Kavanaugh, Esq., Michael M. Mihm, Esq., Prof. John E. Nowak, Howard T. Savage, Esq., and Jerold S. Solovy, Esq.

The Appellate Court

Jurisdiction

The Appellate Court is the intermediate court of review in the Illinois judicial system. Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court may be taken as a matter of right to the Appellate Court, except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court. There is no appeal from a judgment of acquittal in a criminal case. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review, and it may also review administrative actions, as may be provided by law, (Art. VI, Sec. 6). Pursuant to the constitutional provision concerning review of administrative actions, the legislature has enacted two such statutes: (1) the Environmental Protection Act, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111-1/2, § 1041, effective July 1, 1970, provides that "final orders or determinations" of the Pollution Control Board may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court; and (2) the Election Code, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, § 9-22, effective October 1, 1974, provides that "judgments" of the State Board of Elections concerning disclosure of campaign contribu-

tions and expenditures may be appealed directly to the Appellate Court.

In general, Articles III and VI of the Supreme Court Rules govern the mechanics of appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases. Of particular note, is Rule 335 which controls direct appeals from administrative actions to the Appellate Court.

It is interesting to observe that Illinois is only one of a few states that provides for appeal as a matter of constitutional right in the intermediate court of review. Furthermore, the Constitution in Article VI, Section 16 directs that the Supreme Court implement the right of appeal by promulgating rules "for expeditious and inexpensive appeals" to the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Thus, it may be fairly stated that an aggrieved litigant, who disagrees with the decision of the Circuit Court, can appeal the judgment to the Appellate Court. This right of appeal applies equally to the defendant who is adjudged guilty of violating a traffic ordinance, as well as to the plaintiff who has lost a \$1,000,000 personal injury lawsuit. In addition, a litigant has a right to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court if the Appellate Court issues a certificate of importance or a question arises under the

Federal or State Constitutions for the first time as a result of the action of the Appellate Court.

Organization

The Constitution (there are only a handful of states which constitutionally provide for an intermediate appellate court), Art. VI, Sec. 5, provides: (1) the number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each judicial district shall be provided by law; (2) the Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of appellate divisions in each judicial district; (3) each appellate division shall have at least three judges; (4) assignments of judges to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court; (5) a majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision; (6) there shall be at least one division in each judicial district; and (7) each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court. Appellate Court judges, like Supreme Court judges, are elected for 10 year terms. (Art. VI, Sec. 10)

As of December 31, 1974 the General Assembly has provided for the election of 18 Appellate Judges from the First District and 4 from each of the other four districts. The fourth judgeship in each of the four downstate appellate districts was established effective October 1, 1973 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 25). These new judgeships were filled at the November, 1974 general election.

Pursuant to Section 5 of Article VI, the Supreme Court has adopted Rule 22 which establishes the organization of the Appellate Court. The rule contains the following provisions:

Divisions—The Appellate Court shall sit in divisions of three judges. In the First District there shall be five divisions which shall sit in the City of Chicago; in the Second District two divisions, which shall sit in the City of Elgin; the Third through the Fifth Districts shall each have one division which shall sit in Ottawa, Springfield and Mount Vernon, respectively. The Appellate Court in each district shall be in session throughout the year and each division shall sit periodically as its judicial business requires.

Assignments—The Supreme Court shall assign judges to the various divisions.

Decisions—Three judges must participate in the decision of every case, and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision.

Presiding Judge—The judges of each division shall select one of their number to serve for one year as presiding judge.

Executive Committee—The presiding judges of the divisions shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Appellate Court.

Executive Committee of the First Appellate District—There shall be an Executive Committee of the First District composed of five members, one selected by the judges of each division from among their members, which committee shall exercise

general administrative authority; the Executive Committee shall select one of their number as chairman.

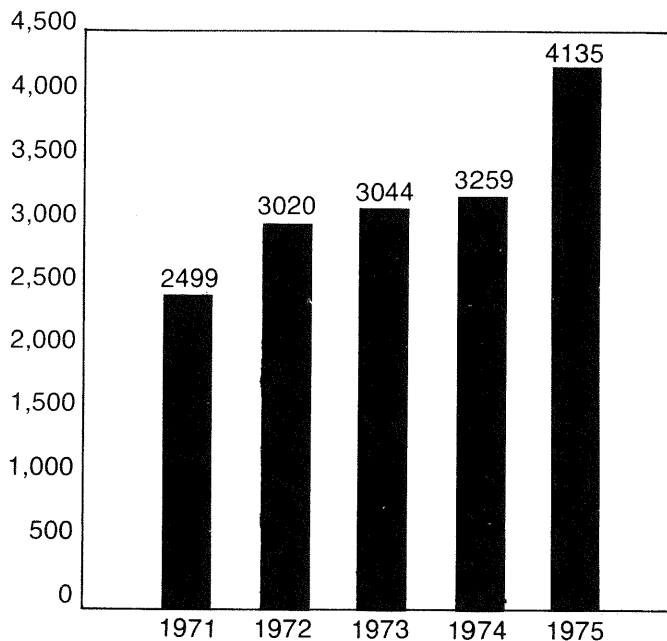
Caseload Summary

From 1964 through 1975, the Appellate Court has seen a steady and dramatic increase in its caseload. Initially, this increase was largely the result of the Appellate Court's expanded jurisdiction under the Judicial Article of 1964 and the Constitution of 1970. Thereafter, however, the continued increase simply reflects the overall increase in litigation in our courts. During 1964, the Appellate Court had 1,211 new cases filed, disposed of 889 and had 859 pending at the end of the year. During 1975, the Appellate Court had 4,135 new cases filed, disposed of 3,645 and had 4,074 cases pending at the end of the year. These figures represent increases of 241% in new cases filed, 310% in cases disposed of, and 374% in cases pending at the close of the year, over this 12 year period.

The number of new cases filed, cases disposed of, cases pending at the end of the year, cases disposed of with full opinions, and the number of majority and per curiam opinions, for 1975, are set forth in the charts at pages 97-102. A year by year comparison of those figures with the figures for the four previous years (1971 - 1975) presents a clear picture of the recent trend of cases in the Appellate Court.

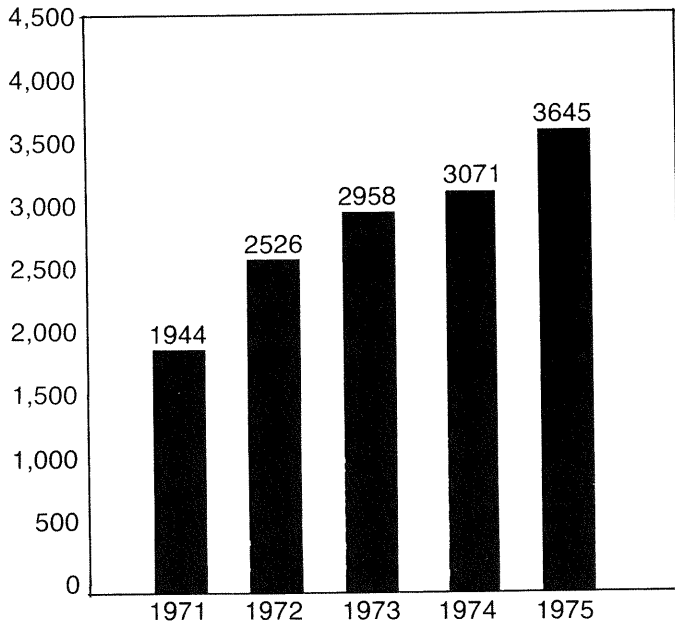
(Cases Filed)

During 1971, 2,499 cases were filed as compared with 4,135 in 1975—an increase of 65% in five years:



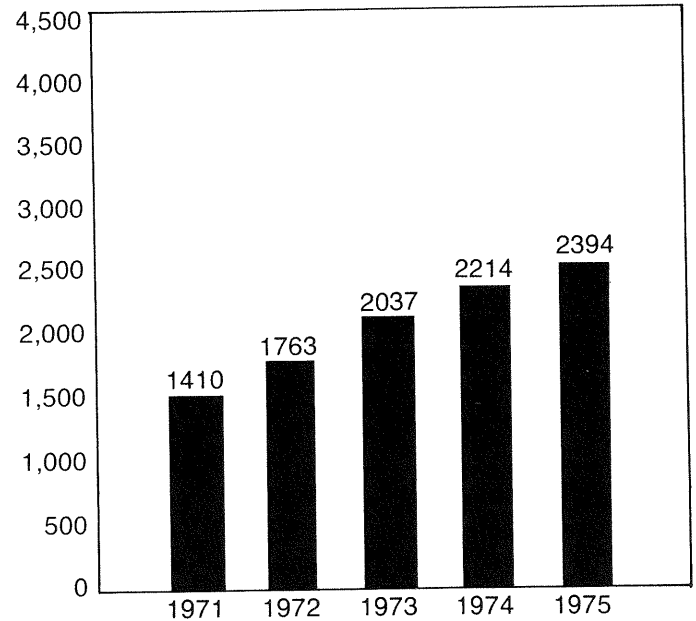
(Cases Disposed Of)

During 1971, 1,944 cases were disposed of, as compared with 3,645 in 1975—an increase of 87.5% in five years:



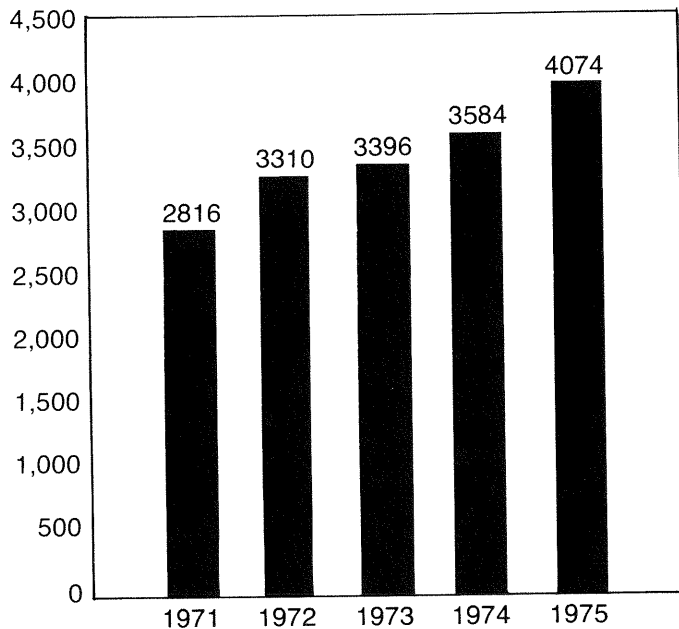
(Cases Disposed of With Full Opinions)

The Appellate Court judges continue to dispose of more cases, with full opinions, each year. In 1971, 1,410 cases were disposed of, with full opinions, as compared with 2,394 in 1975, an increase of 70%.



(Cases Pending at End of Year)

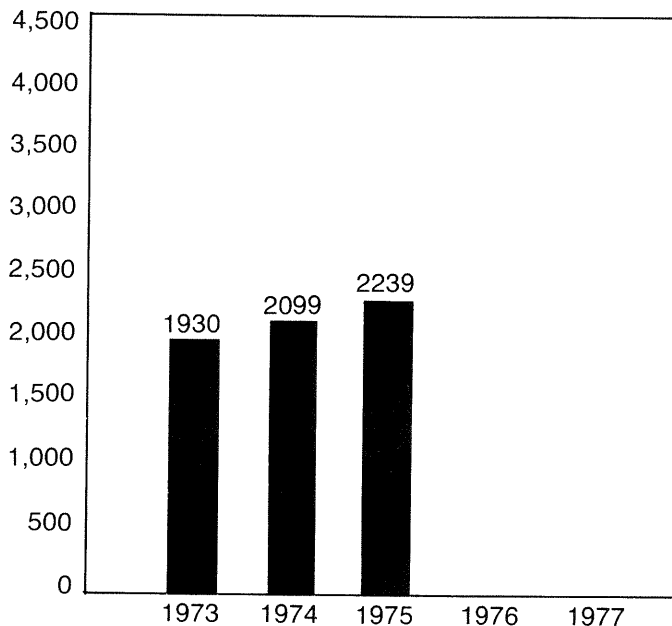
In 1971, there were 2,816 cases pending at the end of the year as compared with 4,074 in 1975, an increase of 45% in five years:



(NUMBER OF OPINIONS)

In 1973, the Administrative Office began reporting the number of opinions written by Appellate Court judges. (This category is to be distinguished from the number of cases disposed of with full opinions, *supra*, as occasionally more than one case may be disposed of in a single opinion.)

During 1975, a total of 2,239 majority and per curiam opinions were written, for an average of approximately 57 per judge. (Note, these figures include 39 majority opinions written by Circuit judges or retired judges temporarily assigned to the Appellate Court.) A comparison of the total number of majority and per curiam opinions written in the three years these figures have been reported is as follows:



The number of Appellate Court opinions (including majority, per curiam, specially concurring, dissenting and supplemental) written by each full-time Appellate Court judge (by District and Division), during 1975, are as follows:*

FIRST DISTRICT

(First Division)

Opinions	49
	49
	39
	35
Total	172

(Second Division)

Opinions	60
	59
	48
	36
Total	203

(Third Division)

Opinions	63
	58
	56
	50
Total	227

(Fourth Division)

Opinions	62
	54
	53
	47
Total	216

(Fifth Division)

Opinions	59
	54
	52
	38
Total	203

SECOND DISTRICT

(First Division)

Opinions	72
	68
	54
Total	194

(Second Division)

Opinions	72
	71
	60
Total	203

THIRD DISTRICT

Opinions	94
	90
	75
	48
Total	307

FOURTH DISTRICT

Opinions	106
	89
	58
	45
Total	298

FIFTH DISTRICT

Opinions	76
	66
	66
	65
	51
Total	<u>324</u>

*These figures do not include an additional 46 such opinions written by judges temporarily assigned.

(Rule 23 Orders)

Effective July 1, 1975, Supreme Court Rule 23 was amended to provide for the disposition of certain cases, in the Appellate Court, by order rather than opinion:

“Rule 23. Disposition of Cases by Order in the Appellate Court. When the Appellate Court determines that an opinion would have no precedential value, that no substantial question is presented, or that jurisdiction is lacking, it may dispose of the case by an order briefly stating the reasons for its decision.”

In commenting upon the adoption of this rule, Justice Kluczynski, in his address to the 1975 Judicial Conference, stated:

“This amendment broadens considerably the power of the Appellate Court to dispose of cases

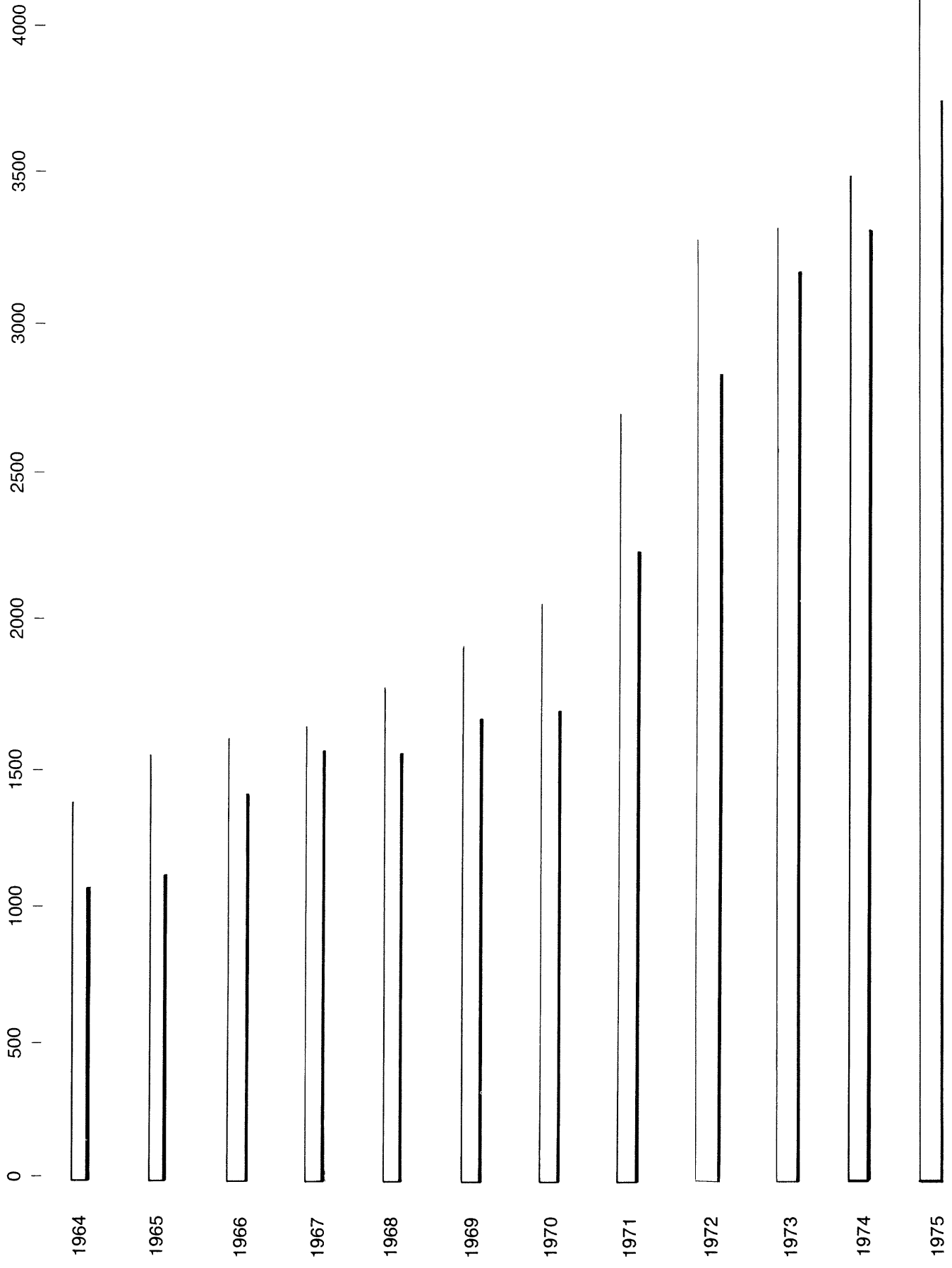
without opinion. However, the rule will still require that in every case disposed of, the litigants be given some statement of the reasons. The length of such a statement will vary with the circumstances of the case. For example, when the issue involved is clearly covered by binding authority, it would suffice to cite the controlling authority. But other cases may require a more complete reason for the decision.”

At the close of 1975, the authority to dispose of cases by order had been in effect for six months. During that time, 340 such orders were entered. The use of Rule 23 orders, for the period July 1—December 31, 1975, by District and Division, is as follows:

	Rule 23 Orders
First District	
First Division	34
Second Division	32
Third Division	17
Fourth Division	15
Fifth Division	<u>23</u>
Total	121
Second District	
First Division	32
Second Division	<u>31</u>
Total	63
Third District	18
Fourth District	81
Fifth District	<u>57</u>
Grand Total	340

CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT

— Filed
 — Disposed of



Second District

The 1973 and 1974 Administrative Office reports discussed the increasing caseload in the Second District and the steps taken to deal with it. In order to assist the Second District, the Supreme Court, in June 1974, specially assigned a number of Circuit Court and Appellate Court judges to hear cases pending in the Second District. These specially assigned judges wrote 23 majority opinions in 1974 and 14 in 1975.

As a permanent measure to increase the dispositional capacity of the Second District, the Supreme Court, effective December 2, 1974, established a second division therein and assigned 2 retired Appellate Court judges to sit thereon. This increased the number of full-time judges in the Second District from 4 to 6.

The number of cases filed, disposed of, and pending at the end of the year, in the Second District, from 1971-1975 is as follows:

YEAR	FILED	DISPOSED OF	PENDING AT END OF YEAR
1971	398	275	341
1972	395	360	376
1973	455	276	555
1974	446	392	609
1975	545	578	576

It is apparent from these figures that there has been a marked increase in the number of dispositions (47%) and an encouraging decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of 1975 (-5%), as opposed to 1974. It should also be noted that, for the first time in the last 5 years, dispositions exceeded the number of new filings. The trend indicates that, at the very least, the Second District will probably, for the foreseeable future, be able to maintain its current posture, and it may very well become completely current.

Research Projects

The 1974 Administrative Office report, at page 24, described the special research projects in the 1st, 4th and 5th appellate districts. In general, these projects were established to assist the Appellate Court judges by researching issues and preparing pre-hearing memoranda. The projects in the 1st, 4th and 5th districts were continued during 1975 and a new one was established in the 2nd district. The 2nd district project, funded with state funds, was established in November, 1975. It consists of one staff attorney whose principal functions are: (1) preparing pre-hearing reports and draft opinions in criminal cases; and (2) providing research assistance on motions involving complex issues.

A thorough evaluation of the project in the 1st district indicated that it was a significant factor in aiding the court to increase the number of dispositions. The projects in the 2nd, 4th and 5th districts will, after sufficient

time has elapsed, also be reviewed for the purpose of evaluating their effectiveness.

Appellate Court Clerks

Pursuant to the provision in the 1970 Constitution for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks (Art. VI, Sec. 18), the Appellate Judges in each appellate district made the following appointments, effective December 2, 1974: First District, Leslie V. Beck; Second District, Loren J. Strotz; Third District, John E. Hall; Fourth District, Robert L. Conn; Fifth District, Walter T. Simmons.

During 1975, the judges of the Third District Appellate Court appointed Joseph Fennessy to replace John E. Hall, effective January 1, 1976.

Assignments

The Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 16, gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to any Circuit Court. Also, Art. VI, Sec. 15 gives the Supreme Court the authority to assign a retired judge, with his consent, to judicial service (a retired Associate Judge may only be assigned as an Associate Judge).

Using its assignment power, the Supreme Court, during 1975 assigned 55 Circuit and Appellate Judges to temporary service on the Appellate Court. The majority of these judges were temporarily assigned to the Second District to participate in the hearing of a single case. In addition, the Court assigned 2 retired Appellate Judges and 4 Circuit Judges on a full time basis. The full time assignments were:

First District—John C. Hayes

James J. Mejda

Second District—Walter Dixon (retired)

Albert E. Hallett (retired)

Third District—Albert Scott (through March 31, 1975)

Fifth District—Richard T. Carter

Circuit Courts

Jurisdiction

The court of general jurisdiction or trial level court, in Illinois, is known as the Circuit Court. It has original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, except: (1) in matters relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office; (2) where the Supreme Court exercises its discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus; and (3) by statute, the review of orders of the Pollution Control Board and certain orders of the State Board of Elections. There are no courts of special or limited jurisdiction in Illinois. (Ill. Const. Art. VI, Sec. 9; Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 111-1/2, § 1041).

Organization

The State is divided into 21 judicial circuits by statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.1). Two circuits, Cook County and the 18th Circuit, each consists of a single county. The other 19 judicial circuits are composed of two or more contiguous counties as provided by law. Each judicial circuit has but one, unified Circuit Court.

There are two categories of judges in the Circuit Courts: (1) Circuit Judges, and (2) Associate Judges. Both categories of judges have the full constitutional jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, however, pursuant to Art. VI, Section 8, the Supreme Court provides by rule for the matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Until May 28, 1975 Supreme Court Rule 295 provided that the Chief Judge of a circuit could assign Associate Judges to hear any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. Effective May 28, 1975, Rule 295 was amended to provide:

"Upon a showing of need presented to the Supreme Court by the chief judge of a circuit, the Supreme Court may authorize the chief judge to make temporary assignments of individual associate judges to conduct trials of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year."

Circuit Judges are initially elected, either on a circuitwide basis or from the county where they reside (Ill.

Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §§ 72.2; 72.42-1). In the Cook County Circuit, Circuit Judges are elected from the City of Chicago, from the entire county or from the area outside of Chicago (Ill. Rev. Stat, ch. 37, § 72.42).

Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges in their respective circuits. Supreme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedure for nominating and appointing attorneys who have applied for the position of Associate Judge.

Circuit Judges are elected for six-year terms and Associate Judges are appointed for four-year terms (Art. VI, Sec. 10). All judges must be licensed attorneys (Art. VI, Sec. 11).

The Circuit Judges in each Circuit select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge has general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court (Art. VI, Sec. 7).

Appeals from the Circuit Court are to the Appellate Court or to the Supreme Court, depending upon the nature of the case (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5). No judge of the Circuit Court has the power to review the decision of another and there are no trials *de novo*. Appeals are based on the trial court record, except where the reviewing court may exercise its original jurisdiction as may be necessary for the complete determination of the case on review (Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5).

Caseload Summary

The total number of cases begun or reinstated in the Circuit Courts during 1975, was 3,418,677. In 1964, the total number of cases begun or reinstated was 2,250,233. A comparison of these two figures reveals an overall increase of 74% in litigation over this 12 year period. The number of trial court judges in 1964 was 556, with an average caseload (based on new cases filed) of 4,053 cases per judge. The number of trial court judges in 1975 was 603, with an average case-load of 5,636 cases per judge. This represents an

increase in judicial manpower of only 8.5% over 1964, whereas there was a 39% increase in the average caseload per judge. The graph on page 30 clearly illustrates the added caseload placed upon the judges of Illinois from 1964 through 1975.

For statistical purposes, the cases begun and terminated, in the Circuit Courts, are divided into 20 categories. A comparison of several of these categories for the years 1964 and 1975 reflects the general overall increase indicated above, as well as very substantial increases in the number of felony, misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases.

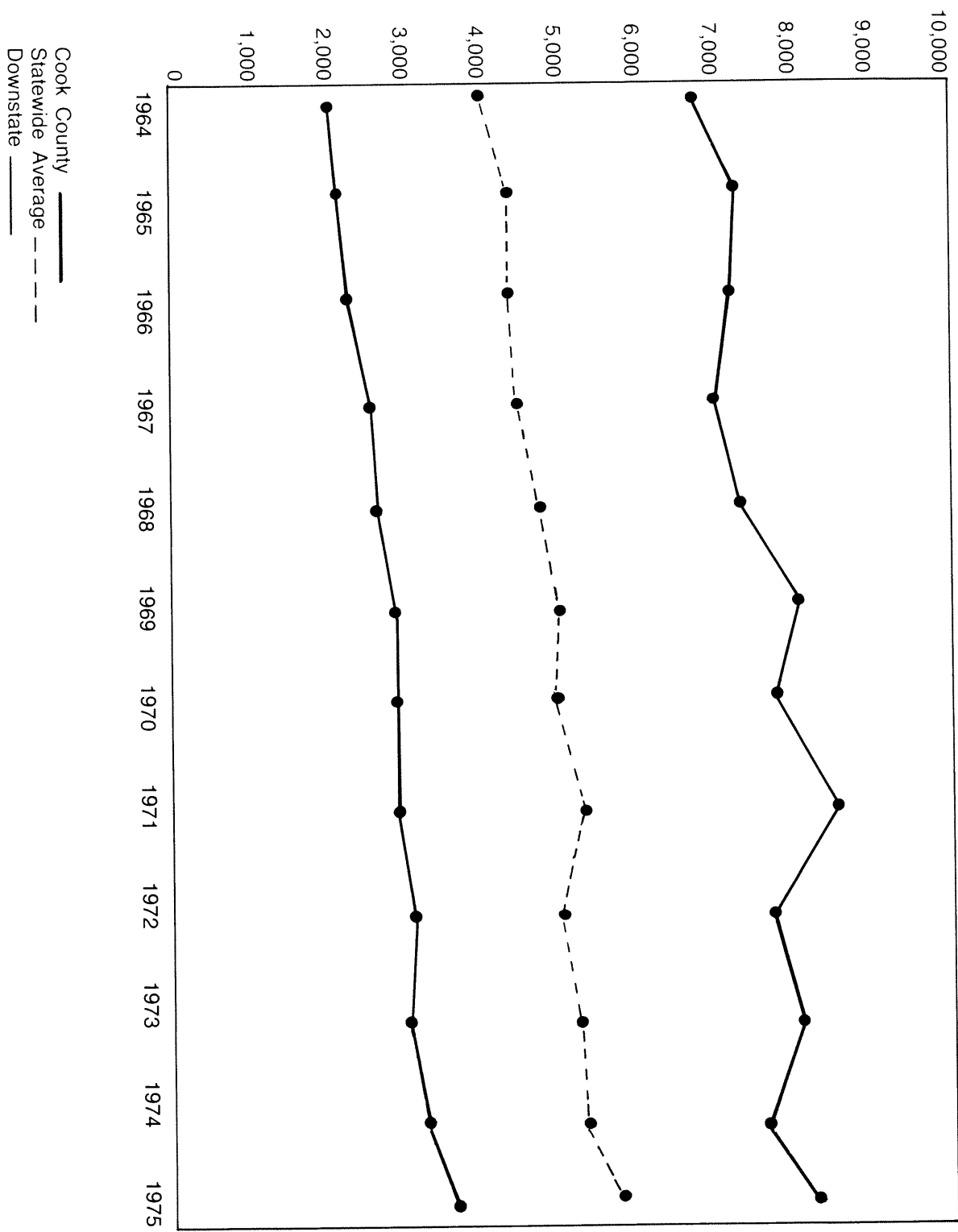
(Begun or Reinstated)

Category	1964	1975	%Increase
Law Cases	131,004	159,911	22%
Small Claims	136,415	184,487	35%
Chancery	12,927	21,224	64%
Divorce	35,834	68,969	92%
Felony*	9,202	37,198	304%
Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violation	283,272	554,826	96%
Traffic	1,476,211	2,159,730	46%

*Some of the increase in felony cases is due to the expanded definition of "felony" in the Unified Code of Corrections, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 1005-1-9, effective January 1, 1973.

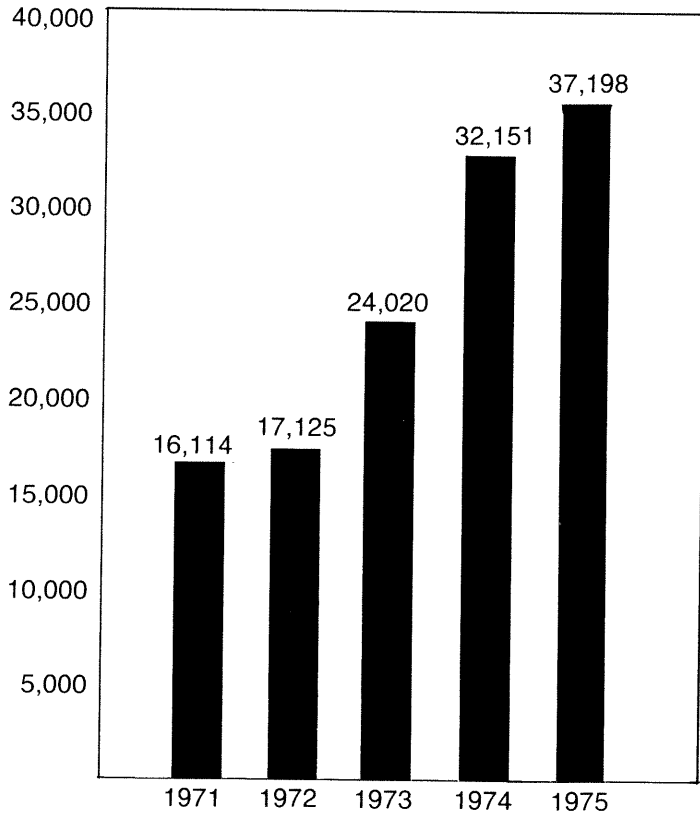
The increase in criminal cases, in particular, is most apparent and indicative of the tremendous burden placed upon our courts in recent years.

AVERAGE CASELOAD PER JUDGE



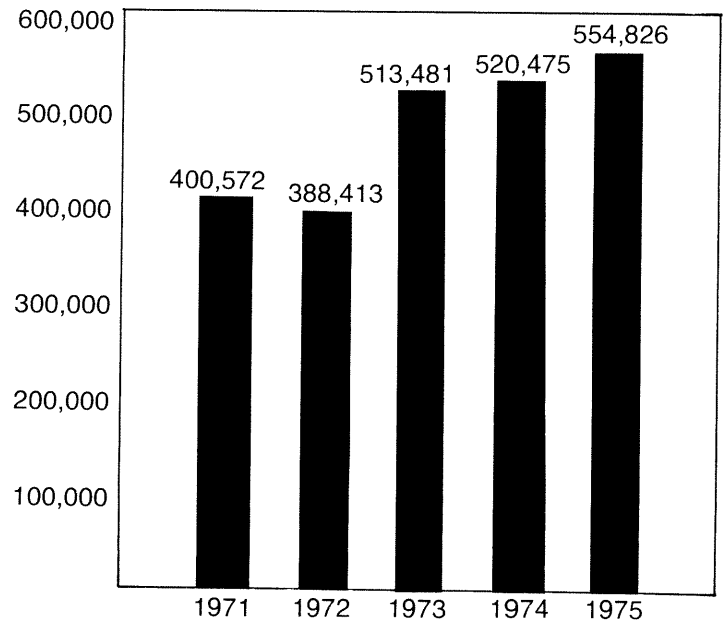
(Felony Cases)

Comparison of the number of felony cases begun or reinstated in the five years from 1971 through 1975 reveals a 130% increase:



(Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violations)

Comparison of the number of misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases begun or reinstated in the five years from 1971 through 1975 reveals a 39% increase:



Caseload Summary Circuit Court of Cook County

On January 1, 1964, the amended Judicial Article of the 1870 Constitution became effective. Amended Article VI created a truly unified, statewide court structure which was confirmed and preserved with the adoption of the 1970 Constitution. Perhaps, the single most important advance in judicial administration brought about by the 1962 Judicial Article was the organization of the circuit courts into a single integrated trial court with original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters and general administrative authority, subject only to the authority of the Supreme Court, vested in the chief

judge. It is the circuit court, with its many component parts—judges, lawyers, prosecutors, public defenders, clerks, bailiffs, court reporters, witnesses, litigants, courtrooms, etc.—which the public, whether as observers or participants in the litigation process, equates with justice. It is the circuit court which is the initial, and in most cases the final, judicial forum for resolving disputes. It is the circuit court which touches a great number of lives and has a great impact on individuals.

Since January of 1964, the Circuit Court of Cook County has been the place for the doing of justice for many, many people, as illustrated below.

Year	Average Number of Cases* (Filings) per Judge	Total Cases Added In (Filings/Re-instatements)	Total Cases* Terminated
1964	6,769	1,617,822	2,173,265
1965	7,156	1,753,182	1,769,799
1966	7,078	1,734,204	1,774,336
1967	6,898	1,628,075	1,671,477
1968	7,157	1,767,865	1,740,180
1969	8,032	1,935,813	1,819,724
1970	7,608	1,965,324	1,881,089
1971	8,424	2,090,302	2,033,996
1972	7,517	1,951,758	1,937,949
1973	8,079	2,043,994	1,907,152
1974	7,687	2,043,914	1,945,142
1975	8,577	2,238,642	2,116,443

* Does not include post-termination and ancillary matters, e.g., post-decree matters in divorce cases, post-conviction hearing act petitions, etc.

The statistical data above demonstrate why the Cook County Circuit Court has been described by commentators as one of the largest and busiest trial courts in the nation, if not in the world. During 1975, the Circuit Court received nearly 2,240,000 cases in new filings and reinstatements, which is the greatest number of cases added in, in any one year, during 12 years under court unification and which represents an increase of 38.3% in cases added in as compared to 1964 and an increase of 9.5% as compared to 1974. Correspondingly, the average number of cases filed per judge per year also reached an all-time high in 1975, when compared to the preceding 11 years. The 8,577 cases filed per judge is an increase of 26.7% over 1964 and an increase of 11.5% over 1974. The number of cases terminated, nearly 2,117,000, for 1975 is second only to the year 1964; however, 8.8% more cases were terminated in 1975 as compared to 1974.

The types of cases for which this office maintains inventory ("pending") information reveals the following:

During the five year period - 1970 through 1974 - the average number of cases terminated per year was 1,941,065. Notwithstanding the 2,116,443 cases ter-

Year	Cases Pending at End of Period	% of change over preceding year
1964	148,823	-----
1965	148,707	-0.08%
1966	142,720	-4.03%
1967	137,746	-3.48%
1968	138,849	+0.80%
1969	131,342	-5.41%
1970	137,379	+4.60%
1971	135,028	-1.71%
1972	137,792	+2.05%
1973	191,175	+38.74%
1974	218,701	+14.40%
1975	242,441	+10.86%

minated in 1975, the number of cases filed and reinstated totaled 2,238,642 versus an average of 2,019,058 during the five year period. The inventory of cases, for which data is kept, was 242,441 cases in 1975 versus an average of 164,015 cases during the five year period. The significant increase in the number of terminations by the Cook County judiciary is noteworthy, but to cope with the volume of cases being

litigated, "serious consideration and study," as stated here last year, "may conclude that judicial manpower in the Circuit Court needs to be augmented." The General Assembly has now authorized 30 new judicial officers for Cook County who will take office in December of 1976, and the Supreme Court has allocated 10 additional associate judge positions to Cook County, which are expected to be filled effective July 1, 1976. The Supreme Court continues to exercise its constitutional appointment authority to fill vacancies in the circuit judgeships and to assign judges from outside circuits into Cook County. The new judgeships, which will increase the number of Cook County judges to over 300, and the exercise of the appointment and assignment power by the Supreme Court should substantially assist the Circuit Court in providing for an even more effective and efficient forum for the administration of justice.

During 1975, the Circuit Court held a steady course in the termination of law jury cases by verdict (less than 5% of all law jury cases disposed of are terminated by verdict). Based on 842 verdicts during 1975, the average elapsed time from date of filing to date of

verdict was 34.8 months in law jury cases terminated in the Law Division and in the Municipal Department. (514 verdicts in the Law Division with an average elapsed time of 39.3 months and 328 verdicts in the Municipal Department with an average elapsed time of 27.7 months.) While the 34.8 months average is a minimal increase over 1974 (34.4 months), it would appear to be compatible with the goal of reducing the average elapsed time to verdict in law jury cases, particularly when compared to preceding years; e.g., disposition by verdict, settlement and dismissal) for all law jury cases in the Law Division was a favorable 27.3 months—a reduction of 2.1% compared to 1974.

Litigation in the court system is, perhaps, the most exacting mirror of society. In very recent times, some of society's major concerns have been centered on serious "street crime" and on the family as an integral component of the societal structure. When such concerns are placed in the court system in the form of litigation, then the judges of the court rule with justice on each, individual case. The tables below compare selected dispositions of felony cases and divorce cases since 1970 in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Defendants Convicted of Felonies In The Criminal Division

Year	Number of Defendants	% of change over preceding year
1970	2701*	-----
1971	2703*	+ .01%
1972	2417*	-10.6%
1973	5214	+115.7%
1974	7838	+50.3%
1975	9889**	+26.2%

*Charged by indictment only.

**5605 in the Criminal Division and 4284 in the Municipal Department.

Dissolution* of Marriages In The Divorce Division

Year	Decrees	% of change over preceding year
1970	17,211	-----
1971	19,255	+11.9%
1972	21,494	+11.6%
1973	21,418	-0.4%
1974	22,277	+4.0%
1975	23,105	+3.7%

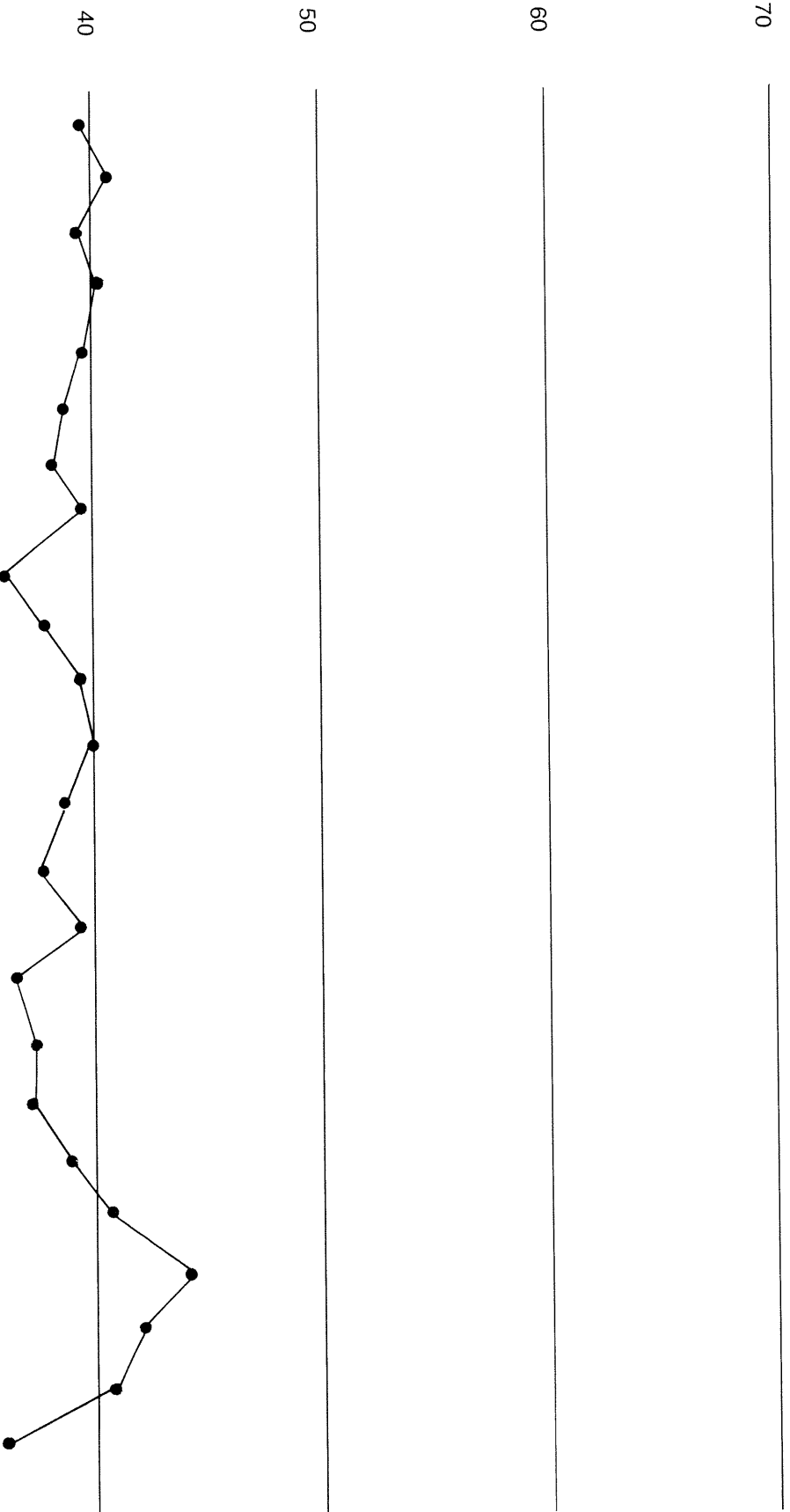
*Includes divorce, separate maintenance and annulment.

The magnitude of cases filed last year and carried over into the new year presents a challenge to the Circuit Court in the year 1976; however, the judges of the court, we are confident, will continue in their determined efforts to effectively and efficiently administer

justice, but ever-mindful that "in the doing of justice a judge has no mean duties, and in a proper sense, no case in which a judge presides is of greater importance than another."

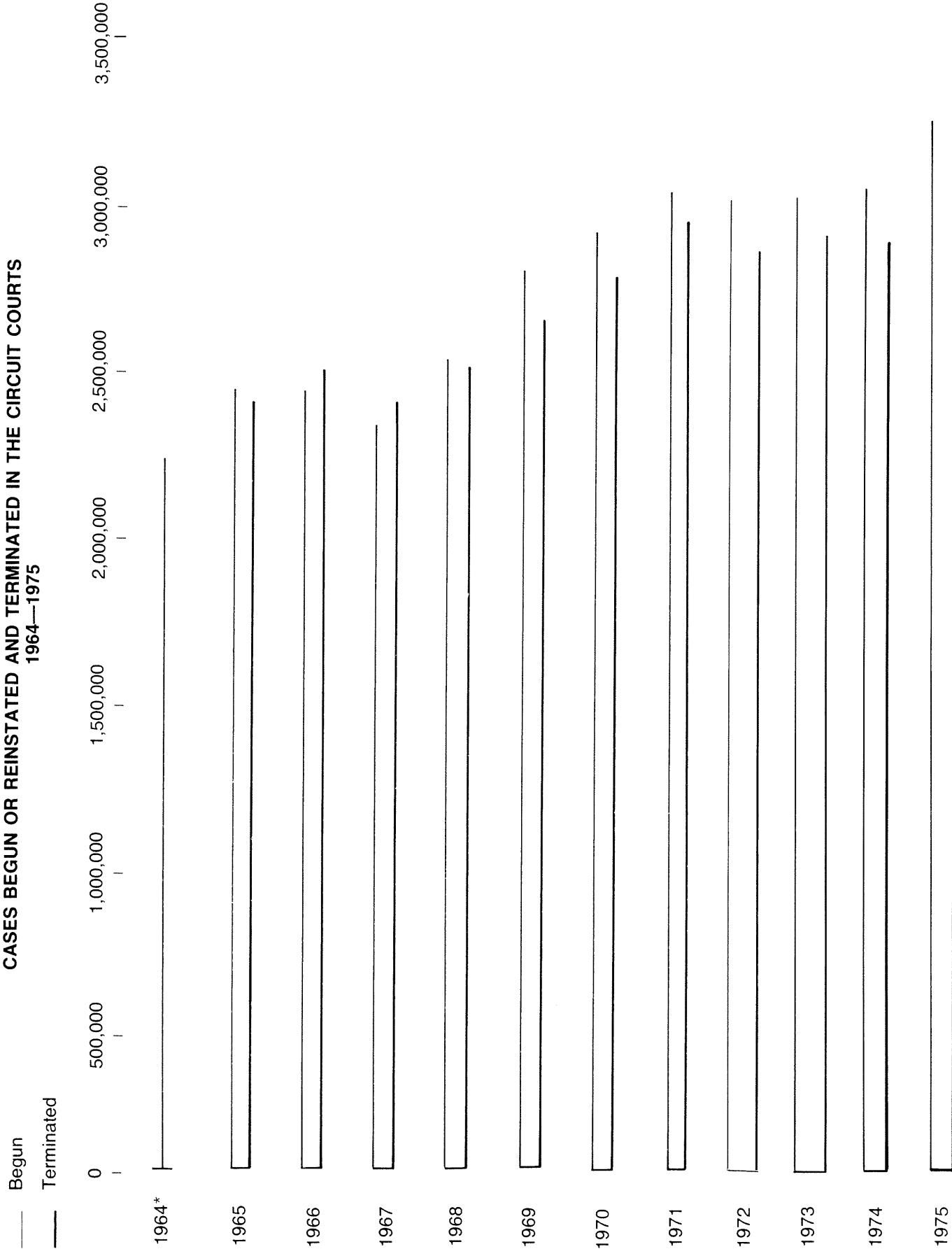
AVERAGE DELAY
IN MONTHS

1974												1975											
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.



GRAPH PLOTTING
AVERAGE ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT
IN THE
LAW DIVISION (LAW JURY TRIAL SECTION), CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
BETWEEN JANUARY, 1974 and DECEMBER, 1975

CASES BEGUN OR REINSTATED AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS 1964—1975



*Number of terminations unavailable

Criminal Division

From 1964 through 1975, the Circuit Court of Cook County, County Department, Criminal Division has witnessed a 142.5% increase in the number of felony cases begun or reinstated. In 1964, 4,231 felony cases were begun or reinstated. In 1975, the figure was 10,262. This increase reflects an actual increase in felony cases and is not related to an increase in population. The population of Cook County during this same twelve year period remained almost constant (5.4 million), with a slight decrease shown in the 1975 figures (Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, February 1976).

At the close of 1974, there were 4,778 cases pending, while at the close of 1975 there were 6,700. This represents an alarming increase of 40% in the pending case inventory in only a 12 month period. As of December 31, 1975 there were 24 trial judges assigned to the Criminal Division on a full time basis, with an average pending caseload of 279 cases per judge.

Closely related to the increasing number of felony cases is the question of prompt disposition. In recent years, several attempts to determine the average delay from arrest to final disposition, based on random samplings, have been made. One such study indicated that during 1974 the average delay from arrest to disposition was as follows:

Pleas of Guilty - 335 days (11.1 months)
Bench Trials - 427 days (14 months)
Jury Trials - 404 days (13.4 months)
Dismissals - 489 days (16.3 months)

It is readily apparent that the increase in felony cases presents a problem of enormous proportions. In an effort to deal with this problem, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County has assigned additional judges to the Criminal Division from time to time. The increased judgeships which will be filled in late 1976 will also provide additional assistance. The construction of the planned Criminal Administration Building near the site of the present criminal court building will permit the construction of an additional 20 courtrooms on the first three floors of the existing building. These steps will all contribute to the court's efforts to continue to deal with the increasing number of felony cases.

The prompt disposition of criminal cases is a complex problem for which there is no single, easy solution. Nor is it a problem which the courts, alone, can solve. Adequate numbers of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and facilities must be provided by the General Assembly and county boards. Improved administration and dedication in all segments of the criminal justice system are required. The courts can, however, to the extent permitted by the overwhelming volume, enforce a firm policy regarding continuances and, to the extent possible, deter efforts on the part of all parties to delay bringing cases to trial. To this end, the Circuit Court of Cook County established an office known as "Witness Central", to assist the Presiding Judge of the Criminal

Division monitor the progress of cases. The Circuit Court rule establishing "Witness Central" provides as follows:

17.6 Witness Central

(a) The presiding judge of the Criminal Division shall direct and supervise an agency to monitor the progress of all matters assigned to the Criminal Division. This agency shall be called Witness Central.

(b) The telephone number of Witness Central shall be published and made available to the parties, the witnesses and the public generally.

(c) Witness Central shall make available to the parties, the witnesses and the public generally the following information:

(i) The date when a matter is next scheduled for hearing;

(ii) The time when a matter is next scheduled for hearing;

(iii) The judge before whom a matter is next scheduled for hearing;

(iv) The courtroom address where a matter is next scheduled for hearing; and

(v) Whether or not the matter is scheduled for trial (with subpoenas) at that time.

(d) Except as provided in Chapter 38, Section 114-4, Illinois Revised Statutes (1971), no motion for continuance shall be granted in any matter set for trial (with subpoenas) in the Criminal Division unless the moving party shall first have notified the opposite party or parties and Witness Central by notice of motion in writing, stating the reason for such continuance, at least 2 working days prior to 10:00 am the date on which the matter is scheduled for trial."

