

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE
ILLINOIS COURTS



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ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT
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S U P R E M E C O U R T

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS
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July 15, 1966

To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois:

I tender herewith my annual report on the administration of the courts of the state for the calendar year 1965, the report of Carl H. Rolewick on Cook County, and the statistical reports for all courts of the state.

At the conclusion of this, our second year under the new Judicial Article, we can recognize that the plan is now functioning smoothly and our most optimistic hopes are being realized. It seems proper, therefore, at this time to give a note of recognition to those who labored so long and so well in planning the Article, in getting necessary implementing legislation and in the organization of the new system.

The years of work, planning and effort of the dedicated judges and lawyers working through and with committees of both the Illinois State and the Chicago Bar Association culminated in the passage of the so-called "Blue Ballot" in November 1962. Having achieved that success, many proponents of the new system considered it would be self-executing and that no further work need be done. The realistic analysis, however, showed that the intervening 13 months before the effective date of the Article, would be a very short period in which to work out all necessary plans to make the new system operative.

Under the inspiration and guidance of the members of your Court, the tireless and timeless work of the committees you appointed, and the dedication of most judges and lawyers over the state, the necessary planning and organization was completed. Fortunately, the 73rd General Assembly was in session from January to July 1963. With the guidance of the Judicial Advisory Council and under fine leadership in both Houses, a tremendous volume of implementing legislation was studied and adopted. This enabling legislation and the dedicated work of the judges and lawyers throughout the state, permitted the new system to function smoothly from the first.

After one year of trial and error under the new system, and after study by this Court, the Judicial Conference, the Conference of Chief Judges and various committees appointed by this Court and by the two conferences, and further study and planning by the Judicial Advisory Council, the 74th General Assembly which met in January 1965 was given further programs to correct the deficiencies and improve the system. The cooperation given by the General Assembly in 1965, and the various changes in substantive and procedural law adopted, constitute one of the highlights of the year 1965 and will be considered in the attached report. The report will also cover developments and progress in various aspects of the court system.

At this, the conclusion of my first full year as director, may I state again that it is a rare opportunity and privilege and a distinct honor to be permitted to work with and for the courts. I have thoroughly enjoyed working with you and with the other fine judges in the state, and I am deeply appreciative of the honor you have given me and the opportunity to be of service.

Respectfully submitted,

JWF/jm

John W. Freels

**REPORT OF JOHN W. FREELS, DIRECTOR,
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS**

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

Our new Judicial Article became legally effective January 1, 1964 and our new unified court system became operative on Monday, January 2, 1964. The over-optimistic expected complete success from the outset and the over-pessimistic gave dire prophecies of complete failure. Those taking a more realistic attitude recognized the inherent values of the new system but expected it would take four to five years to have it operating at true efficiency.

The second formative year has now passed and we can see that our "Five Year Plan" is progressing far ahead of schedule. The scope of our system and its success the first two years have challenged national attention. When I addressed the annual meeting of the American Judicature Society in February on the results of the first two years, the Society itself designated the talk "A Two-Year Success Story".

Though difficulties must be corrected and adjustments must still be made, it is true that the progress during the first two years has been remarkable. Our new judicial system has been described as the closest approach to a perfect system yet devised. The perfection of a plan, however, does not guarantee immediate success, when its functioning depends on the human element. Even a perfect system can be expected to creak a little when it is superimposed on judges and lawyers steeped for generations in entirely different patterns and procedures. Unfortunately our new system did not share the good fortune of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, who is said to have "leaped full-armed from the brow of Zeus" and then assumed an adult life not burdened with any frailties or memories of the past.

With the benefit and experience of two years of "trial and error" (thankfully, more trial than error) it is possible to view retrospectively the reasons which assured the success of our plan. These may be summarized:

1. The perfection of the plan itself and its almost uncanny provisions for any and every contingency.
2. The years of constructive thought which preceded the drafting of the amendment and the 13 months of determined state-wide planning and organization between the election in November, 1962 and the change-over on January 1, 1964.
3. The constructive and statesman-like attitude of the 73rd General Assembly in adopting in 1963 a tremendous volume of legislation imple-

menting the provisions of the new Article and repealing inconsistent statutory provisions.