(Rule adopted effective June 1, 1972.)

Further, in an effort to implement the constitutionally required "prompt preliminary hearing" (Art. I, Sec. 7), the court adopted a rule requiring that such hearings be held within 30 days of arrest and permitting a continuance only upon a showing of "exceptional circumstances":

"16.1 Preliminary Hearings in Felony Cases

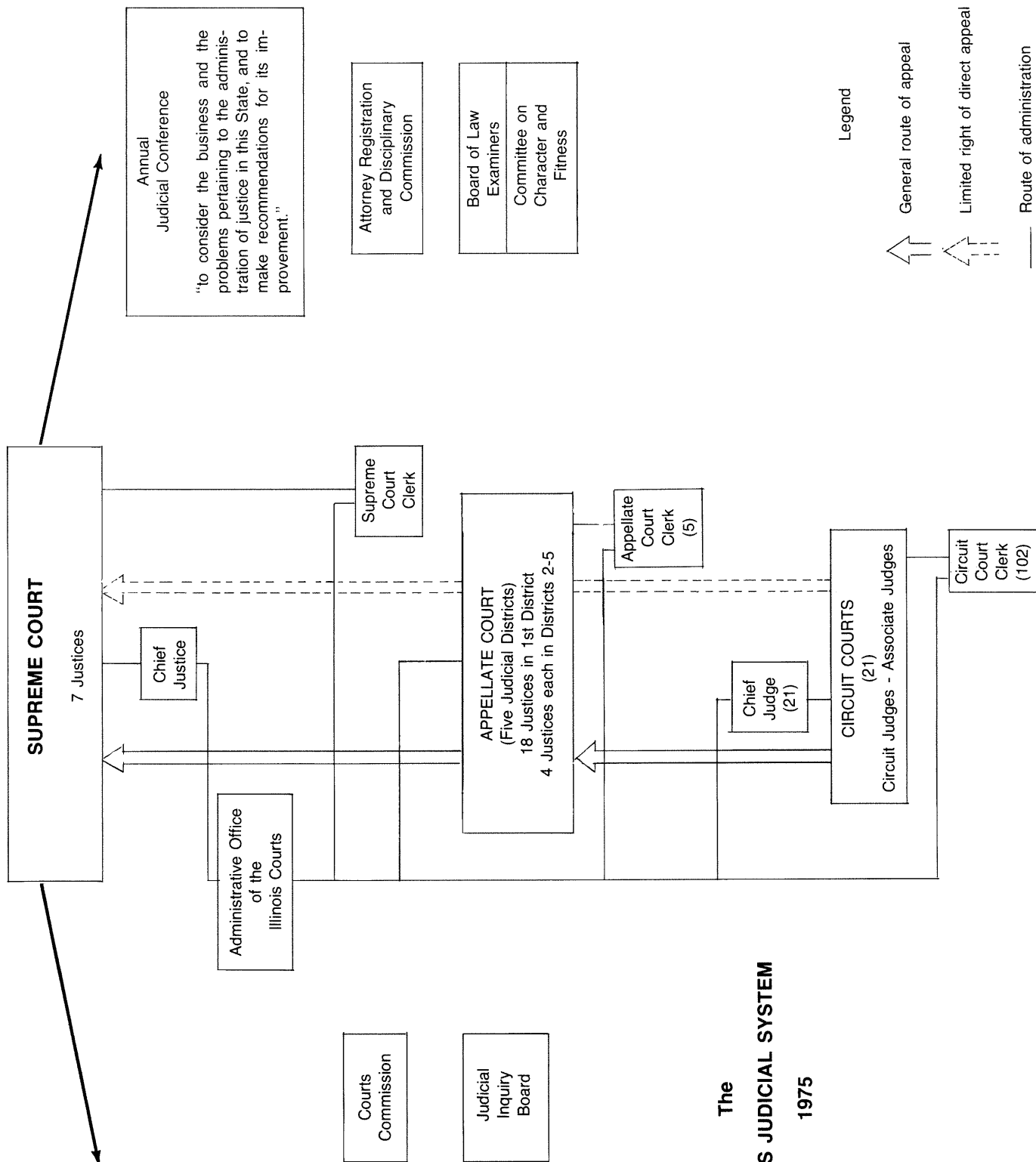
All preliminary hearings in felony cases are to be held within 30 days of the arrest of an accused. Preliminary hearings may be continued beyond the 30-day period only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances which warrant delay." (Adopted effective January 14, 1974).

Additional steps to reduce delay in bringing criminal cases to trial were taken by the General Assembly during 1975.

The combined effect of HB-0072 (PA 79-842), providing for tolling of the speedy trial statute for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant rather than starting the period all over again, and HB -1444 (PA 79-671), providing for prosecution of felonies by information rather than indictment, offer the potential for a substantial reduction of the time delay in bringing fel-

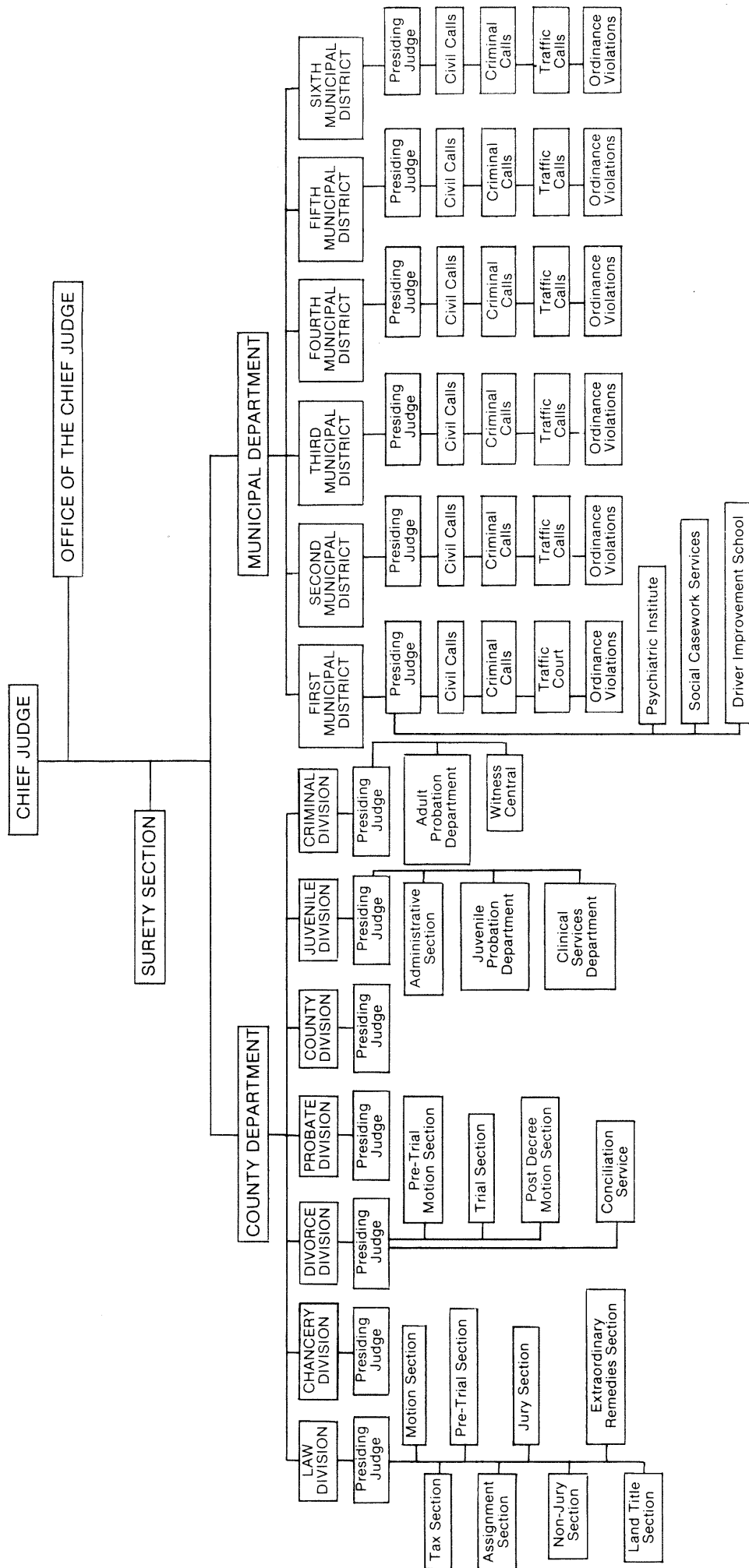
only cases to trial in major metropolitan area courts. In the past, the speedy trial statute (ch. 38, §103-5) was applied in a manner that resulted in a complete frustration of its purpose. When a defendant requested or agreed to a continuance, the 120 day (160 if on bail) period within which the defendant was to be tried started running all over again. The statutory compulsion to bring the defendant to trial was effectively removed with the granting of each such continuance. Under the new provision, effective July 1, 1976, the

running of the period will merely be suspended for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant and a progressively shorter period of time will remain within which the defendant must be tried. Prosecution by information, under ch. 38, §111-2, will eliminate the time formerly consumed in scheduling and presenting cases before a Grand Jury. In Cook County, prosecution by information should result in a minimum time saving of at least 30 days in bringing a felony case to trial.



The
ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM
1975

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY



Assignments

The disposition of large numbers of cases and the remarkable progress towards achieving currency in the Law Division in the Circuit Court of Cook County is partially due to the Supreme Court's use of its constitutional authority to assign sitting and retired judges to those circuits in need of additional manpower (Art. VI, Sec. 16). During 1975, on behalf of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Director temporarily assigned 141 sitting Circuit and Associate Judges (not necessarily all different judges) and 1 retired judge to the Circuit Court of Cook County, for a total of 339 weeks. This is the equivalent of an additional 8 full-time judges. In the other circuits, the Director temporarily assigned 42 sitting Circuit and Associate Judges (not necessarily all different judges) and 7 retired judges for a total of 79 weeks, the equivalent of almost 2 full-time judges.

Rule 295 Assignments

In implementing the expanded assignability of Associate Judges, *supra*, the Supreme Court has adopted a policy of limiting such authorization to limited periods of time, not to exceed six months. During 1975, 52 Associate Judges were authorized to hear criminal cases in which the defendant was charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. The number of Associate Judges so authorized in 1975 and their respective circuits are as follows:

CIRCUIT	NUMBER AUTHORIZED
4th	1
7th	4
8th	1
9th	1
13th	1
14th	1
18th	2
20th	15
Cook County	26
	<hr/> 52

Increased Judgeships

The number of Circuit and Associate Judges is provided by law (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch 37, §72.2 and ch. 37, §160.2). However, unless otherwise provided by law, the Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 7, requires that there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county and, in Cook County, that there be at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from within Chicago.

During 1975, the General Assembly increased the number of Circuit and Associate judgeships.

HB-2625 (PA 79-843) made the following increases: (1) Cook County - 15 additional Circuit Judges to be

elected at large; 10 additional Circuit Judges to be elected from within the City of Chicago; 5 additional Circuit Judges to be elected from the area outside the City of Chicago; and (2) 18th Judicial Circuit (Du Page County) - 3 additional Circuit Judges to be elected at large (2 of these 3 judgeships may not be filled until on or after July 1, 1977). All of these judgeships, with the exception of 2 in the 18th Circuit, will be filled at the November, 1976 general election.

SB-0883 (PA 79-687) increased the number of additional Associate Judgeships from 40 to 50, to be filled as directed by the Supreme Court.

There are currently 377 authorized Circuit and 296 authorized Associate judgeships in the State.

Electronic Data Processing

The 1974 Administrative Office Report, at page 32, described the development and use of electronic data processing (EDP) for the courts and court-related agencies in Illinois. The Report also described an EDP developmental plan prepared by the staff of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs.

A number of counties (Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, LaSalle, Peoria, St. Clair, Sangamon, Will and Winnebago) are currently providing varying degrees of EDP services to the Circuit Courts. The most complete and advanced systems are operating in Cook and Lake Counties. During 1975, three additional counties (Peoria, Madison and St. Clair), with the assistance of grant funds, undertook to expand their EDP services for the courts. The following is a brief description of these three new systems:

Madison County

The Madison County Court Information Service, working in conjunction with the Chief Judge, the Circuit Court Administrator, the Circuit Clerk and the State's Attorney has been designed to provide pertinent information and reports on open criminal case files. Initially, this system was applied to felony cases. During the second year it will be expanded to include misdemeanor cases and to automate the juror system.

Peoria County

The Peoria County Case Information System, when fully operational, will: (1) provide a computer data base for all criminal cases; (2) generate reports; and (3) provide dispositional information to the Department of Law Enforcement and other court-related agencies such as the State's Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, probation department and police departments.

St. Clair County

The St. Clair County Court Management Information

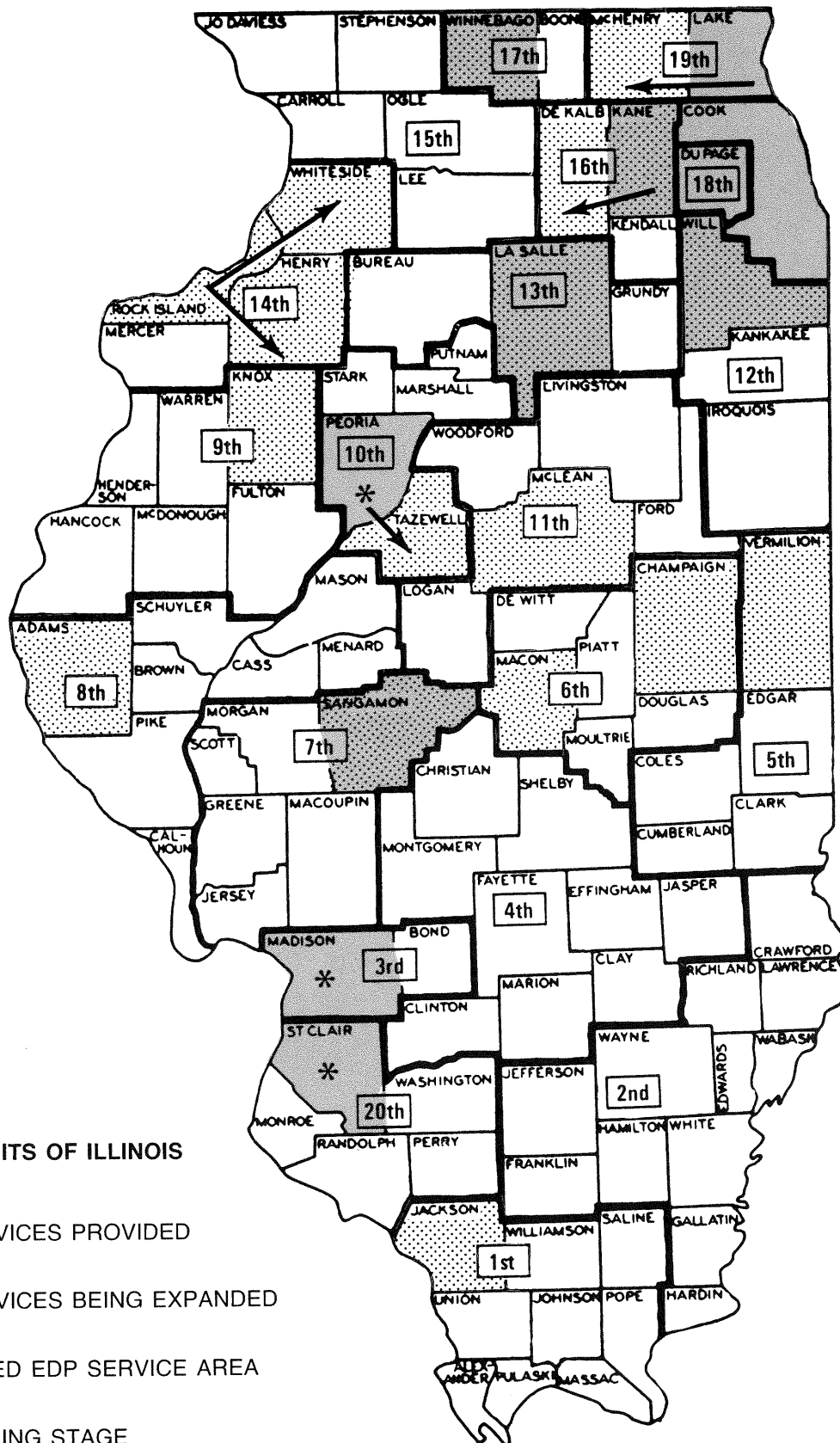
System has, to the extent appropriate for St. Clair County, adopted the existing program of Cook County, to provide necessary case file information for the court, clerk's office and probation department. By adopting an existing system, the project saved considerable time and money in its development.

Building on the original developmental plan (see 1974 Administrative Office Report at page 35) the staff of the Criminal Justice Programs Committee is working


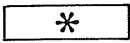
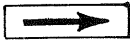
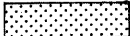
with the various counties, providing technical assistance, assuring compliance with the Supreme Court's order on recordkeeping and, to the extent possible, attempting to develop uniformity.

The map, at page 42, indicates those counties where EDP services for the courts are now provided, new projects being implemented, service areas under development and projects in the planning stage.

EDP INSTALLATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

-  EDP SERVICES PROVIDED
-  EDP SERVICES BEING EXPANDED
-  PROPOSED EDP SERVICE AREA
-  IN PLANNING STAGE

The effectiveness of our courts, at all levels, is the function and responsibility of the judges who must render decisions. Justice will always be dependent upon the decisions of conscientious and dedicated judges. However, the efficient and accurate receiving, storing, retrieval and reporting of court information is essential to a well-run judicial system. An examination of the statistics reported annually by the Administrative Office reveals a dramatic increase in the total number of cases filed or reinstated between 1964 and 1975. This increase in litigation has had a proportionate increase in the number of court files, pleadings, motions, and clerical recordkeeping required. In addition, there has been a vast increase in the amount of information the courts must keep for their own uses and provide to others who also require such information, e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, police and probation officers.

In the past, the use of data processing in the courts has frequently been viewed with some apprehension. Much of this reaction was the result of concern over disruption of familiar patterns of behavior. It is true that many phases of court operations should not be computerized. Also, in many locations, the volume of cases would not justify computerization. It is certainly not necessary to develop a plan for applying computers to the entire Illinois judicial system. However, the courts must move with the times, and steps to bring the benefits of automated data processing to the courts, where the function, location and volume warrant it, will continue.

The application of modern data processing technology to assist high volume courts in maintaining records and providing information is occurring with increasing frequency. Sufficient thought, planning and actual use of electronic data processing in the courts, around the country and within Illinois, has taken place, so as to remove any serious doubt about its value. This is not to say that all the problems of the courts can be solved by the purchase and installation of a computer. Courts must avoid undertaking ambitious or poorly planned programs that may prove more troublesome than beneficial. Such instances will only discourage the use of automatic data processing. On the other hand, careful planning and many months of "working out the bugs", have led to successful application of computers to recordkeeping and data retrieval functions. The benefits gained thereby are speed, accuracy and easily obtainable information about every case in the courthouse.

Those responsible for administering the court system must consider how automated data processing can be of assistance in our courts. Appropriate applications of computers to the courts, costs and determining precisely how automated data processing can improve court operations must be analyzed. It is with these considerations in mind that the present and future usage of automated data processing in Illinois courts is being developed.

Medical Malpractice

Recent years have witnessed a steady increase in the number of medical malpractice cases filed in our courts. Concern about this situation caused the General Assembly, during 1975, to enact SB-1024 (PA 79-960), to provide certain procedures applicable to civil proceedings involving medical, hospital or other healing art malpractice liability. In essence, this Act provides for an initial hearing of such cases by a panel consisting of a Circuit Judge, a practicing physician and a practicing attorney. The panel's determination of liability and damages is binding on the parties if they have agreed to be bound by it. If any party has not agreed to be bound by the panel's determination, he may reject it and demand a trial of the case by the court. The Act also provides for a maximum award of damages of \$500,000 in any such case.

In one of the first cases filed under the new Act, a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County declared the Act to be unconstitutional. This ruling has been appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, and it is anticipated that a decision from the Court will be forthcoming in early 1976.

In Cook County, during 1975, 755 medical malpractice cases were filed in the Law Division, County Department, Circuit Court of Cook County. At the close of the year, 1603 such cases were pending. In an effort to deal with this increase, the Presiding Judge, on June 13, 1975, established a specialized Malpractice Section to which all such cases will be assigned.

Probation

Committee on Probation

In recent years there has been growing concern over the quality and the organization of probation services in the State. This concern caused the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference to appoint a Committee on Probation to study probation in Illinois and the need for a state-wide probation system. In order to develop some baseline data, at the starting point of its study, the committee developed a questionnaire which was sent to every probation officer in the State. The data gathered was compiled and analyzed. Beginning in about 1970, probation departments around the State began to make use of federal funds available through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to conduct studies of probation departments. These studies provided additional information about the quality of probation services and departments. In 1973, additional staff assistance was made available, through federal funds awarded to the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, and a number of additional studies of various probation departments were conducted. In 1974, with the assistance of the staff of the Administrative Office and the Criminal Justice Programs Committee, the Committee

on Probation concluded its study of probation in Illinois and submitted a report thereon to the Judicial Conference's Executive Committee which approved the report and forwarded it to the Supreme Court. The committee's report included a review of:

- (1) Organization and administration of probation services
- (2) Personnel
- (3) Salaries
- (4) In-Service training
- (5) Quality of probation services
- (6) Caseloads
- (7) Quality of pre-sentence reports
- (8) Case supervision
- (9) Recordkeeping
- (10) Forms
- (11) Pending legislation.

The committee's report concluded with the recommendation that the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its administrative authority:

"1. Establish mandatory state-wide minimum standards for hiring and promoting probation personnel;

2. Establish mandatory state-wide standards for statistics and recordkeeping in the probation departments;

3. Promulgate uniform forms and operational procedures where appropriate;

4. Provide orientation training for all new probation personnel and on-the-job training and continuing education for all incumbent probation personnel, and

5. Establish a central information clearing house to serve probation departments and provide technical services to those departments that need them."

Supreme Court Recommendation

Based on the committee's study and recommendations, the Supreme Court, in its January 31, 1975 report to the General Assembly, urged that cooperative efforts between the General Assembly, the Governor and the courts be initiated to develop improved probation services in Illinois. The Supreme Court's recommendation to the General Assembly included the following statement:

"Traditionally, the administration of probation services has been considered a judicial responsibility. However, the Supreme Court is mindful of the legitimate governmental interest which both the General Assembly and the Executive have in this service which is so vital to the administration of justice. The Supreme Court has not yet undertaken to implement any of the suggestions made by the Committee on Probation in Illinois and is reluctant to undertake unilateral action to reorganize the administration of probation services without having first consulted with and obtained the counsel of both the General Assembly and the Governor. The problems

outlined by the Committee on Probation in Illinois are widely recognized as being common failings of probation services throughout this country. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court believes that, Illinois—through cooperative efforts between the General Assembly, the Governor and the Courts—can devise the most effective probation services in the United States."

As of this time, a number of bills designed to reorganize probation services have been introduced in the General Assembly, but none has yet been adopted.

Federal Funding of Probation Projects

Since 1970, the availability of grant funds, under the *Crime Control Act*, has resulted in a number of probation studies and projects in Illinois.

Some studies were performed by consultants and some by the staff of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. As of December 31, 1975, in depth studies of probation services have been conducted in the following circuits and counties:

3rd Circuit
10th Circuit
13th Circuit
16th Circuit
17th Circuit
DuPage County (18th Circuit)
Lake County (19th Circuit)
McHenry County (19th Circuit)
Piatt County (6th Circuit)
Sangamon County (7th Circuit)
Will County (12th Circuit)

Circuits to be studied in 1976 include the 2nd, 8th and 15th. (See map on page 47).

In addition to the studies, a number of projects to upgrade probation services have also been funded. Since April 27, 1971, 50 grants of federal and state funds, totaling \$3,124,839 have been awarded to Illinois counties, the Criminal Justice Programs Committee and private, non-profit agencies for projects relative to probation and related court services. These projects are summarized below:

Uniform Juvenile Forms—Award date 4/27/71; Amount of grant \$3,500; Purpose: cost of publication and distribution of Uniform Juvenile Forms developed by the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Juvenile Problems.

14th Judicial Circuit Probation Project—Award date, 3 years funding beginning 1/28/72; Total amount of grants \$361,502; Purpose: to provide uniform circuitwide administration and increased staffing to the probation departments of the counties in the 14th Judicial Circuit.

20th Circuit Probation Services—Award date, 2 years funding beginning 11/19/71; Total amount of funding \$82,120; Purpose: to provide additional staff and support services to the Circuit Probation Department serving the five counties of the 20th Judicial Circuit.

Court Counselor Program - 1st Circuit—Award date, 4 years beginning 1/28/72; Total amount of grants, \$505,315; Purpose: to provide uniform circuitwide probation administration, increased professional staff and support services to the nine counties of the 1st Judicial Circuit.

Madison County Probation Management Study—Award date, 8/23/72; Amount of grant \$6,750; Purpose: to contract with a private consulting firm to conduct a management study of probation and related services in Madison County.

Lake County Probation Management Study—Award date, 8/23/72; Amount of grant \$15,000; Purpose: to contract with a private consulting firm to conduct a management study of probation and related services in Lake County.

Probation Services Council Training Project—Award date, three years funding beginning 5/26/72; Total amount of funding \$444,169; Purpose: to provide statewide training to Illinois probation officers.

18th Circuit Probation Services Study—Award date, 9/22/72; Amount of award \$18,071; Purpose: to contract with a private agency to conduct a management study of probation services in the 18th Judicial Circuit.

Macon County Day Probation and Education Services—Award date, three years funding beginning 5/25/73; Total amount of funding, \$199,466; Purpose: to provide remedial education, individual, group and family counseling in a non-residential setting for adjudicated juvenile offenders as an alternative to institutionalization.

Peoria County Juvenile Guidance Center—Award date, two years funding beginning 11/19/71; Total amount of funding, \$131,477; Purpose: to provide remedial education, individual, group and family counseling in a non-residential setting, for adjudicated juvenile offenders as an alternative to institutionalization.

Whiteside County Volunteers in Probation Project—Award date, two years funding beginning 1/28/74; total funds awarded \$21,450; Purpose: to recruit and train citizen volunteers to work on a one-to-one basis with juvenile offenders on probation.

Cra-Wa-La Probation Volunteers—Award date, two years funding beginning 12/21/73; Total funds awarded, \$45,758; Purpose: to provide the recruitment, training and management of citizen volunteers to assist probation officers in Lawrence, Crawford and Wabash counties.

Third Judicial Circuit Court Services and Probation Upgrade—Award date, two years funding to date beginning 5/2/74; Total funds awarded \$251,203; Purpose: to provide additional administration, line and supportive personnel to reorganize and upgrade probation services.

Volunteers in Court - Macon County—Award date, three years funding beginning 3/8/73; Total funds awarded, \$42,353; Purpose: to recruit, train and assign citizen volunteers to provide one-to-one su-

pervision to juvenile offenders on probation.

Training Program for The Development of Family Treatment for the Probation Officers of the Juvenile Court of Cook County—Award date, three years beginning 5/28/72; Total funds awarded, \$153,534; Purpose: to provide the Institute for Juvenile Research with funds to train selected juvenile court personnel in techniques of family therapy.

Home Detention, 19th Judicial Circuit—Award date, two years beginning 6/27/74; Total funds awarded \$45,012; Purpose: to provide a program of closely supervised home detention as an alternative to secure detention to youthful offenders awaiting adjudication and disposition.

Reorganization of Probation Services - 16th Circuit—Award date, two years beginning 8/15/74; Total funds awarded, \$190,435; Purpose: to provide additional administrative personnel, line staff and support services to reorganize and upgrade probation services on a circuitwide basis in the 16th Judicial Circuit.

Tazewell County Volunteer Court Counselor Program—Award date, two years beginning 7/23/74; Total funds awarded, \$49,525; Purpose: to recruit and train citizen volunteers to assist probation officers in supervision of adult and juvenile probationers.

Pre-Adjudication Juvenile Detention Alternatives - 14th Circuit—Award date, 18 months beginning 7/23/74; Total funds awarded, \$60,738; Purpose: to provide 24 hour intake services, emergency foster homes and referral services for juvenile offenders in Rock Island and Mercer counties, as an alternative to secure detention.

18th Judicial Circuit Probation Management Training—Award date, 10/8/74; Amount of award, \$14,250; Purpose: to contract for intensive team management training for the administrative staff of the Department of Court Services in DuPage County.

Winnebago County Juvenile Probation Improvement—Award date, 10/4/74, Amount of award \$83,677; Purpose: to provide additional staff for intake screening of all juvenile complaints and to provide individual and family counseling and referral services to non-adjudicated juveniles when appropriate in lieu of filing a formal petition.

DuPage County 702-3 Family Diversion Project—Award date, 11/6/74; Amount of grant award, \$160,809; Purpose: to replicate the Sacramento Juvenile Diversion Project to provide intensive intervention and voluntary family therapy to juvenile offenders and their families in lieu of processing through the formal juvenile court process.

Volunteers in Probation - Ogle County—Award date, 3/5/75, Amount of grant award \$19,855; Purpose: to recruit and train citizen volunteers to assist the professional probation staff in Ogle County.

Target House: Lee County Alternative to Detention—Date of award, 4/15/75; Amount of grant award

\$18,059; Purpose: to provide funds for remodeling and furnishing a group home for juveniles, to be used as an alternative to detention.

DeKalb County Alternatives to Detention—Award date, 6/26/75; Amount of grant award \$20,562; Purpose: to develop emergency foster homes and referral services for juvenile offenders as alternatives to detention and institutionalization.

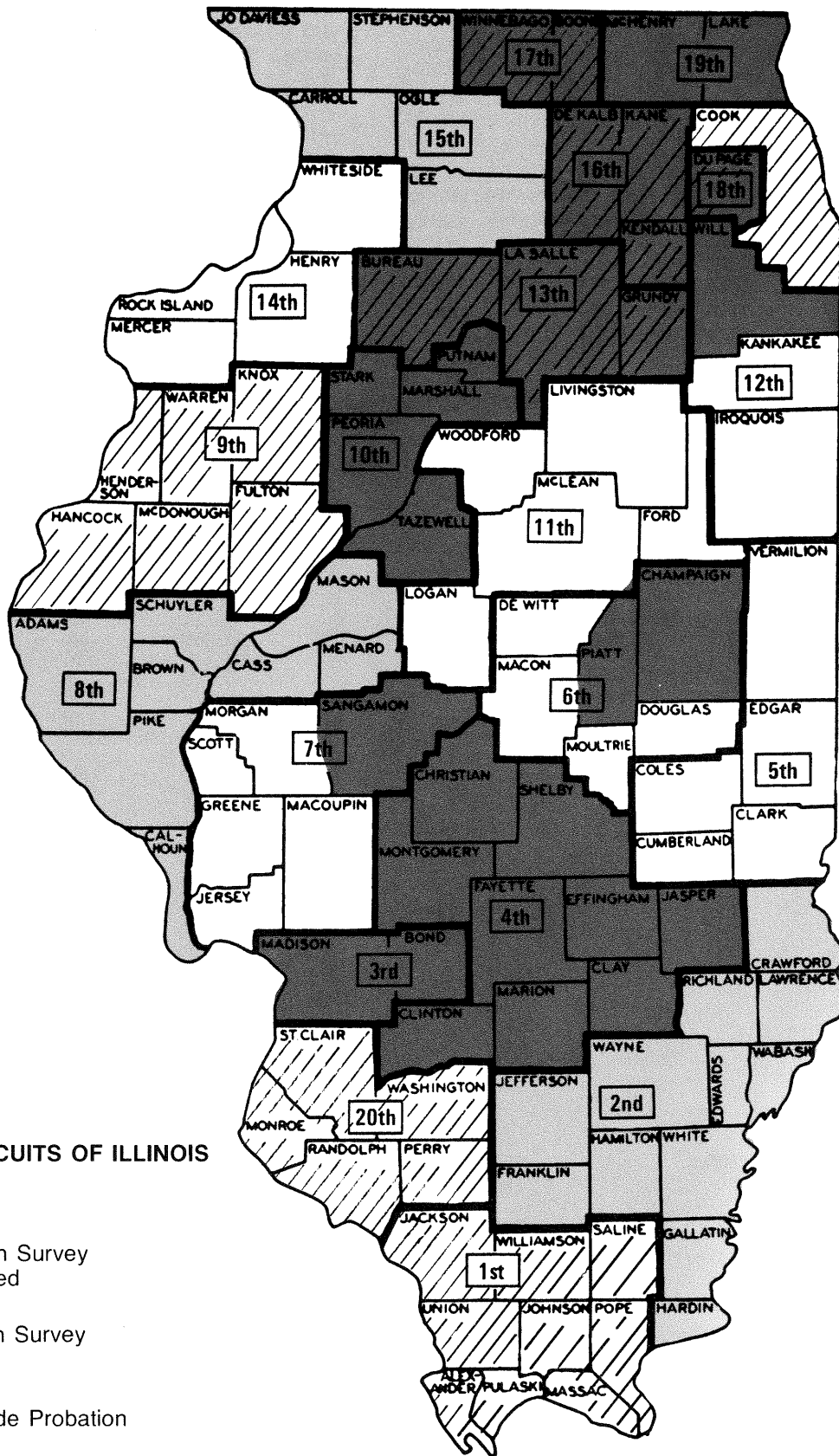
Adams County Volunteers in Probation—Award date, 8/7/75; Amount of grant award \$24,238; Purpose: to recruit and train citizen volunteers to assist the pro-

fessional staff of the Adams County probation department.




Probation Intake Screening - Will County—Award date, 8/12/75; Amount of grant \$80,373; Purpose: to provide expanded intake screening, counseling and referral services to juvenile offenders in Will County.

Lake County Probation Services Improvement—Award date, 12/1/75; Amount of grant award \$25,638; Purpose: to recruit and train citizen volunteers to assist juvenile probation staff in Lake County.

PROBATION SURVEYS



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

-  Probation Survey Completed
-  Probation Survey Pending
-  Circuitwide Probation System

Probation Profile

For many years, reliable information concerning the number of probation officers (juvenile and adult), the cost of probation services and the number of persons on probation has been unavailable. In recent years, increased interest in probation services, the availability of federal funds and legislative attempts to reorganize probation services have led to several efforts to compile such information. In 1975, the staff of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, on the basis of information gathered by the McHenry County

Court Services Department, compiled a survey which provides a rough profile of the scope and costs of probation services in Illinois. The survey, set forth on the following pages, reveals that there are approximately 791 adult and juvenile probation officers; that the total annual cost of probation is approximately \$16,579,000; that there are approximately 12,856 juveniles and 36,785 adult probationers; and that the total probation caseload in the State is approximately 49,641.

SURVEY OF PROBATION DEPARTMENTS IN ILLINOIS

October, 1975

Circuit	Counties	Juvenile Probation Officers	Adult Probation Officers	Annual Personnel Budget	Total Annual Budget	Juveniles on Probation	Adults on Probation	Total Caseload
1st ^a . . .	Alexander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jackson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Massac	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulaski	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Saline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Williamson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	9 ^b	—	163,902	194,852 ^c	144	868	1,012
2nd ^d . . .	Crawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Edwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gallatin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jefferson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Richland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wabash	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wayne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	3 ^{b d}	—	36,000	75,900 ^e	365 ^b	NA	365
3rd . . .	Bond	1 ^b	—	36,000	36,000	48	20	68
	Madison	17 ^b	—	245,825	284,326 ^c	218	460	678
	Total	18	—	281,825	320,326 ^c	266	480	746
4th . . .	Christian	1 ^b	1	18,913	25,663	95	50	145
	Clay	1 ^b	—	4,800	5,400	14	81	95
	Clinton	1 ^b	—	7,200	8,500	40	50	90
	Effingham	1 ^b	—	8,400	15,500	20	107	127
	Fayette	1 ^b	—	7,500	7,800	7	72	79
	Jasper	1 ^{b f}	—	1,200	1,200	9	4	13
	Marion	1 ^b	—	8,400	16,464	70	230	300
	Montgomery	1 ^b	—	5,100	8,709	50	50	100
	Shelby	1 ^b	—	7,000	9,000	6	20	26
	Total	9	1	68,513	98,236	311	664	975
5th . . .	Clark	0	0	—	—	22	200	222
	Coles	2 ^b	—	19,635	25,000	35	175	210
	Cumberland	0	0	—	—	NA	NA	NA
	Edgar	1 ^b	—	8,000	10,600	25	57	82
	Vermilion	4	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	7	4	27,635	13,100	82	432	514
6th . . .	Champaign	4	4	90,084	110,634	458	693	1,151
	DeWitt	1 ^b	—	—	—	30	59	89
	Douglas	1 ^b	—	16,632	16,632	10	54	64
	Macon	5	2	52,391	91,543	290	401	691
	Moultrie	2 ^b	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Piatt	1 ^b	—	9,200	26,808	20	54	74
	Total	12	6	168,307	245,617	808	1,261	2,069

Circuit	Counties	Juvenile Probation Officers	Adult Probation Officers	Annual Personnel Budget	Total Annual Budget	Juveniles on Probation	Adults on Probation	Total Caseload
7th . . .	Greene	1 ^b	—	6,120	9,000	11	42	53
	Jersey	1 ^b	—	9,300	9,900	8	22	30
	Macoupin	1 ^{b,f}	—	4,200	4,800	15	65	80
	Morgan	2 ^b	—	15,400	35,000	159	12	171
	Sangamon	4	5	88,300	153,214 ^e	120	365	485
	Scott	1 ^{b,f}	—	900	900	11	8	19
	Total	10	5	124,220	212,814	324	514	838
8th . . .	Adams	5 ^b	1	54,866	74,403	360	194	554
	Brown	1 ^{b,f}	—	600	600	2	18	20
	Calhoun	1 ^{b,f}	—	900	1,000	10	10	20
	Cass	1 ^b	—	10,500	14,750	30	87	117
	Mason	1 ^b	—	7,000	7,800	16	93	109
	Menard	1 ^b	—	5,400	5,400	25	26	51
	Pike	2 ^f	—	5,148	7,788	30	80	110
	Schuyler	2 ^f	—	2,000	2,000	3	32	35
	Total	14	1	86,414	113,741	476	540	1,016
9th . . .	Fulton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hancock	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Henderson	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Knox	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	McDonough	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Warren	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	11	3 ^a	28,200 ^g	47,828 ^g	NA	600 ^a	600 ^a
10th . .	Marshall	0	1	2,100	2,100	0	19	19
	Peoria	15	5	351,000	541,000 ^e	519	1,054	1,573
	Putnam	1	0	—	—	8	6	14
	Stark	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
	Tazewell	4	3	73,500	242,721 ^e	314	314	761
	Total	20	9	426,600	785,821	841	1,392	2,234
11th . .	Ford	1 ^b	0	8,000	13,000	100	120	220
	Livingston	1	1 ^f	15,300	20,600	85	80	165
	Logan	1	1	19,920	26,220	34	165	199
	McLean	3	3	72,640	164,995 ^e	100	292	392
	Woodford	2 ^b	0	16,000	16,000	130	97	227
	Total	8	5	132,560	229,115	449	754	1,203
12th . .	Iroquois	1	1	12,938	12,938	43	80	123
	Kankakee	3 ^b	0	30,760	33,000	136	101	327
	Will	7	2	105,346	144,209 ^c	647	522	1,169
	Total	11	3	149,044	190,147	826	793	1,619
13th . .	Bureau	1	—	9,000	37,700 ^e	42	24	66
	Grundy	1	—	12,500	22,750 ^e	136	62	198
	LaSalle	4	—	65,250	74,990	80	263	343
	Total	6	2 ^a	86,750	135,440	258	349	607
14th . .	Henry	2	2	38,600	115,415 ^e	160	144	304
	Mercer	1 ^b	—	10,500	18,300	59	27	86
	Rock Island	6	4	93,000	296,465 ^c	481	421	902
	Whiteside	5 ^b	—	40,191	191,857 ^e	162	125	287
	Total	14	6	182,291	622,037	862	717	1,579
15th . .	Carroll	1 ^b	—	12,000	14,400	45	90	135
	JoDavies	1 ^b	—	8,000	9,800	6	75	81
	Lee	2	1	31,200	430,192 ^e	70	169	239
	Ogle	2	1	35,000	85,000 ^e	60	210	270
	Stephenson	3	3	51,600	162,750 ^e	159	348	507
	Total	9	5	137,800	702,142	340	892	1,232
16th . .	DeKalb	6	4	26,417	41,900	124	117	241
	Kane	13	6	92,783	147,157 ^c	315	470	785
	Kendall	3 ^b	—	9,665	15,330	75	17	92
	Total	22	10	128,865	204,387	514	604	1,118
17th . .	Boone	3 ^b	—	31,000	54,000	33	84	117
	Winnebago	9	12	231,090	277,777 ^c	609	829	1,438
	Total	12	12	262,090	331,777	642	913	1,555
18th . .	DuPage	54 ^b	^b	360,300	834,892 ^c	290	1,231	1,522
19th . .	Lake	15	12	365,488	814,318 ^e	400	1,200	1,600 ^e
	McHenry	12 ^b	4	173,000	450,000 ^e	358	450	808 ^e
	Total	27	16	538,488	1,264,318 ^e	758	1,650	2,408 ^e

Circuit	Counties	Juvenile Probation Officers	Adult Probation Officers	Annual Personnel Budget	Total Annual Budget	Juveniles on Probation	Adults on Probation	Total Caseload
20th ^a	Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	St. Clair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	9	160,000	212,000	199	809	1,009
Cook . .	Adult	—	128	2,178,560	2,476,240	—	21,323	—
	Juvenile	285	—	6,822,711	7,268,443	4,000	—	—
	Total	285	128	9,001,271	9,744,683	4,000	21,323	25,323
	GRAND TOTALS	566	225	12,551,075	16,579,173	12,856	36,785	49,641
	Total Probation Officers: 791							

- a. Circuitwide probation systems.
- b. Adult and Juvenile officers.
- c. Includes grant funds.
- d. Three probation districts of four counties each; one officer per district.
- e. Appears to include child care budgets for placement in foster homes and private institutions.
- f. Part time.
- g. Juvenile budget information unknown.
- h. Includes adult, intake, juveniles, family therapy, detention.

The Judicial Conference

The Illinois Constitution provides in Section 17 of Article VI that there shall be "an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." Supreme Court Rule 41 implements Section 17 by establishing membership in the Conference, creating an executive committee to assist the Court in conducting the Conference, and appointing the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts as secretary of the Conference. The text of the rule follows:

"RULE 41. (a) Duties. There shall be a Judicial Conference to consider the business and the problems pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, and to make recommendations for its improvement.

(b) *Membership.* The judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Appellate Court, and the judges of the circuit courts shall be members of the conference.

(c) *Executive Committee.* The Supreme Court shall appoint an executive committee to assist it in conducting the Judicial Conference.

(1) The committee shall consist of six judges from Cook County, the First Judicial District, and six judges from the other judicial districts outside Cook County. A designated Justice of the Supreme Court shall be an *ex officio* member of the committee. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years.

(2) Each year the Supreme Court shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairman.

(3) The committee shall meet at such time and such place as may be necessary, or at the call of the Supreme Court.

(4) The committee shall recommend to the Supreme Court the appointment of such other committees as are necessary to further the objectives of the conference.

(5) At least 60 days prior to the date on which the Judicial Conference is to be held the committee shall submit to the Supreme Court a suggested agenda for the annual meeting.

(d) *Meetings of Conference.* The conference shall meet at least once each year at a place and on a date to be designated by the Supreme Court.

(e) *Secretary.* The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall be secretary of the conference."

The Judicial Conference membership includes all Supreme Court justices, Appellate Court judges and Circuit Court judges. From this pool of judges, the Supreme Court designates six judges from Cook County and six judges outside Cook County as members of the Executive Committee. As of December 31, 1975, the Executive Committee consisted of Appellate Court judges Frederick S. Green, chairman (4th District), Jay J. Alloy (3rd District); Daniel J. McNamara (1st District); Circuit Court judges Nicholas J. Bua, vice-chairman (Cook County), Joseph J. Butler (Cook County), William C. Calvin (6th Circuit), Harry G. Comerford (Cook County), Mel R. Jiganti (Cook County), George W. Kasserman, Jr. (4th Circuit), Daniel J. Roberts (9th Circuit), George W. Unverzagt (18th Circuit); and Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski, the Supreme Court liaison to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee meets regularly every month and supervises the organization of the annual Conference, annual Associate Judge Seminar, the New Judge Seminar, regional seminars and the work of the various Judicial Conference committees. In addition, the Executive Committee considers recommendations relating to the improvement of the administration of justice which are developed at the Conference

and seminars and by the committees. Those recommendations found to be meritorious are submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration. Some of the Executive Committee's activities, during 1975, are reflected in the following actions:

- (1) Considered and approved the topics for the 1975 Associate Judge Seminar.
- (2) Considered and approved topics for the 1975 Judicial Conference.
- (3) Considered and approved the recommendation of the Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization that it consider the following subjects:
 - a. Jury Commission for counties of under 40,000 population;
 - b. Juries of fewer than 12 persons;
 - c. Less than unanimous verdicts;
 - d. Fee to litigants demanding juries in civil cases outside of Cook County;
 - e. Jury handbook revision and pre-instruction of juries.
- (4) Appointed the 1976 Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee.
- (5) Approved the San Diego and New Orleans programs of the Second National Conference of Juvenile Justice for reimbursement of Illinois judges who attended.
- (6) Reconstituted the Committee on Probation as the Committee on Court Services and appointed new members thereto.
- (7) Approved plans for three Juvenile Justice Seminars to be conducted in the fall of 1975.
- (8) Approved the purchase, with federal funds, of *McCormick on Evidence*, 2nd Edition, for Illinois judges wishing to have a copy.
- (9) Recommended to the Supreme Court that a committee be established to consider the preparation of an Illinois Code of Evidence.
- (10) Approved the topics for the 1975 series of Civil Law Seminars.
- (11) Approved the topics for the 1975 series of Criminal Law Seminars.
- (12) Approved the request of the Committee on Juvenile Problems to apply for federal funds to be used for the preparation of a benchbook for judges hearing juvenile cases.
- (13) Established the Subcommittee on Judicial Education to work with the Administrative Office in the preparation of a unified program of judicial education in the State of Illinois.
- (14) Continued to study and develop the program of judicial education in Illinois.
- (15) Reviewed the report of and the results of the balloting on the report of the Study Committee on Judicial Ethics, and forwarded the report with recommendations to the Supreme Court.
- (16) Appointed new members to the Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee.
- (17) Reviewed the report of and the results of the balloting on the report of the Committee on

Jury Selection and Utilization, and forwarded the report with recommendations to the Supreme Court.

- (18) Began consideration of the report of the Study Committee on *Sniadach* and *Fuentes*.
- (19) Began consideration of the report of the Study Committee on Procedures in Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases.
- (20) Considered and approved the topics for the 1976 Judicial Conference.
- (21) Reviewed and approved the report of the Subcommittee on Judicial Education concerning restructuring the format of the regional seminars.

1975 Judicial Conference

The twenty-second annual Judicial Conference was held in Chicago on September 3, 4 and 5, 1975. A total of 365 Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Court Judges were in attendance. Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski opened the conference with an address in which he reviewed the Judicial Conference's program of continuing judicial education, the history of the constitutional mandate "to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice", recent changes in Supreme Court Rules, and the Supreme Court's exercise of its supervisory authority.

Mr. Justin Stanley, president-elect of the ABA and guest speaker at the Wednesday evening dinner, reviewed the operations of the American Bar Association, the need to provide litigants in small claims cases with the opportunity to resolve their disputes promptly and at minimum cost, the need to dispose of criminal cases promptly, and the absolute imperative that our judicial process function in a manner that will maintain the public's confidence in it. In closing, Mr. Stanley stated:

"That is why I think being a judge is the highest calling of our profession. You who are fortunate enough to have been chosen and selfless enough to serve, should have the respect of the rest of us as special servants of the law and of society. By the same token, however, we should expect from you the kind of performance that your unique position demands: capacity, dedication, courage and complete integrity. I hope that we who as lawyers also play a role in the process of justice, may be worthy of you, and you of us."

A special feature of the 1975 conference was an address by Dr. Bernard Rubin of Chicago, on the psychological aspects of judicial decision-making.

Study Committee on Judicial Ethics

The Study Committee on Judicial Ethics, consisting of Robert J. Downing, chairman, Alfred E. Woodward, vice-chairman, George P. Coutrakon, Saul A. Epton, Philip Romiti, Bill J. Slater, John E. Sype, Frederick S. Green, liaison officer, and Professor Thomas D. Mor-

gan, reporter, presented its report to the entire conference. The committee, charged with the task of reviewing Supreme Court Rules 61 through 71, proposed amendments or clarifications of existing rules 61(c)(22), 61(c)(24), 61(c)(25), 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70 and 71, and new rules 72 and 722. The report was then discussed by the members of the conference in smaller groups. At the conclusion of the discussions, paper ballots were cast on whether to adopt the committee's eleven specific recommendations. Although the number of votes for each proposal varied, the majority of judges favored adoption of all of the recommendations.

At its November and December, 1975 meetings, the Executive Committee reviewed the report and the results of the balloting. After lengthy discussions, the Executive Committee voted to submit the report to the Supreme Court, accompanied by the Executive Committee's own recommendations on the proposals. (The text of the report and the Executive Committee's recommendations are contained in the 1975 Report of the Illinois Judicial Conference.)

Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization

The Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization, consisting of Wayne C. Townley, chairman, Irving R. Norman, vice-chairman, U. S. Collins, Daniel P. Coman, Philip A. Fleischman, Robert J. Horberg, Maurice D. Pompey, Joseph J. Butler, liaison officer, and Professor Vincent F. Vitullo, reporter, presented its report to the entire conference. The committee's report (the second in 2 years) concerned the advisability of juries with fewer than twelve members and non-unanimous verdicts. The report was then discussed by the members of the conference in smaller groups. At the conclusion of the discussions, paper ballots were cast to determine whether the judges favored juries of less than twelve persons and less than unanimous verdicts (in various types of cases). In general, the results of the balloting indicated that a majority favored juries of less than twelve persons but not less than six persons in misdemeanor, fine only and civil cases, and less than unanimous verdicts in misdemeanor, fine only and civil cases.

At its November, 1975 meeting, the Executive Committee reviewed the report and the results of the balloting. After its discussion, the Executive Committee voted to submit the report to the Supreme Court with the recommendation that a statutory change be sought to impose a graduated jury fee to encourage the use of six-man juries in civil cases throughout the State. (The text of the report and the Executive Committee's recommendation is contained in the 1975 Report of the Illinois Judicial Conference.)

Educational Topics

The continuing judicial education portion of the 1975 conference offered four topics:

- I. Recent Developments in Civil Law (presented 6 times)
- II. Evidence (presented 9 times)
- III. Recent Developments in Criminal Law (presented 9 times)
- IV. Indemnity, Third Party Actions and Equitable Contributions (presented 6 times)

1975 Associate Judge Seminar

The 1975 Associate Judge Seminar was held on April 2, 3 and 4, 1975, in Chicago. The seminar was planned and organized by the Coordinating Committee, consisting of Glenn K. Seidenfeld, chairman, Charles P. Horan, vice-chairman, Ronald J. Crane, Joseph F. Cunningham, Arthur L. Dunne, Irving W. Eisman, Meyer H. Goldstein, John A. Holtzman, Matthew A. Jurczak, John P. Shonkwiler, Richard Stengel, Kenneth E. Wilson, and Eugene L. Wachowski, liaison officer. A total of 273 judges were in attendance.

The Director welcomed the judges, on behalf of the Supreme Court. In his remarks, Judge Gulley discussed the uniqueness of the position of Associate Judge in relation to judicial officers of other state court systems and complimented the Associate Judges for making a success of this position in Illinois.

Justice Daniel J. McNamara, chairman of the Executive Committee, addressed the Associate Judges and advised them of the encouraging success being achieved with the study committee approach to developing recommendations for improving the administration of justice and in the use of regional seminars as an educational tool.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel P. Ward was the principal speaker at the Wednesday evening dinner. In his address, Justice Ward commented upon the important role of judges, their responsibility to society and the high standards to which judges should aspire:

"But, because of the fact that the judge is dealing with justice, as I say the most important quality of human life, his conduct must be marked by extraordinary efforts to fill his office with dignity, to meet all of the high demands that the public rightfully expects from a member of the judiciary."

Study Committee on the Effect of *Sniadach* and *Fuentes* On Illinois Law

The Study Committee on the Effect of *Sniadach* and *Fuentes* on Illinois Law, consisting of Francis X. Poynton, chairman, George B. Van Vleck, vice-chairman, Robert R. Buchar, Roland J. De Marco, Myron T. Gomberg, Arthur L. Dunne, liaison officer, Ronald J. Crane, ex-officio, and Professor Thomas L. Eovaldi, reporter, presented its report to the entire seminar. The committee's report dealt with the effect of the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in *Sniadach v. Family Finance Corp.*, 395 U.S. 337 (1969) and *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972) on the entry and enforce-

ment of judgments by confession, in Illinois. In general, the report recommended that judgments by confession should be abolished, and, until this is accomplished, that: (1) creditors should be required to confirm, without any unreasonable delay, any judgment obtained by confession; (2) a debtor should have an opportunity to vacate any judgment by confession which has not been confirmed; and (3) the manner of service of process to confirm a judgment should follow the procedures established for service of process in replevin cases. The report was then discussed by the judges in smaller groups. At the conclusion of the discussions, paper ballots were cast to determine whether the majority of judges favored the recommendations. The overwhelming majority of judges voted in favor of the committee's recommendations. The report and the results of the balloting were then submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration.

Study Committee On Procedure In Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases

The Study Committee on Procedure in Quasi-Criminal and Ordinance Violation Cases, consisting of Thomas R. Doran, chairman, Anthony S. Montelione, vice-chairman, Peter Bakakos, William C. Calvin, John B. Cunningham, Allen Hartman, Robert A. Nolan, John A. Ouska, Irving E. Eiserman, liaison officer, Joseph F. Cunningham, ex-officio, John P. Shonkwiler, ex-officio, and Professor Vincent F. Vitullo, reporter, presented its report to the entire seminar. The committee's report, in general, recommended: (1) adoption of uniform procedural rules to eliminate the confusion and inconsistencies which currently exist in quasi-criminal proceedings; and (2) legislative preemption to insure uniformity in substance, procedure and sanction in areas now covered by both state statute and local ordinance. The report was then discussed by the judges in smaller groups. At the conclusion of the discussions, paper ballots were cast on whether to adopt the committee's recommendations. The majority of the judges favored both recommendations. The report and the results of the balloting were then submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration.

Educational Topics

The continuing judicial education portion of the 1975 Associate Judge Seminar offered five topics:

- I. The Uniform Commercial Code (presented 3 times)
- II. Evidence (presented 9 times)
- III. Criminal Law (presented 6 times)
- IV. Recent Developments in Civil Law (presented 6 times)
- V. Unified Code of Corrections (presented 6 times)

Regional Seminars

Criminal Law

The 1975 regional criminal law seminars were held on January 24-25, 1975 at Collinsville; March 21-22, 1975 at Springfield; and May 23-24, 1975 at Rockford. A total of 130 judges (including faculty) participated. The seminars were planned and organized by the Judicial Conference's Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges consisting of Richard Mills, chairman, Richard J. Fitzgerald, vice-chairman, William C. Calvin, Louis B. Garippo, John F. Hechinger, Alvin H. Maeys, Jr., Keith F. Scott, Fred G. Suria, Jr., Alfred E. Woodward, and Mel R. Jiganti, liaison officer.

The topics and faculty for the 1975 regional criminal law seminars were as follows:

Pleas of Guilty (Rule 402)

Judge Marvin E. Aspen (Cook County)

Judge Alfred E. Woodward (18th Circuit)

Prof. Robert E. Burns (DePaul College of Law)

Sentencing and Probation

Judge Louis B. Garippo (Cook County)

Judge Wayne C. Townley, Jr. (11th Circuit)

Prof. Terrence F. Kiely (DePaul College of Law)

Inherent Power of the Trial Court

Judge Benjamin S. Mackoff (Cook County)

Judge Richard Mills (8th Circuit)

Prof. James B. Haddad (Northwestern University School of Law)

Civil Law

The 1975 regional civil law seminars were planned and organized by the Judicial Conference's Committee on Civil Law Seminars consisting of Paul C. Verticchio, chairman, George J. Schaller, vice-chairman, Earl Arkiss, Nathan M. Cohen, Harry G. Comerford, Robert E. Hunt, Henry Lewis, Roger H. Little, and Abraham W. Brussell, liaison officer.

The first series of three civil law seminars conducted during 1975 was held on April 18-19, 1975 at Mt. Vernon; May 16-17, 1975 at Morton (Peoria); and June 27-28, 1975 at Rockford. A total of 118 judges (including faculty) participated. The topics and faculty for this series were as follows:

Procedural Law - Supreme Court Rules CPA Secs. 45, 48 and 57.

Judge Abraham W. Brussell (Cook County)

Judge Bruce Fawell (18th Circuit)

Prof. Richard Michael (Loyola University School of Law)

Substantive Law Applied to Procedure - Products Liability, Structural Work Act, Third Party Practice

Judge Robert Gagen (20th Circuit)

Judge A. G. Webber, III (6th Circuit)

Prof. Vincent Vitullo (DePaul University College of Law)

Motions - Bill of Particulars, Discovery, Other Motions, and Q & A Period

Judge Paul Elward (Cook County)

Judge Harry Strouse (19th Circuit)
Prof. Brian Mattis (Southern Illinois University
School of Law)

The second series of three regional civil law seminars conducted during 1975 was held on October 31-November 1, 1975 at St. Charles; November 21-22, 1975 at Mattoon; and on December 12-13, 1975 at Belleville. A total of 131 judges (including faculty) participated. The topics and faculty for this series were as follows:

The Affect of Constitutional Law Decisions of the Illinois Reviewing Courts on Civil Litigation - Constitutional Challenges to Statutes and Raising Constitutional Issues, Equal Protection, and Due Process
Judge George Leighton (1st District Appellate Court)

Judge Simon Friedman (7th Circuit)
Prof. Donald H. J. Hermann (DePaul University College of Law)

Equitable Relief - TRO, Injunctions, and Application of Same to Strikes, Divorce and Constitutionality of Statutes

Judge Nathan Cohen (Cook County)
Judge Robert Hunt (10th Circuit)
Prof. Vincent Vitullo (DePaul University College of Law)

The Function of the Trial Judge: Exercise of Judicial Discretion

Judge Earl Arkiss (Cook County)
Judge John McCullough (11th Circuit)
Prof. Richard Michael (Loyola University School of Law)

Juvenile Law

The 1975 series of three regional juvenile justice seminars was held on September 19-20, 1975 at Chicago; October 3-4, 1975 at Springfield; and November 14-15, 1975 at Carbondale. The seminars were planned and conducted by the Judicial Conference's Committee on Juvenile Problems consisting of William S. White, chairman, James K. Robinson, vice-chairman, Arthur N. Hamilton, Helen F. McGillicuddy, John P. McGury, Conway L. Spanton, and Peyton H. Kunce, liaison officer.

A total of 79 judges (including faculty) participated. The topics and faculty for this series were as follows:

Delinquency

Judge Helen F. McGillicuddy (Cook County)
Judge James K. Robinson (5th Circuit)
Judge John P. Shonkwiler (6th Circuit) (at Springfield)
Judge William A. Lewis (1st Circuit) (at Carbondale)
Prof. Thomas A. Lockyear (Loyola University School of Law)

Minors in Need of Supervision

Judge William S. White (Cook County)
Judge Conway L. Spanton (14th Circuit)

Associate Judge Eugene O. Duban (7th Circuit) (at Springfield)
Judge Richard E. Richman (1st Circuit) (at Carbondale)

Prof. Jill McNulty (IIT-Chicago Kent College of Law)

Neglected and Dependent Children

Judge John P. McGury (Cook County)
Associate Judge Arthur N. Hamilton (Cook County)

Judge Thomas E. Hornsby (15th Circuit) (at Springfield)

Judge Dorothy W. Spomer (1st Circuit) (at Carbondale)

Prof. Patrick D. McNany (University of Illinois-Circle Campus)

At each of the regional juvenile justice seminars, representatives of the Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Corrections were present and participated in panel discussions on matters relating to the relationship between juvenile courts and their respective departments.

Subcommittee on Judicial Education

During 1975, the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference established the Subcommittee on Judicial Education to consider possible improvements in the organization and presentation of judicial education programs conducted by the Judicial Conference. The subcommittee consisted of Judge George W. Unverzagt, chairman, Judge Mel R. Jiganti, Judge Eugene L. Wachowski, and Professor Vincent F. Vitullo, consultant. After carefully reviewing the existing programs of judicial education in Illinois, the committee adopted recommendations and submitted them to the Executive Committee for its consideration. Following are excerpts from the committee's report:

Specific Proposals

"In spite of the limited data concerning educational needs which is now available, experience makes it rather clear that the current program serves at least certain objectives extremely well. We are informed by the Deputy Director of the Court Administrator's office that applications to attend regional seminars, both civil and criminal, far exceed the number of places available in those seminars. In view of the personal sacrifices in time and effort which are involved in attending the seminars, we must conclude that this type of demand for the seminar experience indicates that the existing program is fulfilling a current need. Our problem, therefore, in the short run is to make the existing program as efficient as possible. To this end, it is suggested that the following specific proposals be considered.

"The Sub-committee is apparently in general agreement that the Illinois judiciary is currently ex-

perienicing a heavy turnover in personnel. It is also expected that this turnover will continue. It would appear, therefore, that for the foreseeable future a significant number of our trial judges will be fairly new and inexperienced. In this situation it would seem reasonable to concentrate our limited educational resources in a few basic programs aimed at those areas of concern most relevant to the total judicial workload of the state. Such a proposed sequence might include the following programs:

1. Civil procedure,
2. Evidence,
3. Theories of recovery in personal injury claims,
4. Divorce and family law.

"The program in civil procedure should include the following topics:

1. Pleadings and pre-trial motions,
2. Discovery,
3. Pre-trial conferences,
4. Motions in limine,
5. Selecting and impaneling the jury,
6. Instructing the jury,
7. Post trial motion.

This program should emphasize the use of legitimate judicial discretion to achieve the ends of justice and to manage the docket more efficiently.

"A program on evidence should be based on a series of lecture-discussions (fashioned after the presentation given by Judge Prentice Marshall before his appointment to the Federal bench) coupled with problem-solving sessions similar in design to those recently given at the annual conferences.

"A program on theories of recovery in personal injury claims should be based on the following:

1. Common-law negligence,
2. Strict liability in tort,
3. The Structural Work Act and other statutory bases for liability,
4. Theories of indemnification which arise out of these basic situations.

"A program in family law should include the traditional topics of:

1. Divorce,
2. Separate maintenance,
3. Child custody and support.

If feasible, this program should be expanded to include related topics of child abuse, child neglect and various problems relating to foster homes.

"A similar sequence of programs should be worked out in the area of Criminal Law.

"The above-mentioned programs should be offered on a continuing basis from two to four times a year depending upon need and demand until such time as a different set of needs and objectives is determined. To the extent possible each program should be staffed by the same faculty to insure continuity and consistency in performance. Consistent use of the same faculty should also produce a more sophisticated type of teaching material over the course of time. As the faculty gains experience

with each of the programs, the different set of materials and a different level of program can be developed to suit the various needs of the differing parts of the state.

"The sequence of programs proposed is based on the assumption that the areas involved represent the bulk of the judicial work in the civil law area. Other programs can and should be offered on an occasional basis to meet the needs of the judges who work in more specialized areas. However, it is suggested that we first develop a basic program in those areas of continuing interest before we develop into highly specialized areas.

"In the course of time it will probably be necessary to develop more advanced versions of the basic courses for the more sophisticated and experienced judges. The difference between these advanced courses and the basic courses would lie essentially in the method of presentation and in the teaching materials. The basic course should probably rely heavily on lecture together with highly structured teaching material. On the other hand, the advanced course should probably employ the seminar discussion technique together with teaching materials based on the problem-solving approach to the subject matter.

Organization

"The following are a series of brief recommendations concerning the general organization of the program outlined in the above section.

"The program should be planned and scheduled by a fairly small educational planning committee. This committee should be responsible for picking the topics to be taught, scheduling the time and place of each session, approving the faculty, and approving the teaching materials. This committee should be composed of persons who are not normally members of a seminar faculty. However, the members of the committee should have enough time at their disposal to monitor and evaluate the programs approved.

"It is a truism among observers of the current judicial seminars that the participants read the reading material (if ever) only after appearing at the course or seminar. In order to rectify this situation, we suggest that an additional day be added to the schedule for each course so as to insure that each participant spends at least two evenings at the course. The time can be so structured as to encourage reading of the materials. In our opinion this is extremely important since no real education can occur without at least some reading of the materials.

"The basic version of each course can probably accommodate more participants than normally show up at the present time. Because the basic version of each course will rely heavily on the lecture technique, the group need not be kept as small as is now the custom. Therefore, it should not be necessary to offer any one basic course more than four times in

one calendar year, and in many cases as few as two offerings should be sufficient. The frequency of course offerings obviously should be determined by the immediate needs of the new, inexperienced judges.

"The annual program to be offered in any one calendar year should be scheduled and publicized well in advance of that year. Advanced scheduling should maximize participation and should give ample opportunity to develop the teaching materials and the objectives in each program.

Personnel and Faculty

"The program of basic courses outlined above envisions an analytical presentation, sophisticated reading material, and a high degree of skill in classroom delivery. In our opinion, these requirements indicate that the faculty for the basic courses should be essentially experienced law professors knowledgeable in the area being taught. Few judges have the academic inclination and the time necessary for intensive preparation and production of teaching materials.

"Although any one basic course could be effectively handled by one instructor, it is probably more realistic to think in terms of a two-man faculty for each basic course. Two instructors working together should be able to produce a better grade of teaching material than would one instructor working alone. In addition, two available instructors provides back-up in the event that one of them is unavailable due to sickness or other emergency.

"More advanced courses have a different set of needs. In an advanced course, especially one based on the seminar technique, more emphasis is placed on group participation. In such courses it would probably be more effective to use a two-man team of instructors consisting ideally of one professor and one judge. This combination should produce maximum participation.

"It is obvious that the development of such a program calls for strong and continuous staffing for the Educational Planning Committee and for the instructional teams assigned to individual courses. It is equally obvious that such staffing can only come from the Administrator's office. Therefore, the handling of all such educational ventures should be channelled through one person in the Administrator's office to provide continuity and coordination for both planning and evaluation of the program.

Conclusion

"The suggestions in this report are based on the assumption that the Illinois Judicial Conference is engaged in a two-step educational program. The first step involves the annual seminars offered at the Judicial Conference and the Associate Judge Seminar. These seminars are designed primarily as a device to keep the judiciary current on recent de-

velopments in case and statutory law. The second step of the program involves the so-called regional seminars. The function of this program is to go beyond the mere reporting of current developments. Its purpose is to develop indepth analyses of various areas of the law and to promote intellectual and analytical skills required by the judiciary.

"To achieve the objectives of the regional seminars, it has been suggested that the structure be streamlined and that the focus be placed upon certain basic areas in which it is felt there is a continuing need for education. Although this program envisions offering more individual courses, it also envisions offering those courses less often than in the past. This proposal also involves a more selective use of law professors and judges in accordance with the specific needs of each individual type of program. Finally, this proposal emphasizes the importance of a central planning committee to plan and to evaluate the program as it develops."

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

During 1975, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges met nine times. The 21 Chief Circuit Judges meet regularly as the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, a committee of the Supreme Court. The purpose of this conference is to develop and propose uniform circuit court rules and policies and, where appropriate, advocate legislation and Supreme Court rules designed to effect the highest degree of efficient, uniform management and administration in the Circuit Courts, consistent with the demands of justice for each individual litigant.

Subject only to the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of each judicial circuit has the power and responsibility to administer his circuit. As the day-to-day manager of the Circuit Court, the Chief Judge is responsible for operating it in such a manner that the ends of justice on the trial court level are fully satisfied. Regular meetings of the Chief Judges in conference give each Chief Judge an opportunity to discuss judicial administration with his fellow Chief Judges.

Common Problems Which Arise In The Operation of the Circuit Courts

This opportunity to regularly meet and compare notes with his peers is a most valuable aid to each Chief Judge in managing the affairs of his circuit.

During 1975, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges devoted many hours of discussion to various problems in the administration of justice. At their first meeting in Chicago on January 31, 1975, Mr. Walter Gribben, the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court's Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, appeared before the Chief Judges and explained to them the opportunities for grant funded programs in the administration of justice during calendar year 1975. Mr. Gribben distributed what amounted to a shopping list of possible funding programs including funds for data processing

projects, pre-trial release projects, videotaping installations, jury management, unified appeals, circuit court administrators, computer transcription, case disposition reporting, and judicial education.

Associate Judges

Under the terms of the constitution of 1970, all magistrates in office on July 1 of 1971 automatically became Associate Judges of the Circuit Court and were entitled to serve a four-year term. By Supreme Court Rule, All Associate Judges were, therefore, required to stand for retention prior to June 30, 1975. The Chief Circuit Judges discussed the problems involved in a retention election for all the Associate Judges in the State. The Director admonished the Chief Judges that the office of Associate Judge was now a full judicial position carrying both the jurisdiction and pay level of most courts of general jurisdiction in other states. Judge Gulley observed that each Circuit Judge would have to seriously reflect on the qualifications of the Associate Judges in his circuit and vote his conscience on the matter of reappointment.

Representation of Indigent Defendants

The Chief Judges undertook a study of the circumstances under which a request for additional compensation in an indigent criminal case could be approved by a Chief Judge and in what amount. A committee of Chief Judges was appointed to study and report to the full Conference on the question of when a matter is so extraordinary as to warrant the payment of additional fees, and if additional fees are warranted, what calculation should be used as a base for determining the precise amount to be paid. Relying on *People v. Sanders*, 58 Ill. 2d 196, 317 N. E. 2d 552 (1974), the committee reported that the fact that a case is prolonged is not necessarily a basis upon which to determine that it is an extraordinary case. In the *Sanders* case, the Supreme Court held that even though the attorney was required to spend a great deal of time representing the defendant, that is not unusual in a murder case and, therefore, cannot be considered extraordinary. The committee concluded that whether a case is extraordinary depends on the circumstances of the individual case and the traditions of the individual county. It frequently will depend on how often the bench calls upon the members of the bar to provide such services. If judges continually impose on the bar instead of appointing public defenders, it may be necessary to consider a case extraordinary under conditions which would not require the court to do so if it only infrequently called upon the private bar to perform this service on behalf of indigent defendants. As a result, the Conference adopted a procedure by which the trial judge is to evaluate a motion that the representation was extraordinary, make his decision and forward it to the Chief Judge for review. The Chief Judge can either agree with the trial judge or disagree. If he agrees, he would calculate the reimbursement on a scale of

\$10.00 per hour out-of-court and \$20.00 per hour in-court.

Assignment to Cook County

During 1975, it was again necessary to request that downstate judges serve in Cook County. The Chief Circuit Judges have cooperated fully in providing the names of judges who can serve in Cook County. The Chief Judges were told that any downstate judge who chose to serve in Cook County for a period of less than three consecutive weeks would be unable to receive assurance of an assignment of his choice. Judge Gulley advised the Chief Judges that several downstate judges are particularly cooperative with our efforts to make assignments to Cook County. Those judges who are not accepting assignments to Cook County, however, must change their attitude. All judges, regardless of their preference, must be prepared to accept assignments to Cook County when they are needed.

Uniform Rules of the Circuit Court

During 1975, the Chief Judges, on several occasions, considered various drafts of proposed uniform rules for the Circuit Courts.

Legislation

Throughout the legislative session, the Chief Judges were continually kept apprised of bills of importance in the administration of justice and discussed pending bills at length.

Construction

At the meeting of the Chief Judges in February of 1975, Mr. Michael L. Igoe, Secretary to the Cook County Board of Commissioners, appeared before the Chief Judges and discussed the procedures by which the Cook County Board of Commissioners has undertaken to finance substantial reconstruction of court facilities in Cook County.

Unitary Budgeting

During 1975, the Chief Judges made preliminary efforts at reviewing the possibility of adopting some form of unitary budgeting for the court system throughout the State. Unitary budgeting is a comprehensive system in which all judicial costs are funded by the State through a single budget. A unified budget would encompass all operating expenses of the court system: salaries, services, equipment, supplies, and capital improvements. Copies of uniform budgeting forms patterned after those used by State agencies were distributed to each Chief Judge with a request that, as a beginning, all of the expenses of the operation of the office of Chief Circuit Judge be budgeted on those forms so the Administrative Office could have a uniform statement of the overall cost of operating the offices of the Chief Judges throughout the State. Judge

Gulley advised the Chief Judges to concentrate primarily on out-of-pocket expenses for operating the system. They should not consider, at this time, allocation of expense for space in the county courthouse, lighting, and other matters which are not budgeted as direct expenditures by the judicial system in the county.

The first effort at unitary budgeting did not anticipate that the expenses of the operation of the Circuit Courts would be borne entirely by the State. However, it would be virtually impossible to persuade the General Assembly to adopt any law which would have the State paying for the entire operation of the court system, unless we first have a meaningful unitary budget which would give it a clear idea of the total amount of money involved. That was the objective of the first effort at unitary budgeting.

Marriage Funds

Since the adoption of Rule 40, *Marriage Divisions*, many questions have arisen concerning the appropriate expenditures to be charged to that fund. The Chief Judges discussed the propriety of expending marriage funds for, among other things, luncheon meetings for judges, robes, coffee for personnel, etc. The Chief Judges were advised that the Supreme Court considered it inappropriate to use marriage funds for such things as paying bar association dues or fees to the Attorney Registration and Discipline System for judges. The cost of lunches or dinners for judges or related judicial personnel is appropriate so long as they are in connection with a meeting which furthers the official business of the court. It was recommended that agendas and minutes of such meetings be kept. The Chief Judges were also advised that the Supreme Court had taken the position that no substantial fund should be retained at the end of each calendar year. All but a very small portion of the amount remaining in the marriage fund at the end of the year should be turned over to the county.

Uniform Holiday Schedules

The Chief Judges expressed substantial concern over the lack of uniform holiday schedules for the Circuit Courts and asked the Supreme Court to establish such a schedule. The Director responded that each Chief Judge, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, bears that responsibility. The Chief Judges unanimously agreed to observe as holidays those days which are approved by the Governor and observed by the Department of Personnel of the State of Illinois. Copies of that holiday schedule were forwarded to each Chief Judge when the Department of Personnel published it.

It appears that many county boards are reluctant to allow probation departments and the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court to observe as court holidays days which are not ordinarily observed as county holidays. In some cases a degree of friction has arisen between the courts and county boards on this matter. It was

hoped that the establishment of a uniform schedule by resolution of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges would assist in making it clear that the court holidays need not necessarily conform to the county holiday schedule.

Improper Venue

It was brought to the attention of the Chief Judges that some attorneys were filing collection claims in the county of their residence despite the fact that the defendant was a resident of a distant county. Of course, under Sec. 8 (2) of the Civil Practice Act, an objection to venue is waived unless the defendant objects. Many of these cases, being default judgments, are cases in which the defendant never has a practical opportunity to appear and object to venue. An appearance for that purpose would be as time consuming and as inconvenient as a general appearance on the merits of the case.

The Chief Judges generally agreed that the Civil Practice Act did not confer upon a trial court judge power to dismiss a complaint because of improper venue (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975 ch. 110, par 8 (1)). Nevertheless, it does appear that a trial judge may, on his own motion, transfer the case to a proper venue—even though there is no objection by the defendant. It was generally agreed that Chief Judges should, to the extent that they are able to do so without infringing upon the judicial independence of their associates, convince them that it would be more seemly to transfer a case to a proper venue than to regularly inconvenience defendants in such actions.

Traffic Cases

The Chief Judges approved, by resolution, a program of alternates to sentencing in traffic cases which was offered by the Council on Responsible Driving, of Peoria, a program generally considered to be the most effective traffic school program outside of the Circuit Court of Cook County. This program offers a judge an opportunity to refer a traffic violator to a program in which he is not punished, but is given an opportunity to learn proper safety procedures.

Grand Jury Testimony

During 1975, the General Assembly amended the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that a transcript of the testimony of all witnesses before a grand jury must be prepared, and if the State's Attorney does not assign a reporter, it is the responsibility of the court to appoint a reporter to take the grand jury session. Judge Gulley, in instructing the Chief Judges on the proper use of official court reporters under these circumstances, admonished that there should be minimal use of official court reporters to take grand jury proceedings. The first responsibility for furnishing a reporter is with the State's Attorney. If he fails to provide a reporter, the judge should appoint a private reporter who

should bill the county for the cost of attendance and the transcript. Only where these alternatives are not possible should the judge assign an official court reporter to take the transcript of grand jury proceedings.

The Chief Judges, unanimously agreed that the original transcript of grand jury proceedings should be filed with the Clerk of the Court together with an order impounding it, subject to further order of the court.

Rule 234

The Chief Judges considered a letter from the General Litigation Section of the American Bar Association, protesting the use of Supreme Court Rule 234 (which prohibits attorneys from directly addressing questions to prospective jurors) and urging that no restriction be placed on an individual attorney's right to directly examine prospective jurors on *voir dire*. The letter also urged that the use of six-man juries rather than twelve-man juries is deleterious of the right of people to have their cases tried by a jury of their peers and does not give a reasonable mix or balance, as does the twelve-person jury. The Chief Judges generally discussed the contents of the letter and expressed their sympathy with the position that the trial lawyers asserted. But there is no action the Chief Judges can take, in view of the Supreme Court amendment of Rule 234 to provide that the judge shall conduct the *voir dire*.

Judicial Elections

No judicial elections were held during 1975. However, a significant decision relating to the 60% affirmative vote requirement (Ill. Const., 1970, Art. VI, Sec. 12(d)) for retention in judicial office was handed down by a three-judge panel for the U.S. District Court (Northern District of Illinois) in *Lefkovits et al. v. State Board of Elections*, 400 F. Supp. 1005 (1975) (appeal filed in the U.S. Supreme Court, No. 75-758).

Cook County Circuit Court Judge Lefkovits sought to be retained as a judge in the November, 1974 general election. The 1970 Constitution of Illinois in Article VI, Section 12(d) requires that a judge, to be retained for another term, must receive not less than 60% affirmative vote of the electors voting on the question. Judge Lefkovits received less than 60% affirmative vote at the 1974 election, and he and Meagher, a qualified elector residing in Cook County, filed suit in the Circuit Court seeking equitable relief to prevent his office being declared vacant. The action was then removed to the Federal court, and shortly thereafter Judge Lefkovits withdrew as a plaintiff and voluntarily relinquished his judgeship.

Count I of the amended complaint alleged that the 60% affirmative vote requirement: (1) violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; (2) violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in that the 60% affirmative vote fails to guarantee every citizen a republican form of government and thwarts the majority will of the people in the

election of judges for retention; (3) violates the equal protection clause of the State Constitution in that it deprives electors of their right to have their votes counted equally and without dilution with the other votes of residents of Cook County. Count II of the amended complaint realleged all of Count I and additionally stated that Meagher will vote in the next general election for the retention of judges, who will be subject to the 60% requirement, and therefore, he will suffer the same constitutional deprivations alleged in Count I.

Judge Marshall, speaking for the three-judge panel, summarily disposed of two of the substantive issues: (1) The contention that the equal protection clause of the State Constitution is violated by the retention provision of the same Constitution "is without merit and the plaintiff has not offered any argument in its support. Clearly, if a state constitution mandates a particular manner of electing officials, *ipso facto* the provision is constitutional under the state constitution, notwithstanding the existence of a general state constitutional provision that could be read to prohibit the same procedure if enacted as a statute [citation]"; (2) The argument that the 60% requirement violates the guaranty of a republican form of government "is foreclosed by the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Luther v. Borden*, 48 U.S. (7 How.) 1, 42 (1849), in which the Court held that claims that a state failed to provide a republican form of government were nonjusticiable and therefore not cognizable by the federal courts. [citation]."

Regarding the third issue—the 60% requirement denies plaintiff the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, in that his affirmative vote for retention of judges is diluted and debased by the extraordinary majority requirement—Judge Marshall extensively analyzed many U.S. Supreme Court cases dealing with the one-man-one-vote principle, and he concluded:

"We . . . observed that *Gordon v. Lance*, [403 U.S. 1 (1971)], was persuasive authority in support of the validity of the Illinois judicial retention process. Because of the Supreme Court's disclaimer that *Gordon* did not decide whether states could require extraordinary majorities in the election of public officials, an examination of the Illinois retention provision has been undertaken. We conclude that the provision in essence calls for a referendum, not an election, on the proposition of whether a particular judge shall be retained in office. In such circumstances, an extraordinary majority requirement is constitutionally permissible so long as it does not discriminate against an identifiable class of voters.

"It should be noted, however, that the question of whether a judge or any public official can be required to be elected by more than majority vote has not been decided. All we have concluded is that the retention of judges may, consistent with the equal protection clause, be subject to an affirmative vote of 60% of the electors casting ballots on the question. Under the

Illinois system, the minority can never elect a judge. Its power is solely limited to blocking retention. . . .

" . . . Since the 60% requirement does not discriminate against or authorize discrimination against any identifiable class there is no violation of the equal protection clause.

"Defendants' alternative motion to dismiss or for summary judgment should be granted. Judgment will enter dismissing plaintiff's action."

Compulsory Retirement of Judges

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §23.71 et seq., provides for compulsory retirement of judges upon the attainment of age 70. Although this statute was enacted in 1965, it has affected only a few judges thus far because it contained a delayed effective date as to judges in office who had not served long enough to qualify for full pension benefits. However, in 1976, a number of sitting judges will attain compulsory retirement status. Two Supreme Court Justices, five Appellate Court Justices, twenty-two Circuit Judges and six Associate Judges will be affected.

The full text of the compulsory retirement statute is as follows:

"23.71 Automatic retirement—Conclusion of pending matters. § 1. A judge is automatically retired on the first Monday of December next after the general election at which members of the General Assembly are elected immediately following the attainment of age 70 of such judge. Such judge shall conclude all matters pending before him unless the Supreme Court makes other provisions for the disposition of such matters.

23.72 Continuance in office—Conditions—Date of retirement. § 2. The provisions of Section 1 of this Act are suspended, however, with respect to any judge in office on the effective date of this Act. Such judge may continue to serve until the occurrence of one of the 3 following dates whichever occurs last: (1) January 1, 1976; or (2) the date upon which such judge completes 18 years of judicial service in courts of record including all such service rendered prior to, on, and after the effective date of this Act; or (3) the date upon which such judge reaches age 70. The provisions of Section 1 of this Act are also suspended as to any judge in office on June 30th, 1973 who cannot fulfill the minimum eligibility requirements under the Judges Retirement System of Illinois, Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code, on the day of his becoming age 70, but who can do so by remaining in office after age 70 for the balance of his current term.

Upon reaching the date provided in this Section 2, whichever is appropriate, such judge is retired on the first Monday in December next after the general election for members of the General Assembly occurring immediately after such retirement date except that such judge shall complete all matters pending before him unless the Supreme Court makes other provisions for the disposition of such matters."

The Courts Commission

Section 30 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution of 1870 provided in pertinent part: "The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals . . . remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house." This harsh, and cumbersome and infrequently used, procedure was one means of disciplining judicial officers for injudicious conduct. Another means was for the electorate not to re-elect the judge to judicial office.

In November of 1962, the electorate adopted a new Judicial Article, Ill. Const. Art. VI (1962), effective January 1, 1964. In place of legislative address as a means of disciplining judicial officers, the 1962 Judicial Article provided for the creation of the Courts Commission to discipline judges. (Also see, *Cusack v. Howlett*, 44 Ill. 2d 233, 254 N.E. 2d 506 (1969), which in part held that the "authority to remove judicial officers by legislative address . . . has now been given to the judicial department. . . ." 254 N.E. 2d at 511.) Section 18 of the 1962 Judicial Article stated:

" . . . [S]ubject to rules of procedure to be established by the Supreme Court and after notice and hearing, any judge may be retired for disability or suspended without pay or removed for cause by a commission composed of one judge of the Supreme Court selected by that court, two judges of the Appellate Court selected by that court, and two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court. Such commission shall be convened by the Chief Justice upon order of the Supreme Court or at the request of the Senate." Ill. Const., Art. VI, §18 (1962).

Pursuant to section 18, the Supreme Court adopted, effective May 18, 1964, Rule 59-2, 20 Ill. 2d R. 59-2, which specified the organization of, and the procedural rules for, the Courts Commission:

"(1) *Organization of Commission.* This court shall designate one of its members and two circuit judges, and the Appellate Court shall designate two of its members, to serve as the Illinois Courts Commission provided for by section 18 of article VI of the Illinois Constitution. The Appellate Court shall also designate an alternate for each Appellate Court commissioner. This court may appoint an alternate for any other commissioner. Each commissioner and alternate shall serve until his successor is designated. The Supreme Court commissioner shall be chairman. The clerk of this court shall serve as clerk of the commission, and the marshal shall serve as marshal.

(2) *Institution of a Proceeding.* Any person who believes that grounds exist for the retirement for disability or suspension without pay or removal for cause of a judge may so inform the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts in writing. If this court determines there is reason to convene the commission, or upon request of the Senate, the Chief Justice shall order the commission to convene. The Attorney General, or another attorney designated by

the court, shall promptly prepare a complaint that reasonably informs the judge of the grounds upon which it is claimed he should be retired, suspended, or removed. All matters prior to the filing of the complaint shall be confidential.

(3) *Procedure Prior to Hearing.* The chairman of the commission shall set the time and place for the hearing on the complaint. At least 21 days before the hearing, written notice of the time and place set and a copy of the complaint shall be delivered to the respondent personally or sent by certified mail to his official mailing address. It is the duty of the respondent to file an answer and to co-operate with the commission in ascertaining the truth. He may be represented by counsel.

(4) *Conduct of the Proceedings.* The Attorney General or other attorney designated by the court shall present the evidence in support of the complaint. The commission has power to issue subpoenas. If the respondent fails to appear, the commission may proceed in his absence. The hearing shall be public. Where appropriate, the procedure used in civil cases may be taken as a guide to procedure before the commission. The commission may order the respondent removed, retired, or suspended without pay for a fixed period or until further order of the commission. The concurrence of three commissioners shall be necessary to a decision. The order of the commission shall be in writing."

Rule 59-2 was amended in form but not in substance, effective January 1, 1967, when all rules of the Supreme Court were amended and recodified. Rule 59-2 was redesignated as Rule 51. Effective May 18, 1967, Rule 51, paragraph (b) was amended to provide: "All matters prior to the filing of the complaint shall be confidential, except for the fact that the commission has been ordered convened and counsel appointed." 36 Ill. 2d R. 51, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1967, ch. 110A, §51(b).

Effective June 27, 1969, Rule 51 was substantially amended in substance, in particular by providing that the Courts Commission was to be permanently convened, that the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts was to act as a permanent secretary for the Courts Commission, and that the secretary was, in addition to receiving complaints in writing about a judge, to arrange, where appropriate, for investigation of such complaints and where he had initiated his own investigation, to report his recommendations to the Courts Commission. The text of amended Rule 51 provided:

"(a) **Organization of Commission.** The Supreme Court hereby convenes the Illinois Courts Commission provided for by section 18 of article VI of the Illinois constitution, which shall consist of one Supreme Court justice and two circuit court judges designated from time to time by the Supreme Court, and two Appellate Court justices designated from time to time by that court. The Appellate Court shall also designate an alternate for each Appellate Court commissioner. The Supreme Court may appoint an

alternate for any other commissioner. Each commissioner and alternate shall serve until his successor is designated. All such appointments shall become effective when filed in writing with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court commissioner shall be chairman. The clerk and marshal of the Supreme Court shall serve as clerk and marshal respectively of the commission.

(b) **The Secretary.** The Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall act as a permanent secretary for the commission. His duties as such permanent secretary will be to receive complaints in writing concerning any judge from any person, and information from any person, who believes grounds exist for the retirement for disability, or suspension without pay, or removal for cause of a judge and, where appropriate, to arrange for investigation of such complaints or information and also where he has initiated his own investigation and has a reasonable basis for any such complaint, thereafter to report his recommendations to the commission and, when instructed by the commission, to arrange for hearings concerning such complaints or information. The secretary shall keep and retain all records of the commission compiled with reference to and prior to the filing of a complaint and hire and supervise such investigators and clerks and other personnel, either temporary or permanent, as are needed to properly assist the commission in carrying out its duties. The clerk shall retain all other records of the commission.

(c) **Procedure Prior to Hearing.** The commission may order a hearing to be held before it concerning any complaint or information as aforesaid pertaining to any judge. The chairman of the commission shall set the time and place for any such hearing which shall be held promptly. The commission shall designate an attorney who shall promptly prepare a complaint that reasonably informs any judge of the grounds upon which it is claimed he should be retired, suspended or removed. All matters prior to the filing of the complaint shall be confidential except for the fact that the commission has ordered a hearing. At least 21 days before the hearing, written notice of the time and place set and a copy of the complaint shall be delivered to the respondent personally or sent by certified mail to his official mailing address. It is the duty of the respondent to file an answer and to co-operate with the commission in ascertaining the truth. He may be represented by counsel.

The secretary, or anyone acting in his behalf, or the commission may call upon any attorney or judge in Illinois to assist in any investigation or testify at any hearing before the commission concerning any matters as to which he would not be bound to claim privilege as an attorney. No such attorney or judge shall neglect or refuse to assist in any such investigation or so to testify.

Expert medical testimony in accordance with Rule

215 may be required by the commission.

(d) Conduct of the Proceedings. The attorney designated by the commission shall present the evidence in support of the complaint. The commission has power to issue subpoenas. If the respondent fails to appear, the commission may proceed in his absence. The hearing shall be public. Except where inappropriate the procedure and rules of evidence used in civil cases in Illinois may be taken as a guide to procedure before the commission. The commission may order the respondent removed, retired, or suspended without pay for a fixed period or until further order of the commission. The concurrence of three commissioners shall be necessary to a decision. The order of the commission shall be in writing and preserved in the permanent records of the commission."

In some minor aspects, Rule 51 was again amended in October of 1969, and effective January 1, 1970, the Rule was further and finally amended to clarify the procedures concerning the filing of a complaint and answer, and concerning the hearing before the Courts Commission. Amended Rule 51, 43 Ill. 2d R. 51, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1969, ch. 110A, § 51, provided;

"(a) Organization of Commission. The Supreme Court hereby convenes the Illinois Courts Commission provided for by section 18 of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution, which shall consist of one Supreme Court judge and two circuit judges designated from time to time by the Supreme Court, and two Appellate Court judges designated from time to time by that court. The Appellate Court shall also designate an alternate for each Appellate Court commissioner. The Supreme Court may appoint an alternate for any other commissioner. Each commissioner and alternate shall serve until his successor is designated. All appointments shall become effective when filed in writing with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court commissioner shall be chairman. The clerk and marshal of the Supreme Court shall serve as clerk and marshal respectively of the commission.

(b) The Secretary. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts shall act as permanent secretary for the commission. His duties as permanent secretary are to receive charges in writing concerning any judge from any person, and information from any person who believes grounds exist for the retirement for disability, or suspension without pay, or removal for cause of a judge. He may, where appropriate, arrange for investigation of such charges or information and also may initiate his own investigations. When he concludes that there is a reasonable basis for the Commission to consider whether disciplinary action is appropriate, he shall report his recommendations to the commission, which may direct the filing of a complaint. All matters prior to the filing of a complaint shall remain confidential. The secretary shall retain all records of the commission compiled with reference to and prior to

the filing of a complaint and hire and supervise such other personnel, either temporary or permanent, as are needed to properly assist the commission in carrying out its duties. The clerk shall retain all other records of the commission.

(c) Complaint and Answer. With respect to any charge or investigation the commission may designate an attorney to file a complaint in the office of the clerk of the commission. The complaint shall state in plain and concise language the charges against the respondent, and shall advise him of his right to file a written answer to the complaint not more than 21 days after the complaint is served upon him. The complaint shall be served in accordance with the rules for service of process in civil cases, and no other process is necessary. It is the duty of the respondent to file his answer in the office of the clerk not more than 21 days following service of the complaint.

(d) Hearing. The commission may delegate to any commissioner such matters of preliminary determination as it may deem desirable. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be served upon the respondent, and any counsel designated by him, not less than 21 days prior to the date upon which the hearing is to be set. The hearing shall be public, and may be conducted at such place or places in the state as the commission shall determine. Three members of the commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) Conduct of the Proceedings. In the exercise of its jurisdiction the commission is vested with full judicial power and authority. The secretary, or anyone acting in his behalf, or the commission may call upon any attorney or judge in Illinois to assist in any investigation or testify at any hearing before the commission concerning any matters as to which he would not be bound to claim privilege as an attorney. No such attorney or judge shall neglect or refuse to assist in any such investigation or so to testify. The attorney designated by the commission shall present the evidence in support of the complaint. The commission has power to issue subpoenas. If the respondent fails to appear, the commission may proceed in his absence. Except where inappropriate, the procedure and rules of evidence used in civil cases in Illinois shall govern proceedings before the commission, but the allegations of the complaint must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. The failure of the respondent to testify in his own behalf or to submit to a medical examination requested by the commission may be considered, unless it appears that such failure was due to circumstances beyond his control. The commission may punish breaches of order and unprofessional conduct on the part of counsel or any other person by censure, exclusion from the hearing, if appropriate, or by punishment for contempt as in civil proceedings. The commission may order the respondent removed, retired, or suspended without

pay for a fixed period or until further order of the commission. The concurrence of three commissioners shall be necessary to a decision. All orders of the commission shall be in writing and preserved in the permanent records of the commission."

The Supreme Court, effective July 1, 1971, the effective date of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, repealed Rule 51. 50 Ill. 2d R. 51, Ill. Rev. Stat. 1971, ch. 110A, §51.

As can be ascertained by section 18 of the 1962 Judicial Article and by the evolutionary development of Supreme Court Rule 51, the power of the Courts Commission was broad, for it could determine whether to investigate and prosecute a judicial officer, and it could impose sanctions against a judge for wrongdoing: retire him for disability; suspend him without pay; or remove him for cause from judicial office. The secretary of the Commission had authority to investigate complaints about judges and to initiate investigations concerning alleged judicial misconduct. If the secretary concluded there was a reasonable basis for the Commission to consider whether disciplinary action was appropriate, then he would report his recommendation to the Commission which could direct the filing of a complaint. All matters relating to the filing of the complaint were confidential. If the complaint was filed, the Commission would hold a public hearing on the complaint much like an administrative tribunal would hear disciplinary proceedings. Pursuant to the 1962 Judicial Article and the Commission's rules of procedure, it can be readily seen that the Commission was the investigator, prosecutor and judge in proceedings to determine whether a judge should be disciplined.

The Courts Commission as established under the 1962 Judicial Article subsisted for 7-1/2 years, January 1, 1964 to July 1, 1971; and during that time, the commission received 922 complaints about the conduct or disability of judicial officers. Many of the complaints were from prisoners and disgruntled litigants; however, each complaint was thoroughly investigated. Those complaints having merit were brought to the attention of the Commission by its secretary. The confidentiality requirement before the formal filing of the complaint with the Commission was an effective fulcrum to induce judges, who were found to be physically or mentally disabled or guilty of serious judicial impropriety, to retire or resign from the bench.

The Courts Commission, as it existed under the 1962 Judicial Article, was convened on three occasions to hear charges against judicial officers. In *In re Kizas*, the judge resigned from office prior to a hearing before the Commission; in *In re Murphy*, the complaint against the judge was dismissed after a hearing before the Commission; and in *In re Napolitano*, the judge was removed from judicial office, after a hearing before the Commission.

In December of 1970, the voters of Illinois adopted a new Constitution, which, *inter alia*, substantially modified the method of and procedures for disciplining judges. First, section 14 of Article IV of the 1970

Constitution specifically provides: "The House of Representatives has the sole power to conduct legislative investigations to determine the existence of cause for impeachment and, by the vote of a majority of the members elected, to impeach... Judicial officers." Secondly, section 13(a) of Article VI provides: "The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges." Thirdly, section 15(b) through (g) of Article VI provides:

"(b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.

(c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.

(e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court, and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing, (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or

Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

(f) The concurrence of three members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

(g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission."

Disciplinary proceedings against judicial officers are now bifurcated: the Judicial Inquiry Board, composed of nine members, which includes four lay-persons, and three lawyers appointed by the Governor, and two circuit judges appointed by the Supreme Court, conducts investigations against judges, files formal voted complaints against judges with the Courts Commission, and prosecutes the voted complaints before the Courts Commission. The Courts Commission, while retaining its organization and adjudicatory power under section 15(e) of Article VI of the 1970 Constitution, is limited to hearing the complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board, to making findings, and to entering dispositive orders of dismissal or of imposition of sanctions. Upon a finding against a respondent-judicial officer, the Courts Commission, after notice and public hearing, may "remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or . . . to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties." Ill. Const. Art. VI, §15(e).

The judicial officers who have been appointed as members of the judicial disciplinary entities are: Appointed by the Supreme Court to the Judicial Inquiry Board—Circuit Judges Walter P. Dahl of the Cook County Circuit Court and John T. Reardon of the Eighth Judicial Circuit; appointed to the five member Courts Commission by the Supreme Court—Supreme Court Justice Walter V. Schaefer (chairman), Circuit Judges Robert J. Dunne (Cook County) and Seely P. Forbes (Seventeenth Judicial Circuit), and as alternates, Circuit Judges John C. Fitzgerald (Cook County) and Robert E. Hunt (Tenth Judicial Circuit); and appointed to the Commission by the Appellate Court—Appellate Court Judges Edward C. Eberspacher (Fifth Judicial District) and John J. Stamos (First Judicial District), and as alternates, Appellate Court Judges Thomas A. McGlooin (First Judicial District) and Glenn K. Seidenfeld (Second Judicial District). Roy O. Gulley, the Administrative Director, is the Commission secretary.

During 1975, four formal complaints were filed by the Board with the Courts Commission. The Commission, upon a finding against a respondent judge and after a public hearing, may discipline the judge by removal from office, suspension with or without pay, retirement, censure or reprimand. The 1975 activities

of the Illinois Courts Commission were:

(1) Complaint 75-CC-1 charged a Cook County associate judge with willful misconduct in office, conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice and conduct which brought the judicial office into disrepute in that the respondent during 1971 and 1972 performed services for, and received compensation from, a private business organization; that he assumed an active role in the management of the business; that he acted as a sales representative for the business; and that he held a position of profit in the business.

On July 16, 1975, the Commission ruled that the respondent violated section 13(b) of Article VI of the Illinois Constitution and Supreme Court Rules 63 and 65. In determining the sanction to be imposed, the Commission observed that section 15(e) of Article VI of the Constitution "authorizes the following sanctions in declining order of severity: removal from office; suspension without pay; censure; or reprimand." The Commission then ordered the respondent removed from office.

(2) Complaint 75-CC-2 complained that a certain judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit brought the judicial office into disrepute by failing to disqualify himself in a case pending before him, in which some of the litigants were friends and business associates of the respondent and in which the respondent acquired information concerning the subject of the case by *ex parte* discussions with the litigants and by personally involving himself with facts and issues in the case pending before him.

The Commission on October 21, 1975 held that "there was gross impropriety in the conduct of the respondent" and ordered the respondent suspended for six months without pay.

(3) Complaint 75-CC-3 charged a Cook County associate judge with conduct which brought the judicial office into disrepute in that the respondent, while driving under the influence of intoxicating beverages, was involved in an automobile accident and that he interfered with the accident investigation and resisted arrest by the police.

On October 30, 1975, the Commission ordered that the respondent "be and he is hereby reprimanded".

(4) Complaint 75-CC-4 alleged that a Cook County associate judge brought the judicial office into disrepute by engaging a married woman in a private conversation in the respondent's chambers and there made a proposal "demeaning" to the woman, to the respondent and to his judicial office.

Prior to a hearing by the Commission, the respondent resigned, effective December 31, 1975, from judicial office. It is anticipated that the Commission will dismiss the complaint.