4. The acceptance by both bench and bar of the new Article and the willingness even of those who had been lukewarm or perhaps really hostile to give the new plan a fair trial.
5. Analysis and review of the problems which arose in 1964, during the first formative year and study of those problems by this Court, the Judicial Conference, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and committees appointed by this Court and the two conferences. During the same period the Judicial Advisory Council was conducting its own similar studies. Complete and effective liaison with the Council resulted in adoption by the 74th General Assembly in 1965 of much additional corrective and clarifying legislation. The approval of the new Article by the Council and the General Assembly and their confidence in the steps taken by and recommendations of this Court, resulted also in the passage of legislation giving broad discretionary powers to the Court.

The perfection of the plan itself. After its adoption, our federal constitution was often referred to as the most profound document ever penned by man. That plan was profound but necessary immediate and later amendments showed it was not complete. Our Judicial Article is both profound and complete. Its basic framework and all transitional provisions are set out with clarity and exactness. Matters not so fundamental or necessarily permanent, are set out in detail but with power given to the General Assembly to modify if conditions change. Each reading of the Article results in a deeper appreciation of the profound study which went into its drafting and in renewed gratitude to the drafters.

Planning and organization. The years of work in the early planning, the election, the special committees and other work before the effective date of the Article, have been described in some detail in our 1962, 1963 and 1964 reports and need not be covered again here. Except for the recognition given and the gratitude expressed above to the drafters, the organizers and the 73rd General Assembly, this report will be limited to the operation of the Article in 1965 and the legislative program adopted by the 74th General Assembly.

Significant Court Legislation In 1965

The 74th General Assembly convened in January 1965 just as the new court system began its second formative year. Much constructive legislation af-

fecting the courts was adopted. No report on 1965 court operations in Illinois would be complete without comment on the highly significant changes brought about by the new legislation.

Some of the legislative enactments will be discussed at length in later sections of this report. The chief changes, however, may be summarized:

1. An act requiring mandatory retirement at 70 of all judges elected in the future, and providing for postponed application to judges now serving.
2. A far reaching new Juvenile Court Act providing, among other things, for trained probation officers whose qualifications were to be fixed by the Conference of Chief Judges.
3. Amendments to the Mental Health Code, which provide that all commitments be periodically reviewed by professional staff members, thereby relieving the courts of the intolerable obligation to have an annual judicial review of every patient committed. The five day judicial hearing required on all new commitments was retained.
4. An entirely new system on court reporters, taking over, as state employees, all previously county paid reporters who could qualify on examination, providing for certification of all court reporters based on an examination prepared and administered by our office and providing that the total number of court reporters and their allocation to the various circuits should be fixed by the Supreme Court.
5. Permanent extension of the 10% experimental bail bond program which would otherwise have expired on July 1, 1965 and provisions for its extended application which have in effect abolished the professional bondsman in Illinois.
6. Pending completion of the study being made by a Supreme Court committee for a state-wide uniform system of court record keeping, the General Assembly, in (Senate Bill No. 1234), extended all present statutes on the subject, "unless otherwise provided by rule or administrative order of the Supreme Court."
7. Associate Circuit Judges. Recognizing the disparity between circuits in the number of associate circuit judges, the General Assembly adopted a new population formula permitting the larger and busier circuits to retain additional associate judges where caseloads warranted. All associate judges were put on a uniform state-paid salary, thus removing the inequity which had existed where a lower paid associate judge from a small county worked virtually full time in a large county with higher salary scales.
8. Because the 1963 population formula permitting appointment of magistrates gave no effect to special situations such as state gateways, major interstate highways, location of state penal or mental institutions, which increased the magistrate caseload in certain circuits, the General Assembly in House Bill No. 933, gave the Supreme Court power to review such situations and to authorize the appointment of additional magistrates in circuits having such special burdens.
9. Senate Bill 1072 amended the statutory provisions on the assignability of cases to magistrates. In civil proceedings, cases can be assigned to magistrates in which the claim does not exceed \$10,000. With the limitation that certain matters cannot be assigned to non-lawyer magistrates, the Supreme Court was authorized to make other categories of cases (not authorized by statute) assignable to magistrates, by rule.
10. Many amendments to existing statutes were made to remove terms and wording inconsistent with the new judicial article.

The 74th General Assembly confirmed its confidence in the Supreme Court by giving broad discretionary powers to the Court. Instead of itself fixing the number or qualifications of court reporters or setting up rigid conditions for appointment of additional magistrates, the General Assembly empowered the Supreme Court to determine from its own studies the number and qualifications required of both court reporters and magistrates. Similarly, the Supreme Court was given power to establish entirely new provisions for court record keeping, and to extend the category of matters assignable to magistrates.