During the period July 1, 1971 through December 31, 1975, the Judicial Inquiry Board had filed 18 formal complaints with the Courts Commission. The disposition of the complaints by the Commission were as follows:

Respondents removed from office

- 2

Respondents suspended without pay	- 5
Respondents censured	- 3
Respondents reprimanded	- 4
Complaints dismissed	- 3
Complaint pending	- 1

The Judicial Inquiry Board in its *1975 Annual Report* states that since July 1, 1971 it had closed 448 files, of which 127 were closed during 1975. The report further states that each communication complaining about a judge's conduct is carefully examined; however, "relatively few of the communications justify further action by the Board" since persons "who have had a disappointing experience in the courts or have lost a case . . . are sometimes inclined to an exaggerated idea of the power of the Board to rectify what they regard as a miscarriage of justice".

Nevertheless, the power of the Board and the application of that power has caused some concern, particularly among the judiciary. That concern has been expressed by Justice Robert C. Underwood in a law review article, 47 *Notre Dame Lawyer* 247:

"While the creation of the Judicial Inquiry Board was opposed by the members of the Supreme Court as unnecessary, and as creating a potential threat to the independence of the judicial branch of govern-

ment, I am sure that the members to be appointed will be selected with care and will be sincere, conscientious individuals, aware of the seriousness of their responsibilities. It is their constitutional obligation to maintain the confidentiality of all complaints until such time as a formal charge, if warranted, is filed against a judge. A working knowledge of the judicial process will be imperative for the Board members if they are to distinguish between improper judicial conduct as opposed to mere dissatisfaction with a judicial ruling or opinion. While a potential threat to judicial independence has been created, I trust that will never become a reality. That independence can, in fact, be enhanced if the Board performs its duties in a responsible, impartial and non-sensational manner."

What the future holds for the judges of Illinois relating to the regulation of the judiciary is difficult to perceive. The overwhelming majority of judicial officers are men and women of high integrity, honesty, virtue and self-discipline for hard work and devotion to their judicial duties. Judges are human beings with the same virtues and failings of other professional people; but because they are public servants, they are rightly held to a high degree of trust and confidence.

The Administrative Office

Introduction

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (see Appendix B for historical development) is established pursuant to Article VI, Section 16 of the Constitution of 1970, to assist the Chief Justice carry out his duties in exercising the administrative and supervisory authority of the Supreme Court over all the courts.

The functions of the Administrative Office cannot be exhaustively delineated, for the Supreme Court's administrative authority encompasses every aspect of the judicial system. However, these functions can be generally described as including personnel, fiscal management, continuing judicial education, records and statistics, secretariat, liaison with the legislative and executive branches, management of court facilities and equipment, and research and planning. Within each of these categories fall the specific functions of the Administrative Office which are reported in greater detail in this report. It is interesting to note that the functions of the Administrative Office, as they have developed since 1959, correspond very closely to those established in the 1974 A.B.A. Standards Relating to Court Organization (Standard 1.41) for state court administrative offices:

"(1) Preparation of standards and procedures for the recruitment, evaluation, promotion, in-service training, and discipline of all personnel in the court system, other than judges and judicial officers.

(2) Financial administration of the system, including budget preparation and administration, accounting and auditing.

(3) Management of the court system's continuing education programs for judges, judicial officers, and non-judicial personnel.

(4) Promulgation and administration of uniform requirements concerning records and information systems and statistical compilations and controls.

(5) Secretariat, including acting as secretary to the judicial council and judicial conference and their committees, arranging meetings of the judiciary, disseminating reports, bulletins, and other official information, and rendering annual and other periodic reports on behalf of the court system.

(6) Liaison for the court system as a whole with the legislature and the chief executive, and with the bar, the news media, and the general public.

(7) Supervision of construction of major physical facilities and establishment of standards and procedures for acquisition of equipment, incidental facilities, and purchased services.

(8) Research for planning for future needs.

(9) Management of the staff of the central administrative office."

The Administrative Office is also responsible for the administration of several programs pursuant to specific Supreme Court rules: (1) temporary licensing of senior law students (Rule 711); (2) impartial medical expert program (Rule 215); (3) teller of elections of Associate

Judges (Rule 39); (4) secretary to the Judicial Conference (Rule 41); (5) custodian of judicial statements of economic interest (Rule 68) and (6) repository of Appellate and Circuit Court rules (Rule 21). Also, the Illinois Courts Commission has designated the Administrative Office as secretary in all proceedings before the Commission.

Personnel

The Administrative Office maintains two offices, the headquarters in Springfield and the other in Chicago. During 1975, the staff of the Administrative Office totaled twenty-four. In addition to the Director, the staff included the Deputy Director (attorney); four Assistant Directors (three attorneys and one non-attorney); one Supervisor of the Accounting Division; two Administrative Assistants; one Statistician; one Assistant Supervisor; seven Accountant Secretaries; four Secretaries; and two Clerks.

Fiscal

The Administrative Office's unified accounting division was established on October 1, 1963. The organization of the accounting division served as the basis for transforming the former fragmented system of accounting for funds expended by the court system into an integrated system accountable for all funds appropriated by the General Assembly to the State judicial system. Upon the establishment of the accounting division, the Supreme Court appointed Jeanne Meeks as supervisor who, with the assistance of her staff, has maintained strict control of the disbursal of appropriated funds. The division is located in the Springfield office.

General Revenue funds appropriated to the Supreme Court which are monitored by the accounting division cover salaries for all judges, appellate law clerks, court reporters, clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and related personnel. In addition, there are appropriations for payment of the operational costs for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference, Impartial Medical Program, travel for judges and court reporters, transcription fees, and other allied miscellaneous accounts. There are forty-two separate appropriations which, in Fiscal Year 1976, totaled \$41,650,305. Of this figure, \$34,456,639 was appropriated for judicial and related personnel salaries and \$7,193,666 for the operational costs of the previously identified judicial divisions.

It is interesting to note that of the total FY '76 State budget (\$9,787,000,000), the portion appropriated to the judicial system was only four-tenths of one percent. (See dollar chart.)

It is not possible to exhaustively define the many

duties of the accounting division, for the accounting procedures of documenting, verifying and summarizing are indeed numerous. The accounting division's primary function is to properly approve, audit, process and record all judicial expenditures drawn on each of the forty-two appropriations.

Though the division operates as a unit, its functions can be categorized as budget, payroll, vouchers, insurance, property control, fiscal reports, deposits of funds, and finally, reconciliation of the division's ledgers as opposed to Comptroller printouts.

A brief description of each of the previously mentioned components will identify the accountability of the division.

Some of the rudiments in computing annual budgets are perusing and comparing expenditures over a three year span, incorporating specific needs over and above the ordinary obligatory requirements, and applying the cost of living index wherever necessary. Each new budget is prepared when only three months of the current fiscal year have passed. Expenses incurred in the first month of a new fiscal year are generally not received for processing until the second month. This fact results in the availability of merely two months of expenses as a basis for accumulating supportive data for the preparation of the new budget.

Budget forms represent the anticipated funds which will be needed to operate the judicial system in the new Fiscal Year. Each appropriation is studied and carefully computed, using expenditures for past, current, and anticipated future costs as a barometer. Each line item within the total budget is calculated as nearly as possible for the exact amounts required. Requests in each of the line items for each appropriation are justified with a succinct written explanation which accompanies the completed budget forms. All budget forms, object code forms, back-up sheets, written justifications, etc. are arranged in book form. After much detailed compilation, the annual budgets for the Supreme Court and allied appropriations are finalized and delivered to the Bureau of the Budget. The completion date for submitting budgets to the Bureau of the Budget is December of each year.

The accounting division prepares the necessary appropriation legislation. Staff members of the Senate and House of Representatives review the budget carefully for the purpose of recommending reductions, approvals or disapprovals of every budgetary request contained within the total budget. Conferences are held with these staff members prior to the committee hearings. The Supervisor then appears with the Director before the appropriation committees of the General Assembly to provide information and answer questions relating to the proposed budget.

The payroll section computes all deductions affecting warrants such as Federal and State withholding tax, judicial and state employees' retirement, bonds, and state employees' insurance. This section adds new employees to respective payrolls, deletes resigned, retired, and deceased personnel on a semi-

monthly and monthly basis. Other payroll functions of the accounting division are to maintain payroll controls, registers, and ledgers, and make monthly entries in posting ledgers for each employee with a cumulative balance. Salaries for judicial and related personnel average \$2,650,000 monthly.

House Bill 2518 (PA 78-1283) amended the statute on judicial salaries (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 53, §§3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3), effective July 1, 1975, to provide a salary increase for judges. In addition to the increase, this amendment provided that a portion of the salaries of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges is to be paid by the respective counties. In single county circuits this portion is paid directly to the judges by the county. In multi-county circuits, however, the county portion is initially paid out of the State Treasury and the counties making up the circuit are required to reimburse the State Treasury, annually, on a pro-rata population formula. The statute requires the Administrative Office to compute the sums to be paid by the counties in each circuit. Prorating portions of judicial salaries is not new to the accounting division. However, this Act has expanded the procedure on a statewide basis and has generated a great deal of additional recordkeeping in the accounting division.

Although statutorily the fiscal year ends June 30th of each year, there is a three month extension of time to allow for payment of all encumbrances contracted prior to July 1st. This means that during the period July through September of each year, the need for careful accounting is greater as there are two fiscal years for which funds are being disbursed.

All vouchers submitted are categorized according to the fiscal year and are thoroughly checked against vendor records to avoid duplicate payment. Routinely, each voucher must be audited according to the administrative standards set within the office. Any discrepancies concerning statements or vouchers are corrected through correspondence or returned for correction. The pre-audit procedures are extensive and are applied before the voucher is processed for payment. The accounting division processes approximately 17,000 vouchers per annum. Included in this figure are vouchers for judges and court reporters travel expenses as well as transcription fee vouchers. Each of the travel vouchers is checked for proper charges for mileage, lodging, food, receipts and signatures. Transcription fees are audited pursuant to the number of transcript pages and are checked against previous vouchers to avoid duplicate payment.

Passage of the State Employees' Insurance Act mandates that all state employees are entitled to insurance coverage pursuant to the master policy on file with the Insurance Commission. Additional duties created by this statute fall within the division. Each employee's record must be perused monthly to establish age, which affects insurance rates. Accordingly, changes in rates automatically dictate adjustments in the payrolls. Also, requests for insurance claims must be handled in the division. There are detailed insur-

ance reports covering transactions under the various options contained in the types of health and life insurance for which each member has subscribed. These intricate reports are furnished to the Insurance Commission on a semi-monthly and monthly basis.

All equipment purchased with State funds must be procured in accordance with the State Property Act of Illinois. Tag numbers are affixed to each item, recorded and reported to the Property Control Agency promptly upon payment to the vendors. Monthly reports are reconciled and any discrepancy is pursued and corrected.

Each month all ledgers are balanced with internal controls and those figures are transferred in report form. Copies of the monthly report reflecting the expenditures from each appropriation are furnished to the members of the Supreme Court and the Director. The section of the report relating to each budgetary division in the judicial system is provided to its administrative head.

Subsequent to the close of business of each fiscal year, all ledgers and in-house records are closed and a final fiscal report is filed with the appropriate department. This report discloses the amount of the appropriation, expenditures, and lapses in the appropriation. This report, coupled with in-house statistics, also serves to aid in projecting costs for the forthcoming year.

Pursuant to statute, all cash received in the various departments is deposited in the State Treasury under its respective account number. Ledgers are maintained and all monthly reports are reconciled with the Comptroller and Treasurer. Typical examples of the intake of cash are filing fees, appearance fees, etc.

This division complies with the fiscal policies, accounting principles, controls, operating procedures and reporting requirements of the Comptroller's Unified Statewide Accounting System. Monthly printouts which are produced by the State Comptroller pertinent to

cash receipts, obligations, contracts, and appropriation expenditures are reconciled with the in-house records maintained in the accounting division.

The Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs was established in 1970 and designated as the principal agency within the Illinois judicial system to plan, coordinate, administer and supervise grant-funded programs designed to improve criminal and juvenile justice. Some of the current grants to the committee include judicial education, court personnel training, the operations of the committee and its staff, the Circuit Court Administrator-Pilot Project, and computer transcription of court reporter notes. Expenditures relating to these federal grants are processed within this division, records are maintained and reports furnished in compliance with the ILEC regulations on a monthly basis.

The Illinois Constitution of 1970 initiated a fundamental change in the auditing program for the State of Illinois. The new Constitution abolished the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts and established the office of the Comptroller and the office of the Auditor General.

The Auditor General is responsible for the post-audit function in state government and is mandated to do a financial audit of every state agency at least every two years.

In 1973, the Illinois General Assembly passed the Illinois State Auditing Act and expanded the concept of auditing. It includes not only financial and fiscal auditing but also performance and managerial auditing. Effectiveness and efficiency are the bywords of auditing today. It is no longer concerned simply with accounting, but more importantly, with accountability.

To date, the accounting division has maintained a high degree of efficiency and accountability for proper administration of funds and has received favorable audits entirely void of recommendations for amending its procedures.

FISCAL NOTE JUDICIAL AND RELATED PERSONNEL July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1976

Period	Appropriation (in millions of dollars)	Expended (in millions of dollars)
July 1, 1963 - June 30, 1965 73rd Biennium	\$16.3	\$14.7
July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1967 74th Biennium	\$27.4	\$24.5
July 1, 1967 - June 30, 1969 75th Biennium	\$35.0	\$32.7
July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970 76th G. A. - 1st Half	\$23.1	\$20.1
July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971 76th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$23.4	\$21.0
July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972 77th G. A. - 1st Half	\$27.6	\$23.3
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973 77th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$27.8	\$26.0
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974 78th G. A. - 1st Half	\$29.2	\$27.8
July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975 78th G. A. - 2nd Half	\$39.6*	\$31.1
July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976 79th G. A. - 1st Half	\$41.7	\$39.2

*Includes Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks' budgets beginning July 1, 1974.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1976 - in millions of dollars \$9,787.

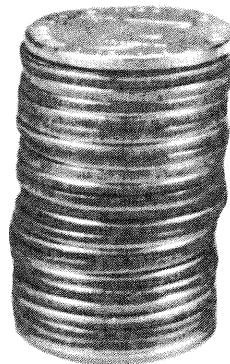
INVESTING IN EDUCATION

2,974.
30¢



ALL OTHER PURPOSES

2,089.
21¢



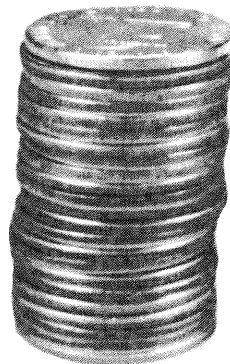
INCOME SUPPORT

1,032.
11¢



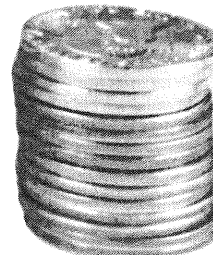
TRANSPORTATION

2,208.
23¢



HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

1,484.
15¢



JUDICIAL*

(41.6)
.4¢

*The cost of administering the Judicial System is .4 of 1 per cent of the total State Budget for Fiscal Year 1976

Prepared by Jeanne Meeks

Teller of Elections

Supreme Court Rule 39 provides that a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge shall be filled by an elective process among the Circuit Judges. In general, the number of Associate Judges each circuit may have is determined by population (one Associate Judge for every 35,000 inhabitants in the circuit or fraction thereof) and by need. In the latter instance, the Chief Judge files with the Director a statement supporting the circuit's need for an additional Associate Judge, and the Director then makes a recommendation to the Supreme Court which may allocate an additional Associate Judge to the circuit. The "permissive" Associate judgeships are in addition to those authorized under the population formula, and the Supreme Court can authorize new Associate judgeships in those circuits where litigation is particularly heavy.

Once a vacancy exists in the ranks of Associate Judge, whether by death, resignation or authorization of additional Associate Judges, the Chief Judge notifies the bar of the circuit that a vacancy exists and that it will be filled by the Circuit Judges. Any Illinois licensed attorney may apply for the position by completing an application and filing it with the Chief Judge and the Director. In circuits having a population of more than 500,000, a nominating committee selects, from the applicants, twice as many names of qualified candidates as there are vacancies to be filled. The names of the applicants are certified to the Director, who then places the names on a ballot which is mailed to the Circuit Judges. The Director tabulates the ballots and certifies the results to the Chief Judge, maintaining the secrecy of the ballots. The applicant receiving the majority of votes is then declared appointed to the Associate Judge vacancy.

During 1975, the Director certified that the following persons had been selected as Associate Judges:

- 1st Circuit - Thomas W. Haney
- 2nd Circuit - William A. Alexander
Charles L. Quindry
- 3rd Circuit - John W. Day
Robert D. Francis
Philip J. Rarick
- 4th Circuit - Don E. Beane
Ronald A. Niemann
- 8th Circuit - Edward B. Dittmeyer
- 9th Circuit - Kenneth L. Barth
- 10th Circuit - Peter J. Paolucci
- 11th Circuit - James A. Knecht
- 12th Circuit - Michael H. Lyons
Thomas W. Vinson
- 13th Circuit - James J. Wimbiscus
- 14th Circuit - Frederick P. Patton
- 15th Circuit - Lawrence A. Smith, Jr.
- 16th Circuit - Barry E. Puklin
James F. Quetsch
- 17th Circuit - Harris H. Agnew
Robert J. French
Galyn W. Moehring
David F. Smith

- 18th Circuit - Carl F. Henninger
Frederick Henzi
Edward W. Kowal
Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.
Charles W. Spencer
John S. Teschner
- 19th Circuit - William D. Block
Bernard E. Drew, Jr.
Conrad F. Floeter
Roland A. Herrmann
Charles F. Scott
- 20th Circuit - Jerry D. Flynn
Richard P. Goldenhersh
Billy Jones
Kenneth J. Juen
Thomas P. O'Donnell
Robert J. Sprague
- Cook County - Francis Barth
Walter B. Bieschke
Brian L. Crowe
Rosemary E. Duschene
Archibald T. LeCesne
Francis J. Maher

Pursuant to the Constitution of 1970 (Art. VI, Sec. 10) Associate Judges are appointed for a four year term. The first four year term, under the Constitution of 1970, began on July 1, 1971 and expired on June 30, 1975. Prior to the expiration date, the Circuit Judges in each circuit determined which sitting Associate Judges would be reappointed for another four year term. All sitting Associate Judges except 13 were reappointed. The number of Associate Judges not reappointed and their respective circuits are as follows:

- 2nd Circuit - 1
- 3rd Circuit - 1
- 8th Circuit - 1
- 15th Circuit - 1
- 17th Circuit - 2
- 18th Circuit - 2
- 19th Circuit - 1
- 20th Circuit - 4
- Total 13

Judicial Economic Statements

Supreme Court Rule 68 provides that the Administrative Director shall be the custodian of certain statements of economic interest which must be filed annually by Illinois judges. The rule provides that judges must file annually with the Director: "(1) a sealed, verified, written statement of economic interests and relationships of himself and members of his immediate family and (2) an unsealed, verified, written list of the names of the corporations and other businesses in which he or members of his immediate family have a financial interest."

The sealed statements shall be opened only by the Supreme Court or by the Illinois Courts Commission when specifically authorized by the Supreme Court for use in proceedings of the Commission. As to the

unsealed statements, within 30 days after an order has been entered in any case, any party may request information concerning whether the most recent unsealed list of the judge entering that order contains the name of any specific person, corporation or other business which is a party to the case or which has an interest in its outcome as described in Rule 66.

Judicial Statistics

The Administrative Office collects, compiles and analyzes statistics relating to the number, kind and disposition of cases in the Illinois judicial system (see pages 92-174). The value of these court statistics lies in their ability to measure how well the court system is functioning in terms of the orderly and timely disposition of cases and to serve as the basis for administrative decisions. For example, the assignment of judges to heavier volume circuits and determining the need for more or fewer judges in a particular circuit are made possible by analyzing caseloads and the age of cases as revealed by the statistics. In addition to their use within the court system, the court statistics are of value to persons outside the court system who are interested in the social and economic implications of increases in various types of litigation.

The statistical reports currently maintained by the Administrative Office and published in this report are as follows:

Supreme Court

- (1) Number of New Filings
- (2) Number of Cases Decided With Full Opinions
- (3) Number of Petitions for Rehearing
- (4) Number of Petitions for Leave to Appeal
- (5) Number of Motions Disposed Of

Appellate Court

- (1) Trend of Cases
 - Number of Cases Pending at End of Year
 - Number of New Cases Filed
 - Number of Cases Disposed Of
 - Number of Cases Disposed of With Full Opinions
 - Gain or Loss in Currency
- (2) Cases Disposed Of
 - Affirmed
 - Reversed
 - Affirmed in Part
 - Modified
 - Rule 23 Orders
 - Without Opinion
 - Dismissed with Opinion
- (3) Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Disposition
- (4) Time Lapse Between Date Briefs Were Filed and Date of Disposition
- (5) Number of Opinions Written by Judges of the Appellate Court
- (6) Cases Disposed of Without Opinion

Circuit Courts

- (1) Ratio of Caseload Per Judge
- (2) Number of Cases Begun and Terminated (divided into 20 separate categories)
- (3) The Trend of All Cases
 - Cases Begun or Reinstated
 - Cases Terminated
 - Number of Law Jury Verdicts
 - Time Lapse Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict and the Average Delay (in months) In Reaching Verdict
- (4) Disposition of Defendants Charged With Felonies
- (5) Sentences Imposed on Defendants Charged With Felonies

In addition to the above, more specific statistical reports are received and maintained with respect to the Circuit Court of Cook County, by division and department.

The Administrative Office also receives and maintains monthly reports from judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Division and Divorce Division and the 20 downstate circuits, which show the amount of time spent on their cases. Monthly reports showing the trend of cases in Cook County are issued, in addition to this annual report.

All the reports received from the circuits are analyzed for correctness and tabulated by Mr. Clarence Hellwig in the Chicago Office and Mr. Jerry Gott in the Springfield office.

Circuit Court Administrators

The 1974 Administrative Office report, at page 57, summarized the Circuit Court Administrator project in the 3rd and 19th circuits. On July 1, 1975, the project entered its second year, with funding provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

The Circuit Administrators are Mr. Michael S. Henkhaus in the 3rd circuit (since September 1, 1975) and Mr. Robert (Jerry) Klebe in the 19th circuit (since November 1, 1974).

The objectives of this project are:

- (1) To determine the need for trial court administrators in downstate Illinois judicial circuits;
- (2) To determine as precisely as possible the role of trial court administrators, vis-a-vis the Chief Circuit Judges and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; and
- (3) To determine, on the basis of experience, whether the establishment of the position of Circuit Court Administrator, in the Illinois judicial system, will appreciably contribute to improving judicial administration and justify a request to the General Assembly to provide the necessary funding for this position.

The introduction of trial court administrators into downstate judicial circuits is a new development in the Illinois judicial system. This project has been opera-

tional for less than two years. However, based on the experience of this project, to date, it can be stated that the objectives set forth above are being met. Although the precise role and the effectiveness of trial court administrators will, undoubtedly, be subject to a process of continuing growth and development, the project is demonstrating that:

- (1) The assistance of a qualified administrator can aid a Chief Circuit Judge in the more efficient carrying out of his administrative responsibilities;
- (2) The specific duties and responsibilities of a trial court administrator, outlined in the first year grant application, can be assumed by a qualified administrator, subject to the supervision of the Chief Circuit Judge and the Administrative Office;
- (3) The establishment of the position of Circuit Court Administrator, in circuits having sufficient population and caseload, can contribute to improved administration and would justify a request to the General Assembly for the additional funds required.

Court administration is, at best, an imperfect science. The role and effectiveness of a trial court administrator are subject to a great number of variables, including his training and experience, familiarity with the court system, attitude toward public service, human relations skills, understanding of management techniques and principles, and his appreciation of the role of a trial court administrator. This project, of necessity, is experimental in nature.

Trial court administration is a relatively new and developing field. In order to take advantage of the limited training available, in this field, the grant has provided, and continues to provide for attendance at such programs as those offered by the Institute for Court Management, at Denver, Colorado.

Realistically, it must be recognized that a court administrator has no inherent power to make the wheels of justice turn. His administrative strength rests solely upon the extent to which his Chief Judge exercises his constitutional grant of administrative authority over his circuit. Frequently, the most basic problems confronting a circuit are not subject to the simple exercise of administrative authority or management techniques. Adequate funding, facilities, the number of judges, resistance to change of long established practices or institutions, and the need for intergovernmental cooperation at the local and state level are all factors which will strongly influence the degree to which a court administrator can bring about observable improvement. However, considering all the legal and practical problems and the relatively short period of time involved, we are of the opinion that the activities of the Circuit Administrators, in this project, demonstrate

a sufficient degree of progress to warrant third year funding in 1976.

Recordkeeping

Having pioneered in innovating the unified trial court which resulted in the transformation of a complete judicial system into the modern and efficient structure of today, it is only appropriate that Illinois should have also led the way in developing and implementing a modern and efficient system for maintaining, uniformly, the records of the trial court—a system which continues to attract nation-wide interest.

The basic recordkeeping procedures provided by statute, first enacted in 1874, remained largely unchanged until 1968 when, pursuant to legislation, the Supreme Court adopted a general administrative order on recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts. This order provides for a recordkeeping system to be uniformly employed by the circuit clerk in each county as the Director of the Administrative Office shall from time to time specify. That system, using standard forms prescribed by the Director, has proven to be a sound, practical, efficient, and economical approach to maintaining trial court records.

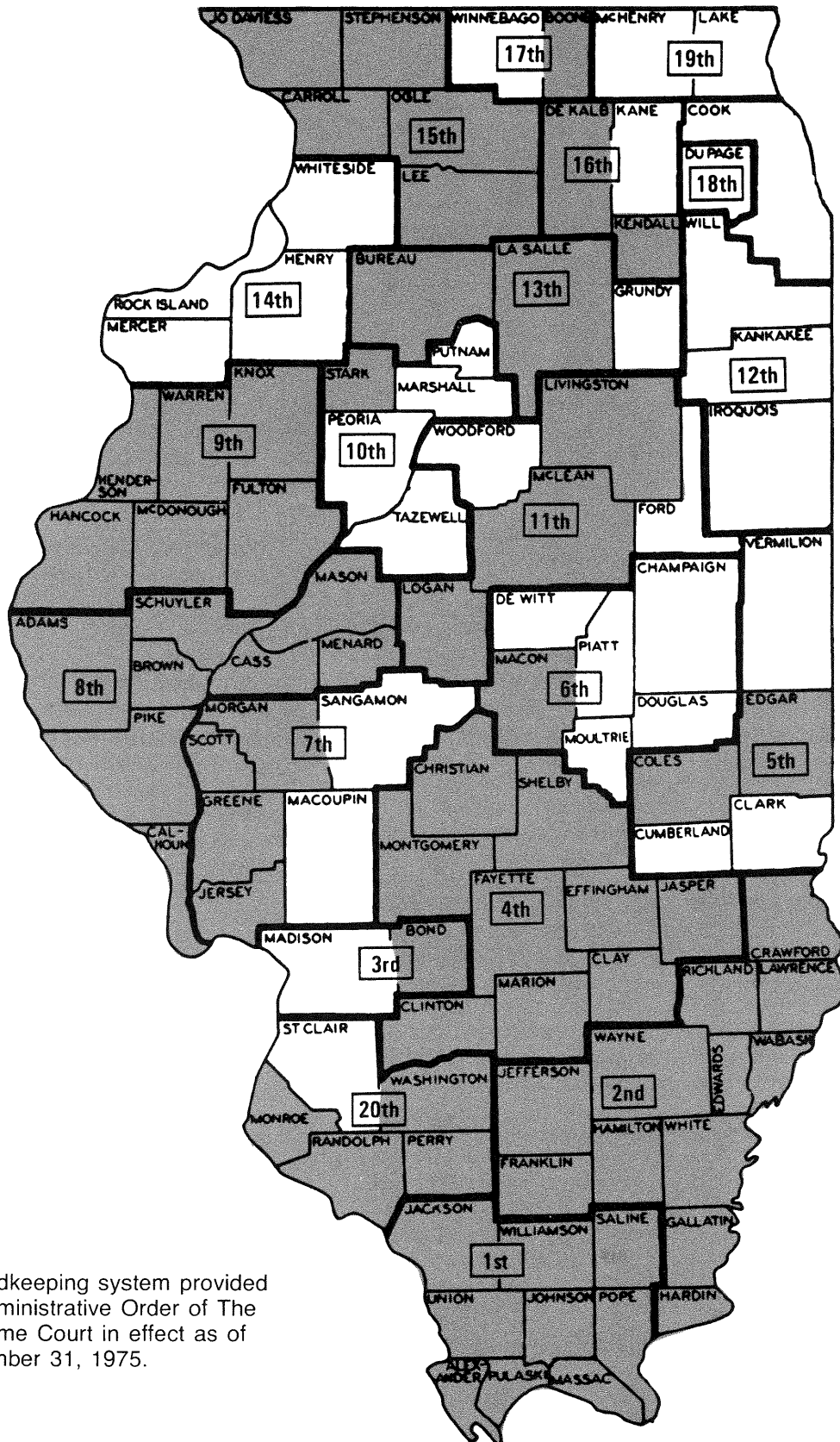
During 1975, the Administrative Office supervised the implementation of the uniform recordkeeping system in the Circuit Court clerks' offices in seven additional counties. Required procedures for uniformly maintaining case records were commenced, on January 2, 1975, in the counties of Monroe, Randolph, and Washington in the 20th Judicial Circuit, and on November 1, 1975, in the counties of Greene, Jersey, Morgan, and Scott in the 7th Judicial Circuit.

In addition, the office supervised the implementation of the procedures for maintaining the required uniform financial records and accounting system in the counties of Monroe, Randolph, Washington, and Perry and continued to provide assistance and supervision in those counties in which the system had been commenced.

This brings to 70 the number of counties in which the uniform recordkeeping system has been implemented. Of this number, 56 are also using the prescribed system for financial records and procedures. The remaining 31 downstate counties will continue to maintain records in accordance with existing statutory provisions until such time as the uniform recordkeeping order is implemented. Arrangements have been completed to have the system become effective in Macoupin County during 1976.

In addition to assisting the circuit clerks implement the new system, the staff continues to monitor counties in which the system is in effect, to assure continued compliance with the Supreme Court order.

UNIFORM RECORDKEEPING IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS



Official Court Reporters

Testing Programs

The Administrative Office prepares and presents official court reporter proficiency examinations to determine the qualifications of applicants for the positions of official court reporter. Until 1975, these examinations were generally consistent with accepted minimum standards promulgated by the reporting profession throughout the United States. During 1975, however, the National Shorthand Reporters Association increased the standards for court reporter speed tests and many states—including the Illinois Department of Registration and Education—followed suit. The test offered by the Administrative Office is now somewhat less demanding than tests generally offered to determine minimum qualifications for shorthand reporters in the country.

Tests are administered by the Administrative Office at least twice each year (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 37, sec. 657). To date 1209 persons have attempted to qualify either for appointment as official reporters or for advancement to a higher pay level within the official court reporter ranks. The Proficiency test has 3 parts: "A" "B" & "C". The "A" part requires the greatest proficiency while the other two tests are less demanding. Each test consists of a two-voice question and answer section and a legal opinion section each of which is dictated by professional readers. Candidates who passed the Proficiency Examinations may be appointed to the post of official court reporters by any Chief Judge of the Circuit Court. By statute, the Supreme Court determines the number of official court reporters in each circuit. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1975, ch. 37, sec. 653). The court may increase or decrease the number of court reporters in any circuit after considering various factors provided for by statute. As of December 31, 1975, there were 394 official court reporters in Illinois of whom 22 were part-time.

During 1975, 7 official court reporter proficiency examinations were administered—4 in Chicago and 3 at Illinois State University at Normal. Of 381 applicants, 95 passed Part A of the examination and 20 passed Part B. Of the remainder of those scheduled to take the examination during 1975, 96 failed to appear for testing and 168 failed to pass any part of our test.

We continue to have problems with people who apply to take our test but fail to appear when scheduled to do so. During calendar year 1975, 96 out of 381 applicants, (or 25%) failed to appear when scheduled. This problem continues to be troublesome. We will continue to look into methods to avoid this problem in the future.

Recruitment Project

During Calendar year 1974, this office contracted with a consultant to prepare a brochure which could be circulated by this office in an effort to recruit high

school students into a career of official court reporting. Unfortunately, the consultant was unable to prepare a suitable presentation in a timely fashion. We cancelled the contract. In the alternative, the office was able to purchase 10,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled *Shorthand Reporting as a Career* from the National Shorthand Reporters Association in Raleigh, North Carolina. This pamphlet is a colorful and informative document which the office will distribute to high school counselors throughout the State. Hopefully, the distribution of this document will tend to make high school counselors more aware of the profession of reporting and generate a greater interest among high school students in seeking further information about training as official court reporters. Recruiting effort combines with our continuing efforts to improve the training programs and to further the computer assisted translation program. We anticipate that within the next year or two we will begin to show significant improvement in both the number of qualified court reporters available and in the quality of the transcripts prepared by our reporters.

Computer Transcription of Court Reporters' Notes

On January 3, 1975 the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission approved a grant in the amount of \$80,934 to be used by this office to demonstrate the use of computer-assisted translation and transcription of machine shorthand notes. The first step in our computer-assisted translation program was the purchase of 6 modified stenotype machines from Stenograph Machines Corp. Each machine contains an electronics package which is connected to a magnetic tape recorder. The tape can be translated by computer, by means of digital code.

Every reporter who is to use the computer-assisted translation program must be tuned to the computer. This involves an analysis of the reporter's individual writing style—sometimes personal idiosyncrasies. In other cases, unfortunately, reporters cannot be tuned to the computer, unless they are willing to put in time and effort to change their techniques. In effect, therefore, in some cases some retraining may be required before an individual reporter can be put into the computer-assisted translation program.

During 1975, we accepted a proposal for an experimental computer-assisted translation project from the Stenograph Machines Corp., of Skokie. A vital portion of Stenograph's original proposal was deleted from the grant. Stenograph had included in their original proposal a substantial amount for training those reporters who would be chosen to cooperate in the experiment. That part of the grant was cut and, in our opinion, resulted in a reduction of the possibility of the success of our project. Training was one of the most vital aspects of the project. The failure to include it in the grant budget was a fatal defect in structuring the experiment.

Nevertheless, the project began on a good note. We purchased 6 electronic stenograph machines from Stenograph and arranged for the rental of a Linolex Word Processing Mini-Computer to provide efficient editing during our experiment. We recruited our first volunteer reporter from the reporting pool in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Her credentials were impeccable. She held the Certificate of Merit from the National Association, was a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Illinois and carried a Class A proficiency rating. She enjoyed a reputation as one of the best, most accurate, stenotype writers in Cook County. The first case submitted by our volunteer for computer transcription was a criminal case tried before Judge Saul Epton in the Chicago Civic Center on September 15, 1975. The first pass through the computer produced a remarkably accurate transcript of the program, and with just a little work on the reporter's part we could expect very successful results from her participation in the experiment.

Unfortunately, the project did not go beyond that point during the calendar year. On September 9, 1975, the Governor vetoed Senate Bill 985 which would have raised the court reporters maximum annual salary from \$16,000 to \$19,000. An effort to override the Governor's veto failed. Court reporters who were potentially qualified as participants in the computer-assisted transcription experiment indicated that they were no longer interested in cooperating with our program. While the veto appears to have something to do with their attitude, it also appears that many reporters fear that computer transcription will lay the ground work for future action to deprive them of transcript fees. In addition, some reporters who will never be able to achieve computer compatibility appear to be antagonistic toward the experiment. They apparently fear that if it is successful, it may compromise their position as official reporters.

As a result of what appears to be a "job action" resistance by the reporters, our experiment has been slowed somewhat. Three official court reporters are using the computer stenograph machines on a day-to-day basis in their normal work. They are in regular contact with Stenograph Machines Corp. As soon as Stenograph indicates that it is ready to proceed, we will go forward with a more formal experiment using those three reporters. Two of our machines have been allocated to the Chicago College of Commerce for use in training students in the use of computer-assisted stenotype theory and one is tentatively allocated to Triton Junior College for the same purpose.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission has tentatively authorized us to purchase—rather than rent—our mini-computer word processor for the editing phase of the computer-assisted transcription program. We will no longer be under serious time constraints for completing our experimental project. When Stenograph indicates that it is ready to proceed, we have in our offices the editing capability necessary to make the program successful.

Meeting With Community College Representatives

On February 5, 1975, Deputy Director, William M. Madden, appeared before a meeting of administrators and professors from Community Colleges throughout the State. The meeting was sponsored by the Illinois Community College Board and was held at Lincolnland Community College in Springfield. Individual community colleges throughout the State have evidenced an interest in developing court reporting training programs. The meeting was held in an effort to determine whether beginning such courses in each college would be a squandering of available resources or whether it would be feasible for each college to develop its own program. Mr. Madden made the point that court reporting training is not secretarial training. Court reporters, in order to compete in future court reporting markets, would have to be computer-compatible and would have to be able to pass tests at a minimum of 220 words a minute with 95 to 98% accuracy. Court reporting is a profession which has been bombarded with feasible alternatives. Many technicians are attempting to present audio or audio-visual recording devices as adequate substitutes.

It appears that at least some community colleges throughout the state will institute professional court reporting training programs. Triton College, in the Chicago area, already has such a program, and others clearly plan to begin such training.

Administrative Regulations

In last year's report we advised the Court that one of the recently approved administrative regulations was certain to prove controversial. The regulation prohibiting official court reporters in engaging in private reporting employment has indeed proven to be controversial. In January of 1975, The Director was named defendant in an action brought by official court reporters in the 18th Judicial Circuit. The suit urged that the prohibition against outside employment was a violation of their rights under the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. *Youker v. Gulley*, 74 C 3798 (U. S. Dist. Court N. Dist. of Ill., E. Div.) The District Court held that the complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted and did not reach any substantive issue in the plaintiffs' suit. Plaintiffs appealed. Plaintiffs attacked the Administrative Regulations principally on the grounds that there was no statement of the basis upon which it could be established that the Regulations were a reasonable effort to fulfill the goals sought to be achieved by the Administrative Office and that the prohibition against outside work is an arbitrary classification lacking in minimum reasonableness as required by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Plaintiffs contended that the Illinois Supreme Court's requirement that official court reporters forego private reporting activities as a condition of their employment was patently arbitrary and there was no reasonable relationship to its presumed

purpose. In the course of its opinion, the trial court had stated that the reason the Supreme Court adopted such regulations was clear. It was "to insure a more expeditious preparation of transcripts by eliminating the conflict between a reporter's official duties and outside work, in addition to eliminating any appearance of impropriety caused by the existence of a commercial relationship between a party litigant and the official court reporter." (Memorandum Opinion Dated June 27, 1975, "unreported".)

Secretariat

The dictionary defines secretariat as an "office entrusted with administrative duties, maintaining records, and overseeing or performing secretarial duties." That definition is inadequate and incomplete insofar as it applies to the Administrative Office acting as secretary to a host of committees and conferences. In addition to arranging meetings, recording minutes and keeping records, the office acts as a fact finding body, does research, conducts surveys and apprises judges of recent developments in procedural and substantive law. Some of the committees served by the Administrative Office are:

(1) Illinois Judicial Conference. Rule 41 designates the Administrative Office as secretary to the Conference. The office handles all details for the regular meetings of the Executive Committee, including research, drafting of minutes, preparing agendas, arranging meetings and assisting the chairman with his correspondence. The office implements plans to conduct the annual meeting of the Conference and the Associate Judge Seminar and validates expense accounts. Also, the office services the Coordinating Committee and the subcommittees which research topics for the seminars.

(2) Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. The office prepares agendas, arranges meetings, maintains close liaison with the chairman, and prepares a synopsis of bills introduced in the General Assembly.

(3) Courts Commission. The Director, pursuant to Rule 2 of Rules of Procedure of the Commission, is the secretary in all proceedings before the Commission. He performs the duties ordinarily performed by Circuit Court clerks, preserves the records, and prepares subpoenas returnable before the Commission.

(4) Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court. The office arranges meetings, assists in drafting proposed rule changes, and provides research assistance.

(5) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Juvenile Problems. This committee is a standing committee and is responsible for studying problems relating to juvenile proceedings. The committee is also responsible for organizing and conducting regional juvenile justice seminars (until July 1, 1976 when this function will be assumed by the newly estab-

lished Committee on Judicial Education).

(6) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Court Services. The Committee on Court Services is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference and was established in 1975 to study, evaluate and make recommendations concerning court services such as probation, mental health, clerks, social services and other ancillary court services.

(7) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges. This committee is a standing committee and is responsible for studying problems in criminal law and recommending changes in practice and procedure to improve the administration of criminal justice. The committee is also responsible for organizing and conducting regional criminal law seminars (until July 1, 1976 when this function will be assumed by the newly established Committee on Judicial Education).

(8) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Civil Law Seminars. This committee is responsible for organizing and conducting regional seminars on specialized civil law topics (until July 1, 1976 when this function will be assumed by the newly established Committee on Judicial Education).

(9) Supreme Court Committee on Rules of Evidence. This committee was established in 1975 to review the rules of evidence applicable to Illinois courts and to suggest such revisions as it may deem desirable.

(10) Specialized study committees established by the Supreme Court or Judicial Conference from time to time.

Impartial Medical Expert Rule

The Administrative Office is charged with administration of Supreme Court Rule 215(d). The statistical summary on pages 78 and 79 provides a profile of the use of Rule 215(d) in the Circuit Courts of Illinois during 1975.

It should be explained again this year that the statistical breakdown is divided, necessarily, into the categories of "orders", "examinations" and "costs". The orders refer to orders entered by the court in 1975. Some of the examinations ordered in 1975 took place in 1976 and therefore those examinations are not contained in these statistics while the orders for those examinations are contained in these statistics. Similarly, some examinations scheduled in 1975 were scheduled on the basis of orders entered in 1974. In the category of costs, the average cost per case refers to cases in which an order for an impartial medical examination was entered in 1975. The average cost per exam refers to exams actually performed in 1975.

The statistical breakdown indicates that there was a slight decrease in the use of Rule 215(d) for impartial medical examinations during 1975. This decrease may be due in part to an effort by the Administrative Office to restrict the use of the rule to its intended purpose. It became apparent that the rule was being used more

and more simply for the purpose of obtaining advisory medical opinions, rather than seeking an impartial medical examination in cases where there might be conflicting medical testimony. Because of this, the following letter was sent to all judges who used the rule in the preceding year (the letter is self-explanatory):

October 24, 1975

"To: All Judges Using Rule 215(d) During the 12 Month Period Ending October 24, 1975

"This office has been receiving increasingly large numbers of requests for Impartial Medical Examinations under Supreme Court Rule 215(d) in cases in which it is clear that the parties to be examined have not previously been examined by a privately retained physician or by a physician designated under Rule 215(a). In such cases, and even in some cases in which prior examinations have been made, there appears to be little likelihood that the parties will present conflicting medical testimony which will need to be clarified, refuted or put into proper perspective by an Impartial Medical Examiner's testimony.

"And the sole purpose for examinations under Rule 215(d) is understood by me to be to clarify, refute or put into proper perspective conflicting medical testimony offered by the parties. It is not intended as a means to allow medical examinations of litigants or others involved in litigations when the

parties are unable or unwilling to bear the cost of such examinations. Nor is it intended to be a means by which the trial judge may obtain advisory medical opinions to guide him in reaching a decision when he is the finder of fact.

"The question at this point is not whether our system *ought* to have the means to accomplish either of the last-stated objectives, the question is whether Rule 215(d) is designed to accomplish either of those goals and, if it is not, whether we can continue to suffer its use in a purpose for which it was never intended. I think the answer is "no" on both counts.

"Henceforth, we will accept requests for Impartial Medical Examinations only in cases in which the judge expressly finds that the parties have, will or most probably will present conflicting medical testimony concerning the physical or mental condition of one or more persons involved in the case. (See Draft Order, attached).

"I will be happy to work with any judge who has found Rule 215(d) useful as a tool to accomplish the objectives for which I believe it was not intended to devise alternative procedures for accomplishing those objectives.

Sincerely,

William M. Madden
Deputy Director"

**IMPARTIAL MEDICAL EXPERTS - SUPREME COURT RULE 215(d)
1975 STATISTICAL SUMMARY**

Subject	Statistical Breakdown												Totals
Orders													
Orders Entered During 1975	Downstate 6			Attorney Registration 2			Cook County 91						99
Action	Lawyer Discipline 2			Probate 1			Civil Personal Injury-13			Divorce Child Custody-83			99
Specialties Required	General Practice 6	Obstetrics 2	Ophthalmology 4	Otolaryngology 1	Cardiology 1	Internal Medicine 3	Plastic Surgery 1	Orthopedics 3	Neurology 4	Pediatrics 1	Psychiatry 78	102*	
*in 3 cases 2 specialties were required													
Frequency of Use of Rule 215(d) By Judges	9 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 1 Case	5 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 2 Cases	3 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 3 Cases	3 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 4 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 6 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 11 Cases	2 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 13 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 16 Cases	25 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in a Total of 99 Cases				
Disposition of Orders Entered During 1975	All Examinations in the Case Cancelled 9			Order For Examinations Vacated 5			Some or All Examinations Ordered in the Case Were Performed 85						99
Examinations													
IME Examinations Scheduled in 1975	Vacated By Order 7			Case Settled Before Trial 3			Examination Cancelled For Other Reasons 14			Examinations Actually Performed 194 (Downstate 9) (Cook County 185)			218
Specialties Required Exams Actually Performed	Obstetrics 2	General Practice 7	Cardiology 1	Otolaryngology 1	Ophthalmology 4	Plastic Surgery 1	Pediatrics 1	Neurology 2	Orthopedics 3	Internal Medicine 3	Psychiatry 169	194	
Number of Exams Performed By Individual IME --Frequency of Use Of Panelists	17 I.M. Experts Performed 1 Exam	8 I.M. Experts Performed 2 Exams	5 I.M. Experts Performed 3 Exams	5 I.M. Experts Performed 4 Exams	3 I.M. Experts Performed 5 Exams	2 I.M. Experts Performed 10 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 6 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 8 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 15 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 17 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 22 Exams	45 I.M. Experts Performed a Total of 194 Exams	
Cost													
Average Cost Per 1975 Case	Downstate \$203.25			Cook County \$216.44									\$215.51
Average Cost Per 1975 Exam	Downstate \$135.50			Cook County \$95.42									\$94.42
Number of Cases In Which Testimony Was Required at Trial In 1975 (Average Cost Per Case	Psychiatry 6 (\$216.66)												6 (\$216.66)

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

January 1970 - December 1975

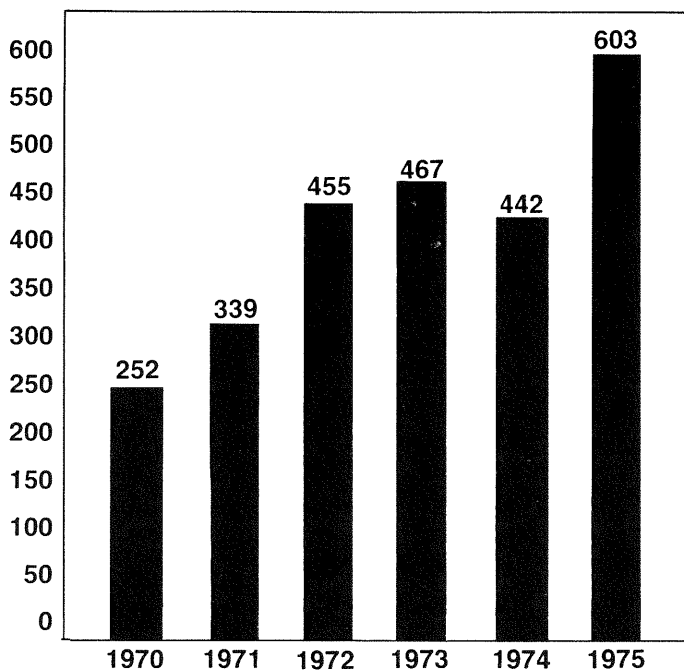
Subject	Statistical Breakdown													Totals		
Orders																
Total Orders Entered	Downstate 61			Attorney Registration 2			Cook County 301							473		
Action	Mental Health-1	Probate 3	Juvenile 2	Adoption 4	Criminal 27	Civil-Personal Injury 133	Divorce-Child Custody 301						473			
Testimony Required At Trial														35		
Examinations																
IME Examinations Scheduled	Cases Settled Before Trial 21				Cancelled Exams 95			Examinations Actually Performed 820						936		
Specialities Re-quired-Examinations Actually Performed	Obstetrics 2	Cardio-logy 2	General Practice 8	Geriatrics 1	Plastic Surgery 1	Pedi-atrics 2	Radio-logy 1	Urology 1	Ophthal-mology 9	Otolaryn-gology 5	Internal Medicine 15	Neuro-logy 33	Ortho-pedics 55	Allergies 1	Psy-chiatry 683	820
Cost																
Average Cost Per Exam Actually Performed	Including Ancillary Cost & Testimony													\$89.84		

Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

Supreme Court Rule 711 has been in effect for six years and seven months. Since its inception in May 1969, a total of 2,675 senior law students have participated in this legal internship program.

During 1975, 603 temporary licenses were issued. This number represents approximately one out of three graduates who sat for the 1975 Illinois bar examination.

The comparative chart (below) indicates the extent of the use of Rule 711 in each year since 1970.



The number of temporarily licensed law students and their law schools for 1975 are as follows:

John Marshall Law School	119
IIT-Chicago-Kent	92
DePaul University	71
University of Illinois	70
Loyola University	50
Southern Illinois University	48
University of Chicago	46
Northwestern University	45
St. Louis University	21
Washington University	5
Boston College	4
Drake University	3
Valparaiso University	3
Indiana University	2
University of Iowa	2
Notre Dame University	2
University of Pennsylvania	2
University of Vermont	2

Creighton University	1
Marquette University	1
Midwestern School of Law at Hamline University	1
New York University	1
Northeastern College of Law	1
Ohio Northern University	1
Pepperdine University	1
Rutgers University	1
Southern Texas University	1
University of Kansas	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Nebraska	1
University of Southern California	1
University of Texas	1
University of Tulsa	1
Wake Forest University	1
	<hr/> 603

Agencies with which temporarily licensed students were associated during 1975 are as follows:

Public Agencies

State's Attorneys' Offices	148
Public Defender Offices	69
Illinois Attorney General's Office	31
Municipal Legal Departments	29
State Appellate Defender	20
Federal Trade Commission	6
U.S. Attorney's Office	3
U.S. District Court (Northern District of Illinois)	3
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	2
Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission	2
Illinois Department of Mental Health	2
U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission	2
Cook County Department of Adult Probation	1
Circuit Court of Cook County (Pro Se Division)	1
Circuit Court of DuPage County	1
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission	1

Private Agencies

Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	63
University of Chicago-Mandel Legal Aid Clinic	39
Northwestern University Legal Assistance Clinic	29

Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Foundation	26
Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities	24
Southern Illinois University Legal Services	22
Land of Lincoln Legal Aid Bureau	21
Prison Legal Services	19
DePaul University Law Clinic	18
Woodlawn Criminal Defense Services	12
Federal Defender Project	5
Cook County Special Bail Project	4
Uptown Neighborhood Legal Services	3
Illinois Migrant Legal Assistance Project	3
Preventative Legal Service	3
Shackleford Community Institute Legal Services	1
Association House of Chicago	1
Court Counsellor Program, Inc.	1

Legislation

The Administrative Office has developed a sound working relationship with the General Assembly and the Governor's office. In addition to appearing before the appropriation committees of the legislature to testify concerning the State judicial budget, the Director is frequently called upon to appear before the judiciary committees to advise on proposed legislation affecting the courts.

During 1975 numerous bills affecting civil and criminal procedure, juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were introduced in the General Assembly. Among these were bills to: require Circuit Court clerks to furnish the Bureau of Identification with final dispositions of criminal cases; extend the right to counsel to witnesses appearing before the Grand Jury; permit prosecution of felonies upon information rather than indictment; provide for a transcript of all questions and answers before a Grand Jury; amend the speedy trial statute; permit counsel to conduct voir dire examination of prospective jurors; permit revocation of bail upon the commission of a forcible felony; provide for construction of detention homes without referendum; increase the number of Circuit Court judges; make the salary on the last day of employment as a judge the basis for a judge's retirement annuity; and to provide for a pre-trial system of medical review panels and limited damages in medical malpractice cases.

A synopsis of selected bills affecting the courts is prepared by the Administrative Office each year. The progress of the bills is noted and the synopsis is continuously updated. At the end of the legislative session the Governor's action on each bill is also

noted, and the synopsis is mailed to all Illinois judges.

Several of the bills passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor in 1975 are likely to have a major impact on the administration of justice.

In the criminal area, the combined effect of HB-0072 (PA 79-842), providing for tolling of the speedy trial statute for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant rather than starting the period all over again, and HB -1444 (PA 79-671), providing for prosecution of felonies by information rather than indictment, offer the potential for a substantial reduction of the time delay in bringing felony cases to trial in major metropolitan area courts. In the past, the speedy trial statute (ch. 38, §103-5) was applied in a manner that resulted in a complete frustration of its purpose. When a defendant requested or agreed to a continuance, the 120 day (160 if on bail) period within which the defendant was to be tried started running all over again. The statutory compulsion to bring the defendant to trial was effectively removed with the granting of each such continuance. Under the new provision, effective July 1, 1976, the running of the period will merely be suspended for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant and a progressively shorter period of time will remain within which the defendant must be tried. Prosecution by information, under ch. 38, §111-2, will eliminate the time formerly consumed in scheduling and presenting cases before a Grand Jury. In Cook County, prosecution by information should result in a minimum time saving of at least 30 days in bringing a felony case to trial.

Also, in the criminal law area, the General Assembly enacted comprehensive provisions governing the judicial authorization of electronic eavesdropping by law enforcement agencies (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, §108A-1 et seq.). In summary, the new statute provides for: (1) the filing of an application with a circuit judge for authorization of such eavesdropping; (2) limited disclosure of information so obtained; (3) grounds for authorization of electronic eavesdropping; (4) periods of time for which eavesdropping may be authorized; (5) emergency exceptions; (6) retention and review of recordings; (7) notice to parties overheard; (8) motion to suppress the contents of recordings; (9) appeal by the state; and (10) reports to be filed with the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and by that office with the General Assembly. The section of the new statute applicable to the Administrative Office is set forth below:

108A—11. § 108A—11. Reports Concerning Use of Eavesdropping Devices. (a) Within 30 days after the expiration of an order and each extension thereof authorizing the use of an eavesdropping device, or within 30 days after the denial of an application or disapproval of an application subsequent to any alleged emergency situation, the issuing or denying judge shall report to the Administra-

tive Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the fact that such an order, extension, or subsequent approval of an emergency was applied for;

(2) the kind of order or extension applied for;

(3) a statement as to whether the order or extension was granted as applied for was modified or was denied;

(4) the period authorized by the order or extensions in which an eavesdropping device could be used;

(5) the felony specified in the order extension or denied application;

(6) the identity of the applying investigative or law enforcement officer and agency making the application and the State's Attorney authorizing the application; and

(7) the nature of the facilities from which or the place where the eavesdropping device was to be used.

(b) In January of each year the State's Attorney of each county in which eavesdropping devices were used pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall report to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts the following:

(1) the information required by subsections (a) (1) through (a) (7) of this Section with respect to each application for an order or extension made during the preceding calendar year;

(2) a general description of the uses of eavesdropping devices actually made under such order to overhear or record conversations, including: (a) the approximate nature and frequency of incriminating conversations overheard, (b) the approximate nature and frequency of other conversations overheard, (c) the approximate number of persons whose conversations were overheard, and (d) the approximate nature, amount, and cost of the manpower and other resources used pursuant to the authorization to use an eavesdropping device;

(3) the number of arrests resulting from authorized uses of eavesdropping devices and the offenses for which arrests were made;

(4) the number of trials resulting from such uses of eavesdropping devices;

(5) the number of motions to suppress made with respect to such uses, and the number granted or denied; and

(6) the number of convictions resulting from such uses and the offenses for which the convictions were obtained and a general assessment of the importance of the convictions.

(c) In April of each year, the Director of the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts shall transmit to the General Assembly a report including information on the number of applications for orders authorizing the use of eavesdropping devices, the number of orders and extensions granted or denied during the preceding calendar year, the convictions arising out of such uses, and a summary of the information

required by subsections (a) and (b) of this Section. Added by P.A. 79-1159, § 2, eff. July 1, 1976.

Effective July 1, 1976.

In the civil area, SB-1024 (PA 79-960) amended the Civil Practice Act to provide for a panel consisting of a Circuit Judge, a practicing physician and a practicing attorney to hear and determine the issues of liability and damages in medical malpractice cases. If the parties have agreed to be bound by the decision of the panel, judgment is entered upon the decision. If the parties have not agreed to be bound by the panel's decision and do not agree to accept it the case may be tried by the court. The Act also places a maximum limit of \$500,000 on the damages which may be awarded in medical malpractice cases. The procedure established by this Act raises a number of constitutional questions, and it is anticipated that its constitutionality will be tested soon after its November 11, 1975 effective date.

The bills included in the Administrative Office's 1975 synopsis are summarized below (references are to Ill. Rev. Stat., 1975, ch. __, § ____):

(Administration of Estates)

SB-0214 (ch. 3, rep. §§1 through 346) - Enacts the Probate Act of 1975. Rearranges, resections and codifies probate laws, modernizes language, but makes no substantive changes. (PA 79-328)

(Attorneys' Fees)

HB-0833 (ch. 38, §113-3) - Amends Code of Criminal Procedure. Provides that private attorneys who represent indigent defendants shall be compensated at a rate of not more than \$20 for each hour spent out of court and \$30 per hour spent in court representing a defendant. It also raises the maximum fee for the usual felony to \$1000 (now \$250). (PA 79-1060)

(Clerks of Court)

SB-0900 (ch. 25, §5) - Amends the Act to revise the law in relation to Clerks of Court. Repeals section 5 concerning the location and hours of the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, as this section has been superseded by the Constitution of 1970. (PA 79-476)

SB-0901 (ch. 46, rep. §2-8) - Amends the Election Code by repealing the provision for the election of the Clerk of the Supreme Court which is now an appointive position pursuant to the Constitution of 1970. (PA 79-557)

HB-1365 (ch. 38, new §206-2.1; §206-5) - Amends the Criminal Identification and Investigation Act to require the Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county to furnish the Bureau of Identification of the Department of Law Enforcement with all final dispositions of criminal cases for which the Bureau has a record of an arrest. It also requires the State's Attorney of each county to notify the Bureau of all charges filed and whether charges were not filed in criminal cases for which the Bureau has a record of an arrest. (PA 79-910)

HB-1768 (ch. 46, §25-10) - Amends the Election Code to provide that when a vacancy occurs in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, it shall be the duty of the judges of the court to make an appointment to fill the vacancy until the next general election, at which time a clerk shall be elected for the balance of the unexpired term or for a full term, as the case may be. (PA 79-169)

(Court Reporters)

SB-0983 (ch. 37, §658) - Amends the Court Reporters Act to increase the salary of court reporters who have been credited with an "A" proficiency rating, without examination, to \$10,000 per year. (PA 79-294)

(Criminal Procedure)

HB-0064 (ch. 38, §112-6, new §112-7) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide for a transcript of all questions and answers by witnesses before the Grand Jury, and to require the court to appoint a reporter to attend Grand Jury sessions if the State's Attorney does not assign a reporter. (PA 79-669)

HB-0065 (ch. 38, §§112-4 and 112-6) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that any person subpoenaed to appear before a Grand Jury who is already charged with an offense or against whom the State's Attorney is seeking a Bill of Indictment shall have the right to be accompanied by counsel who shall advise him of his rights during the proceedings. It also amends §112-6 to provide that any other person authorized by the court or by law (was statute) may attend the sessions of the Grand Jury. (PA 79-670)

HB-0072 (ch. 38, §103-5) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that delay occasioned by the defendant shall temporarily suspend, for the time of the delay, the period within which a person shall be tried and on the day of expiration of the delay the said period shall continue at the point at which it was suspended. It also provides that where such delay occurs within 21 days of the end of the period, the court may continue the cause, on application of the State, for not more than an additional 21 days beyond the period. This amendment is effective and will apply to persons charged with offenses committed after July 1, 1976. (PA 79-842)

HB-0373 (ch. 38, §115-4) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that each opposing counsel has the right to conduct his own voir dire examination of each prospective juror for the purpose of determining such juror's qualifications, bias and prejudice, or freedom therefrom. (PA 79-1033)

HB-0422 (ch. 38, §§110-6 and 110-10) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that the court may revoke bail where a forcible felony is committed while on bail. It also provides for the procedure to be followed in bail revocation. (PA 79-818)

HB-1384 (ch. 38, §206-5) - Amends the Criminal Identification and Investigation Act by eliminating the requirement that a petition to expunge the record of

arrest be accompanied by a waiver of claims against the arresting officer. (PA 79-953)

HB-1444 (ch. 38, §111-2) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to permit prosecutions for felonies on information where a preliminary hearing has resulted in a finding of probable cause or has been waived. It also provides that where the prosecution of a felony is by information or complaint after preliminary hearing or after a waiver of preliminary hearing, such prosecution may be for all offenses arising from the same transaction or conduct even though the complaint or complaints filed at the preliminary hearing charged only one or some of the offenses arising from that transaction or conduct. (PA 79-671)

(Delinquency Prevention Commission)

HB-0199 (ch. 23, §§2701 et seq. and ch. 38, §1003-15-1) - Establishes the Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and defines its powers and duties. It also amends the Unified Code of Corrections to establish post release treatment programs for juvenile offenders committed to the Department and released by the Parole and Pardon Board. (PA 79-944)

(Ethics Act)

HB-0121 (ch. 127, §604A-106) - Amends the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act to require that notices be sent to persons required to file statements of economic interests. Among other things, the Act requires that the Secretary of State must send, not less than 30 days before the due date, to the persons specified, notice of the requirement for filing such statements, and indicating whether the statement is to be filed with the Secretary of State or the clerk of the county where the person resides. (PA 79-1080)

(Forcible Entry and Detainer)

HB-0723 (ch. 57, §10.1) - Amends the Forcible Entry and Detainer Act by providing that where claims for rent are joined with a complaint for possession and there has not been personal service or a general appearance, the court shall not make any order as to rent but may rule on the question of possession. (PA 79-572)

(Jails and Detention Facilities)

HB-0059 (ch. 75, §1) - Amends an Act to revise the law in relation to jails and jailers by removing the requirement that a jail be maintained at the county seat, and to permit joint maintenance and use of a single jail facility by 2 or more counties. This amendment does not apply to a home rule county. (PA 79-86)

HB-0789 (ch. 23, §2681) - Amends the Detention Home Act to allow any county board to rebuild or replace any detention home presently in use, by majority vote and without referendum. It also permits the

county board in counties with 300,000 or less inhabitants to establish a detention home by majority vote of the county board without a referendum, and provides that no county shall be required to discontinue use of a detention home in use on the effective date of this Act because of the fact that the proposition to establish the home had not been submitted to a referendum. It also provides that these amendments shall not act as a limit on a home rule county. (PA 79-419)

(Judgeships)

SB-0883 (ch. 37, §§160.1, 160.2, 160.2-1, 160.3, 160.4, and 160.5) - Amends an Act relating to the number, appointment, qualifications and duties of Magistrates by changing the title of this judicial office from Magistrate to Associate Judge as provided in the Constitution of 1970; increases the number of additional associate judgeships from 40 to 50; repeals §§160.4 and 160.5; and amends the title of the Act. (PA 79-687)

HB-2625 (ch. 37, §72.2) - Amends an Act relating to the Circuit Courts by increasing the number of circuit judgeships in certain circuits. The present net result of these increases is as follows: (1) Circuit Court of Cook County - 15 additional Circuit Judges to be elected at large; 10 additional Circuit Judges to be elected from within the City of Chicago; 5 additional Circuit Judges to be elected from the area outside the City of Chicago; and (2) 18th Judicial Circuit - 3 additional Circuit Judges to be elected at large (2 of these 3 judgeships may not be filled until on or after July 1, 1977). (PA 79-843)

(Judges Retirement System)

SB-0612 (ch. 108 1/2, §§18-112, 18-121, 18-124, 18-125, 18-128, 18-130 and 20-122.1) - Amends the Illinois Pension Code to provide pension credit for service as an assistant to the judge of the Probate Court of Cook County or as a commissioner or a trial assistant to the Chief Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago; establishes eligibility for the retirement pension at age 62 after 6 years of judicial service; clarifies the status of minor children of a judge whose marital status changes; restores previous conditions governing the conversion option; and provides that the salary on the last day of judicial service shall be the base to be used for computing the retirement annuity. (PA 79-379)

HB-0442 (ch. 108 1/2, §18-128) - Amends the Illinois Pension Code to provide that the benefits payable to or for a child of a judge shall not be terminated by reason of his attaining 18 years of age if he is then dependent by reason of a physical or mental disability but shall be paid as long as such dependency continues. (PA 79-567)

(Juvenile Proceedings)

SB-0028 (ch. 37, §§704-8, 705-2 and 705-8) -

Amends the Juvenile Court Act to provide that in every case of an adjudication of neglect, the court shall make a finding as to whether such neglect is the result of physical abuse inflicted by a parent, guardian or legal custodian and that such finding shall appear in the order of the court. It also provides that custody of the minor shall not be restored to any parent, guardian or legal custodian found by the court to have neglected the minor through physical abuse until such time as a hearing is held on the issue of the fitness of such parent, guardian or legal custodian to care for the minor and an order of the court has been entered that such person is fit to care for the minor. (PA 79-603)

HB-0926 (ch. 37, §703-2) - Amends the Juvenile Court Act to provide that a minor taken into custody without a warrant has the same rights as where a warrant is obtained. (PA 79-741)

(Law Revision Commission)

HB-1051 (ch. _____, § _____) - Establishes the Law Revision Commission, consisting of twelve members appointed by the General Assembly. The Commission is charged with the task of making a thorough study of the statutory law of Illinois, with a view toward determining which laws are obsolete, outdated or unnecessary and should be repealed. (PA 79-662)

(Medical Malpractice)

SB-1024 (ch. 110, §§58.2 through 58.10 and ch. 83, §22) - Amends the Civil Practice Act to provide certain procedures applicable to civil proceedings involving medical malpractice liability. The Act provides for: (1) a medical review panel to which the case shall be assigned for hearing and determination; (2) rosters of prospective panel members; (3) procedure for convening the medical review panel; (4) procedure to be followed in proceedings of the panel; (5) effect of the decision of the panel; (6) pre-trial conference; (7) trial of the case before a court; (8) expenses of litigation; (9) running of the period of limitation; (10) malpractice insurance rates; and (11) maximum judgment of \$500,000. (PA 79-960)

(Non-Judicial Duties of Courts)

HB-0196 (ch. 125, §7) - Amends the Act in relation to sheriffs to transfer the power to determine the number of deputies from the Circuit Court to the county board. (PA 79-614)

HB-0593 (ch. 127 1/2, §24.1) - Amends the Fire Protection District Act to provide that appointments to fill vacancies in the office of fire district trustee shall be made by the officers designated in ch. 127 1/2, §24, rather than by the Circuit Court. (PA 79-93)

(Post-Conviction Hearing Act)

HB-1446 (ch. 38, §122-7) - Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure to provide that a final judgment entered upon a petition, under the Act, shall be re-

viewed in a manner pursuant to rules of the Supreme Court. (PA 79-917)

(Probation)

SB-0648 (ch. 38, §204-6) - Amends an Act relating to probation officers to increase the salaries of all probation officers based upon the classification of their respective counties. (PA 79-626)

HB-2089 (ch. 38, §§204-1, 204-2 and 204-5) - Amends an Act providing for a system of probation to eliminate the age requirement for probation officers and to eliminate the requirement that all records concerning probationers be filed in one office. (PA 79-1138)

Continuing Judicial Education

In its capacity as secretariat to the Judicial Conference, the staff of the Administrative Office is responsible for implementing the programs of continuing judicial education developed by the Executive Committee and the Subcommittee on Judicial Education.

Conferences and Seminars

Formal judicial education in Illinois has a long history, beginning with the first annual Judicial Conference in 1954. Initially, continuing judicial education in Illinois consisted primarily of seminars on various legal topics held in conjunction with the annual Judicial Conference, the annual Associate Judge Seminar (begun in 1966) and the New Judge Seminar (begun in 1968 and held every two years). In 1971, the continuing judicial education program was expanded to include specialized regional seminars on criminal law, and in 1974 the program was again expanded to include regional seminars on juvenile and civil law. In 1975, the Executive Committee appointed the Subcommittee on Judicial Education for the purpose of organizing and coordinating the specialized and regional seminars, which had previously been planned and conducted by separate committees.

At the present time, a very substantial program of continuing judicial education exists in Illinois. During 1975, the program included:

- (1) Annual Judicial Conference (365 judges)
- (2) Annual Associate Judge Seminar (273 judges)
- (3) Regional Seminars
 - Criminal (3 with 130 judges)
 - Civil (6 with 249 judges)
 - Juvenile (3 with 79 judges).

Twenty-one separate legal topics were presented, and the programs had a total attendance of 1,096 judges.

The staff of the Chicago office spends a considerable amount of time (approximately one-third to one-half) in serving as secretary to the various seminar committees, in legal research and making arrangements for these programs. As secretary, the staff arranges all committee meetings, conducts surveys to

determine preferred topics, retains law professors to serve on the faculty, and arranges for seminar facilities. In addition, the staff provides for the duplication and distribution of all outlines and reading materials used at the seminars.

Synopsis of Supreme Court Opinions

In connection with its continuing judicial education function, the Administrative Office, for several years, has reviewed the recent decisions of the Supreme and Appellate Courts and mailed copies or a synopsis of some opinions to Illinois judges before the cases were available in the advance sheets. This service continued to grow, and in 1975 the Administrative Office began to regularly prepare and distribute to all Illinois judges a synopsis of particularly significant Supreme Court decisions, after each term of court. During 1975, summaries of 46 Supreme Court opinions were included in the synopsis.

Judicial Visitation Programs to Penal Institutions

Events which have occurred in the first years of this decade have catapulted the condition of the national and state prisons to the forefront of public concern. Indeed, probing questions have been raised by the general public and governmental officials as to the objectives and purposes of incarceration.

No person has a greater responsibility and burden of determining whether a convicted defendant will be imprisoned than the sentencing judge. It is he who must decide whether the convicted defendant will lose his freedom by imprisonment. In making that decision the judge considers many factors including the feasibility of rehabilitation, reintegration of the defendant into society and the best forum to accomplish these objectives.

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and programs, the Director of the Administrative Office and the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections formulated plans for organized visits by judges to the various correctional facilities. During the period 1971-1974, seven programs were held, and in 1975 two additional programs were conducted. On May 9, 1975 judges visited the Correctional Center at Vienna, and on October 24, 1975 a visit was held at the Correctional Center in Vandalia. Including the 68 judges who attended the 1975 programs, a total of 300 Illinois judges has participated in the organized tours. Each program ran for a full day, and the judges had total access to institutional buildings, including vocational workshops, classrooms, cellhouses and isolation units. The judges freely mixed and conversed with inmates. Each visit ended with a question and answer period in which the Director of the Department of Corrections and institutional administrators participated.

At the Vienna facility, the judges were told that the

inmate population in the minimum security institution was 508 felons, of whom 58 were female; but the working capacity of the facility is 658 persons; that it costs the State about \$8,500 per year to house and care for an inmate; that 60%-75% of the inmates lack a highschool diploma; and that 18 of the 19 institutional buildings are air-conditioned. The entire Vienna complex gave the appearance of a college setting - modernistic buildings, no bars or fences, colorfully attired guards, etc. The institution is a branch of a local community college which offers a wide-range of educational and vocational subjects not only to the inmates but to the populace in surrounding communities. Citizens attend classes along with inmates. The melding of inmates and citizens in common pursuit of educational goals implements the theory of community involvement in correctional programs. The single most voiced-opinion by the judges visiting this institution was that Vienna is a very impressive facility which should serve as a model for future correctional institutions.

At the Vandalia facility, which also is a minimum security institution and houses 685 inmates, of which 383 were misdemeanants and the balance felons, the judges were informed that the facility is undergoing a building renovation program; that a local community college conducts all educational and vocational programs for inmates; that the institution has implemented a "case management" system which assigns each inmate to a counselor for educational program planning; and that today inmates are young and that some of them are naive and subject to peer pressures from older inmates. Most of the buildings at Vandalia were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s and were not architectually conceived, of course, to be compatible with present theories of rehabilitation; thus, for example, most inmates were assigned to dormitories which contained bunk beds in a single, large room housing more than 50 inmates. Construction of new buildings and renovation of existing facilities is proceeding, but such undertakings are extremely costly.

The judges also participated in panel discussions ("rap sessions") after each visit with inmates and prison administrators in which there were lively and candid exchanges of opinions regarding the philosophy and practices of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

Administrative Secretaries Conference

Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §72.4-1 provides that the Chief Judge of each circuit may appoint an Administrative Secretary to assist him in carrying out his administrative duties in the circuit. Each circuit in the State, except Cook County, has filled this position. In 1973 the Administrative Office sponsored and conducted the first Administrative Secretaries Conference for the purpose of assisting the Administrative Secretaries develop a more thorough understanding of the judicial system and to provide them with the opportunity to discuss mutual problems. The value of this program

was apparent and, consequently, the conference has been conducted annually since then.

The 1975 conference was conducted in Chicago on June 20, 1975. Fourteen Administrative Secretaries, the Circuit Court Administrator for the Nineteenth Circuit, one Chief Judge, and three members of the Administrative Office staff participated. The program of the one-day conference and the discussion leaders were as follows:

Welcoming Remarks	William M. Madden Deputy Director
Role of the Administrative Secretary	Diane R. Flory 19th Circuit Sharon K. Weirauch 2nd Circuit
Unified Circuit Court Budgeting	Hon. Daniel J. Roberts Chief Judge, 9th Circuit William M. Madden Deputy Director Jerry Klebe Circuit Court Administrator 19th Circuit
Court Statistics	William M. Madden Deputy Director Jerry Gott Assistant Director
Administrative Regulations Governing Reporters in the Illinois Courts	William M. Madden Deputy Director
Panel (Answers to Written Questions)	Hon. Daniel J. Roberts William M. Madden

The principal topic of the 1975 conference was unitary circuit budgeting and budget preparation, including auditing past expenditures, obtaining accurate estimates of current financial needs of the Circuit Court and preparing estimates of forthcoming needs. A sample unified Circuit Court budget was presented and discussed, and the Administrative Secretaries were provided with forms for use in determining the fiscal needs of their circuits.

The attendance and enthusiastic response of the Administrative Secretaries indicate that the annual conferences have been successful in meeting the objectives set forth above and in furthering the concept of a unified court system. The conference will be continued in 1976.

Public Information and Publications

The Director and staff are frequently asked to address civic groups, Bar associations, legislative commissions and court reform groups concerning court administration and the structure and operation of Illi-

nois' unified court system. Some of the organizations which were addressed in 1975 included:

- (1) Women's Bar Association of Illinois, Chicago
- (2) Ad Hoc Committee, Council of State Governments, St. Louis, Missouri
- (3) Regional Appellate Conference, Dellroy, Ohio
- (4) Annual Conference of State Court Administrators, Virginia
- (5) Annual Conference of Chief Justices, Virginia
- (6) Illinois House Judiciary Committee II, Chicago
- (7) National Conference on Court Administration, University of Chicago
- (8) Will County Bar Association, Joliet
- (9) American Judicature Society, Programs and Services Committee, Chicago
- (10) Sixth Circuit Judges Meeting, Clinton
- (11) Special interest group on law and philanthropy of the Donor's Forum of Chicago, Chicago
- (12) American Business Club, Springfield.

In his address to the National Conference on Court Administration at the University of Chicago, on September 22, 1975, the Director discussed some practical, yet frequently overlooked, aspects of court administration. Following are some excerpts from his comments:

"Many judicial administrators make what I feel is a mistake—they feel that they have some inherent power within themselves to make the wheels of justice go round. Unfortunately, it just isn't true. Our only strength lies in the strength of the administrative judge, the chief judge, the presiding judge, or whatever title he might have, for whom we work. Without his complete cooperation and backing, our task is hopeless. By the same token, any presiding judge or chief judge, must realize that the managing of the court's business has gotten to be too enormous a task to handle by himself, if he is to continue to be involved in the decision-making process. He must have expert help to manage the business of the courts. The very volume of the business, the complexities of the litigation, the constitutional guarantees given to defendants, the limitations of the trial bar—all of these factors—have contributed to bring about a situation where the local "squire" can no longer be the arbitrator of the community's disputes.

"We must avail ourselves of whatever methods are possible to speed the flow of the court's business—whether it be automatic business machines, longer hours of court operation, better training for ancillary staff personnel or an increase in judicial positions and facilities, or a combination of all of these. We must demand the cooperation of those governmental units which have the responsibility of funding the court's operation, and we must have participation in the effort by the legal profession. It must be a joint effort on the part of the judiciary and those of you who hold jobs as administrators at any level of the court system. We must all pull in the harness together if we are to preserve our adversary system in the United States.

"Even though judicial administration is an imperfect science, and will probably remain an imperfect science, it is a very needed profession and one that will remain with us so long as society continues to be imperfect."

Citizens, judges, lawyers, court administrators from other states, and persons from foreign nations visit the Administrative Office and the Illinois courts. An important function of the Administrative Office is to explain the Illinois court system to the visitors and arrange visits to courthouses and with judges.

The Administrative Office also publishes and/or distributes several books or pamphlets which are available to the public. These publications can be obtained by contacting the Springfield or Chicago office.

- (1) A Short History of the Illinois Judicial System;
- (2) Manual on Recordkeeping;
- (3) Annual Report of the Administrative Office;
- (4) Annual Report of the Judicial Conference;
- (5) Article V of the Supreme Court Rules (relating to trial court proceedings in traffic cases);
- (6) A series of handbooks for jurors in grand jury proceedings, in criminal cases and in civil cases;
- (7) A pamphlet relating the history of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield;
- (8) Illinois Supreme Court Rules;
- (9) Interim Report: Experimental Video-Taping of Courtroom Proceedings;
- (10) Rules of Procedure of the Illinois Courts Commission;
- (11) Chief Circuit Judge's Manual On Guidelines For the Administration Of Circuit Courts (draft form only);
- (12) Benchbook (Criminal Cases) for Illinois Judges;
- (13) Reading and Reference Materials used at seminars and conferences sponsored by the Judicial Conference;
- (14) Report of the Supreme Court Committee on Video-taping Court Proceedings;
- (15) Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters in the Illinois Courts;
- (16) Illinois Courtrooms, Bohn, William G., Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs (1972).

Membership in Organizations

The Administrative Office, the Director and/or his assistants are members of the following organizations and committees:

- (1) By statute, the Director is a member of the Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee.
- (2) The Conference of State Court Administrators. The Director served as Chairman of the Conference's Executive Board from August, 1973 until August, 1974.

- (3) The American Judicature Society. The Director served on the Board of Directors and is currently a member of the Programs and Services Committee.
- (4) The Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. By order of the Supreme Court, the Director is an *ex officio* member. This committee has an executive secretary and staff and is charged with the responsibility of developing grant funded programs in the area of criminal and juvenile justice. The committee is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.
- (5) Council of State Governments
- (6) Probation Services Council of Illinois
- (7) National Association of Trial Court Administrators
- (8) Institute of Judicial Administration
- (9) American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and the Chicago Council of Lawyers
- (10) Uniform Circuit Rules Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association
- (11) Judicial Administration Section of the Illinois State Bar Association
- (12) The Illinois Parole, Probation and Correctional Association
- (13) The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's Advisory Task Force on Criminal Justice Training
- (14) Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project
- (7) The Second Appellate District's reduction of the number of cases pending at the close of the year;
- (8) The initiation of a research project in the Second Appellate District;
- (9) The continued reduction of the time lapse between date of filing and date of verdict in the Law Division, County Department, Circuit Court of Cook County;
- (10) Probation personnel training and improvement of probation departments through the use of grant funds;
- (11) Judicial Conference study committee reports and continued improvement of the judicial education program;
- (12) The demonstrated success of the Circuit Court Administrator - Pilot Project;
- (13) Implementation of the Supreme Court's order on recordkeeping in seven additional counties;
- (14) Enactment of P.A. 79-842 providing for tolling the Speedy Trial Statute for the period of delay occasioned by the defendant, rather than starting the period all over again as was the former practice;
- (15) Enactment of P.A. 79-671 providing for prosecution of felonies by information rather than indictment;
- (16) Initiation of the regular distribution of synopses of selected Supreme Court opinions, after each term of Court.

Conclusion

The year 1975 has been an encouraging one in terms of judicial administration. Some of the more significant accomplishments and developments discussed in this report include:

- (1) The Supreme Court's amendment of Rule 23 providing for disposition of certain cases, in the Appellate Court, by order rather than full opinion;
- (2) Amendment of Rule 295 to provide for assignability of Associate Judges to cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year;
- (3) Amendment of Rule 310 to provide for a pre-hearing conference on the court's own motion, in the Appellate Court;
- (4) Amendment of Rule 604(d) to provide that no appeal, from a judgment entered upon a plea of guilty, shall be taken unless the defendant, within 30 days of the date on which sentence is imposed, files in the trial court a motion to withdraw his plea of guilty and vacate the judgment;
- (5) Adoption of rules governing appeals in juvenile cases;
- (6) The Supreme Court's recommendation to the General Assembly, that Circuit Clerks be appointed, rather than elected;

Improvements in the administration of justice in Illinois, beginning with the implementation of the unified court system in 1964, have been truly remarkable. The administrative actions taken by the Supreme Court, legislation passed by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor and the support of the people for major proposals to improve the administration of justice have all greatly contributed to the continued improvement of our judicial system.

Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done. In terms of priorities, the most critical problem now facing our court system is the enormous increase in criminal cases. The prompt disposition of these cases is imperative. Although this problem is very complex and difficult, as evidenced by the situation in most metropolitan area courts in the nation, I believe that it is not insoluble. Its solution, however, depends on the continued cooperation of all three branches of our state government and the support of the people. This cooperation and support has been demonstrated repeatedly in recent years, and I am confident that Illinois will continue its dedicated efforts to achieve the prompt disposition of criminal cases, while insuring the rights of the defendants and the legitimate interests of society.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy O. Gulley
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF
THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1975

CASE LOADS

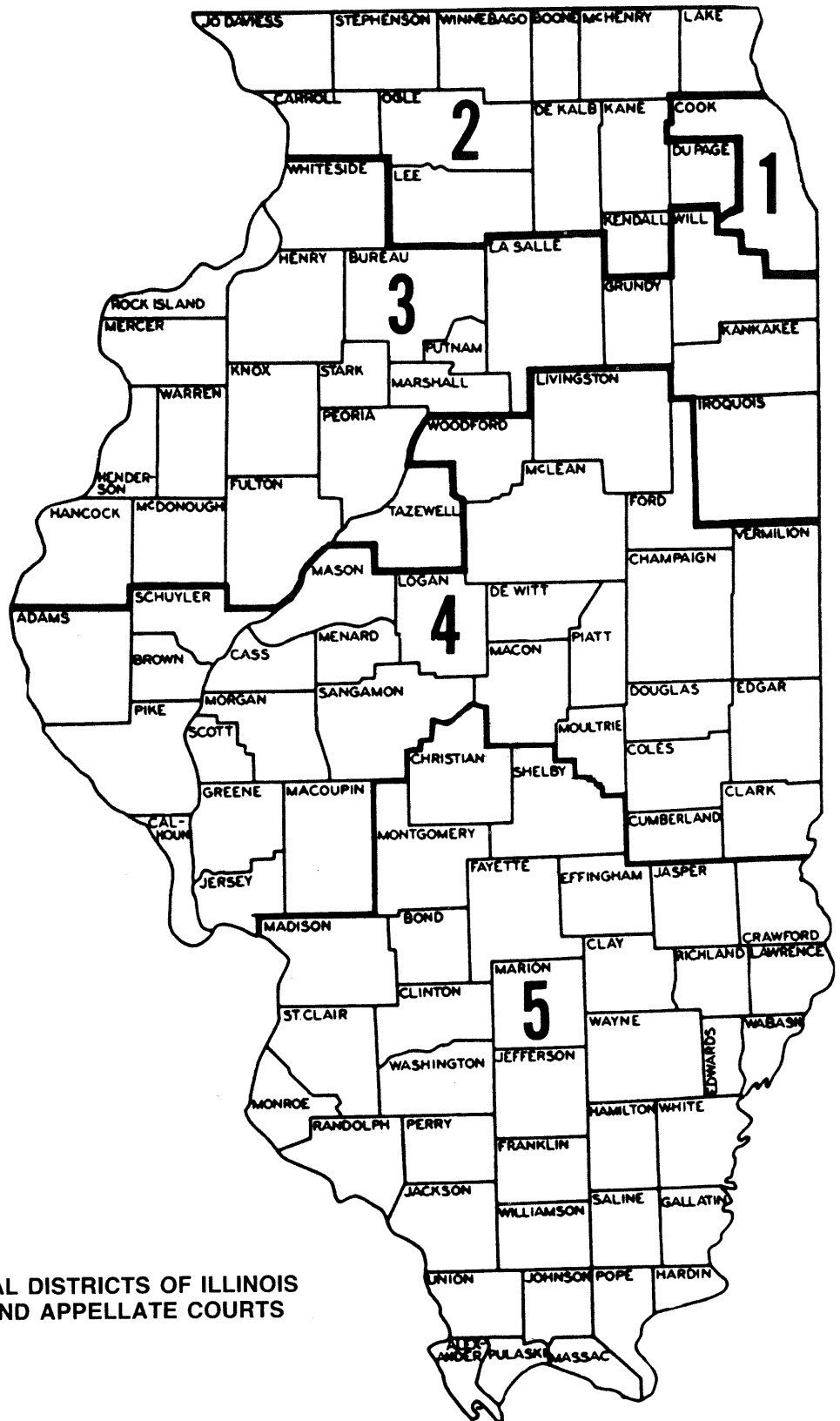
AND

STATISTICAL RECORDS

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS



THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIRST DISTRICT

Walter V. Schaefer
Chicago, Illinois

Thomas E. Kluczynski
Chicago, Illinois

Daniel P. Ward*
Chicago, Illinois

SECOND DISTRICT

Charles H. Davis**
Rockford, Illinois

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan
Tonica, Illinois

FOURTH DISTRICT

Robert C. Underwood***
Bloomington, Illinois

FIFTH DISTRICT

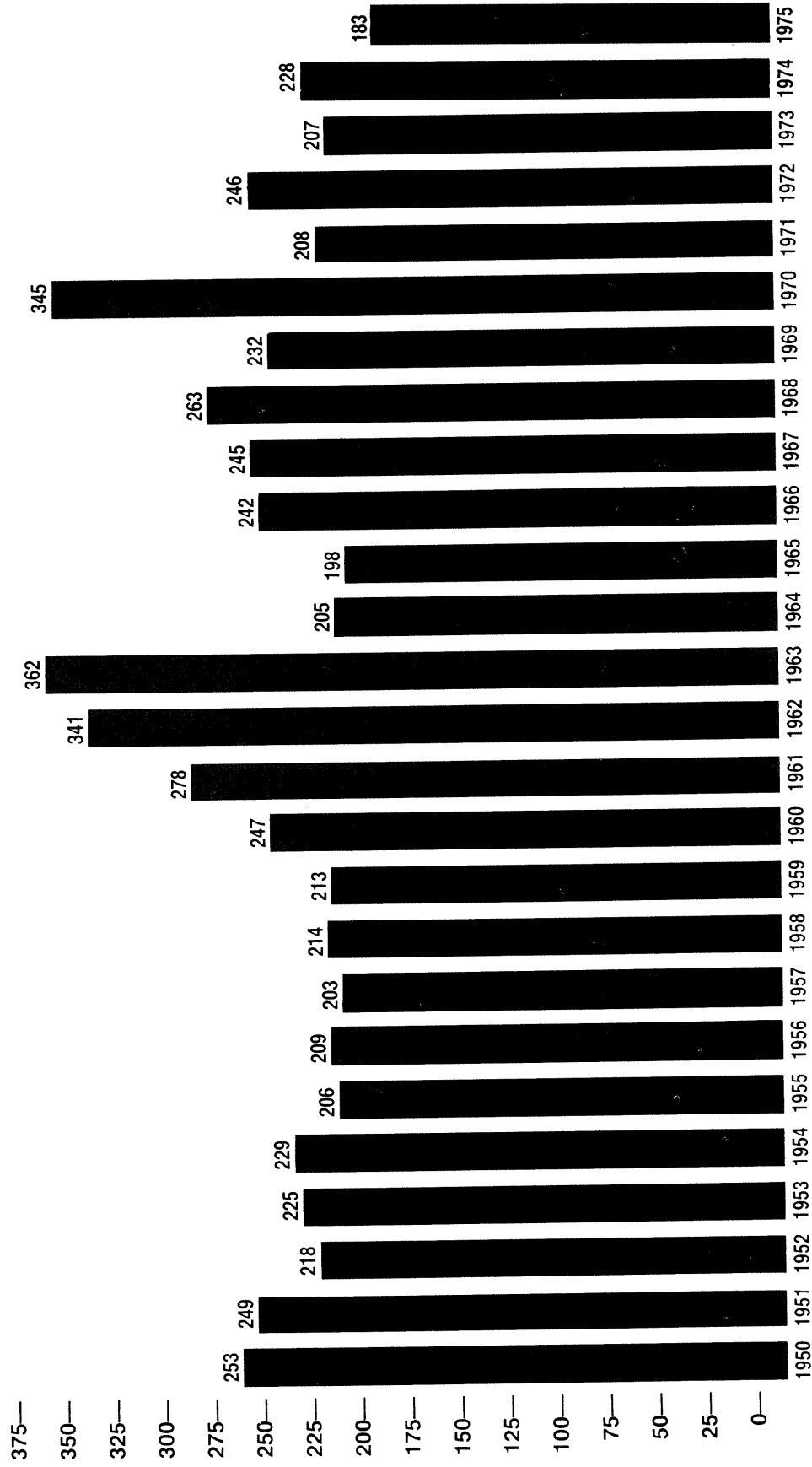
Joseph H. Goldenhersh
E. St. Louis, Illinois

*Chief Justice effective January 1, 1976

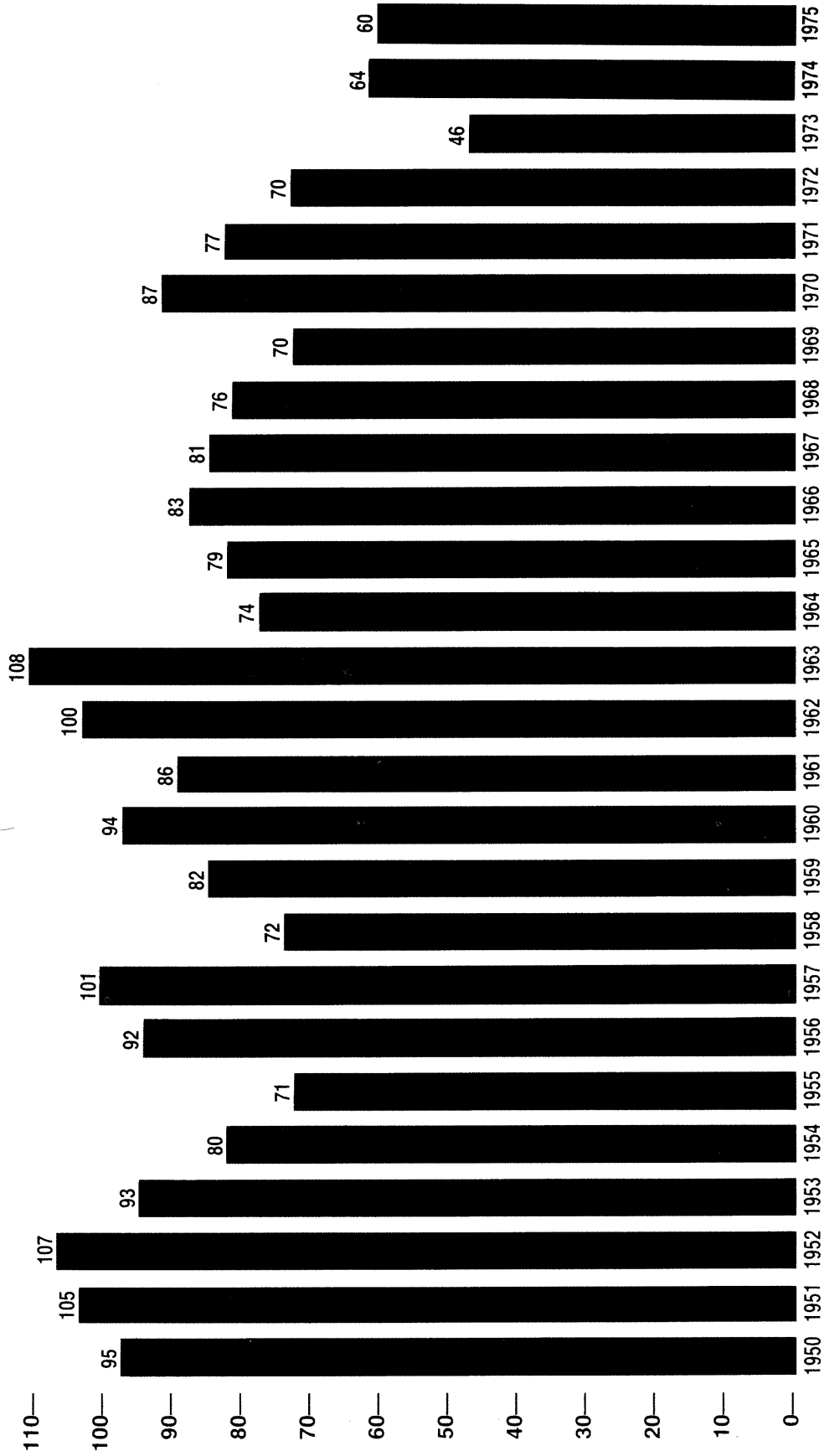
**Retired effective September 30, 1975

***Chief Justice, term expires December 31, 1975

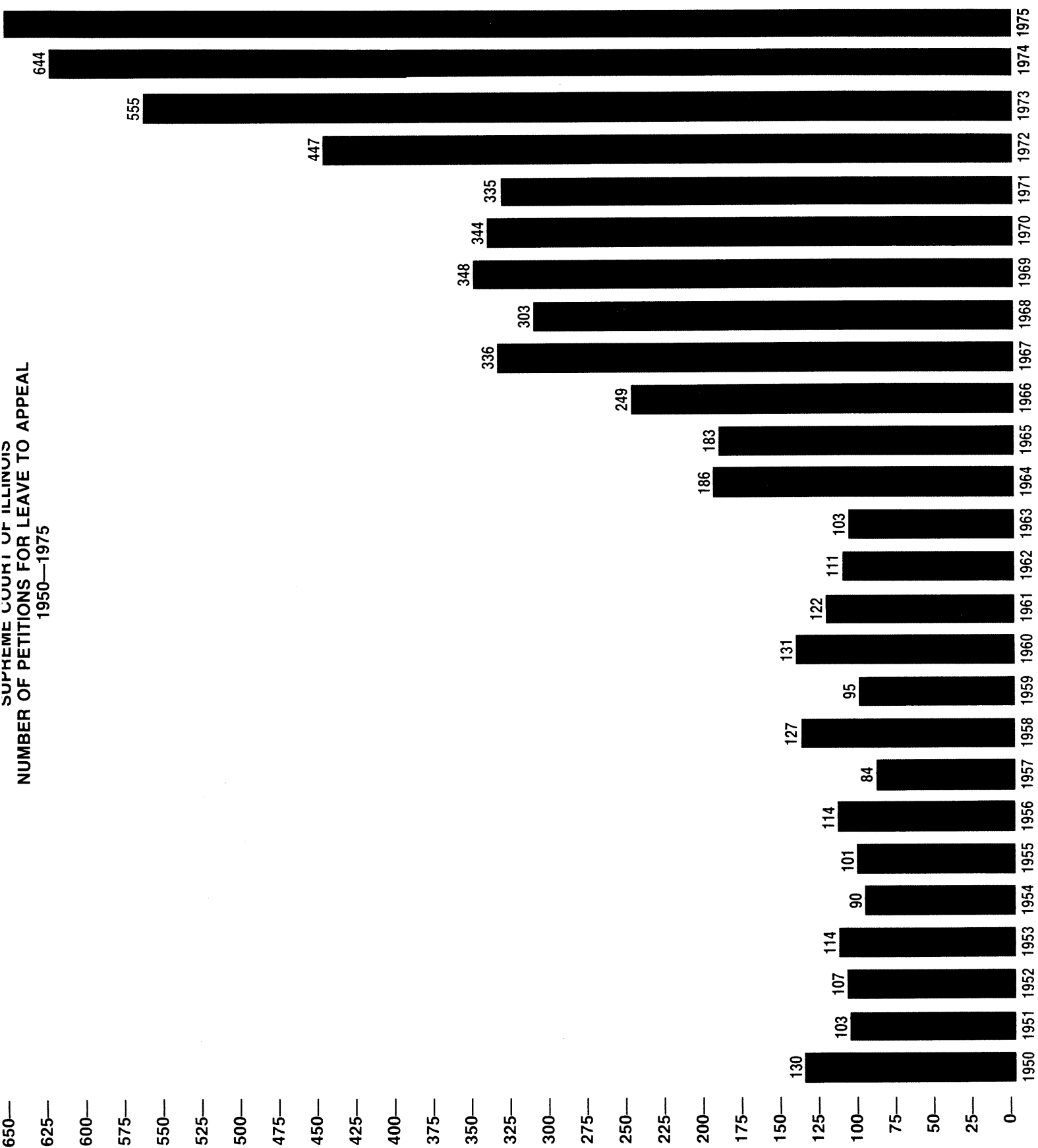
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1950-1975**



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1950—1975**



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1950—1975



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF
1950—1975**



APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
(May 1, 1975)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Joseph Burke, Presiding Justice
Edward J. Egan
Mayer Goldberg
Seymour F. Simon

Second Division

Robert J. Downing, Presiding Justice
John C. Hayes (assigned from the
Circuit Court of Cook County)
George N. Leighton
John J. Stamos

Third Division

Thomas A. McGloon, Presiding Justice
John T. Dempsey
Daniel J. McNamara
James J. Mejda (assigned from the
Circuit Court of Cook County)

Fourth Division

Henry W. Dieringer, Presiding Justice
Thaddeus V. Adesko
Henry L. Burman
Glenn T. Johnson

Fifth Division

Charles R. Barrett, Presiding Justice
Joseph J. Drucker
Francis S. Lorenz
John J. Sullivan

SECOND DISTRICT

First Division

Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Presiding Justice
William L. Guild
Albert E. Hallett (retired,
serving by assignment)

Second Division

L. L. Rechenmacher, Presiding Justice
Walter Dixon (retired,
serving by assignment)
Thomas J. Moran

THIRD DISTRICT

Allan L. Stouder, Presiding Justice
Jay J. Alloy
Tobias Barry
Richard Stengel

FOURTH DISTRICT

Leland Simkins, Presiding Justice
James C. Craven
Frederick S. Green
Harold Trapp

FIFTH DISTRICT

Charles E. Jones, Presiding Justice
Richard T. Carter (assigned from
the 20th Judicial Circuit)
Edward C. Eberspacher
John M. Karns, Jr.
George J. Moran

THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1975

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-75	No. of Cases Filed During 1975	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1975	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1975 With Full Opinions	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-75	Gain or Loss in Currency	
							Gain	Loss
First.....	Civil	883	825	797	514	911	—	28
	Criminal .	722	1,117	863	591	976	—	254
Second	Civil	319	279	292	203	308 +	11	—
	Criminal .	290	266	286	212	268 *	22	—
Third	Civil	125	196	166	118	155	—	30
	Criminal .	236	281	275	179	242	—	6
Fourth	Civil	168	211	172	113	207	—	39
	Criminal .	339	408	305	167	442	—	103
Fifth	Civil	196	210	183	118	223	—	27
	Criminal .	306	342	306	179	342	—	36
Total	Civil	1,691	1,721	1,610	1,066	1,804	—	113
	Criminal .	1,893	2,414	2,035	1,328	2,270	—	377

+ Figure adjusted by +2 (Cases pending end of 1st Quarter - 309; Cases pending beginning of 2nd Quarter - 310; Cases pending end of 3rd Quarter - 301; Cases pending beginning of 4th Quarter - 302)

* Figure adjusted by -2 (Cases pending end of 3rd Quarter - 286; Cases pending beginning of 4th Quarter - 284)

**CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT
1975**

Appellate District		Affirmed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Reversed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Affirmed in Part 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Modified 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Dismissed 1. By Opinion 2. By Order*	Disposed of without Opinion or Rule 23 Order**	Totals
First	Civil	278	168	49	3	16	265	797
		9	4	—	—	5		
	Criminal	326	184	38	31	12	169	863
		85	7	8	2	1		
Second	Civil	99	82	13	3	6	79	292
		2	6	—	—	2		
	Criminal	159	23	13	15	2	18	286
		55	—	—	1	—		
Third	Civil	58	44	10	—	6	47	166
		1	—	—	—	—		
	Criminal	125	34	13	3	4	79	275
		17	—	—	—	—		
Fourth	Civil	75	29	6	—	3	51	172
		6	1	—	—	1		
	Criminal	112	32	22	1	—	65	305
		55	7	10	—	1		
Fifth	Civil	63	38	8	2	7	56	183
		5	3	—	—	1		
	Criminal	107	39	20	11	2	82	305
		36	3	4	2	—		
Totals	Civil	573	361	86	8	38	498	1,610
		23	14	—	—	9		
	Criminal	829	312	106	61	20	413	2,035
		248	17	22	5	2		

*Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 23, as amended, effective July 1, 1975

**See chart at p. 102.

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1975**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First	Civil	121	231	213	121	89	22
	Criminal ...	65	306	289	129	58	16
Second	Civil	59	42	97	71	23	—
	Criminal ...	23	81	97	67	18	—
Third	Civil	44	91	24	6	1	—
	Criminal ...	98	96	57	12	10	2
Fourth	Civil	36	53	50	24	9	—
	Criminal ...	49	127	88	26	14	1
Fifth¹	Civil	6	72	21	20	6	2
	Criminal ...	5	81	72	32	25	7
Total	Civil	266	489	405	242	128	24
	Criminal ...	240	691	603	266	125	26

¹ Figures include only those cases disposed of in which an opinion or Rule 23 order was written. The 57 civil cases and 88 criminal cases disposed of without opinion or Rule 23 order are not included.

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND
DATE OF DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN
THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1975**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First¹	Civil	402+	248	96	43	8	—
	Criminal ..	583+	192	46	34	7	1
Second²	Civil	100+	103	78	11	—	—
	Criminal ..	97+	150	36	2	1	—
Third	Civil	79	37	5	2	—	—
	Criminal ..	91	45	7	1	—	—
Fourth²	Civil	99+	56	14	3	—	—
	Criminal ..	236+	52	15	2	—	—
Fifth*	Civil	84	28	8	7	—	—
	Criminal ..	167	41	7	7	—	—
Total	Civil	764	472	201	66	8	—
	Criminal ..	1,174	480	111	46	8	1

+Figures include cases in which no briefs were filed.

*Figures are for cases decided with opinion or Rule 23 Order. Cases disposed of after briefs were filed without opinion or Rule 23 Order, if any, are not included.

**ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF OPINIONS
WRITTEN BY JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT
DURING 1975**

Appellate District	TYPE OF OPINION					
	Majority	Per Curiam	Specially Concurring	Dissenting	Supplemental	Total
First District.	912	65	12	22	11	1,022
Second District . . .	391	1	3	10	4	409
Third District	296	1	5	14	0	316
Fourth District	279	1	9	24	2	315
Fifth District.	293	0	6	20	5	324
Total	2,171*	68	35	90	22	2,386

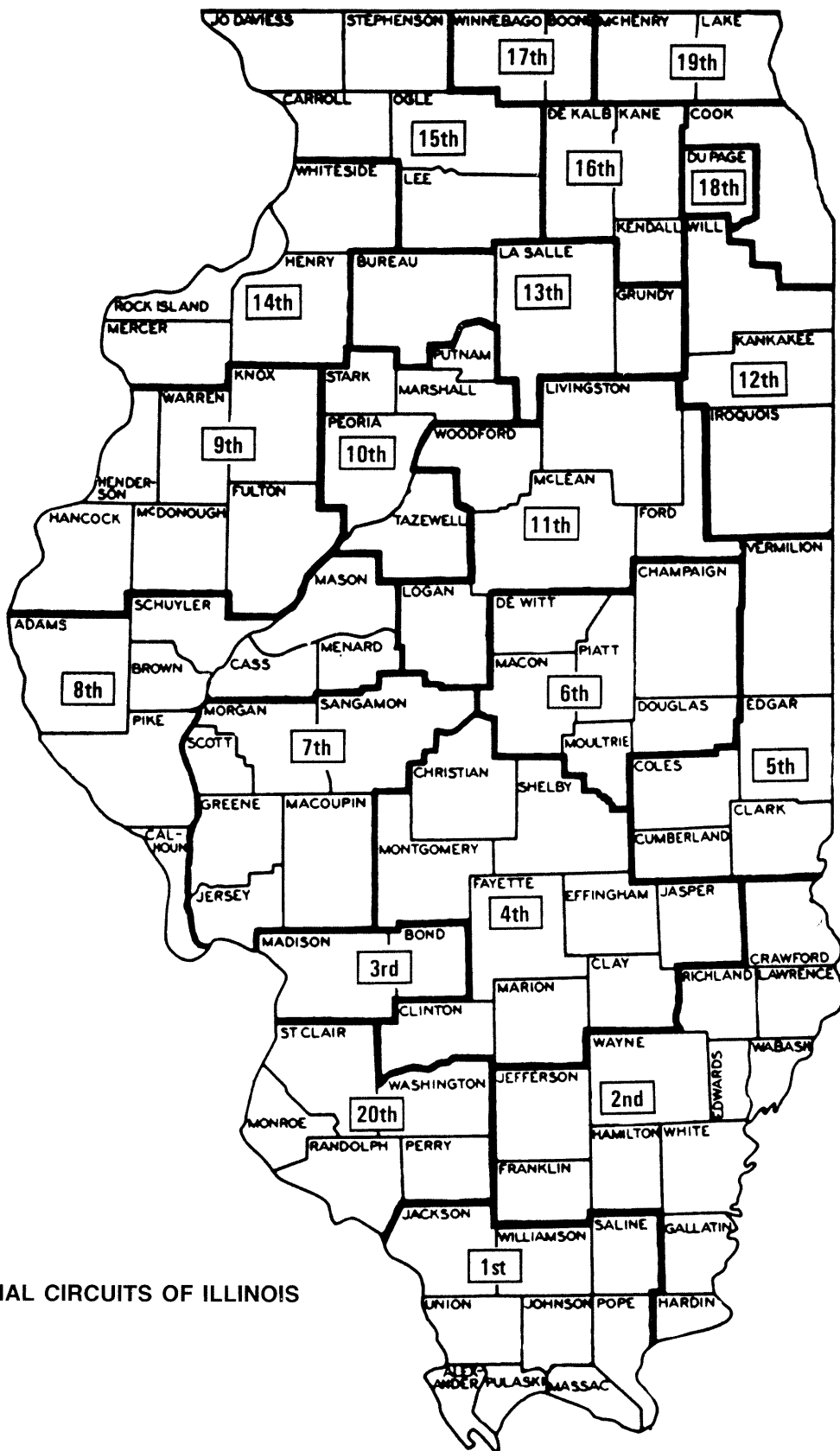
*Includes per curiam opinions written during the first 6 mos. in all districts, and per curiam opinions of the Fourth Division, First District for the second six months.

CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION IN THE APPELLATE COURTS 1975

	Appellate District	Dismissed			Dismissed on Court's Own Motion					Motion for Leave to File Late Notice of Appeal Denied ¹	Reversed and Remanded	Remanded With Direction For Further Proceeding	Summary Reduction or Modification of Sentence	Bail Order Entered	Confession of Error	Transferred to Proper Court	Other Dispositions	Totals
		Motion of Appellant	Motion of Appellee	Stipulation of Parties	For Want of Prosecution/No Documents Filed	Failure to Comply With Rules	Lack of Jurisdiction/No Final Appealable Order	Failure to Comply With Court's Order	Other									
First	Civil	56	49	38	70	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	—	—	—	24	—	265
	Criminal ..	27	8	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	35	—	—	169
Second ..	Civil	29	14	15	—	3	2	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	79
	Criminal ..	6	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	18
Third	Civil	18	7	7	2	5	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	47
	Criminal ..	35	4	2	—	8	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	79
Fourth	Civil	15	9	7	—	6	7	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	51
	Criminal ..	21	2	1	—	10	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	3	12	1	1	65
Fifth	Civil	19	7	8	—	2	1	10	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	56
	Criminal ..	27	5	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	82
Total ..	Civil	137	86	75	72	16	10	19	3	36	5	3	—	—	—	29	—	498
	Criminal ..	116	19	4	60	19	5	11	5	4	2	1	—	48	50	5	3	413

¹ Includes Denial of Permissive Interlocutory

² Includes Denial to File Late Record



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

**CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE
STATE
(May 1, 1975)**

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle, Chief Judge

Earl Arkiss
Marvin E. Aspen
James M. Bailey
Frank W. Barbaro
Thomas W. Barrett
Norman C. Barry
Raymond K. Berg
L. Sheldon Brown
Abraham W. Brussell
Nicholas J. Bua
Robert C. Buckley
Felix M. Buoscio
Joseph J. Butler
David A. Canel
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.
David Cerda
Robert E. Cherry
Nathan M. Cohen
Robert J. Collins
Daniel P. Coman
Harry G. Comerford
Daniel A. Covelli
James D. Crosson
Wilbert F. Crowley
John J. Crown
Richard L. Curry
Walter P. Dahl
William V. Daly
Russell R. DeBow
Francis T. Delaney
George E. Dolezal
Thomas C. Donovan
Raymond P. Drymalski
Arthur L. Dunne
Robert J. Dunne
Charles J. Durham
Norman N. Eiger
Irving W. Eiserman
Herbert A. Ellis
Paul F. Elward
Samuel B. Epstein
Saul A. Epton
Hyman Feldman

James H. Felt
George Fiedler
John C. Fitzgerald
Richard J. Fitzgerald
Thomas H. Fitzgerald
Philip A. Fleischman
Herbert R. Friedlund
Louis B. Garippo
James A. Geocaris
James A. Geroulis
Paul F. Gerrity
Louis J. Giliberto
Charles J. Grupp
Richard A. Harewood
Allen Hartman
John C. Hayes (assigned to
Appellate Court - 1st District)
Edward F. Healy
John F. Hechinger
Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Harry G. Hershenson
George A. Higgins
Reginald J. Holzer
Charles P. Horan
Robert L. Hunter
Louis J. Hyde
Harry A. Iseberg
Mel R. Jiganti
Mark E. Jones
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
William B. Kane
Nathan J. Kaplan
Anthony J. Kogut
Norman A. Korfist
Walter J. Kowalski
Franklin I. Kral
Irving Landesman
Richard F. LeFevour
Robert E. McAuliffe
Helen F. McGillicuddy
John P. McGury
Frank B. Machala
Benjamin S. Mackoff

Robert L. Massey
Nicholas J. Matkovic
Robert A. Meier, III
James J. Mejda (assigned to
Appellate Court - 1st District)
F. Emmett Morrissey
James E. Murphy
James C. Murray
Gordon B. Nash
Benjamin Nelson
Irving R. Norman
Donald J. O'Brien
Wayne W. Olson
Margaret G. O'Malley
William F. Patterson
John E. Pavlik
Edward E. Plusdrak
Maurice D. Pompey
Albert S. Porter
Joseph A. Power
Philip Romiti
Thomas D. Rosenberg
Daniel J. Ryan
Edith S. Sampson
George J. Schaller
Joseph Schneider
Ben Schwartz

Harold A. Siegan
Anton A. Smigiel
Joseph A. Solan
Pasquale A. Sorrentino
Harry S. Stark
Earl E. Strayhorn
James E. Strunck
Chester J. Strzalka
Harold W. Sullivan
Robert J. Sulski
Fred G. Suria, Jr.
Vincent W. Tondryk
Raymond Trafelet
Jose R. Vazquez
Eugene L. Wachowski
Garland W. Watt
Alfonse F. Wells
Kenneth R. Wendt
Louis A. Wexler
Daniel J. White
William Sylvester White
Frank J. Wilson
Kenneth E. Wilson
Minor K. Wilson
Joseph Wosik
Arthur V. Zelezinski

Associate Judges

Charles A. Alfano
Peter Bakakos
Lionel J. Berc
Nicholas J. Bohling
Anthony J. Bosco
John E. Bowe
John M. Breen, Jr.
James J. Brennan
Martin F. Brodtkin
Jerome T. Burke
Francis P. Butler
Thomas R. Casey, Jr.
Thomas P. Cawley
Irwin Cohen
Cornelius J. Collins
James A. Condon
Francis X. Connell
Richard K. Cooper
Peter F. Costa
Ronald J. Crane
John W. Crilly

John J. Crowley
Robert E. Cusack
Robert J. Dempsey
Russell J. Dolce
John T. Duffy
George B. Duggan
Ben Edelstein
Nathan Engelstein
Carl F. Faust
William F. Fitzpatrick
John M. Flaherty
John Gannon
Marion W. Garnett
Lawrence Genesen
Joseph R. Gill
Francis W. Glowacki
Meyer H. Goldstein
Myron T. Gomborg
Ben Gorenstein
James L. Griffin
Jacob S. Guthman

Arthur N. Hamilton
 Edwin C. Hatfield
 John J. Hogan
 Thomas J. Janczy
 Rudolph L. Janega
 Robert F. Jerrick, Sr.
 Eddie C. Johnson
 Michael S. Jordan
 Richard H. Jorzak
 Benjamin J. Kanter
 Aubrey F. Kaplan
 Wallace I. Kargman
 Helen J. Kelleher
 John J. Kelley, Jr.
 Irving Kipnis
 Marilyn R. Komosa
 Edwin Kretske
 Albert H. LaPlante
 Joseph T. Lavorci
 Reuben J. Liffshin
 John J. Limperis
 David Linn
 Frank S. Loverde
 Martin G. Luken
 Robert G. Mackey
 James Maher, Jr.
 Francis J. Mahon
 Erwin L. Martay
 John H. McCollom
 John J. McDonnell
 William J. McGah, Jr.
 Dwight McKay
 Anthony J. Mentone
 Howard M. Miller
 Joseph W. Mioduski
 Anthony S. Montelione
 Joseph C. Mooney
 John J. Moran
 Matthew J. Moran
 John M. Murphy
 John W. Navin

Benjamin E. Novoselsky
 James L. Oakey, Jr.
 Paul A. O'Malley
 John A. Ouska
 William E. Peterson
 Marvin J. Peters
 Frank R. Petrone
 James P. Piragine
 Bernard A. Polikoff
 Simon S. Porter
 Francis X. Poynton
 Seymour S. Price
 John F. Reynolds
 Emanuel A. Rissman
 Allen F. Rosin
 Joseph A. Salerno
 Richard L. Samuels
 Harry A. Schrier
 Joseph R. Schwaba
 Anthony J. Scotillo
 Samuel Shamberg
 David J. Shields
 Frank M. Siracusa
 Jerome C. Slad
 Raymond C. Sodini
 Milton H. Solomon
 Robert C. Springsguth
 Adam N. Stillo
 Arthur A. Sullivan, Jr.
 James N. Sullivan
 Robert A. Sweeney
 John F. Thornton
 Alvin A. Turner
 Thomas M. Walsh
 James M. Walton
 Jack A. Welfeld
 Willie Mae Whiting
 Bernard B. Wolfe
 James A. Zafiratos
 George J. Zimmerman
 Michael F. Zlatnik

FIRST CIRCUIT **Circuit Judges**

John H. Clayton, Chief Judge

Robert H. Chase
 Stewart Cluster
 Snyder Howell

Peyton H. Kunce
 Duane T. Leach
 William A. Lewis

Harry L. McCabe
George Oros
Robert B. Porter
Everett Prosser

Paul D. Reese
Richard E. Richman
Dorothy W. Spomer

Associate Judges

Michael P. O'Shea

Robert W. Schwartz

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Philip B. Benefiel, Chief Judge

John D. Daily
William G. Eovaldi
Don Al Foster
Charles Woodrow Frailey
F. P. Hanagan
A. Hanby Jones

Henry Lewis
Clarence E. Partee
Wilburn Bruce Saxe
Alvin Lacy Williams
Carrie LaRoe Winter
Harry L. Ziegler

Associate Judges

Roland J. DeMarco
Charles Deneen Matthews

Charles L. Quindry

THIRD CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Fred P. Schuman, Chief Judge

Joseph J. Barr
William L. Beatty
Harold R. Clark
John L. DeLaurenti

John Gitchoff
Moses W. Harrison, II
Victor J. Mosele

Associate Judges

Edward C. Ferguson
Robert D. Francis
Thomas R. Gibbons
Merlin Gerald Hiscott

William E. Johnson
A. Andreas Matoesian
Philip J. Rarick
Clayton R. Williams

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Bill J. Slater, Chief Judge

Daniel H. Dailey
William A. Ginos
Arthur G. Henken
Paul M. Hickman
Raymond O. Horn
George W. Kasserman, Jr.

George R. Kelly
James E. McMackin, Jr.
Gail E. McWard
Jack M. Michaelree
Robert J. Sanders
E. Harold Wineland

Associate Judges

Frederick E. Merritt

William H. Spitler, Jr.

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Jacob Berkowitz, Chief Judge

Caslon K. Bennett
Thomas M. Burke
Carl A. Lund
Frank J. Meyer
Ralph S. Pearman

James Kent Robinson
William J. Sunderman
James R. Watson
Paul M. Wright

Associate Judges

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr.
Rita B. Garman
Tom E. Grace

Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Richard E. Scott

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Rodney A. Scott, Chief Judge

William C. Calvin
Frank J. Gollings
Harold L. Jensen
Roger H. Little
Birch E. Morgan
Donald W. Morthland

Joseph C. Munch
James N. Sherrick
John P. Shonkwiler
Creed D. Tucker
Albert G. Webber, III

Associate Judges

Henry Lester Brinkoetter
John L. Davis
Wilbur A. Flessner
W. B. Kranz

Sarah McAllister Lumppp
Jerry L. Patton
George Richard Skillman
Andrew Stecyk

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

George P. Coutrakon, Chief Judge

J. Waldo Ackerman
Jack A. Alfeld
Harvey Beam
William D. Conway
Simon L. Friedman

Byron E. Koch
Paul C. Verticchio
Howard Lee White
John B. Wright

Associate Judges

Richard J. Cadagin
Eugene O. Duban
Imy J. Feuer
Jerry S. Rhodes

Charles J. Ryan
Dennis L. Schwartz
Gordon D. Seator

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. Reardon, Chief Judge

Cecil J. Burrows
Lyle E. Lipe
Richard Mills
Alfred L. Pezman
J. Ross Pool

Fred W. Reither
Richard F. Scholz
David K. Slocum
Ernest H. Utter
Guy R. Williams

Associate Judges

Leo J. Altmix
Paul A. Kolodziej

Owen D. Lierman
Virgil W. Timpe

NINTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Daniel J. Roberts, Chief Judge

Ezra J. Clark
U.S. Collins
Scott I. Klukos
Gale A. Mathers

Francis P. Murphy
Albert Scott
Keith F. Scott
Max B. Stewart

Associate Judges

Jack R. Kirkpatrick
Lewis D. Murphy
Russell A. Myers

G. Durbin Ranney
William K. Richardson
Keith Sanderson

TENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ivan L. Yontz, Chief Judge

Steven J. Covey
Richard E. Eagleton
Edward E. Haugens
James D. Heiple
Robert E. Hunt

Charles W. Iben
Albert Pucci
Calvin R. Stone
Charles M. Wilson

Associate Judges

Robert A. Coney
Carl O. Davies
Arthur H. Gross
John A. Holtzman
William John Reardon

John D. Sullivan
John A. Whitney
Espey C. Williamson
William H. Young

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. McCullough, Chief Judge

William T. Caisley
Keith E. Campbell
Luther H. Dearborn
Wilton Erlenborn

Samuel Glenn Harrod, III
Wendell E. Oliver
William M. Roberts
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

William D. DeCardy
Ivan Dean Johnson
Joseph H. Kelley

James A. Knecht
Darrell H. Reno
Robert Leo Thornton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Victor N. Cardosi, Chief Judge

Robert R. Buchar
Patrick M. Burns
Wayne P. Dyer
Robert E. Higgins

Robert J. Immel
David E. Oram
Michael A. Orenic
Angelo F. Pistilli

Associate Judges

Roger A. Benson
Charles P. Connor
Emil DiLorenzo
Thomas P. Faulkner
Louis K. Fontenot

John F. Gnadinger
Daniel W. Gould
John F. Michela
John Verklan
Thomas W. Vinson

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John S. Massieon, Chief Judge

Thomas R. Clydesdale
William P. Denny
Thomas R. Flood

Leonard Hoffman
Robert W. Malmquist
C. Howard Wampler

Associate Judges

John J. Clinch, Jr.
Herman Ritter
Wendell LeRoy Thompson

James J. Wimbiscus
Robert G. Wren
John D. Zwanzig

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Dan H. McNeal, Chief Judge

Robert M. Bell
Charles H. Carlstrom
Joseph G. Carpentier
L. E. Ellison
Robert J. Horberg
Wilbur S. Johnson

John D. O'Shea
Frederick P. Patton
John Louis Poole
Paul E. Rink
Conway L. Spanton

Associate Judges

Walter E. Clark
John B. Cunningham
John R. Erhart
Jay M. Hanson

Ivan Lovaas
Edwin Clare Malone
Henry W. McNeal

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

James E. Bales, Chief Judge

Thomas E. Hornsby
Everett E. Laughlin
Robert D. Law
Lawrence F. Lenz

John L. Moore
John W. Rapp, Jr.
James B. Vincent

Associate Judges

Alan W. Cargerman
James R. Hansgen
Martin D. Hill

Dexter A. Knowlton
James M. Thorp

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ernest W. Akemann, Chief Judge

James E. Boyle
Wilson D. Burnell
John A. Krause
Neil E. Mahoney
Joseph M. McCarthy

Rex F. Meilinger
John S. Page
John S. Petersen
Paul W. Schnake
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.

Associate Judges

Donald T. Anderson
James W. Cadwell
Thomas S. Cliffe
William H. Ellsworth

James F. Quetsch
Joseph T. Suhler
William D. Vanderwater

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John S. Ghent, Jr., Chief Judge

David R. Babb
Seely P. Forbes
Robert C. Gill

John C. Layng
William R. Nash
John E. Sype

Associate Judges

John T. Beynon
Robert A. Blodgett
Edwin John Kotche
Robert Elwood Leake

Michael R. Morrison
John W. Nielsen
Alford R. Penniman

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

George W. Unverzagt, Chief Judge

Edwin L. Douglas
Bruce R. Fawell
James E. Fitzgerald

William V. Hopf
Philip F. Locke
Alfred E. Woodward

Associate Judges

William E. Black
George Borovic, Jr.
George Herbert Bunge
Carl F. J. Henninger
Fredrick Henzi
Marvin E. Johnson
Helen C. Kinney
Edward W. Kowal

Gordon Moffett
Robert A. Nolan
Charles R. Norgle, Sr.
Jack T. Parish
Lester P. Reiff
Charles W. Spencer
George B. VanVleck
Blair Varnes

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harry D. Strouse, Jr., Chief Judge

James H. Cooney
LaVerne A. Dixon
Thomas R. Doran
Fred H. Geiger
William J. Gleason

John L. Hughes
John J. Kaufman
Charles S. Parker
Lloyd A. Van Deusen

Associate Judges

William D. Block
Leonard Brody
Conrad F. Floeter
Warren Fox
Harry D. Hartel, Jr.
Roland A. Herrmann

William F. Homer
Bernard J. Juron
Paul J. Kilkelly
Robert K. McQueen
Alvin I. Singer
Robert J. Smart

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harold O. Farmer, Chief Judge

Robert Bastien
Carl H. Becker
Richard T. Carter (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Joseph F. Cunningham
William P. Fleming

Robert L. Gagen
James Wendell Gray
John J. Hoban
Alvin H. Maeys, Jr.
Francis E. Maxwell

Associate Judges

Anthony A. Bloemer
David W. Costello
John T. Fiedler
Barney E. Johnston
Billy Jones

Stephen M. Kernan
Ora Polk
George H. Sansom
Robert J. Saunders
James F. Wheatley

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1975**

Circuit	Number of Counties	Population (1970 Federal Census)	Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of Cases Filed During 1975	Number of Circuit Judges, Associate Judges	Average No. of Cases per Judge
Cook	1	5,492,369	954	2,221,409	262	8,479
1st	9	191,873	3,228	35,802	16	2,238
2nd	12	199,194	4,796	30,479	16	1,905
3rd	2	264,946	1,114	56,328	16	3,521
4th	9	226,934	5,424	39,031	15	2,602
5th	5	192,441	2,884	34,130	15	2,275
6th	6	353,035	3,177	64,655	20	3,233
7th	6	283,668	3,485	52,724	17	3,101
8th	8	149,507	3,918	28,406	15	1,894
9th	6	193,514	3,904	34,565	15	2,304
10th	5	339,786	2,129	68,467	19	3,604
11th	5	223,011	3,863	50,045	15	3,336
12th	3	380,280	2,647	94,897	19	4,995
13th	3	176,485	2,453	31,195	13	2,400
14th	4	300,122	2,492	66,766	19	3,514
15th	5	170,717	3,136	38,108	13	2,931
16th	3	349,033	1,472	89,810	18	4,989
17th	2	272,063	803	87,451	14	6,247
18th	1	491,882	331	104,823	23	4,558
19th	2	494,193	1,068	113,546	22	5,161
20th	5	368,923	2,652	56,072	21	2,670
Downstate Total	101	5,621,607	54,976	1,177,300	341	3,452
State Total	102	11,113,976	55,930	3,398,709	603	5,636

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
1st	Alexander	Begun	4	5	2	22	4	42	—	13	—	22	81
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	5	2	22	4	42	—	13	—	22	81
		Terminated	8	6	1	40	8	37	—	10	—	22	79
	Jackson	Begun	62	47	8	173	76	43	3	43	—	—	339
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	62	47	8	173	76	43	3	43	—	—	339
		Terminated	44	20	21	145	60	25	19	35	1	—	341
	Johnson	Begun	6	5	3	8	1	5	2	9	—	—	57
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	4	5	7	1	5	2	9	—	—	57
		Terminated	4	4	3	13	1	6	1	3	—	—	54
	Massac	Begun	8	1	2	25	7	19	—	40	1	—	115
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	1	2	25	7	19	—	40	1	—	115
		Terminated	7	3	3	29	7	22	1	37	1	—	112
	Pope	Begun	—	2	1	9	6	1	—	3	—	—	28
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	—	2	1	9	6	1	—	3	—	—	28
		Terminated	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	3	—	—	23
	Pulaski	Begun	1	2	2	25	4	7	1	9	—	—	55
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	2	2	25	4	7	1	9	—	—	55
		Terminated	4	1	4	23	1	5	1	8	—	—	55
	Saline	Begun	34	10	1	96	26	14	—	32	—	4	234
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	34	10	1	96	26	14	—	32	—	4	234
		Terminated	35	4	—	99	26	14	—	31	—	4	212
	Union	Begun	23	4	5	28	12	8	1	6	—	647	98
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	23	4	5	28	12	8	1	6	—	647	98
		Terminated	9	4	—	22	7	10	2	2	—	649	84
	Williamson	Begun	73	40	20	179	77	56	3	31	1	1	392
		Reinstated	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	74	41	21	181	78	56	3	31	1	1	397
		Terminated	68	38	23	183	52	91	2	32	2	1	407
1st	Circuit Totals	Begun	211	116	44	565	213	195	10	186	2	674	1,399
		Reinstated	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	+1	-1	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	213	116	47	566	214	195	10	186	2	674	1,404
		Terminated	179	80	55	561	165	210	26	161	4	676	1,367

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
29	44	178	455	86	53	3	2,096	151	3,290	..... Begun	..... Alexander	.... 1st
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-33	+33	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
29	44	145	488	86	53	3	2,096	151	3,290	..... Net Added		
21	39	134	519	74	19	38	2,083	120	3,258	..... Terminated		
99	61	258	542	630	124	1,798	5,692	24	10,022	..... Begun	..... Jackson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-12	+12	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
99	61	246	554	630	124	1,798	5,692	24	10,022	..... Net Added		
78	62	207	530	635	142	1,746	5,733	28	9,872	..... Terminated		
9	2	24	106	105	25	—	1,285	15	1,667	..... Begun	..... Johnson	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
9	2	22	108	106	25	—	1,285	15	1,669	..... Net Added		
11	—	36	106	105	2	—	1,135	10	1,494	..... Terminated		
22	27	143	307	124	39	104	1,215	18	2,217	..... Begun	..... Massac	
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
22	27	131	321	124	39	104	1,215	18	2,219	..... Net Added		
28	25	114	287	118	41	102	1,178	19	2,134	..... Terminated		
7	10	15	86	20	20	—	236	21	465	..... Begun	..... Pope	
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	10	14	87	22	20	—	236	21	467	..... Net Added		
10	25	5	86	24	7	—	219	23	435	..... Terminated		
15	33	49	219	51	22	13	1,572	21	2,101	..... Begun	..... Pulaski	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	33	40	229	51	22	13	1,572	21	2,102	..... Net Added		
19	24	31	197	58	23	11	1,548	19	2,032	..... Terminated		
34	108	155	294	294	82	611	1,932	14	3,975	..... Begun	..... Saline	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
34	108	151	298	294	82	611	1,932	14	3,975	..... Net Added		
33	104	129	338	290	54	551	1,897	14	3,835	..... Terminated		
15	38	79	214	105	49	21	1,594	45	2,992	..... Begun	..... Union	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-10	+10	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	38	69	224	105	49	21	1,594	45	2,992	..... Net Added		
22	7	67	198	259	44	24	1,475	59	2,944	..... Terminated		
94	81	269	654	967	124	163	5,784	64	9,073	..... Begun	..... Williamson	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
94	81	267	657	967	125	163	5,784	64	9,086	..... Net Added		
65	109	295	611	825	139	118	5,269	68	8,398	..... Terminated		
324	404	1,170	2,877	2,382	538	2,713	21,406	373	35,802	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	.... 1st
—	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	20	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-87	+87	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
324	404	1,085	2,966	2,385	539	2,713	21,406	373	35,822	..... Net Added		
287	395	1,018	2,872	2,388	471	2,590	20,537	360	34,402	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
2nd	Crawford	Begun	8	9	1	62	17	14	—	8	2	11	158
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	9	3	60	17	14	—	8	2	11	158
		Terminated	4	6	2	62	11	9	1	2	—	11	162
	Edwards	Begun	—	5	—	11	7	2	—	13	4	—	64
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	—	5	—	11	7	2	—	13	4	—	64
		Terminated	1	3	—	10	6	2	—	18	5	—	63
	Franklin	Begun	35	14	6	102	30	17	1	38	2	1	229
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	35	14	6	102	30	17	1	38	2	1	229
		Terminated	49	17	15	75	12	9	1	32	—	36	221
	Gallatin	Begun	4	2	1	22	8	2	—	6	1	—	71
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	2	1	22	8	2	—	6	1	—	76
		Terminated	3	3	4	43	6	—	—	6	—	—	58
	Hamilton	Begun	1	2	1	15	10	6	—	1	—	—	46
		Reinstated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	2	1	3	14	10	6	—	1	—	—	46
		Terminated	2	1	4	23	27	4	—	—	1	—	50
	Hardin	Begun	5	—	3	8	2	3	—	6	—	1	28
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	—	3	8	2	3	—	6	—	1	28
		Terminated	5	—	2	5	1	2	—	4	—	1	28
	Jefferson	Begun	25	15	4	108	32	18	—	9	—	29	203
		Reinstated	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	—	—	28
		Transferred	+1	-1	+4	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	28	14	8	109	33	18	—	12	—	29	231
		Terminated	40	22	7	146	36	14	2	16	—	56	311
	Lawrence	Begun	13	12	—	24	7	1	2	6	—	4	104
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	11	—	25	8	1	2	6	—	4	110
		Terminated	6	5	1	12	4	1	—	5	—	2	82
	Richland	Begun	9	9	2	45	12	7	4	5	1	24	110
		Reinstated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	8	4	44	12	7	4	5	1	24	110
		Terminated	7	5	2	30	4	4	6	5	—	24	112
	Wabash	Begun	1	4	—	39	7	7	1	1	4	3	96
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	4	—	39	7	7	1	1	4	3	96
		Terminated	5	21	2	95	55	17	1	41	7	6	116

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
27	19	34	240	154	118	161	1,176	12	2,231	..... Begun	..... Crawford	... 2nd
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
27	19	23	251	154	118	161	1,176	12	2,231	.... Net Added		
28	20	24	257	127	112	138	1,177	10	2,163	.... Terminated		
7	3	12	148	112	35	24	575	15	1,037	..... Begun	..... Edwards	
—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	.... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
7	3	12	148	117	35	24	575	15	1,042	.... Net Added		
8	3	21	179	144	39	14	572	14	1,102	.... Terminated		
38	66	140	504	415	120	139	4,802	65	6,764	..... Begun	..... Franklin	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-28	+28	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
38	66	112	532	415	120	139	4,802	65	6,764	.... Net Added		
84	44	91	520	413	82	144	4,618	66	6,529	.... Terminated		
12	36	39	212	134	53	200	1,252	27	2,082	..... Begun	..... Gallatin	
—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
12	38	32	224	134	53	200	1,252	27	2,094	.... Net Added		
3	32	21	200	233	29	208	984	4	1,837	.... Terminated		
12	14	21	68	62	61	—	959	16	1,295	..... Begun	..... Hamilton	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
12	14	17	72	62	61	—	959	16	1,296	.... Net Added		
15	9	27	81	63	44	1	931	13	1,296	.... Terminated		
3	16	11	60	11	18	4	163	4	346	..... Begun	..... Hardin	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
3	16	3	68	11	18	4	163	4	346	.... Net Added		
3	20	7	65	23	19	6	145	7	343	.... Terminated		
34	39	129	175	347	122	214	2,340	40	3,883	..... Begun	..... Jefferson	
—	—	7	—	3	6	—	—	—	55	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
34	39	125	186	350	128	214	2,340	40	3,938	.... Net Added		
54	33	144	279	323	249	208	2,554	40	4,534	.... Terminated		
32	26	95	206	196	83	116	1,537	48	2,512	..... Begun	..... Lawrence	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-20	+20	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
32	26	76	226	196	83	116	1,537	48	2,521	.... Net Added		
26	20	50	282	157	48	88	1,425	45	2,259	.... Terminated		
32	55	56	397	217	63	—	1,929	38	3,015	..... Begun	..... Richland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
32	55	49	404	217	63	—	1,929	38	3,016	.... Net Added		
24	52	41	372	205	56	—	1,879	29	2,857	.... Terminated		
27	26	78	285	163	53	157	1,139	31	2,122	..... Begun	..... Wabash	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	.... Transferred		
27	26	69	294	163	53	157	1,139	31	2,122	.... Net Added		
64	85	118	357	233	55	141	1,138	37	2,594	.... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Wayne	Begun	7	6	4	60	27	5	—	32	—	—	130
		Reinstated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	7	5	59	27	5	—	32	—	—	130
		Terminated	8	3	3	79	20	4	4	37	1	—	123
	White	Begun	8	10	3	36	20	5	1	12	1	—	153
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	10	3	36	20	5	1	12	1	—	154
		Terminated	8	3	—	38	49	3	1	12	—	—	157
2nd ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	116	88	25	532	179	87	9	137	15	73	1,392
		Reinstated	2	1	2	6	2	—	—	3	—	—	40
		Transferred	+4	-4	+9	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	122	85	36	529	181	87	9	140	15	73	1,432
		Terminated	138	89	42	618	231	69	16	178	14	136	1,483
3rd	Bond	Begun	5	7	4	54	7	5	1	8	2	5	92
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	7	4	54	7	5	1	8	3	5	92
		Terminated	—	3	—	35	10	5	1	8	2	6	79
	Madison	Begun	810	205	384	471	200	260	30	217	13	326	1,984
		Reinstated	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+14	-14	+42	-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	826	191	432	430	200	260	30	217	13	326	1,984
		Terminated	698	148	410	537	184	182	39	27	14	202	2,002
3rd	Circuit Totals	Begun	815	212	388	525	207	265	31	225	15	331	2,076
		Reinstated	2	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		Transferred	+14	-14	+42	-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	831	198	436	484	207	265	31	225	16	331	2,076
		Terminated	698	151	410	572	194	187	40	35	16	208	2,081
4th	Christian	Begun	21	17	4	116	20	3	—	16	1	—	204
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	21	17	4	116	20	3	—	16	1	—	205
		Terminated	18	3	12	136	45	7	—	21	4	14	272
	Clay	Begun	10	11	2	41	14	6	—	6	1	—	70
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	11	2	41	14	6	—	6	1	—	70
		Terminated	6	6	4	36	10	8	1	1	2	—	55
	Clinton	Begun	11	—	—	47	11	4	3	12	—	3	78
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	—	—	47	11	4	3	12	—	3	78
		Terminated	5	—	4	74	24	2	1	1	—	6	60
	Effingham	Begun	24	7	2	78	12	17	5	7	—	5	138
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	24	7	2	78	12	17	5	7	—	5	138
		Terminated	17	3	5	60	7	10	1	3	—	1	121

N THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
19 — — 19 14	35 — — 35 22	28 — -1 27 44	149 — +1 150 156	337 — — 337 310	60 — — 60 55	13 — — 13 9	1,254 — — 1,254 1,160	25 — — 25 21	2,191 1 — 2,192 2,073	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Wayne	
32 — — 32 46	46 — — 46 64	58 — -3 55 80	212 — +3 215 321	342 — — 342 323	85 — — 85 96	158 — — 158 190	1,772 — — 1,772 1,843	47 — — 47 43	3,001 1 — 3,002 3,277	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... White	
275 — — 275 369	381 2 — 383 404	701 9 -110 600 668	2,656 4 +110 2,770 3,069	2,490 8 — 2,498 2,554	871 6 — 877 884	1,186 — — 1,186 1,147	18,898 — — 18,898 18,426	368 — — 368 329	30,479 85 — 30,564 30,864	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 2nd
11 — — 11 9	42 — — 42 39	27 — — 27 10	228 — — 228 224	353 4 — 357 248	86 — — 86 69	38 — — 38 28	1,667 — — 1,667 1,451	11 — — 11 13	2,653 5 — 2,658 2,240	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Bond	..... 3rd
654 — — 654 494	603 — — 603 443	1,531 — -290 1,241 929	2,842 — +290 3,132 3,226	4,819 — — 4,819 4,857	901 — — 901 903	6,725 — — 6,725 6,212	30,605 — — 30,605 29,639	95 — — 95 69	53,675 9 — 53,684 51,215	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Madison	
665 — — 665 503	645 — — 645 482	1,558 — -290 1,268 939	3,070 — +290 3,360 3,450	5,172 4 — 5,176 5,105	987 — — 987 972	6,763 — — 6,763 6,240	32,272 — — 32,272 31,090	106 — — 106 82	56,328 14 — 56,342 53,455	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 3rd
57 — — 57 163	64 4 — 68 91	111 — -12 99 106	353 — +12 365 413	394 — — 394 583	214 — — 214 149	16 — — 16 15	5,294 — — 5,294 5,244	21 — — 21 25	6,926 5 — 6,931 7,321	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Christian	..... 4th
20 — — 20 15	42 — — 42 27	83 — -20 63 48	201 — +20 221 254	190 — — 190 208	77 — — 77 94	8 — — 8 5	1,248 — — 1,248 1,202	23 — — 23 22	2,053 — — 2,053 2,004	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Clay	
21 — — 21 29	29 — — 29 37	70 — — 70 47	284 — — 284 344	219 — — 219 300	148 — — 148 75	45 — — 45 41	2,001 — — 2,001 1,880	88 — — 88 80	3,074 — — 3,074 3,010	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Clinton	
29 — — 29 28	78 — — 78 63	66 — -4 62 64	641 — +4 645 631	453 — — 453 374	171 — — 171 133	18 — — 18 18	5,241 — — 5,241 5,065	23 — — 23 20	7,015 — — 7,015 6,624	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Effingham	

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Fayette	Begun	7	15	2	43	15	19	—	23	2	1	96
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	15	2	43	15	19	—	23	2	1	96
		Terminated	4	14	1	44	6	11	4	2	2	—	91
	Jasper	Begun	1	3	—	18	9	4	—	6	—	—	51
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	3	3	15	9	4	—	6	—	—	51
		Terminated	4	4	1	25	5	3	7	3	—	—	42
	Marion	Begun	50	18	6	116	20	36	2	11	1	51	307
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+6	-6	+6	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	56	12	12	110	20	36	2	11	1	51	307
		Terminated	29	9	9	69	14	18	3	9	1	40	254
	Montgomery	Begun	27	14	3	88	16	20	—	16	—	14	165
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	27	14	3	88	16	20	—	16	—	14	165
		Terminated	23	8	15	46	12	23	10	6	1	2	183
	Shelby	Begun	9	6	—	42	13	6	1	37	1	—	79
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	6	—	42	13	6	1	37	1	—	79
		Terminated	4	6	1	51	10	3	1	29	—	—	78
4th	Circuit Totals	Begun	160	91	19	589	130	115	11	134	6	74	1,188
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+6	-6	+9	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	166	85	28	580	130	115	11	134	6	74	1,189
		Terminated	110	53	52	541	133	85	28	75	10	63	1,156
5th	Clark	Begun	14	7	1	16	4	4	—	21	—	—	70
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	7	1	16	4	4	—	21	—	—	70
		Terminated	10	3	3	17	2	4	—	14	—	—	69
	Coles	Begun	53	18	2	197	33	20	1	15	—	3	357
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	53	18	2	197	33	20	1	15	—	3	357
		Terminated	36	13	12	165	22	25	—	3	—	3	354
	Cumberland	Begun	4	3	—	15	1	—	—	1	—	—	62
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	3	—	15	1	—	—	1	—	—	62
		Terminated	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
	Edgar	Begun	7	7	3	53	16	9	6	1	—	4	166
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	7	5	51	16	9	7	1	—	4	166
		Terminated	15	4	3	43	7	2	14	1	—	4	142

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
18	29	65	157	174	137	178	2,658	82	3,721	..... Begun	..... Fayette	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—24	+24	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
18	29	41	181	174	137	178	2,658	82	3,721	..... Net Added		
17	23	47	171	153	134	132	2,496	81	3,433	..... Terminated		
7	15	24	86	95	69	31	1,528	19	1,966	..... Begun	..... Jasper	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—19	+19	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	15	5	105	95	69	31	1,528	19	1,966	..... Net Added		
6	17	5	97	75	67	25	1,438	12	1,836	..... Terminated		
99	120	157	512	377	218	198	3,771	18	6,088	..... Begun	..... Marion	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—30	+30	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
99	120	127	542	377	218	198	3,771	18	6,088	..... Net Added		
73	103	99	533	383	164	241	3,745	19	5,815	..... Terminated		
43	88	110	537	300	224	36	3,773	10	5,484	..... Begun	..... Montgomery	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—38	+38	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
43	88	72	575	300	224	36	3,773	10	5,484	..... Net Added		
42	59	83	502	255	225	24	3,728	6	5,253	..... Terminated		
22	17	29	298	172	97	22	1,720	133	2,704	..... Begun	..... Shelby	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—10	+10	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
22	17	19	308	172	97	22	1,720	133	2,704	..... Net Added		
13	14	7	431	144	76	6	1,767	140	2,781	..... Terminated		
316	482	715	3,069	2,374	1,355	552	27,234	417	39,031	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 4th
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—157	+157	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
316	486	558	3,226	2,374	1,355	552	27,234	417	39,036	..... Net Added		
386	434	506	3,376	2,475	1,117	507	26,565	405	38,077	..... Terminated		
22	—	15	245	271	79	12	4,522	31	5,334	..... Begun	..... Clark	..... 5th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
22	—	15	245	271	79	12	4,522	31	5,334	..... Net Added		
18	—	11	237	264	57	12	4,384	30	5,135	..... Terminated		
86	111	187	458	667	225	575	5,596	33	8,637	..... Begun	..... Coles	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—42	+42	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
86	111	145	500	667	225	575	5,596	33	8,637	..... Net Added		
83	97	144	534	480	171	572	5,702	33	8,449	..... Terminated		
7	3	17	115	48	34	—	976	—	1,286	..... Begun	..... Cumberland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	3	17	115	48	34	—	976	—	1,286	..... Net Added		
6	4	9	65	36	21	—	735	—	932	..... Terminated		
28	20	49	265	336	142	5	1,530	27	2,674	..... Begun	..... Edgar	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—13	+13	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
28	20	36	278	336	142	5	1,530	27	2,675	..... Net Added		
31	28	34	307	366	156	3	1,525	28	2,713	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Vermilion	Begun	76	18	15	497	72	62	12	124	1	52	736
		Reinstated	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+5	-5	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	81	13	16	502	72	62	12	124	1	52	736
		Terminated	76	8	9	500	40	40	6	125	1	42	738
5th	Circuit Totals	Begun	154	53	21	778	126	95	19	162	1	59	1,391
		Reinstated	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+5	-5	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	159	48	24	781	126	95	20	162	1	59	1,391
		Terminated	137	30	27	726	71	71	20	143	1	49	1,356
6th	Champaign	Begun	176	112	73	402	119	69	9	29	—	66	1,122
		Reinstated	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	180	112	74	402	119	69	9	29	—	66	1,123
		Terminated	139	22	25	436	73	32	3	8	—	41	1,014
	DeWitt	Begun	9	5	2	52	11	8	2	17	—	1	115
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	5	2	52	11	8	2	17	—	1	115
		Terminated	20	4	—	21	8	2	2	14	—	2	108
	Douglas	Begun	11	9	—	68	16	3	—	26	—	1	105
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	9	—	68	16	3	—	26	—	1	105
		Terminated	12	3	3	52	18	2	—	17	—	2	109
	Macon	Begun	127	32	22	858	75	44	13	3	46	34	965
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	127	32	22	858	75	44	13	3	46	34	965
		Terminated	63	62	15	755	45	62	6	16	43	31	951
	Moultrie	Begun	—	5	2	57	8	3	1	7	—	2	82
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	—	5	5	55	8	3	1	7	—	2	82
		Terminated	7	5	4	58	6	2	—	—	—	2	70
	Piatt	Begun	3	6	7	26	10	9	2	16	—	—	103
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	3	6	8	25	10	9	2	16	—	—	103
		Terminated	11	8	3	24	13	13	3	42	1	7	119
6th	Circuit Totals	Begun	326	169	106	1,463	239	136	27	98	46	104	2,492
		Reinstated	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	+4	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	330	169	111	1,460	239	136	27	98	46	104	2,493
		Terminated	252	104	50	1,346	163	113	14	97	44	85	2,371
7th	Greene	Begun	11	1	1	42	4	5	—	6	—	6	71
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	1	1	42	4	5	—	6	—	6	77
		Terminated	4	2	3	39	—	2	—	—	—	3	71

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
318 — — 318 161	321 — — 321 137	259 — — 252 213	911 — +7 918 1,041	1,328 8 — 1,336 1,373	349 — — 349 300	1,964 — — 1,964 2,017	8,983 — — 8,983 8,674	101 — — 101 88	16,199 14 — 16,213 15,589	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Vermilion	
461 — — 461 299	455 — — 455 266	527 — — 465 411	1,994 — +62 2,056 2,184	2,650 8 — 2,658 2,519	829 — — 829 705	2,556 — — 2,556 2,604	21,607 — — 21,607 21,020	192 — — 192 179	34,130 15 — 34,145 32,818	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 5th
321 — — 321 212	207 — — 207 154	684 — — 427 477	1,076 — +258 1,334 1,265	2,501 — — 2,501 1,796	556 — — 556 304	2,682 — — 2,682 1,766	19,563 — — 19,563 19,655	16 — — 16 38	29,783 7 — 29,790 27,460	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Champaign	..... 6th
24 — — 24 17	42 — — 42 40	62 — — 50 50	190 — +12 202 212	347 — — 347 316	115 — — 115 105	15 — — 15 14	1,340 — — 1,340 1,154	3 — — 3 2	2,360 — — 2,360 2,091	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... DeWitt	
11 — — 11 11	14 — — 14 10	56 — — 56 119	222 — — 222 383	345 — — 345 389	94 — — 94 103	— — — — —	3,434 — — 3,434 3,259	25 — — 25 17	4,440 — — 4,440 4,509	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Douglas	
294 — — 294 104	399 — — 399 462	682 — — 682 661	2,188 — — 2,188 2,447	2,058 — — 2,058 2,067	469 — — 469 351	1,057 — — 1,057 978	14,112 — — 14,112 14,201	100 — — 100 103	23,578 — — 23,578 23,423	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Macon	
15 — — 15 12	20 — — 20 29	38 — — 35 22	107 — +3 110 103	216 — — 216 236	79 — — 79 76	— — — — —	1,135 — — 1,135 1,165	133 — — 133 133	1,910 1 — 1,911 1,930	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Moultrie	
25 — — 25 42	40 — — 40 54	48 — — 46 78	170 — +2 172 167	314 — — 314 271	74 — — 74 149	7 — — 7 10	1,692 — — 1,692 1,654	32 — — 32 36	2,584 — — 2,584 2,705	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Piatt	
690 — — 690 398	722 — — 722 749	1,570 — — 1,296 1,407	3,953 — +275 4,228 4,577	5,781 — — 5,781 5,075	1,387 — — 1,387 1,088	3,761 — — 3,761 2,768	41,276 — — 41,276 41,088	309 — — 309 329	64,655 8 — 64,663 62,118	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 6th
17 — — 17 15	25 — — 25 28	52 — — 52 16	168 — +1 169 195	144 — — 144 144	118 — — 118 95	2 — — 2 2	1,512 — — 1,512 1,490	11 — — 11 7	2,196 7 — 2,203 2,116	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Greene	..... 7th

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			July	Non- July	July	Non- July							
	Jersey	Begun	29	9	19	72	8	1	1	9	—	5	116
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	29	9	19	72	8	1	1	9	—	5	118
		Terminated	15	11	14	58	10	—	—	7	—	6	96
	Macoupin	Begun	39	19	7	100	34	8	—	—	—	10	241
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	39	19	7	100	34	8	—	—	—	10	241
		Terminated	47	18	7	83	23	9	1	4	—	1	216
	Morgan	Begun	13	9	3	111	17	42	4	17	—	29	215
		Reinstated	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	9	3	112	17	42	4	17	—	29	215
		Terminated	18	11	9	182	11	47	1	28	—	29	183
	Sangamon	Begun	217	94	68	1,619	209	180	46	103	—	215	1,307
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	217	94	68	1,619	209	180	46	103	—	215	1,307
		Terminated	197	56	71	1,382	200	145	104	70	—	171	1,216
	Scott	Begun	2	1	1	16	2	—	3	8	—	—	15
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	-1	1	16	2	—	3	8	—	—	15
		Terminated	1	2	1	17	3	—	—	13	—	—	19
7th	Circuit Totals	Begun	311	133	99	1,960	274	236	54	143	—	265	1,965
		Reinstated	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
		Transferred	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	314	131	99	1,961	274	236	54	143	—	265	1,973
		Terminated	282	100	105	1,761	247	203	106	122	—	210	1,801
8th	Adams	Begun	46	17	20	195	29	63	15	6	—	6	440
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+5	-5	+15	-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	51	12	35	180	29	63	15	6	—	6	440
		Terminated	52	14	30	192	53	73	8	10	—	5	469
	Brown	Begun	2	3	2	22	1	4	6	3	—	1	24
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	-2	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	1	5	19	1	4	6	3	—	1	24
		Terminated	2	2	5	21	2	2	2	3	—	—	25
	Calhoun	Begun	4	2	1	10	8	5	—	1	1	5	16
		Reinstated	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	3	3	9	8	5	—	1	1	5	18
		Terminated	4	2	2	9	8	7	—	1	1	—	14
	Cass	Begun	5	1	3	47	10	9	—	5	—	1	75
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	1	3	47	10	9	—	5	—	1	75
		Terminated	9	2	5	50	8	12	1	12	—	1	79

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
26	76	100	356	197	83	1	1,997	19	3,124	..... Begun	..... Jersey	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
26	76	97	359	197	83	1	1,997	19	3,126	..... Net Added		
64	56	98	267	225	124	—	1,834	18	2,903	..... Terminated		
52	72	67	592	475	275	193	3,967	15	6,166	..... Begun	..... Macoupin	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
52	72	67	592	475	275	193	3,967	15	6,166	..... Net Added		
27	73	58	596	422	209	28	3,991	10	5,823	..... Terminated		
55	40	137	333	451	235	38	4,726	10	6,485	..... Begun	..... Morgan	
—	—	4	1	140	—	—	—	—	147	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-16	+16	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
55	40	125	350	591	235	38	4,726	10	6,632	..... Net Added		
37	35	86	299	489	238	42	4,635	11	6,391	..... Terminated		
401	266	616	2,531	3,163	500	31	22,569	49	34,184	..... Begun	..... Sangamon	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-12	+12	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
401	266	604	2,543	3,163	500	31	22,569	49	34,184	..... Net Added		
249	261	603	2,167	2,868	559	27	22,474	43	32,863	..... Terminated		
13	—	21	47	54	26	—	351	9	569	..... Begun	..... Scott	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-6	+6	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
13	—	15	53	54	26	—	351	9	569	..... Net Added		
10	—	11	48	54	83	—	324	9	595	..... Terminated		
564	479	993	4,027	4,484	1,237	265	35,122	113	52,724	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 7th
—	—	5	1	140	—	—	—	—	156	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-38	+38	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
564	479	960	4,066	4,624	1,237	265	35,122	113	52,880	..... Net Added		
402	453	872	3,572	4,202	1,308	99	34,748	98	50,691	..... Terminated		
85	152	180	427	908	433	1,650	7,641	51	12,364	..... Begun	..... Adams	..... 8th
—	—	2	2	1	9	—	—	—	14	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-17	+17	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
85	152	165	446	909	442	1,650	7,641	51	12,378	..... Net Added		
91	150	141	395	844	403	1,628	7,590	58	12,206	..... Terminated		
8	4	24	56	54	39	1	542	7	803	..... Begun	..... Brown	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
8	4	24	56	53	39	1	542	7	803	..... Net Added		
9	5	13	66	50	74	1	547	8	837	..... Terminated		
6	8	37	171	13	45	16	914	30	1,293	..... Begun	..... Calhoun	
—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
6	8	34	175	16	45	16	914	30	1,302	..... Net Added		
13	6	14	174	13	35	11	896	26	1,236	..... Terminated		
34	32	53	244	179	93	52	1,861	24	2,728	..... Begun	..... Cass	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
34	32	44	253	179	93	52	1,861	24	2,728	..... Net Added		
29	33	37	260	179	73	42	1,871	22	2,725	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Mason	Begun	11	3	5	43	13	29	8	4	—	1	97
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	12	2	6	42	13	29	8	4	—	1	97
		Terminated	23	1	2	39	13	29	2	2	—	1	89
	Menard	Begun	9	4	5	31	5	2	—	7	—	—	44
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	4	6	30	5	2	—	7	—	—	44
		Terminated	8	5	9	30	5	2	—	5	—	—	40
	Pike	Begun	—	10	—	52	15	19	1	21	2	2	101
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	2	9	—	52	16	19	1	21	2	2	101
		Terminated	9	8	6	49	10	14	1	31	1	1	91
	Schuyler	Begun	5	1	1	26	2	9	—	4	—	1	41
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	1	3	24	2	9	—	4	—	1	41
		Terminated	5	1	4	21	3	7	—	5	—	1	43
8th	Circuit Totals	Begun	82	41	37	426	83	140	30	51	3	17	838
		Reinstated	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	+11	-10	+24	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	94	33	61	403	84	140	30	51	3	17	840
		Terminated	112	35	63	411	102	146	14	69	2	9	850
9th	Fulton	Begun	26	9	12	110	22	8	1	23	—	—	263
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	28	7	12	111	22	8	1	23	—	—	263
		Terminated	33	5	6	107	17	13	1	29	—	—	251
	Hancock	Begun	5	4	1	53	19	9	1	5	—	2	110
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	4	2	52	19	9	1	5	—	2	110
		Terminated	8	—	2	54	8	5	4	5	—	1	115
	Henderson	Begun	11	1	—	23	11	5	—	10	—	8	50
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	1	—	23	11	5	—	10	—	8	50
		Terminated	5	—	3	13	—	4	—	2	—	11	38
	Knox	Begun	53	14	12	249	42	31	4	19	—	123	579
		Reinstated	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	+6	-6	+13	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	60	8	26	237	42	31	4	19	—	123	581
		Terminated	49	5	30	202	20	33	—	4	—	127	565
	McDonough	Begun	18	14	5	80	15	40	1	17	1	—	185
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	18	14	5	80	15	40	1	17	1	—	185
		Terminated	7	5	6	54	8	32	1	2	—	—	156

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
18	18	66	345	187	103	107	2,605	22	3,685	..... Begun	..... Mason	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-16	+16	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
18	18	50	361	187	103	107	2,605	22	3,685	..... Net Added		
15	16	57	362	182	147	116	2,354	28	3,478	..... Terminated		
16	14	15	79	190	61	13	1,201	7	1,703	..... Begun	..... Menard	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
16	14	7	87	190	61	13	1,201	7	1,703	..... Net Added		
15	14	13	102	174	65	11	1,225	4	1,727	..... Terminated		
25	29	54	284	241	94	17	3,250	91	4,308	..... Begun	..... Pike	
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-5	+5	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
25	30	49	290	241	94	17	3,250	91	4,312	..... Net Added		
25	22	44	287	208	60	15	3,184	94	4,160	..... Terminated		
12	13	13	50	67	55	10	1,172	40	1,522	..... Begun	..... Schuyler	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
12	13	10	53	67	55	10	1,172	40	1,522	..... Net Added		
12	13	11	63	57	66	10	1,181	36	1,539	..... Terminated		
204	270	442	1,656	1,839	923	1,866	19,186	272	28,406	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 8th
—	1	2	4	4	9	—	—	—	27	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-61	+61	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
204	271	383	1,721	1,842	932	1,866	19,186	272	28,433	..... Net Added		
209	259	330	1,709	1,707	923	1,834	18,848	276	27,908	..... Terminated		
48	34	214	362	446	296	308	3,455	75	5,712	..... Begun	..... Fulton	..... 9th
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-18	+18	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
48	34	196	381	446	296	308	3,455	75	5,714	..... Net Added		
34	27	86	413	449	214	320	3,457	79	5,541	..... Terminated		
26	25	49	289	131	171	113	1,945	20	2,978	..... Begun	..... Hancock	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
26	25	40	299	131	171	113	1,945	20	2,979	..... Net Added		
31	13	25	283	112	120	115	1,936	12	2,849	..... Terminated		
12	8	59	278	117	43	104	1,224	91	2,055	..... Begun	..... Henderson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
12	8	52	285	117	43	104	1,224	91	2,055	..... Net Added		
9	7	41	242	84	25	102	1,176	83	1,845	..... Terminated		
93	60	230	783	718	322	1,132	8,069	96	12,629	..... Begun	..... Knox	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
93	60	228	785	719	322	1,132	8,069	96	12,635	..... Net Added		
84	68	195	803	709	312	1,104	8,054	98	12,462	..... Terminated		
38	39	88	355	284	151	440	4,713	56	6,540	..... Begun	..... McDonough	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-5	+5	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
38	39	83	360	284	151	440	4,713	56	6,540	..... Net Added		
18	11	69	314	293	141	278	4,646	44	6,085	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Warren	Begun	4	5	—	60	10	6	—	2	1	3	147
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	5	—	60	10	6	—	2	1	3	147
		Terminated	8	4	1	44	8	3	—	5	—	7	131
9th	Circuit Totals	Begun	117	47	30	575	119	99	7	76	2	136	1,334
		Reinstated	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	+8	-8	+14	-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	126	39	45	563	119	99	7	76	2	136	1,336
		Terminated	110	19	48	474	61	90	6	47	—	146	1,256
10th	Marshall	Begun	7	5	1	28	13	2	—	19	—	—	54
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	5	1	28	13	2	—	19	—	—	54
		Terminated	16	2	—	37	8	6	—	26	—	—	55
	Peoria	Begun	489	120	66	981	152	147	—	88	—	415	1,735
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	489	120	66	981	152	147	7	88	—	415	1,735
		Terminated	502	57	89	907	138	90	13	46	—	419	1,603
	Putnam	Begun	5	—	1	16	—	2	—	1	—	—	8
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	6	—	1	16	—	2	—	2	—	—	10
		Terminated	5	—	1	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	14
	Stark	Begun	5	3	—	8	3	—	—	2	1	1	31
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	6	2	1	7	3	—	—	2	1	1	31
		Terminated	5	2	1	11	7	—	—	1	1	1	28
	Tazewell	Begun	188	36	45	367	71	66	2	59	—	—	854
		Reinstated	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	+11	-11	+16	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	203	25	63	352	71	66	2	59	—	—	858
		Terminated	184	23	50	367	54	63	—	34	—	—	798
10th	Circuit Totals	Begun	694	164	113	1,400	239	217	2	169	1	416	2,682
		Reinstated	5	—	2	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	6
		Transferred	+12	-12	+17	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	711	152	132	1,384	239	217	9	170	1	416	2,688
		Terminated	712	84	141	1,331	210	162	13	107	1	420	2,498
11th	Ford	Begun	9	2	5	55	12	3	—	2	—	1	94
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	1	5	55	12	3	—	2	—	1	94
		Terminated	12	1	2	44	9	3	—	—	—	1	86
	Livingston	Begun	45	6	11	98	25	47	18	43	1	17	216
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	—	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	46	6	10	99	25	47	18	43	1	17	216
		Terminated	41	10	20	97	28	43	19	34	1	10	202

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
37	63	80	345	360	120	85	3,286	37	4,651	..... Begun	..... Warren	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
37	63	66	359	360	120	85	3,286	37	4,651	..... Net Added		
45	48	63	355	403	112	64	3,078	38	4,417	..... Terminated		
254	229	720	2,412	2,056	1,103	2,182	22,692	375	34,565	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 9th
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-55	+55	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
254	229	665	2,469	2,057	1,103	2,182	22,692	375	34,574	..... Net Added		
221	174	479	2,410	2,050	924	1,983	22,347	354	33,199	..... Terminated		
20	—	64	153	172	77	1	929	37	1,582	..... Begun	..... Marshall	..... 10th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
20	—	60	157	172	77	1	929	37	1,582	..... Net Added		
10	—	59	168	193	61	—	876	37	1,554	..... Terminated		
421	436	1,334	2,800	5,198	977	1,993	23,721	39	41,112	..... Begun	..... Peoria	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-92	+92	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
421	436	1,242	2,892	5,198	977	1,993	23,721	39	41,119	..... Net Added		
338	493	911	3,915	4,710	746	1,736	23,373	33	40,119	..... Terminated		
3	2	5	21	29	22	2	684	16	817	..... Begun	..... Putnam	
3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
6	3	2	24	29	22	2	684	16	825	..... Net Added		
2	5	2	21	37	30	1	592	15	740	..... Terminated		
15	7	8	69	38	70	18	424	16	719	..... Begun	..... Stark	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	7	5	73	39	70	18	424	16	721	..... Net Added		
23	6	5	82	35	51	18	404	15	696	..... Terminated		
290	130	204	518	1,297	413	1,925	17,517	255	24,237	..... Begun	..... Tazewell	
—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
290	130	212	518	1,297	413	1,925	17,517	255	24,256	..... Net Added		
257	115	208	483	1,282	315	1,849	16,902	267	23,251	..... Terminated		
749	575	1,615	3,561	6,734	1,559	3,939	43,275	363	68,467	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 10th
3	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	36	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-102	+102	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
752	576	1,521	3,664	6,735	1,559	3,939	43,275	363	68,503	..... Net Added		
630	619	1,185	4,669	6,257	1,203	3,604	42,147	367	66,360	..... Terminated		
18	17	61	179	137	116	380	1,317	33	2,441	..... Begun	..... Ford	..... 11th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-27	+27	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
18	17	34	206	137	116	380	1,317	33	2,441	..... Net Added		
19	20	25	168	93	72	353	1,310	26	2,244	..... Terminated		
57	113	216	881	435	208	112	9,642	62	12,253	..... Begun	..... Livingston	
—	—	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	10	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-36	+36	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
57	113	183	917	439	210	112	9,642	62	12,263	..... Net Added		
50	122	186	1,035	480	209	59	9,572	58	12,276	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Logan	Begun	20	11	1	155	19	9	1	43	—	1	163
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	20	11	1	155	19	9	1	43	—	1	163
		Terminated	22	6	1	140	16	15	6	29	1	1	166
	McLean	Begun	125	30	29	315	78	58	17	24	—	7	566
		Reinstated	6	—	3	39	2	—	—	—	2	—	16
		Transferred	+2	+3	+33	−33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	133	33	65	321	80	58	17	24	2	7	582
		Terminated	132	21	67	337	82	47	16	16	2	6	542
	Woodford	Begun	18	20	2	63	21	1	—	13	—	2	151
		Reinstated	1	—	—	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	19	20	2	77	37	1	—	13	—	2	152
		Terminated	24	24	2	75	39	—	—	6	—	2	142
11th	Circuit Totals	Begun	217	69	48	686	155	118	36	125	1	28	1,190
		Reinstated	7	—	3	54	18	—	—	—	2	—	17
		Transferred	+4	+2	+32	−33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	228	71	83	707	173	118	36	125	3	28	1,207
		Terminated	231	62	92	693	174	108	41	85	4	20	1,138
12th	Iroquois	Begun	19	3	4	81	14	16	—	4	—	—	142
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	19	3	4	81	14	16	—	4	—	—	142
		Terminated	21	3	8	65	11	9	—	8	—	1	114
	Kankakee	Begun	52	122	6	467	74	168	2	182	—	86	619
		Reinstated	8	1	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	1	11
		Transferred	+25	−25	+24	−24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	85	98	30	458	75	168	2	182	—	87	630
		Terminated	134	23	23	552	71	116	5	229	—	99	568
	Will	Begun	311	347	46	1,650	372	161	38	93	6	145	1,603
		Reinstated	8	15	2	90	16	5	1	1	—	—	—
		Transferred	+180	−170	+124	−129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	499	192	172	1,611	388	166	39	94	6	145	1,603
		Terminated	297	194	58	1,491	624	213	25	290	7	145	1,507
12th	Circuit Totals	Begun	382	472	56	2,198	460	345	40	279	6	231	2,364
		Reinstated	16	16	2	105	17	5	1	1	—	1	11
		Transferred	+205	−195	+148	−153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	603	293	206	2,150	477	350	41	280	6	232	2,375
		Terminated	452	220	89	2,108	706	338	30	527	7	245	2,189
13th	Bureau	Begun	33	23	9	113	19	32	—	22	2	—	186
		Reinstated	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
		Transferred	+7	−7	+4	−4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	41	19	13	109	20	32	—	23	2	—	188
		Terminated	41	24	9	100	25	38	8	29	3	—	195
	Grundy	Begun	15	25	3	78	24	9	24	44	—	1	223
		Reinstated	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+18	−18	+9	−9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	34	7	13	70	24	9	24	44	—	1	224
		Terminated	37	17	9	58	13	8	13	41	—	1	224

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
42	73	121	277	775	236	65	4,076	12	6,100	..... Begun	..... Logan	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-27	+27	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
42	73	94	304	775	236	65	4,076	12	6,100	..... Net Added		
46	65	53	267	811	184	66	4,077	7	5,979	..... Terminated		
156	149	520	1,859	2,177	652	609	17,081	23	24,475	..... Begun	..... McLean	
—	—	19	99	138	1	2	100	—	427	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	-5	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
156	149	531	1,966	2,310	653	611	17,181	23	24,902	..... Net Added		
150	108	549	1,904	2,151	656	620	17,735	23	25,164	..... Terminated		
29	41	118	298	171	143	9	3,648	28	4,776	..... Begun	..... Woodford	
—	—	—	1	16	1	—	—	—	50	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
29	41	118	299	187	144	9	3,648	28	4,826	..... Net Added		
29	38	112	311	150	161	9	3,652	29	4,805	..... Terminated		
302	393	1,036	3,494	3,695	1,355	1,175	35,764	158	50,045	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	11th
—	—	22	100	158	4	2	100	—	487	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-98	+98	-5	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
302	393	960	3,692	3,848	1,359	1,177	35,864	158	50,532	..... Net Added		
294	353	925	3,685	3,685	1,282	1,107	36,346	143	50,468	..... Terminated		
42	63	57	425	198	219	1	7,083	97	8,468	..... Begun	..... Iroquois	12th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
42	63	43	439	198	219	1	7,083	97	8,468	..... Net Added		
38	93	49	442	260	194	—	6,986	78	8,380	..... Terminated		
331	173	271	1,487	1,006	345	1,253	16,667	232	23,543	..... Begun	..... Kankakee	
5	111	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	157	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
336	284	274	1,488	1,006	345	1,253	16,667	232	23,700	..... Net Added		
271	275	222	1,174	1,069	252	1,102	15,263	233	21,681	..... Terminated		
332	295	512	2,141	3,279	520	3,978	46,502	555	62,886	..... Begun	..... Will	
8	—	7	1	178	2	25	427	—	786	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-13	+13	-5	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
340	295	506	2,155	3,452	522	4,003	46,929	555	63,672	..... Net Added		
362	294	461	1,767	3,433	407	3,565	44,598	580	60,318	..... Terminated		
705	531	840	4,053	4,483	1,084	5,232	70,252	884	94,897	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	12th
13	111	10	2	178	2	25	427	—	943	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-27	+27	-5	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
718	642	823	4,082	4,656	1,086	5,257	70,679	884	95,840	..... Net Added		
671	662	732	3,383	4,762	853	4,667	66,847	891	90,379	..... Terminated		
44	41	93	448	309	203	222	5,820	41	7,660	..... Begun	..... Bureau	13th
2	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	26	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-35	+35	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
46	41	64	483	309	203	222	5,830	41	7,686	..... Net Added		
33	46	73	477	309	181	235	5,863	39	7,728	..... Terminated		
66	91	69	426	270	93	133	3,133	241	4,968	..... Begun	..... Grundy	
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-25	+25	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
66	91	45	451	271	93	133	3,133	241	4,974	..... Net Added		
52	64	48	441	213	88	119	3,160	234	4,840	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	LaSalle	Begun	222	65	40	410	81	67	15	40	—	5	609
		Reinstated	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	222	65	40	414	82	67	15	40	—	5	609
		Terminated	137	63	50	375	121	46	14	31	—	5	696
13th	Circuit Totals	Begun	270	113	52	601	124	108	39	106	2	6	1,018
		Reinstated	2	3	1	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
		Transferred	+25	-25	+13	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	297	91	66	593	126	108	39	107	2	6	1,021
		Terminated	215	104	68	533	159	92	35	101	3	6	1,115
14th	Henry	Begun	32	12	3	135	25	33	2	3	—	30	254
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+8	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	32	12	11	127	25	33	2	3	—	30	254
		Terminated	34	8	6	124	26	32	3	3	—	30	272
	Mercer	Begun	9	12	3	31	14	8	—	—	—	6	88
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	12	4	30	14	8	—	—	—	6	88
		Terminated	6	4	4	29	10	4	—	2	—	6	99
	Rock Island	Begun	157	91	48	580	121	77	14	231	—	330	1,312
		Reinstated	15	3	4	3	3	—	2	—	—	36	9
		Transferred	+6	-6	+23	-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	178	88	75	560	124	77	16	231	—	366	1,321
		Terminated	214	67	76	440	174	85	28	228	—	366	1,415
	Whiteside	Begun	41	26	4	217	34	26	1	20	—	17	366
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	41	26	4	217	34	26	1	20	—	17	366
		Terminated	16	27	2	225	30	25	3	25	—	17	341
14th	Circuit Totals	Begun	239	141	58	963	194	144	17	254	—	383	2,020
		Reinstated	15	3	4	3	3	—	2	—	—	36	9
		Transferred	+6	-6	+32	-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	260	138	94	934	197	144	19	254	—	419	2,029
		Terminated	270	106	88	818	240	146	34	258	—	419	2,127
15th	Carroll	Begun	8	10	4	44	11	12	2	10	1	12	90
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	10	4	44	11	12	2	10	1	12	90
		Terminated	11	7	2	42	13	8	2	12	1	12	73
	Jo Daviess	Begun	6	9	1	39	13	8	—	17	1	1	95
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	6	2	38	13	8	—	17	1	1	95
		Terminated	10	8	6	41	16	10	—	21	1	1	84
	Lee	Begun	17	33	70	155	22	22	—	43	—	8	192
		Reinstated	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
		Transferred	+8	-8	+5	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	26	26	75	151	22	23	—	43	—	8	195
		Terminated	35	19	78	150	25	28	5	41	—	—	216

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
156	122	318	1,531	1,087	406	1,038	12,177	178	18,567	..... Begun	..... LaSalle	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-63	+63	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
156	122	255	1,594	1,087	406	1,038	12,177	178	18,572	..... Net Added		
103	106	260	1,296	1,018	380	847	10,631	154	16,333	..... Terminated		
266	254	480	2,405	1,666	702	1,393	21,130	460	31,195	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	.... 13th
2	—	7	—	1	—	—	10	—	37	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-123	+123	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
268	254	364	2,528	1,667	702	1,393	21,140	460	31,232	..... Net Added		
188	216	381	2,214	1,540	649	1,201	19,654	427	28,901	..... Terminated		
90	56	104	335	357	324	272	7,415	120	9,602	..... Begun	..... Henry	.... 14th
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-27	+27	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
90	56	77	362	357	325	272	7,415	120	9,603	..... Net Added		
42	45	62	347	333	211	293	7,305	113	9,289	..... Terminated		
18	16	51	204	122	100	31	1,884	54	2,651	..... Begun	..... Mercer	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
18	16	43	212	122	100	31	1,884	54	2,651	..... Net Added		
15	13	42	230	139	90	34	1,787	55	2,569	..... Terminated		
343	155	1,002	3,470	3,143	609	1,136	30,878	164	43,861	..... Begun	..... Rock Island	
37	124	2	28	26	—	—	—	—	292	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-60	+60	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
380	279	944	3,558	3,169	609	1,136	30,878	164	44,153	..... Net Added		
382	374	819	3,023	3,212	509	1,027	30,132	176	42,747	..... Terminated		
121	77	344	1,505	579	296	36	6,772	170	10,652	..... Begun	..... Whiteside	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-48	+48	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
121	77	296	1,553	579	296	36	6,772	170	10,652	..... Net Added		
103	80	266	1,344	639	301	25	6,484	172	10,125	..... Terminated		
572	304	1,501	5,514	4,201	1,329	1,475	46,949	508	66,766	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	.... 14th
37	124	2	28	26	1	—	—	—	293	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-143	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
609	428	1,360	5,685	4,227	1,330	1,475	46,949	508	67,059	..... Net Added		
542	512	1,189	4,944	4,323	1,111	1,379	45,708	516	64,730	..... Terminated		
31	36	49	277	182	103	87	2,234	82	3,285	..... Begun	..... Carroll	.... 15th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
31	36	48	278	182	103	87	2,234	82	3,285	..... Net Added		
27	33	40	276	221	127	79	2,204	77	3,267	..... Terminated		
23	50	101	426	184	151	333	3,221	152	4,831	..... Begun	..... Jo Daviess	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-18	+18	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
23	50	84	444	184	151	333	3,221	152	4,832	..... Net Added		
17	61	78	402	194	146	339	3,232	155	4,822	..... Terminated		
56	112	219	838	431	632	26	8,726	49	11,651	..... Begun	..... Lee	
—	—	3	—	8	4	—	—	—	22	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-37	+37	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
56	112	185	875	439	636	26	8,726	49	11,673	..... Net Added		
53	105	191	914	474	585	28	8,745	44	11,736	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Ogle	Begun	26	22	5	175	23	18	3	16	3	15	254
		Reinstated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	28	22	6	175	23	18	3	16	3	15	254
		Terminated	34	22	3	185	25	17	8	13	2	15	228
	Stephenson	Begun	32	11	5	153	29	27	1	15	—	25	244
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	33	10	7	152	29	27	1	15	—	25	244
		Terminated	37	11	15	176	32	23	—	16	—	33	275
15th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	89	85	85	566	98	87	6	101	5	61	875
		Reinstated	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
		Transferred	+12	-12	+9	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	104	74	94	560	98	88	6	101	5	61	878
		Terminated	127	67	104	594	111	86	15	103	4	61	876
16th ...	DeKalb	Begun	57	46	6	222	52	42	11	22	—	11	344
		Reinstated	1	2	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
		Transferred	+14	-12	+13	-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	72	36	19	214	53	43	11	23	—	11	347
		Terminated	65	27	16	206	50	33	13	20	—	11	349
	Kane	Begun	486	252	89	1,949	278	185	19	640	5	743	1,853
		Reinstated	25	8	5	41	8	4	—	20	—	—	45
		Transferred	+1	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	512	260	94	1,991	286	189	19	660	5	743	1,898
		Terminated	419	203	71	1,724	278	165	14	593	5	677	1,775
	Kendall	Begun	31	20	—	87	38	13	—	7	2	12	160
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+8	-8	+6	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	39	12	6	81	38	13	—	7	2	12	160
		Terminated	27	13	3	78	20	8	—	2	1	3	145
16th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	574	318	95	2,258	368	240	30	669	7	766	2,357
		Reinstated	26	10	5	46	9	5	—	21	—	—	48
		Transferred	+23	-20	+19	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	623	308	119	2,286	377	245	30	690	7	766	2,405
		Terminated	511	243	90	2,008	348	206	27	615	6	691	2,269
17th ...	Boone	Begun	25	14	14	77	20	13	—	1	—	7	212
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	25	14	14	77	20	13	—	1	—	7	212
		Terminated	22	7	2	74	22	13	—	4	—	1	202
	Winnebago	Begun	287	77	64	1,186	299	173	29	105	—	457	1,913
		Reinstated	2	3	—	14	7	6	—	—	—	—	18
		Transferred	+17	-17	+31	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	306	63	95	1,169	306	179	29	105	—	457	1,931
		Terminated	275	69	92	1,261	240	186	34	46	—	349	1,945
17th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	312	91	78	1,263	319	186	29	106	—	464	2,125
		Reinstated	2	3	—	14	7	6	—	—	—	—	18
		Transferred	+17	-17	+31	-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	331	77	109	1,246	326	192	29	106	—	464	2,143
		Terminated	297	76	94	1,335	262	199	34	50	—	350	2,147

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
48	71	236	943	463	191	133	5,754	158	8,557	..... Begun	..... Ogle	
—	—	11	8	—	—	—	1	—	22	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-39	+39	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
48	71	208	990	462	191	133	5,755	158	8,579	..... Net Added		
45	121	284	1,190	476	192	133	5,469	181	8,643	..... Terminated		
102	127	253	842	681	232	751	6,208	46	9,784	..... Begun	..... Stephenson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-23	+23	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
102	127	230	865	680	232	751	6,210	46	9,786	..... Net Added		
77	147	236	903	688	270	627	5,704	40	9,310	..... Terminated		
260	396	858	3,326	1,941	1,309	1,330	26,143	487	38,108	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 15th
—	—	15	8	8	4	—	3	—	47	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-118	+118	-2	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
260	396	755	3,452	1,947	1,313	1,330	26,146	487	38,155	..... Net Added		
219	467	829	3,685	2,053	1,320	1,206	25,354	497	37,778	..... Terminated		
100	85	345	1,736	741	245	240	14,212	40	18,557	..... Begun	..... DeKalb	... 16th
17	74	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	106	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-6	+6	-2	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
117	159	339	1,742	740	245	240	14,212	40	18,663	..... Net Added		
109	213	380	1,776	719	225	239	13,403	29	17,883	..... Terminated		
683	510	1,353	5,734	4,411	650	1,877	45,167	79	66,963	..... Begun	..... Kane	
11	2	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	212	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-294	+294	-2	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
694	512	1,059	6,028	4,452	650	1,877	45,167	79	67,175	..... Net Added		
657	539	799	6,137	4,329	486	1,885	46,331	83	67,170	..... Terminated		
40	52	66	252	189	92	29	3,099	101	4,290	..... Begun	..... Kendall	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-5	+5	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
40	52	61	257	189	92	29	3,099	101	4,290	..... Net Added		
31	40	75	323	155	87	10	3,100	98	4,219	..... Terminated		
823	647	1,764	7,722	5,341	987	2,146	62,478	220	89,810	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 16th
28	76	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	318	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-305	+305	-4	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
851	723	1,459	8,027	5,381	987	2,146	62,478	220	90,128	..... Net Added		
797	792	1,254	8,236	5,203	798	2,134	62,834	210	89,272	..... Terminated		
94	45	78	451	462	105	1,253	4,017	7	6,895	..... Begun	..... Boone	... 17th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-20	+20	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
94	45	58	471	462	105	1,253	4,017	7	6,895	..... Net Added		
78	39	65	401	494	99	243	5,048	7	6,821	..... Terminated		
839	690	1,176	4,441	6,006	806	8,475	53,398	135	80,556	..... Begun	..... Winnebago	
—	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	60	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-173	+173	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
839	690	1,006	4,617	6,009	807	8,475	53,398	135	80,616	..... Net Added		
856	655	873	4,351	11,044	575	8,475	52,569	135	84,030	..... Terminated		
933	735	1,254	4,892	6,468	911	9,728	57,415	142	87,451	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 17th
—	—	3	3	3	1	—	—	—	60	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-193	+193	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
933	735	1,064	5,088	6,471	912	9,728	57,415	142	87,511	..... Net Added		
934	694	938	4,752	11,538	674	8,718	57,617	142	90,851	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
18th	DuPage	Begun	549	1,035	62	2,859	488	316	36	2,087	—	27	2,818
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+389	-389	+143	-143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	939	646	205	2,716	488	316	36	2,087	—	27	2,818
		Terminated	889	493	329	1,012	175	196	8	1,918	—	8	2,868
18th	Circuit Totals	Begun	549	1,035	62	2,859	488	316	36	2,087	—	27	2,818
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+389	-389	+143	-143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	939	646	205	2,716	488	316	36	2,087	—	27	2,818
		Terminated	889	493	329	1,012	175	196	8	1,918	—	8	2,868
19th	Lake	Begun	507	335	48	2,070	446	208	45	100	7	117	2,452
		Reinstated	15	7	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+14	-14	+10	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	536	328	58	2,065	450	208	45	100	7	117	2,452
		Terminated	411	288	58	1,597	504	226	35	129	11	116	2,271
	McHenry	Begun	157	21	11	600	176	41	7	30	1	1	675
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	-1	+1	+30	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	156	22	41	570	176	41	7	30	1	1	675
		Terminated	126	15	47	453	142	21	6	27	5	1	600
19th	Circuit Totals	Begun	664	356	59	2,670	622	249	52	130	8	118	3,127
		Reinstated	15	7	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+13	-13	+40	-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	692	350	99	2,635	626	249	52	130	8	118	3,127
		Terminated	537	303	105	2,050	646	247	41	156	16	117	2,871
20th	Monroe	Begun	19	8	1	40	5	5	2	8	7	2	83
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	19	8	4	37	5	5	2	8	7	2	83
		Terminated	19	7	6	40	8	8	2	6	6	2	84
	Perry	Begun	13	4	3	28	8	8	2	18	—	1	128
		Reinstated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	15	4	3	28	8	8	2	19	—	1	130
		Terminated	12	3	9	21	21	2	—	26	—	1	106
	Randolph	Begun	15	10	7	34	14	36	—	20	1	126	136
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	15	10	7	34	14	36	—	20	1	139	136
		Terminated	16	9	4	48	6	57	2	83	—	128	127
	St. Clair	Begun	754	104	209	1,061	288	183	6	449	—	—	1,785
		Reinstated	41	3	14	47	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+48	-46	+42	-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	843	61	265	1,064	288	192	6	449	—	—	1,785
		Terminated	749	46	390	1,159	146	283	18	348	1	—	2,314
	Washington	Begun	3	1	—	16	6	3	—	11	1	3	32
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+4	-4	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	-3	1	15	6	3	—	11	1	3	32
		Terminated	11	1	3	11	2	4	—	11	1	1	33

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
619	474	2,841	5,597	5,103	814	16,642	62,456	—	104,823	..... Begun	..... DuPage	... 18th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1,970	+1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
619	474	871	7,567	5,103	814	16,642	62,456	—	104,824	..... Net Added		
515	250	377	7,432	4,690	631	17,149	60,855	—	99,795	..... Terminated		
619	474	2,841	5,597	5,103	814	16,642	62,456	—	104,823	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 18th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1,970	+1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
619	474	871	7,567	5,103	814	16,642	62,456	—	104,824	..... Net Added		
515	250	377	7,432	4,690	631	17,149	60,855	—	99,795	..... Terminated		
688	476	284	5,783	4,408	1,516	7,460	59,386	326	86,662	..... Begun	..... Lake	... 19th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
688	476	284	5,783	4,408	1,516	7,460	59,386	326	86,693	..... Net Added		
714	644	275	5,213	6,165	1,376	6,584	58,975	352	85,944	..... Terminated		
219	238	284	2,416	1,756	397	705	19,045	104	26,884	..... Begun	..... McHenry	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-26	+26	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
219	238	258	2,442	1,756	397	705	19,045	104	26,884	..... Net Added		
164	232	276	2,874	1,560	351	759	17,576	104	25,339	..... Terminated		
907	714	568	8,199	6,164	1,913	8,165	78,431	430	113,546	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 19th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-26	+26	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
907	714	542	8,225	6,164	1,913	8,165	78,431	430	113,577	..... Net Added		
878	876	551	8,087	7,725	1,727	7,343	76,551	456	111,283	..... Terminated		
16	10	10	169	100	105	14	1,689	2	2,295	..... Begun	..... Monroe	... 20th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
16	10	8	171	100	105	14	1,689	2	2,295	..... Net Added		
16	9	10	178	110	111	19	1,644	8	2,293	..... Terminated		
13	10	80	139	122	127	124	1,305	21	2,154	..... Begun	..... Perry	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
13	10	71	149	123	127	124	1,305	21	2,161	..... Net Added		
17	7	80	139	114	99	91	1,224	18	1,990	..... Terminated		
34	19	95	312	261	166	121	2,824	22	4,253	..... Begun	..... Randolph	
1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	16	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-28	+28	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
35	19	67	340	262	167	121	2,824	22	4,269	..... Net Added		
50	11	81	316	195	152	91	2,842	28	4,246	..... Terminated		
1,145	770	1,162	4,353	3,806	690	4,094	23,854	49	44,762	..... Begun	..... St. Clair	
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-85	+85	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
1,145	770	1,083	4,438	3,806	690	4,094	23,854	49	44,882	..... Net Added		
763	719	890	3,755	4,317	557	3,206	22,714	60	42,435	..... Terminated		
15	13	35	69	123	106	4	2,162	5	2,608	..... Begun	..... Washington	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-6	+6	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	13	29	75	123	106	4	2,162	5	2,608	..... Net Added		
11	12	36	76	131	94	2	2,164	5	2,609	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
20th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	804	127	220	1,179	321	235	10	506	9	132	2,164
		Reinstated	43	3	14	47	—	9	—	1	—	13	2
		Transferred	+52	-50	+46	-48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	899	80	280	1,178	321	244	10	507	9	145	2,166
		Terminated	807	66	412	1,279	183	354	22	474	8	132	2,664
	Downstate Totals ..	Begun	7,086	3,921	1,695	24,056	4,958	3,613	495	5,744	129	4,365	36,815
		Reinstated	147	50	41	303	64	26	11	28	3	50	176
		Transferred	+809	-787	+638	-643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8,042	3,184	2,374	23,716	5,022	3,639	506	5,772	132	4,415	36,991
		Terminated	7,066	2,485	2,464	20,771	4,581	3,308	570	5,321	140	4,051	36,483
	Cook	Begun	3,915	17,716	7,357	89,331	15,723 ^(a)	1,618	161	122,759	88	4,276	29,441
		Reinstated	858	694	1,008	1,733	479	157	20	5,795	—	—	2,537
		Transferred	+12,890	-12,890	+3,462	-3,417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	17,663	5,520	11,827	87,647	16,202	1,775	181	128,554	88	4,276	31,978
		Terminated	13,394	5,330	8,779	84,932	12,059	1,671	191	124,794	38	4,277	29,600
	State Totals	Begun	11,001	21,637	9,052	113,387	20,681	5,231	656	128,503	217	8,641	66,256
		Reinstated	1,005	744	1,049	2,036	543	183	31	5,823	3	50	2,713
		Transferred	+13,699	-13,677	+4,100	-4,060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	25,705	8,704	14,201	111,363	21,224	5,414	687	134,326	220	8,691	68,969
		Terminated	20,460	7,815	11,243	105,703	16,640	4,979	761	130,115	178	8,328	66,083

FOOTNOTES - The following notes are made for the statistics of the Circuit Court of Cook County: (a) The chancery category includes housing cases, e.g., cases requiring appointment of trustees in receivership during rehabilitation or demolition of buildings; (b) The felony category includes cases initiated as felonies but may have been reduced to misdemeanors; (c) The misdemeanor

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1975

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,223	822	1,382	5,042	4,412	1,194	4,357	31,834	99	56,072	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 20th
1	—	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	143	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-130	+130	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
1,224	822	1,258	5,173	4,414	1,195	4,357	31,834	99	56,215	..... Net Added		
857	758	1,097	4,464	4,867	1,013	3,409	30,588	119	53,573	..... Terminated		
11,112	9,912	22,535	79,519	79,436	22,387	77,426	775,820	6,276	1,177,300	..... Begun	.. Downstate Totals	
84	319	92	156	589	29	27	540	—	2,735	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4,370	+4,370	-17	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
11,196	10,231	18,257	84,045	80,008	22,416	77,453	776,360	6,276	1,180,035	..... Net Added		
9,599	9,815	16,088	82,770	84,718	19,653	71,689	759,170	6,180	1,146,922	..... Terminated		
4,865	17,346	12,242	397,695 ^(e)	103,248	10,258	(e)	1,383,370	(e)	2,221,409	..... Begun	..... Cook	
—	406	2,329	3	1,214	—	(e)	—	(e)	17,233	..... Reinstated		
—	—	(b)	(d)	-45	—	(e)	—	(e)	—	..... Transferred		
4,865	17,752	14,571	397,698	104,417	10,258	(e)	1,383,370	(e)	2,238,642	..... Net Added		
3,837	20,451	12,632	373,352	103,163	8,779	(e)	1,309,164	(e)	2,116,443	..... Terminated		
15,977	27,258	34,777	477,214	182,684	32,645	77,426	2,159,190	6,276	3,398,709	..... Begun	..... State Totals	
84	725	2,421	159	1,803	29	27	540	—	19,968	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4,370	+4,370	-62	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
16,061	27,983	32,828	481,743	184,425	32,674	77,453	2,159,730	6,276	3,418,677	..... Net Added		
13,436	30,266	28,720	456,122	187,881	28,432	71,689	2,068,334	6,180	3,263,365	..... Terminated		

category includes ordinance and conservation violation cases, and (d) preliminary hearings in felony cases; and (e) In the ordinance violation and conservation violation categories reference should be made to footnote (c).

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1975**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)		
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years	
1st	Alexander	3,290	3,258	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jackson	10,022	9,872	—	150	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.3
	Johnson	1,669	1,494	—	175	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7
	Massac	2,219	2,134	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pope	467	435	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st	Pulaski	2,102	2,032	—	70	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
	Saline	3,975	3,835	—	140	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.8
	Union	2,992	2,944	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Williamson	9,086	8,398	—	688	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5
	Circuit Total	35,822	34,402	—	1,420	12	6	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	22.7
2nd	Crawford	2,231	2,163	—	68	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
	Edwards	1,042	1,102	60	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3
	Franklin	6,764	6,529	—	235	13	9	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	17.8
	Gallatin	2,094	1,837	—	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamilton	1,296	1,296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	Hardin	346	343	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jefferson	3,938	4,534	596	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lawrence	2,521	2,259	—	262	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.2
	Richland	3,016	2,857	—	159	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.2
	Wabash	2,122	2,594	472	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.0
2nd	Wayne	2,192	2,073	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0
	White	3,002	3,277	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	30,564	30,864	300	—	23	16	7	6	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	19.6
3rd	Bond	2,658	2,240	—	418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	Madison	53,684	51,215	—	2,469	71	71	5	13	18	15	12	5	1	2	24.9	24.9
3rd	Circuit Total	56,342	53,455	—	2,887	71	71	5	13	18	15	12	5	1	2	24.9	24.9
4th	Christian	6,931	7,321	390	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.5
	Clay	2,053	2,004	—	49	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.5
	Clinton	3,074	3,010	—	64	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Effingham	7,015	6,624	—	391	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21.9
	Fayette	3,721	3,433	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th	Jasper	1,966	1,836	—	130	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Marion	6,088	5,815	—	273	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.2
	Montgomery	5,484	5,253	—	231	5	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6
	Shelby	2,704	2,781	77	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0
	Circuit Total	39,036	38,077	—	959	16	8	4	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	15.0
5th	Clark	5,334	5,135	—	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.3
	Coles	8,637	8,449	—	188	4	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumberland	1,286	932	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.6
	Edgar	2,675	2,713	38	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16.6
	Vermilion	16,213	15,589	—	624	11	10	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	18.6
5th	Circuit Total	34,145	32,818	—	1,327	18	13	4	9	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	17.8
6th	Champaign	29,790	27,460	—	2,330	9	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.6
	DeWitt	2,360	2,091	—	269	5	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
	Douglas	4,440	4,509	69	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3
	Macon	23,578	23,423	—	155	5	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.8
	Moultrie	1,911	1,930	19	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.3
6th	Platt	2,584	2,705	121	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2
	Circuit Total	64,663	62,118	—	2,545	24	10	7	10	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	17.1

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1975**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Cases Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years
7th	Greene	2,203	2,116	—	87	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.9
	Jersey	3,126	2,903	—	223	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.3
	Macoupin	6,166	5,823	—	343	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	25.9
	Morgan	6,632	6,391	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sangamon	34,184	32,863	—	1,321	17	14	3	1	2	—	5	1	3	32.8	
	Scott	569	595	26	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8
	Circuit Total	52,880	50,691	—	2,189	23	17	4	5	1	3	—	6	1	3	29.6
8th	Adams	12,378	12,206	—	172	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	23.0
	Brown	803	837	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calhoun	1,302	1,236	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cass	2,728	2,725	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mason	3,685	3,478	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.5
	Menard	1,703	1,727	24	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.5
	Pike	4,312	4,160	—	152	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.7
8th	Schuyler	1,522	1,539	17	—	2	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	21.0
	Circuit Total	28,433	27,908	—	525	9	6	1	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
9th	Fulton	5,714	5,541	—	173	6	6	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	29.1
	Hancock	2,979	2,849	—	130	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6
	Henderson	2,055	1,845	—	210	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	21.9
	Knox	12,635	12,462	—	173	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	27.8
	McDonough	6,540	6,085	—	455	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	34.7
	Warren	4,651	4,417	—	234	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.5
	Circuit Total	34,574	33,199	—	1,375	15	11	2	6	1	1	2	—	—	2	25.7
9th	Marshall	1,582	1,554	—	28	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20.9
	Peoria	41,119	40,119	—	1,000	52	34	22	13	7	5	1	1	—	3	17.7
	Putnam	825	740	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stark	721	696	—	25	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tazewell	24,256	23,251	—	1,005	—	14	10	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	16.4
	Circuit Total	68,503	66,360	—	2,143	72	49	32	18	9	5	2	2	—	4	17.4
	10th	Ford	2,441	2,244	—	197	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Livingston		12,263	12,276	13	—	11	6	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	19.9
Logan		6,100	5,979	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McLean		24,902	25,164	262	—	20	14	2	4	5	6	—	1	—	2	24.6
Woodford		4,826	4,805	—	21	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.6
Circuit Total		50,532	50,468	—	64	36	24	4	12	8	7	1	1	1	2	21.8
11th		Iroquois	8,468	8,380	—	88	4	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Kankakee	23,700	21,681	—	2,019	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	33.9
	Will	63,672	60,318	—	3,354	10	8	1	1	—	—	3	2	3	3	39.7
	Circuit Total	95,840	90,379	—	5,461	16	11	3	2	1	—	2	3	2	3	32.7
12th	Bureau	7,686	7,728	42	—	6	5	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	23.0
	Grundy	4,974	4,840	—	134	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	52.0
	LaSalle	18,572	16,333	—	2,239	14	11	—	6	2	1	2	1	1	2	27.9
13th	Circuit Total	31,232	28,901	—	2,331	22	18	1	7	3	3	2	2	1	2	28.7
	Henry	9,603	9,289	—	314	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	41.7
14th	Mercer	2,651	2,569	—	82	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	18.1
	Rock Island	44,153	42,747	—	1,406	22	13	6	5	3	2	3	—	2	1	22.0
	Whiteside	10,652	10,125	—	527	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30.0
14th	Circuit Total	67,059	64,730	—	2,329	31	21	7	6	5	2	4	1	3	3	24.7

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1975**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years
15th	Carroll	3,285	3,267	—	18	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	22.3
	Jo Daviess	4,832	4,822	—	10	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.3
	Lee	11,673	11,736	63	—	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	12.9
	Ogle	8,579	8,643	64	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	18.3
	Stephenson	9,786	9,310	476	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	35.5
15th	Circuit Total	38,155	37,778	—	377	12	6	2	4	4	1	—	—	1	—	18.9
16th	DeKalb	18,663	17,883	—	780	9	4	2	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	22.0
	Kane	67,175	67,170	—	5	31	22	9	7	5	6	—	2	1	1	20.0
	Kendall	4,290	4,219	—	71	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	22.9
16th	Circuit Total	90,128	89,272	—	856	43	29	11	8	11	7	—	4	1	1	20.6
17th	Boone	6,895	6,821	—	74	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	31.7
	Winnebago	80,616	84,030	3,414	—	34	18	12	8	7	2	—	1	1	3	20.4
	Circuit Total	87,511	90,851	3,340	—	36	20	12	8	7	3	1	1	1	3	21.0
18th	DuPage	104,824	99,795	—	5,029	48	3	4	13	11	14	4	2	—	—	22.2
	Circuit Total	104,824	99,795	—	5,029	48	3	4	13	11	14	4	2	—	—	22.2
19th	Lake	86,693	85,944	—	749	53	39	9	10	15	7	6	2	1	3	22.9
	McHenry	26,884	25,339	—	1,545	11	6	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	2	27.2
	Circuit Total	113,577	111,283	—	2,294	64	45	11	11	18	8	6	4	1	5	23.6
20th	Monroe	2,295	2,293	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0
	Perry	2,161	1,990	—	171	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0
	Randolph	4,269	4,246	—	23	5	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	18.7
	St. Clair	44,882	42,435	—	2,447	54	28	1	10	11	13	6	5	3	5	29.5
	Washington	2,608	2,609	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	35.6
20th	Circuit Total	56,215	53,573	—	2,642	64	35	5	13	12	14	7	5	3	5	27.3
	Downstate Totals	1,180,035	1,146,922	—	33,113	655	419	128	160	126	92	49	43	19	38	22.9
	Cook	2,238,642	2,116,443	—	122,199	842	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.8
	State Totals	3,418,677	3,263,365	—	155,312	1,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.6

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	NOT CONVICTED								Total Convicted
			Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
			Total Not Convicted	Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
1st	Alexander	194	145	—	6	102	37	—	—	—	49
	Jackson	257	167	1	11	120	26	5	4	—	90
	Johnson	38	17	—	1	10	6	—	—	—	21
	Massac	130	85	3	2	61	15	3	1	—	45
	Pope	8	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3
	Pulaski	45	15	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	30
	Saline	133	70	—	—	64	4	—	2	—	63
	Union	85	77	1	7	58	10	—	1	—	8
	Williamson	345	137	4	1	120	3	7	2	—	207
1st	Circuit Totals	1,235	718	9	28	543	113	15	10	—	516
2nd	Crawford	37	30	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	7
	Edwards	21	17	6	—	10	—	1	—	—	4
	Franklin	121	87	—	—	59	28	—	—	—	34
	Gallatin	36	34	—	—	22	11	—	1	—	2
	Hamilton	40	31	—	—	25	5	—	1	—	9
	Hardin	15	14	—	—	5	8	—	1	—	1
	Jefferson	153	55	7	5	24	14	2	3	—	98
	Lawrence	72	60	1	—	36	22	—	1	—	12
	Richland	48	20	3	—	4	7	—	1	5	28
	Wabash	127	72	3	9	49	9	—	2	—	49
	Wayne	45	27	2	2	22	1	—	—	—	18
	White	101	70	2	10	53	3	—	2	—	31
2nd	Circuit Totals	816	517	24	26	327	120	3	12	5	293
3rd	Bond	10	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
	Madison	1,219	892	28	11	549	292	4	8	—	326
3rd	Circuit Totals	1,229	894	29	11	550	292	4	8	—	334
4th	Christian	118	54	5	1	36	12	—	—	—	64
	Clay	68	51	4	1	26	20	—	—	—	17
	Clinton	47	27	—	—	22	—	3	2	—	20
	Effingham	69	34	—	—	30	4	—	—	—	35
	Fayette	71	48	—	2	21	24	1	—	—	23
	Jasper	24	22	—	3	—	19	—	—	—	2
	Marion	154	97	2	—	63	32	—	—	—	57
	Montgomery	143	96	—	2	49	44	—	1	—	47
	Shelby	17	11	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	6
4th	Circuit Totals	711	440	11	9	248	165	4	3	—	271
5th	Clark	11	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4
	Coles	189	97	3	—	47	43	—	4	—	92
	Cumberland	9	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1
	Edgar	47	34	—	—	21	13	—	—	—	13
	Vermillion	276	121	17	18	65	10	4	6	1	153
5th	Circuit Totals	532	267	20	18	148	66	4	10	1	263
6th	Champaign	740	536	18	6	244	258	—	10	—	204
	DeWitt	62	45	—	—	33	12	—	—	—	17
	Douglas	139	129	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	10
	Macon	753	406	—	—	387	—	3	16	—	343
	Moultrie	25	15	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	10
	Piatt	85	66	—	17	44	2	—	3	—	19
6th	Circuit Totals	1,804	1,197	18	23	849	275	3	29	—	603
7th	Greene	17	13	—	—	9	3	—	1	—	4
	Jersey	102	82	—	—	79	3	—	—	—	20
	Macoupin	58	12	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	46
	Morgan	104	50	2	2	25	16	3	—	2	54
	Sangamon	746	468	28	29	354	20	24	12	1	278
	Scott	17	14	—	—	7	6	—	1	—	3
7th	Circuit Totals	1,044	639	30	31	485	48	27	15	3	405
8th	Adams	158	121	13	9	75	17	—	6	1	37
	Brown	15	11	—	—	5	—	—	1	5	4
	Calhoun	24	20	4	—	13	3	—	—	—	4
	Cass	56	45	1	—	28	13	—	3	—	11
	Mason	76	49	1	—	32	16	—	—	—	27
	Menard	26	17	—	—	5	11	—	—	1	9
	Pike	59	16	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	43
	Schuyler	16	8	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	8
8th	Circuit Totals	430	287	19	10	171	70	—	10	7	143
9th	Fulton	104	83	—	—	53	18	—	1	11	21
	Hancock	38	26	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	12
	Henderson	48	42	8	—	24	7	—	3	—	6
	Knox	219	144	17	3	118	3	—	3	—	75
	McDonough	96	53	—	—	34	16	—	1	2	43
	Warren	77	42	3	3	21	14	—	1	—	35
9th	Circuit Totals	582	390	28	6	267	67	—	9	13	192

DURING THE YEAR 1975

CONVICTED															Found Unfit. To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous	County	Circuit
Plea Of Guilty					Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury							
Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4			
—	5	25	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Alexander	1st
—	1	11	47	11	—	—	4	10	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	Jackson	
—	—	9	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Johnson	
—	—	26	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Massac	
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pope	
—	—	14	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pulaski	
—	—	26	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saline	
—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Union	
—	12	76	86	19	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	3	4	—	1	Williamson	
—	18	191	217	52	—	—	7	11	1	—	6	7	6	—	1	Circuit Totals	1st
—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crawford	2nd
—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edwards	
—	1	15	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	Franklin	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gallatin	
—	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Hamilton	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Hardin	
—	3	19	48	12	—	—	3	2	—	1	3	3	4	—	—	Jefferson	
—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Lawrence	
—	—	11	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Richland	
—	—	13	12	1	—	—	14	2	1	—	—	6	—	—	6	Wabash	
—	—	5	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Wayne	
—	1	17	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	White	
—	6	92	111	31	1	—	17	4	1	1	7	12	7	3	6	Circuit Totals	2nd
—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bond	3rd
1	19	175	91	14	—	—	3	1	—	1	4	12	5	—	1	Madison	
1	19	175	97	15	—	—	3	2	—	1	4	12	5	—	1	Circuit Totals	3rd
—	2	23	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Christian	4th
—	—	9	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clay	
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	3	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	Clinton	
1	3	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Effingham	
—	1	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Fayette	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Jasper	
—	2	19	26	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marion	
—	1	7	29	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Montgomery	
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shelby	
1	9	103	116	21	—	—	4	7	4	1	—	4	1	—	—	Circuit Totals	4th
1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clark	5th
—	6	36	43	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	Coles	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumberland	
—	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Edgar	
—	7	65	49	14	—	2	—	1	—	2	3	4	4	2	2	Vermillion	
1	14	109	96	21	—	2	1	2	—	2	5	4	4	2	2	Circuit Totals	5th
1	17	66	77	10	—	3	1	3	—	—	15	3	7	1	—	Champaign	6th
—	3	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DeWitt	
—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Douglas	
3	25	138	123	26	—	—	6	4	—	—	7	4	6	1	4	Macon	
—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Moultrie	
—	2	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Piatt	
4	50	221	226	38	—	3	7	8	—	—	23	7	13	3	4	Circuit Totals	6th
—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greene	7th
1	1	5	5	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jersey	
—	1	10	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macoupin	
—	2	30	13	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	Morgan	
1	15	132	90	7	—	—	1	1	3	2	8	12	6	—	—	Sangamon	
—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scott	
2	20	179	147	17	—	—	2	1	4	3	9	13	8	—	—	Circuit Totals	7th
—	1	19	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	Adams	8th
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brown	
—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calhoun	
—	—	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cass	
—	—	8	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Mason	
—	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Menard	
—	—	6	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pike	
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	Schuyler	
—	1	49	60	22	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	—	Circuit Totals	8th
—	1	5	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Fulton	9th
—	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Hancock	
—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Henderson	
—	5	28	37	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	Knox	
—	5	6	5	4	—	2	3	4	9	—	2	—	1	2	—	McDonough	
—	—	10	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Warren	
—	12	58	67	24	—	2	3	4	9	1	2	4	4	2	—	Circuit Totals	9th

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	NOT CONVICTED								Total Convicted
			Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
			Total Not Convicted	Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
10th	Marshall	63	54	—	—	48	4	1	—	1	9
	Peoria	1,003	368	21	1	241	92	—	12	1	633
	Putnam	5	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	0
	Stark	8	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	2
	Tazewell	285	149	3	2	124	8	3	8	1	136
10th	Circuit Totals	1,364	582	24	3	418	110	4	20	3	780
11th	Ford	52	48	18	3	—	27	—	—	—	4
	Livingston	222	109	12	—	58	36	—	3	—	111
	Logan	80	54	1	1	25	27	—	—	—	26
	McLean	557	314	46	49	187	8	10	11	3	236
	Woodford	113	51	—	—	50	—	—	1	—	62
11th	Circuit Totals	1,024	576	77	53	320	98	10	15	3	439
12th	Iroquois	95	74	—	2	37	26	1	—	8	21
	Kankakee	243	122	28	11	46	—	20	8	9	119
	Will	659	535	1	1	498	23	2	10	—	123
12th	Circuit Totals	997	731	29	14	581	49	23	18	17	263
13th	Bureau	104	74	—	2	37	31	1	3	—	30
	Grundy	92	52	—	—	24	28	—	—	—	40
	LaSalle	319	167	—	—	104	63	—	—	—	150
13th	Circuit Totals	515	293	—	2	165	122	1	3	—	220
14th	Henry	131	83	4	—	44	35	—	—	—	48
	Mercer	51	34	—	1	23	9	1	—	—	17
	Rock Island	917	637	114	2	450	61	4	5	1	278
	Whiteside	343	280	9	18	203	48	—	2	—	63
14th	Circuit Totals	1,442	1,034	127	21	720	153	5	7	1	406
15th	Carroll	41	31	—	—	30	1	—	—	—	10
	Jo Daviess	96	85	—	3	63	18	—	1	—	11
	Lee	232	158	3	—	117	37	1	—	—	73
	Ogle	323	234	21	1	166	39	5	2	—	89
	Stephenson	259	196	5	—	167	23	—	1	—	63
15th	Circuit Totals	951	704	29	4	543	118	6	4	—	246
16th	DeKalb	386	281	30	1	218	6	—	3	23	105
	Kane	1,291	932	42	7	519	316	21	24	3	359
	Kendall	95	70	2	—	55	6	6	—	1	25
16th	Circuit Totals	1,772	1,283	74	8	792	328	27	27	27	489
17th	Boone	85	44	—	3	21	20	—	—	—	41
	Winnebago	1,064	638	49	2	377	190	9	9	2	426
17th	Circuit Totals	1,149	682	49	5	398	210	9	9	2	467
18th	DuPage	2,416	2,143	73	7	82	1,970	3	8	—	272
18th	Circuit Totals	2,416	2,143	73	7	82	1,970	3	8	—	272
19th	Lake	376	99	4	2	65	—	—	15	13	276
	McHenry	302	135	—	—	103	26	—	6	—	165
19th	Circuit Totals	678	234	4	2	168	26	—	21	13	441
20th	Monroe	12	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	7
	Perry	98	58	6	2	38	10	—	2	—	40
	Randolph	134	99	3	3	54	34	—	5	—	35
	St. Clair	897	535	16	3	406	80	8	10	12	352
	Washington	43	21	—	—	14	6	—	1	—	22
20th	Circuit Totals	1,184	718	25	8	515	132	8	18	12	456
	Down State Totals	21,875	14,329	699	289	8,290	4,532	156	256	107	7,499
	Cook*	15,277	5,058	—	—	4,469	—	495	94	—	9,889
	State Totals	37,152	19,387	699	289	12,759	4,532	651	350	107	17,388

* See pages 167, 168 and 171 for tables on method of disposition and sentence imposed on defendants charged by indictment and information in the Criminal Division and in the Municipal Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

DURING THE YEAR 1975

Murder	CONVICTED														Found Unfit. To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous	County	Circuit	
	Plea Of Guilty				Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury								
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4				
—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Marshall	10th	
1	35	211	305	64	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	5	—	2	Peoria		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Putnam		
—	5	34	67	1	—	—	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	Stark		
1	42	250	373	9	—	—	4	5	1	—	6	1	4	—	—	Tazewell		
—	—	—	—	74	—	—	4	5	1	1	12	8	9	—	2	Circuit Totals	10th	
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Ford	11th	
—	1	29	45	15	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	12	—	2	Livingston		
—	1	2	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	Logan		
—	15	81	77	13	—	1	4	4	2	—	11	8	18	2	7	McLean		
—	3	23	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Woodford		
—	20	138	164	38	—	1	5	4	2	—	18	14	31	4	9	Circuit Totals	11th	
—	—	7	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	Iroquois	12th	
4	38	23	16	18	—	5	—	3	1	1	6	3	1	—	2	Kankakee		
1	8	40	19	11	1	3	12	1	—	5	10	9	—	3	1	Will		
5	46	70	43	29	1	8	14	4	1	6	16	15	2	3	3	Circuit Totals	12th	
—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	Bureau	13th	
—	2	19	12	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grundy		
—	3	79	54	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	LaSalle		
—	5	111	80	16	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	Circuit Totals	13th	
—	1	36	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Henry	14th	
—	—	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mercer		
2	14	104	124	14	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	6	3	—	2	Rock Island		
—	3	22	28	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Whiteside		
2	18	169	171	25	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	6	4	—	2	Circuit Totals	14th	
—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	Carroll	15th	
—	—	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jo Daviess		
—	3	20	39	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4	1	1	Lee		
—	6	30	32	8	—	—	3	3	2	—	1	1	3	—	—	Ogle		
—	6	15	36	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Stephenson		
—	15	70	113	21	1	—	3	5	4	—	1	4	8	1	1	Circuit Totals	15th	
—	5	49	36	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	DeKalb	16th	
1	28	120	131	23	—	8	5	6	2	—	21	7	7	—	—	Kane		
—	2	15	2	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Kendall		
1	35	184	169	28	—	8	11	9	2	—	25	9	8	—	—	Circuit Totals	16th	
—	2	11	15	6	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	Boone	17th	
—	29	172	122	25	—	6	6	12	9	2	16	11	15	1	—	Winnebago		
—	31	183	137	31	—	6	7	15	9	2	16	13	16	1	—	Circuit Totals	17th	
1	15	78	126	28	—	5	1	2	1	—	6	3	6	—	1	DuPage	18th	
1	15	78	126	28	—	5	1	2	1	—	6	3	6	—	1	Circuit Totals	18th	
1	13	141	66	15	1	—	—	2	—	5	9	6	14	3	1	Lake	19th	
2	8	47	71	28	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	2	1	2	McHenry		
3	21	188	137	43	1	—	—	3	—	6	11	8	16	4	3	Circuit Totals	19th	
—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monroe	20th	
—	—	14	19	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Perry		
—	—	23	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Randolph		
—	26	161	114	12	1	—	2	2	—	10	14	6	4	—	10	St. Clair		
—	1	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Washington		
—	29	218	145	18	1	1	2	3	1	10	15	9	4	—	10	Circuit Totals	20th	
22	426	2,836	2,795	592	5	36	95	92	40	36	186	156	156	26	47	Downstate Totals		
(Cook County Total - 9,133)					(Cook County Total - 586)					(Cook County Total - 170)					330**	Cook*		
(State Total - 15,804)					(State Total - 854)					(State Total - 730)					377	State Totals		

**Includes defendants committed as unfit to stand trial, unfit to be sentenced and as sexually dangerous.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1975

SENTENCES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Circuit	County	Death	Imprisonment								Imprisonment and Fine				Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
				Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
1st		Alexander	—	—	2	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1975—Continued

		SENTENCES																											
		Death		Imprisonment							Imprisonment and Fine					Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)					Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)					Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)			
	Circuit	County	Murder	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
6th		Circuit Total.	—	4	54	96	66	6	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th		Greene	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Jersey	—	1	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Macoupin	—	—	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Morgan	—	1	3	24	7	1	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Sangamon	—	3	11	52	11	2	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th		Scott	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Circuit Total.	—	5	17	87	23	8	—	5	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8th		Adams	—	1	—	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Brown	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Calhoun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Cass	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Mason	—	—	—	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Menard	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Pike	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Schuyler	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8th		Circuit Total.	—	1	1	19	18	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th		Fulton	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Hancock	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Henderson	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Knox	—	1	5	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		McDonough	—	—	9	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Warren	—	—	—	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th		Circuit Total.	—	1	15	27	10	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th		Marshall	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Peoria	—	2	30	135	125	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Putnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Stark	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tazewell	—	—	9	12	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10th		Circuit Total.	—	2	42	152	144	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11th		Ford	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Livingston	—	—	4	10	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Logan	—	—	3	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		McLean	—	—	26	41	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Woodford	—	—	35	63	71	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11th		Circuit Total.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th		Iroquois	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Kankakee	—	5	21	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Will	—	7	13	28	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12th		Circuit Total.	—	12	34	41	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13th		Bureau	—	1	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Grundy	—	—	1	16	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		LaSalle	—	—	—	34	13	1	—	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13th		Circuit Total.	—	—	1	5	20	2	—	—	15	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1975 —Continued

SENTENCES

Circuit	County	Death	Imprisonment							Imprisonment and Fine					Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)					Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)					Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)				
			Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4																	
14th	Henry	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mercer	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rock Island	—	2	18	39	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14th	Whiteside	—	—	3	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	—	2	21	53	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15th	Carroll	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jo Daviess	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lee	—	—	2	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ogle	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15th	Stephenson	—	—	6	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	—	1	9	25	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16th	DeKalb	—	—	7	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kane	—	1	53	35	35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16th	Kendall	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	—	1	62	54	39	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17th	Boone	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Winnebago	—	2	43	55	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17th	Circuit Total	—	2	45	57	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18th	DuPage	—	1	23	32	37	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18th	Circuit Total	—	1	23	32	37	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19th	Lake	—	7	21	47	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	McHenry	—	3	5	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19th	Circuit Total	—	10	26	69	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20th	Monroe	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Perry	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Randolph	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	St.Clair	—	11	35	39	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Washington	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20th	Circuit Total	—	11	38	66	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Downstate Total	—	63	494	1,204	757	116	—	—	11	46	32	2	—	8	63	58	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	State Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	46	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			(Cook County Total=3,603)					(State Total=6,237)					(Cook County Total=148)					(State Total=59)					(Cook County Total=3)						

SENTENCES

153

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1975—Continued

SENTENCES

Circuit	County	Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed				Total Sentences		
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		Class 4	
7th ...	Greene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	Macoupin	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
	Morgan	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
	Sangamon	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278
7th ...	Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Circuit Total	—	2	3	—	4	18	4	—	1	22	78	2	4	21	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	405
8th ...	Adams	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
	Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Calhoun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Cass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Mason	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
8th ...	Menard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Pike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
	Schuyler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Circuit Total	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143
9th ...	Fulton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	Hancock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Henderson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Knox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
	McDonough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
9th ...	Warren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192
10th ...	Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	Peoria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	633
	Putnam	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Tazewell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
10th ...	Circuit Total	—	3	17	4	1	40	43	6	8	61	159	40	1	5	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	780
11th ...	Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Livingston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111
	Logan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	McLean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236
	Woodford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
11th ...	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	439
12th ...	Iroquois	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
	Kankakee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119
	Will	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
12th ...	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263
13th ...	Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Grundy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
	LaSalle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
13th ...	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220
14th ...	Henry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
	Mercer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	Rock Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277
	Whiteside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1975—Continued

SENTENCES

Circuit	County	Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed					Total Sentences
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	
15th ..	Carroll	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Jo Daviess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	Lee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73
	Ogle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
15th ..	Stephenson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
16th ..	DeKalb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
	Kane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359
16th ..	Kendall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489
17th ..	Boone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
17th ..	Winnebago	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466
18th ..	DuPage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
18th ..	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272
19th ..	Lake	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
19th ..	McHenry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
20th ..	Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
	Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
	St. Clair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352
20th ..	Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
	Circuit Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456
	Downstate Total	1	18	31	8	22	451	339	79	79	961	1,354	312	24	323	434	121	—	—	2	2	—	7,495**
	Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,899***
	State Total	1	18	31	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,384

* See footnote on page 149 regarding defendants found unfit to be sentenced.

** Included in the total but not in the dispositional categorization by class, are 7 defendants convicted of Class 3 offenses and sentenced as follows: Fine only imposed on 5 defendants by circuit court in Fourth Circuit (Effingham County), Ninth Circuit (Fulton County), and Twelfth Circuit (Iroquois County - 2 defendants and Will County - 1 defendant); and County jail and fine imposed on 2 defendants by circuit court in Twentieth Circuit (Perry County). Not included in total are 4 defendants convicted but not sentenced as follows: Waived extradition and returned to another jurisdiction (Second Circuit, Lawrence County); Failed to appear for sentencing and election by State not to proceed (Second Circuit, White County); Died before sentencing (Fourteenth Circuit, Rock Island County); Sentenced on another conviction (Seventeenth Circuit, Winnebago County).

*** Included are 193 sentences described as "other".

REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1975

TREND OF CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Division	County Department		Pending At Start	Begun	Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending At End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Type of Case									
L	Ad damnum \$15,000 & over	Jury	31,322 ^a	3,915	858	+12,890	17,663	13,394	35,692 ^b	+4,370
		Non-Jury	8,128 ^c	17,716	694	-12,890	5,520	5,330	8,316 ^b	+188
A	Tax		6,860	15,152	2,367	0	17,519	18,906	5,472 ^d	-1,388
W	Condemnation		270	161	20	0	181	191	263 ^e	-7
	Miscellaneous Remedy		1,882 ^f	1,618	157	0	1,775	1,671	1,963 ^g	+81
CHANCERY	Subtotals		(48,462)	(38,562)	(4,096)	(0)	(42,658)	(39,492)	(51,706)	(+3,244)
	Chancery		6,327	8,449	479	0	8,928	8,456	6,799	+472
DIVORCE	Housing		12,545	7,274	0	0	7,274	3,603	16,216	+3,671
	Subtotals		(18,872)	(15,723)	(479)	(0)	(16,202)	(12,059)	(23,015)	(+4,143)
C	Divorce		13,445	29,441	2,537	0	31,978	29,600	15,823	+2,378
	Tax		16,218	35,311	0	0	35,311	35,597	15,932	-286
O	Mental Health		44	4,276	0	0	4,276	4,277	43	-1
U	Adoption, Marriage of Minors and Reciprocal Non-Support		4,464	4,865	0	0	4,865	3,837	5,492	+1,028
N	Municipal Corporations		146	88	0	0	88	38	196	+50
T	Subtotals		(20,872)	(44,540)	(0)	(0)	(44,540)	(43,749)	(21,663)	(+791)
Y	Estates, Guardianships & Conservatorships			10,258	0	0	10,258	8,779		
PROBATE	Delinquency, Dependency, Neglect & Supervision		5,695 ^h	17,346	406	0	17,752	20,451	2,996	-2,699
JUVENILE	Felony (Indictment & Information)		4,778	7,933	2,329	0	10,262	8,340	6,700	+1,922
CRIMINAL	County Department Subtotal	(112,124)	(163,803)	(9,847)		(0)	(173,650)	(162,470)	(121,903)	(+9,779)
	Municipal Department									
D	Type of Case									
	Law Ad damnum under \$15,000	Jury	10,870	7,357	1,008	+3,462 ⁱ	11,827	8,779	13,918	+3,048
I		Non-Jury	25,407	89,331	1,733	-3,417 ⁱ	87,647	84,932	28,122	+2,715
S	Small Claims		8,286	103,248	1,214	-45	104,417	103,163	9,540	+1,254
T	Tax		63,508	72,296	3,428	0	75,724	70,291	68,941	+5,433
R	Felony (Information)		0	4,309	0	0	4,309	4,292	17	+17
C	Misdemeanors, Ordinance Violations & Preliminary Hearings (Felony)			315,727	3	0	315,730	297,324		
T	Traffic			1,383,370	0	0	1,383,370	1,309,164		
S	Family & Youth			81,968	0	0	81,968	76,028		
ONE THRU SIX	Subtotals		(108,071)	(2,057,606)	(7,386)	(0)	(2,064,992)	(1,953,973)	(120,538)	(+12,467)
	Grand Total		220,195	2,221,409	17,233	0	2,238,642	2,116,443	242,441	+22,246

FOOTNOTES: (a) Computer adjustment of -20 cases; (b) Computer adjustments of net +101 cases in law jury and of net -2 cases in law nonjury; does not include 84 law jury and 30 law nonjury cases on Special Calendars (military, appeal, bankruptcy and insurance liquidation); (c) Computer adjustment of +69 cases; (d) Computer adjustment of -1 case; (e) Computer adjustments of net +3 cases; (f) Computer adjustment of -1 case; (g) Computer adjustments of net -23 cases; (h) Adjusted by +1446 cases per clerk's report due to erroneous recordation of multiple dispositions of cases; (i) Computer adjustment in personal injury cases (300,000 series) due to nonrecording of jury demands in some cases in District One.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

AGE OF LAW CASES PENDING IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

		1970 & Earlier	During 1971	During 1972	During 1973	During 1974	During 1975	Totals
LAW CASES OVER \$15,000	J U R Y							
	NUMBER PENDING.....	2	110	2,580	8,128	11,460	13,412	35,692*
	% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	0.1%	0.3%	7.2%	22.8%	32.0%	37.6%	100.0%
	NUMBER PENDING.....	0	16	283	510	1,514	5,993	8,316*
	% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	6.1%	18.2%	72.1%	100.0%

*Does not include 84 law jury and 30 law nonjury cases on Special Calendars; also see Appendix at page 173.

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF TERMINATION OF LAW JURY CASES
IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

Calendar	Cases Terminated by Verdict			
	Number of Verdicts Reached During Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
STANDARD	509	66.0	1.0	39.1
SPECIAL	5	93.0	35.0	54.4
TOTAL	514	93.0	1.0	39.3

Cases Terminated by Any Means Including Verdict			
Total Number of Cases Terminated* During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Termination		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
13,134	112.0	1.0	27.3

* Does not reflect multiple dispositions of cases during the month in which reported.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES PROCESSED BY THE TRIAL JUDGES OF THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS**

	Number of Law Jury Cases			Number of Verdicts		Ratio of Contested Verdicts to Total Cases Terminated	Law Jury Trial Judges*	
	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Assigned For Trial	Total	Contested		Substantially Full-Time	Part-Time
Number for Dec. 1975	1,572	871	525	35	35	4.0	18	12
1975 Monthly Average	1,472	1,117	522	43	43	3.8	25	8
1974 Monthly Average	1,343	1,018	471	48	48	4.6	25	7
1973 Monthly Average	1,279	1,313	467	47	47	3.6	25	6
1972 Monthly Average	1,187	1,585	518	53	52	3.3	24	7
1971 Monthly Average	1,228	1,521	429	65	60	3.9	26	7

*Includes Law Jury Trial Judges Assigned to Summer Pre-Trial Program During 1975.

**IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY TERMINATIONS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

(1) Age of Law Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period

		1970 and Earlier	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	TOTAL
Law-Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period	No.	123	1,818	4,497	3,216	2,860	816	13,330*
	%age	1.0%	13.6%	33.7%	24.1%	21.5%	6.1%	100.0%

*Includes 80 Cases Transferred out of Division.

(2) Law Jury Cases Terminated During the Period

Terminations Credited by Clerk To	Number of Terminations
Assignment Judge	3,842
Pre-Trial Judges	1,007
Motion Judges	1,113
Full-Time Trial Judges (*) & (**)	6,807
Part-Time Trial Judges***	294
No Progress Call	187
TOTAL	13,250****

* Includes both regular pretrial and trial judges who heard summer pretrials.

** Includes only Cook County judges who spent 75% or more of their time in the Law Division.

*** Includes Cook County judges who spent less than 75% of their time in the Law Division and downstate judges who served in the Law Division on assignment.

**** Not included are 144 cases transferred out of Division and assigned to Special Calendars.

(3) Maximum, minimum and average productivity of full-time trial judges and stages at which full-time trial judges terminated law jury cases during the period

	Verdicts			Cases Settled		
	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Contested	Uncontested	Without Use of Jury	During Selection of Jury	After Selection of Jury
Maximum*	1,038	35	2	1,022	16	19
Minimum*	80	1	0	49	0	1
Average	305.9	14.7	0.7	26.6	2.2	9.1

* Maximum and Minimum reported by any judge in each category not necessarily the same judge in each category, and includes cases disposed of by Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program.

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED AS
REPORTED BY THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK
COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

During calendar year 1975, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County terminated 13250 Law Jury cases which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I. To the Assignment Judge* (Judge J. Butler)	3,842
II. To the Motion Judges (Judges Brussell, Bua, Jiganti and B. Schwartz)	1,113
III. To the Pre-Trial Judges** (Judges Harewood, S. Jones, Kaplan, Landesman, Matkovic, Nash, Nelson and Sarnow)	1,007
IV. To the Law Jury Trial Judges as follows:	
A) To the 28 Judges** (Judges Barry, Berg, Canel, Carey, Cherry, Crosson, Daly, De Bow, Ellis, Elward, Felt, Fiedler, J. Fitzgerald, T. Fitzgerald, Fleischman, Geroulis, Heilingoetter, Hershenson, Holzer, Kowalski, McAuliffe, Norman, Schaller, Sorrentino, Stark, Wells, M. Wilson and Wosik) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was not substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	6,807
B) To the 19 Judges (Judges Breen, F. Butler, Connell, Crowley, A. Dunne, Epton, E.C. Johnson, Kane, J. Kelly, Limperis, Montelione, Murray, Patterson, Schwaba, Scotillo, Solomon, A. Sullivan, J. Sullivan and Thornton) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was limited by other judicial duties or illness during the period	207
C) To the 16 Judges (Judges Daily, Gollings, Immel, Kasserman, H. Lewis, Lipe, R. Mills, Oros, Pezman, J. Reardon, J.R. Pool, J.L. Poole, Watson, Williams, C.M. Wilson and Ziegler) on assignment from Circuits outside of Cook County	87
D) To the No Progress Call/Status Call Judge (Judge Iseberg)	187
Total Terminations ***	13,250

* Includes terminations by the *pro tem* assignment judges.

** Includes some terminations, not credited to the assignment judge category, by judges who, for brief periods, acted as *pro tem* assignment judges.

*** Includes terminations by both regular pretrial and Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pretrial program; does not include cases transferred out of the Law Division and cases assigned to Special Calendars.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAW JURY PRODUCT OF THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1975 - AS REPORTED THROUGH THE
MONTHLY REPORTS OF LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES***

The Monthly Reports Of The Law Jury Trial Judges Of The County Department Of The Circuit Court Of Cook County, Indicate A Total Of 10196 Cases Processed And 8190 Cases Terminated. Subsections A, B & C Below Describe The Processing Of These Cases, Classified According To The Amount Of Time A Judge Was Assigned To The County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

Settled Without Use Of Jury	Settled During Selection Of Jury	Settled After Selection Of Jury	Verdicts		Returned To Assign- ment Judge	Mistrials	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Total Law Jury Cases Processed	Calendar 1/2 Days Avail- able for Assignment
			Contested	Uncontested					

A. The Law Jury Record Of The 23 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Section Was Not Substantially Interrupted By Other Judicial Duties, Assignment Or Illness During The Period

TOTALS	7,171	91	247	443	3	1,942	25	7,955	9,922	12,150
Maximum	1,022	16	19	35	2	328	3	1,038	1,047	474
Minimum	49	0	1	3	0	0	0	80	83	356
Average	256.1	3.3	8.8	15.8	0.1	69.4	0.9	284.1	354.4	434.0

B. The Law Jury Record Of The 5 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Section Was Substantially Limited By Other Judicial Duties, Assignments Or Illness During The Period

TOTALS	125	18	19	37	0	26	3	199	228	686
Maximum	50	9	7	14	0	9	2	71	73	282
Minimum	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	16
Average	25.0	3.6	3.8	7.4	0	5.2	0.6	39.8	45.6	137.2

C. The Law Jury Record Of The 4 Judges On Assignment To The Circuit Court Of Cook County, Law Jury Trial Section From Circuits Outside Of Cook County During The Period

TOTALS	24	1	2	9	0	10	0	36	46	148
Maximum	13	1	2	3	0	5	0	17	22	40
Minimum	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	30
Average	6.0	0.3	0.5	2.3	0	2.5	0	9.0	11.5	37.0

* Includes cases processed and terminated by the Law Jury Trial Judges who participated in the summer pretrial program.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DIVORCE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
DISPOSITION OF DIVORCE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

PART I	
TOTAL DIVORCE CASES TERMINATED	
	29,600

PART II	
DECREES	
TOTAL DECREES	23,105
1. Divorce	22,730
2. Separate Maintenance	103
3. Annulment	272

PART III	
CASES DISMISSED	
TOTAL DISMISSALS	6,495
1. Divorce	6,495
2. Separate Maintenance	0
3. Annulment	0

**THE TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DIVISION
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

Type of Case	Pending at Start	Filed	Trans- ferred	Term- inated	Pending at End
(A) TAX					
(1) Special Assessments					
a. Chicago	393	96		113	376
b. Suburban	509	46		28	527
(2) Tax Deeds	1,557	1,138		1,101	1,594
(3) Scavenger Tax Deeds	53	33		50	36
(4) Inheritance Tax Petitions	6,098	8,745		8,780	6,063
(5) Inheritance Tax Reassessments	151	48		5	194
(6) Tax Refund Petitions	181	36		4	213
(7) Tax Objections	7,124	23,982		24,348	6,758
(8) Condemnations (in conjunction with special assessments)	41	12		0	53
(9) Other	111	1,175		1,168	118
(Subtotal)	(16,218)	(35,311)	(0)	(35,597)	(15,932)
(B) ADOPTIONS					
(1) Related	267	1,222		1,325	164
(2) Agency	62	1,035		1,050	47
(3) Private Placement	359	482		454	387
(Subtotal)	(688)	(2,739)	(0)	(2,829)	(598)
(C) MENTAL HEALTH					
(1) Commitment Petitions					
a. Adults	44	4,134		4,139	39
b. Minors	0	66		64	2
(2) Restoration Petitions					
a. Adults	0	50		50	0
b. Minors	0	7		7	0
(3) Discharge Petitions					
a. Adults	0	19		17	2
b. Minors	0	0		0	0
(Subtotal)	(44)	(4,276)	(0)	(4,277)	(43)
(D) MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS					
(1) Petitions to Organize	11	7		0	18
(2) Petitions to Annex, Disconnect and Dissolve	53	37		14	76
(3) Local Options and Propositions	11	0		0	11
(4) Election Matters	71	44		24	91
(Subtotal)	(146)	(88)	(0)	(38)	(196)
(E) RECIPROCAL NON SUPPORT	3,751	2,066	0	954	4,863
(F) MARRIAGE OF MINORS	25	60	0	54	31
GRAND TOTAL	20,872	44,540	0	43,749	21,663

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
PROBATE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED IN THE PROBATE DIVISION

	Decedent Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of Cases Begun	7,375*	1,794	1,089	10,258
Number of Cases Terminated	6,947*	959	873	8,779

* Includes Supplemental Proceedings Petitions: 110 filed and 121 terminated. Supplemental Proceedings Petitions are proceedings concerning contracts to make a will, construction of wills and the appointment of testamentary trustees during the period of administration.

**INVENTORIES FILED, FEES COLLECTED AND WILLS FILED
IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1975**

**PART I
INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF**

Kind of Property	Inventories	
	Number	Value
Personal	6,726	\$597,717,185.00
Real Estate	2,282	\$83,247,961.00
TOTALS	9,008	\$680,965,146.00

**PART II
FEES COLLECTED (NET) BY THE CLERK**

\$703,570.40

**PART III
WILLS FILED AND PROBATED**

Filed	Probated	%Probated
12,662	4,688	37.02%

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

Children referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Delinquents	Dependents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
11,446	83	2,468	0	3,091	258	0	17,346

Initial action taken on cases referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
0	0	17,346	17,346

Cases adjusted in the County Department, Juvenile Division

	Dependents	Delinquents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
By the Complaint Unit Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nature of petitions disposed of in the County Department, Juvenile Division

Petitions Disposed of	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
20,451	46,844	4,327	414	1,831	1,986	1,097	76,950

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Table of Criminal Offenses Commenced by Indictment and Information
In The Criminal Division During 1975

CHARGED OFFENSES		Number of			
		Indict-ments	Defen-dants	Infor-mations	Defen-dants
Attempt-	Armed Robbery	114	149	13	16
	Arson	7	8	1	2
	Attempt (various offenses)	14	17	0	0
	Burglary	102	140	8	10
	Murder	50	59	3	4
	Rape	35	38	3	3
	Robbery	71	94	11	15
	Theft	69	80	1	1
Commission of-	Aggravated Assault (including assault)	8	9	1	1
	Aggravated Battery	579	702	37	49
	Aggravated Incest (including incest)	14	15	1	1
	Aggravated Kidnapping (including kidnapping)	15	17	1	1
	Armed Robbery	1,380	1,986	90	126
	Armed Violence	6	8	0	0
	Arson	33	41	2	2
	Bail Jumping	123	123	1	1
	Bribery	83	91	0	0
	Burglary	1,357	1,893	111	153
	Communicating with Jurors	3	5	1	1
	Conspiracy (various offenses)	15	32	0	0
	Criminal Damage to Property	14	17	1	1
	Deviate Sexual Assault	19	21	3	3
	Escape	39	42	1	1
	Forgery	52	54	0	0
	Gambling (including syndicated gambling)	13	15	0	0
	Indecent Liberties	62	64	6	6
	Intimidation	39	42	0	0
	Involuntary Manslaughter	19	20	0	0
	Murder	552	696	31	36
	Narcotic, Cannabis & Controlled Substances Violations (including delivery & possession)	678	766	41	44
	Obstructing Justice	5	6	2	2
	Official Misconduct	11	11	0	0
	Perjury	14	19	0	0
	Possession of Burglary Tools	3	5	0	0
	Possession of Explosives	3	6	1	2
	Possession of Stolen Auto	7	9	0	0
	Rape	352	452	23	23
	Robbery	542	694	52	66
	Theft	695	880	21	25
	Unlawful Restraint	7	9	1	1
	Unlawful Use of Credit Card	8	10	1	1
	Unlawful Use of Weapons	299	325	22	23
	Voluntary Manslaughter	24	26	0	0
	Miscellaneous Offenses	45	52	8	9
TOTALS		7,580*	9,748	499*	629

* These totals here are at a variance with the category "Cases Filed . . ." in the chart "Trend of Cases . . ." on page 167 due to monthly computer adjustments, as reflected in the year-end computer print-out.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Trend of Cases Charging Defendants With Offenses
In the Criminal Division During 1975

Cases Commenced By	Cases Pending at Start of Period	Cases Filed During Period	Cases Reinstated During Period	Cases Disposed of During Period	Cases Pending at End of Period
Indictment	4,778	7,435	2,299	8,245	6,267
Information	0	498	30	95	433
TOTAL	4,778	7,933	2,329	8,340	6,700

Method of Disposition of Defendants
Charged By Indictment and Information
In the Criminal Division During 1975

Disposed of By		Disposition of Defendants	
		Not Convicted	Convicted
Guilty Plea	Indictment		4,804
	Information		45
Bench Trial	Indictment	494	581
	Information	1	5
Jury Trial	Indictment	94	170
	Information	0	0
Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	Indictment	2,980	
	Information	29	
Nolle Prosequi	Indictment	722	
	Information	3	
Other Discharge	Indictment	1,026*	
	Information	31	
TOTALS		5,380	5,605

* Includes 330 defendants who were committed to the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities as unfit to be tried or sentenced or as sexually dangerous.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Disposition of Defendants
Sentenced In the Criminal Division During 1975

Sentence Imposed	Number of Defendants	
	Indictment	Information
(1) Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)	3,230	20
(2) Probation only—No Discretionary Conditions	1,606	10
(3) Probation & Periodic Imprisonment	225	0
(4) Probation & Jail	252	3
(5) Conditional Discharge Only—No Discretionary Conditions	74	1
(6) Conditional Discharge with Discretionary Conditions	5	1
(7) Other	170	8
(8) Unfit to be Tried or Sentenced or as Sexually Dangerous	330	0
TOTALS	5,892*	43

*Includes 7 convicted defendants where charge commenced by information.

Number of Writs and Petitions Filed & Disposed Of
In the Criminal Division During 1975

	Number of Writs & Petitions	
	Filed	Disposed of
Habeas Corpus	273	97
Post-Conviction	113	127
Modify/Revoke Probation, Conditional Discharge, or Periodic Imprisonment	N/A	541

**TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

		Pending at Start	Begun	Rein- Stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Inventory Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Law Jury Cases Under \$15,000	Dist. 1	9,833	7,216	962	+2,253*	10,431	7,335	12,929	+3,096
	Dist. 2	119	0	0	+188	188	192	115	-4
	Dist. 3	238	25	0	+239	264	300	202	-36
	Dist. 4	324	56	23	+278	357	380	301	-23
	Dist. 5	189	18	4	+176	198	195	192	+3
	Dist. 6	167	42	19	+328	389	377	179	+12
Law Non-Jury Cases Under \$15,000	Dist. 1	24,478	85,463	1,462	-2,253*	84,672	82,114	27,036	+2,558
	Dist. 2	64	499	96	-188	407	378	93	+29
	Dist. 3	175	727	55	-239	543	492	226	+51
	Dist. 4	223	1,165	56	-255	966	918	271	+48
	Dist. 5	166	486	14	-176	324	314	176	+10
	Dist. 6	301	991	50	-306	735	716	320	+19
Small Claims	Dist. 1	4,779	89,834	1,078	0	90,912	90,282	5,409	+630
	Dist. 1 Pro Se	2,027	6,488	0	0	6,488	6,175	2,340	+313
	Dist. 2-6 . .	1,480	6,926	136	-45	7,017	6,706	1,791	+311
Taxes	Dist. 1	28,295	52,375	3,428	0	55,803	34,073	50,025	+21,730
	Dist. 2-6 . .	35,213	19,921	0	0	19,921	36,218	18,916	-16,297
Felony (Information)	Dist. 1	0	3,163	0	0	3,163	3,163	0	-
	Dist. 2-6 . .	0	1,146	0	0	1,146	1,129	17	+17
Misdemeanors, Ordinance Viola- tions & Preliminary Hearings (Felony)	Dist. 1** . .		263,927	0	0	263,927	251,255		
	Dist. 2-6 . .		51,800	3	0	51,803	46,069		
Traffic	Dist. 1		859,566	0	0	859,566	817,185		
	Dist. 2-6 . .		523,804	0	0	523,804	491,979		
Family & Youth	Dist. 1		81,968	0	0	81,968	76,028		
TOTALS		108,071	2,057,606	7,386	0	2,064,992	1,953,973	120,538	+12,467

*Computer adjustment in personal injury cases (300,000 series) due to non-recording of jury demands in some cases. **The clerk of court advises that during the county fiscal year, November 30, 1974 to December 1, 1975, filings in District 1 were classified as follows: 25,646 preliminary hearings, of which 8,283 resulted in findings of probable cause; 58,133 misdemeanor cases; and 258,181 ordinance violation cases.

**AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND
DATE OF VERDICT OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

Cases Terminated by Verdict, Municipal Department, Circuit Court of Cook County							
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	
Total number of verdicts reached during period	220	14	26	23	17	28	
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict	Average	16.6	12.4	15.0	23.6	11.2	
	Maximum	31.1	25.9	27.3	49.8	21.0	
	Minimum	5.3	1.0	2.0	9.4	3.3	

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY***

	1969 & Earlier		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury
First District.....	6	0	19	0	70	3	459	70	2,681	1,135	4,275	6,500	5,419	19,328
Second District.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	8	24	18	86	66
Third District.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	39	3	148	218
Fourth District.....	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	10	4	77	10	211	257
Fifth District.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	2	57	19	126	153
Sixth District.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	14	17	158	299
Totals.....	7	1	20	0	72	7	470	72	2,715	1,154	4,486	6,567	6,148	20,321

*Also see Appendix at page 174.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6**

Method of Disposition of Defendants
Charged With Felonies By Information
In The Municipal Department During 1975

Disposed of By		Disposition of Defendants	
		Not Convicted	Convicted
Guilty Plea	District 1		3,162
	Districts 2-6		1,122
Stricken Off With Leave To Reinstate	District 1	1	
	Districts 2-6	4	
Nolle Prosequi	District 1	0	
	Districts 2-6	2	
Other Discharge	District 1	0	
	Districts 2-6	1	
TOTALS		8	4,284

Disposition of Defendants Sentenced Where Charged With Felonies
By Information In The Municipal Department During 1975

Sentence Imposed	Number of Defendants	
	District 1	Districts 2-6
(1) Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)	230	123
(2) Periodic Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)	0	9
(3) Periodic Imprisonment (Cook Co. Dept. of Corrections)	2	1
(4) Probation only—No Discretionary Conditions	2,341	663
(5) Probation & Periodic Imprisonment	5	27
(6) Probation & Jail	577	117
(7) Probation & Fine	0	78
(8) Probation, Periodic Imprisonment & Fine	0	5
(9) Probation, Jail & Fine	0	11
(10) Probation & Other Discretionary Conditions	4	68
(11) Conditional Discharge—No Discretionary Conditions	0	5
(12) Conditional Discharge & Jail	2	0
(13) Conditional Discharge & Fine	1	0
(14) Other	0	15
TOTALS	3,162	1,122

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND TRAFFIC CASES DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1975**

Method of Termination or Disposition	Preliminary Hearings		Misdemeanors & Ordinance Violations		Traffic	
	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Fine	—	—	25,689	6,099	306,742	272,806
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation . .	—	—	—	—	11,083	5,691
3. Local Correctional Institution	—	—	3,302	1,062	—	—
4. Cook County Department of Corrections	—	—	3,392	1,248	—	—
5. Probation	—	—	9,600	2,950	—	—
6. State Institutions	—	—	2	122	—	—
7. Transferred to Criminal Division*	7,708	2,483	—	—	—	—
8. Ordered to Pay	—	—	239	670	—	—
9. Ex Parte, Satisfied.	—	—	—	—	0	0
10. Ex Parte, Execution to Issue	—	—	—	—	0	0
11. Fine and Costs Suspended	—	—	—	—	16,851	5,546
12. Discharged	—	366	19,085	9,046	337,663	87,003
13. D.W.P.	—	372	17,386	2,834	104,505	21,623
14. Leave to File Denied	—	161	127,021	526	1,065	1,368
15. Leave to File Denied—No Number. . . .	—	7	0	0	—	—
16. Non-Suit	—	233	35,928	969	10,555	21,155
17. Nolle Prosequi.	—	825	8,356	1,222	20,792	10,116
18. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate	—	2,279	67,771	11,243	7,929	66,671
19. Other	—	124	1,804	1,228	0	0
Total.	7,708	6,850	319,575	39,219	817,185	491,979

*or superseded by information.

APPENDIX

CHARTS COMPARING AGE OF PENDING CASES

LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS: YEAR-END AGE OF PENDING LAW JURY CASES

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1966	11,464	12,211	11,400	8,276	4,487	1,421	49,259
	23.3%	24.8%	23.1%	16.8%	9.1%	2.9%	100.0%
1967	11,108	10,996	9,137	7,675	6,467	208	45,592
	24.4%	24.1%	20.0%	16.8%	14.2%	0.5%	100.0%
1968	10,478	11,226	8,309	6,875	5,152	721	42,761
	24.5%	26.3%	19.4%	16.1%	12.0%	1.7%	100.0%
1969	10,691	10,414	8,205	6,257	4,822	1,538	41,931
	25.5%	24.8%	19.6%	14.9%	11.5%	3.7%	100.0%
1970	9,539	9,228	6,911	5,831	3,842	845	36,196
	26.4%	25.5%	19.1%	16.1%	10.6%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	9,472	9,690	6,436	5,109	2,061	107	32,875
	28.8%	29.5%	19.6%	15.5%	6.3%	0.3%	100.0%
1972	9,495	9,378	6,846	2,351	518	192	28,780
	33.0%	32.6%	23.8%	8.2%	1.8%	0.6%	100.0%
1973	10,838	9,869	5,428	2,036	0	0	28,171
	38.5%	35.0%	19.3%	7.2%	0%	0%	100.0%
1974	11,761	11,049	6,683	1,793	56	0	31,342
	37.5%	35.3%	21.3%	5.7%	0.2%	0%	100.0%
1975	13,412	11,460	8,128	2,580	110	2	35,692*
	37.6%	32.0%	22.8%	7.2%	0.3%	0.1%	100.0%

* Does Not Include 84 Law Jury Cases Pending On Special Calendars (Military, Appeal, Insurance Liquidation, And Bankruptcy).

APPENDIX (Continued)

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS: YEAR-END AGE OF PENDING LAW JURY CASES

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1966	10,524	7,289	3,435	2,166	1,757	383	25,654
	41.4%	28.4%	13.4%	8.4%	6.9%	1.5%	100.0%
1967	6,277	5,134	2,543	1,693	1,530	645	17,822
	35.2%	28.8%	14.3%	9.5%	8.6%	3.6%	100.0%
1968	5,910	5,227	3,392	2,207	147	0	16,883
	35.0%	31.0%	20.1%	13.1%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%
1969	6,310	5,086	2,730	880	70	0	15,076
	41.9%	33.7%	18.1%	5.8%	0.5%	0.0%	100.0%
1970	6,966	5,580	3,123	855	550	408	17,482
	39.9%	31.9%	17.9%	4.9%	3.1%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	6,669	5,762	3,306	854	409	72	17,072
	39.1%	33.7%	19.4%	5.0%	2.4%	0.4%	100.0%
1972	5,728	6,126	2,749	389	129	6	15,127
	37.9%	40.5%	18.2%	2.5%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%
1973	6,233	4,962	2,873	626	129	46	14,869
	41.9%	33.4%	19.3%	4.2%	0.9%	0.3%	100.0%
1974	4,285	4,028	1,978	451	89	39	10,870
	39.4%	37.1%	18.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.4%	100.0%
1975	6,148	4,486	2,715	470	72	27	13,918
	44.2%	32.2%	19.5%	3.4%	0.5%	0.2%	100.0%

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court— Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court— Jurisdiction

(2) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

(c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court— Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Ap-

pellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court— Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.

(c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts—Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms Of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen; a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election And Retention

(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

(b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nomi-

nate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

(d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.

(b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement—Discipline

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge,

with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

(b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.

(c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.

(e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court, and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

(f) The concurrence of three members of the Com-

mission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

(g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission.

Section 16. Administration

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

(b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

(c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys— Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Historical Development

The predecessor to the present Administrative Office of the Illinois courts was a statutory creature into which the General Assembly breathed life in 1959. The entity was known as the Court Administrator's Office, and it so existed until 1964. The office in those past years was chiefly concerned with studying caseloads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies.

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties." That provision was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964 and in 1970. Two Illinois constitutional commentators, Messrs. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five (states) have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois . . .", and the authors noted that the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as exercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director is an excellent "mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden

and Cohn, *The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis*, at page 335.

During the fifteen years that it has been in existence, the Administrative Office has matured from infancy to adulthood, and correspondingly it has taken on and has been assigned by the Supreme Court greater duties and responsibilities. The growth of the office has been carefully nurtured by a succession of highly qualified and distinguished lawyers: Henry P. Chandler, former administrator of the federal court system; Albert J. Harno, former dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, now a Circuit Judge, former dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago; John W. Freels, now a special assistant Attorney General, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. The present Director is Roy O. Gulley, former Chief Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

Today, the Administrative Office has more than a score of employees who serve the Supreme Court and supervise the activities of all the courts in the State and court-related personnel. In addition to the Director, the office employs six persons (four of whom are lawyers) on a managerial or supervisory level, with the balance of employees serving in various supporting capacities.

APPENDIX C

JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

Supreme Court Judges—\$50,000
Appellate Court Judges—\$45,000
Circuit Court Judges—\$42,500
Associate Judges—\$37,000