At this point we want also to recognize and express our appreciation for the outstanding cooperation extended by Senator Alan Dixon, Chairman, and the members of the Judicial Advisory Council and by the officers and committees of both the House and Senate. All proposed legislation which might affect the courts was submitted for our study and comment. Judge August J. Scheineman, who had been appointed as liaison officer by the Supreme Court, and representatives of our office were welcomed at Council and committee meetings and our suggestions always considered.

The Elected Judiciary

A more flexible and efficient use of judicial manpower resulted from the power granted the Supreme Court to assign judges to other circuits where needed, and from the power of the chief judge of each circuit to assign specialist judges to handle special problems.

The retention, as associate circuit judges, of all

county, probate and municipal judges resulted in great inequalities between circuits in judicial manpower. Some multi-county circuits which had had a multiplicity of city courts had one circuit or associate circuit judge for each 12,000 people, while some of the densely populated circuits had one for each 50,000. By this accident of geography, some of the busiest courts had the fewest judges. The situation was temporarily worsened in some of these circuits by death or serious illness of judges. One five county circuit which would normally have three circuit judges and five associate circuit judges suffered the loss of one circuit judge by death and the services of another through a year long illness. Through its assignment power, the Supreme Court was able to ease the problems in that circuit and similar problems in other circuits by assigning for temporary duty judges from circuits having a surplus of judicial manpower.

The appellate judges elected in November 1964 from the second through the fifth districts inclusive had all been either trial judges or active practitioners in the districts over which they now preside in an appellate capacity. As a result, numerous cases came up in each district where one member of the court had participated in the trial below, either as the trial judge or as an attorney. The judges in question, of course, excused themselves. Where the appeal reviewed a judgment which had been entered by one of the justices while sitting in the trial court, the Supreme Court arranged to substitute an entire panel of three judges so that the colleagues of the former trial judge would not have to pass on his decision. Where, however, one of the justices had participated in some way as an attorney below, only one substitute judge was assigned to sit with the remaining two justices of that panel.

The experience in the circuit courts has demonstrated the flexibility of the Judicial Article in taking advantage of the highest and best use of judicial manpower. Under the Illinois plan, both the circuit and associate circuit judges have unlimited jurisdiction of all justiciable matters. Either has authority to try anything from a traffic case up to the most important civil or criminal litigation. All of the former circuit judges, of course, had wide general experience as did some of the associate judges who had presided over very active city courts. Other present associate judges, however, had been judges of specialized courts and may have had little experience except in probate, juvenile or similar specialized matters. The power of the chief judge at the local level to set up divisions such as chancery, criminal and law jury in the larger and busier counties, permits him to assign his more experienced judges, whether circuit or associate, to such work. The same experienced judges will occasionally be assigned for short periods to the smaller counties where necessary to clear up special litigation. In

the meantime, the less experienced associate judges—those who previously had only county or probate court experience or had presided over very inactive municipal courts, could be developed by appropriate assignments to other and varying types of work.

In addition to this “on-duty” type of training for the judges who previously had only limited or specialized experience, annual schools are also conducted. The annual Judicial Conference which formerly had considered committee reports on various substantive or procedural problems has now been changed into a two day seminar program. All of the circuit and associate judges in the state attend this meeting at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago each fall. Rotating groups of judges discuss four main subjects of either substantive or procedural importance, each group giving one-half day to each subject. The more experienced judges in each group discuss their own method of handling the special problems presented by the topic itself or by the questions of the less experienced judges.

A training program for newly elected judges has also been set up. The thirty-nine new judges elected in November 1964, before being sworn in, were required to attend a four day school conducted by senior circuit judges. Each year we also send newly elected or less experienced judges to the National College of State Trial Judges being held at Boulder, Colorado and Reno, Nevada. Some of these judges attend on scholarships from the College, some pay their own way and others are sent by their counties at county expense. A somewhat similar system of training for magistrates will be discussed under the section pertaining to them.

Retirement of judges. Under “Significant Legislation” above, mention was made of the act requiring mandatory retirement of judges. This act provides that all judges elected after the effective date of the act shall automatically be retired on the first Monday in December after the general election which occurs after he attains age seventy. His successor is to be elected at that general election. The retiring judge is permitted to serve until the Monday on which his successor takes office.

Because of the inequities which would result from an arbitrary automatic retirement of all present judges at seventy, the legislation provided that a judge elected before its effective date should retire when he attains seventy, when he has completed eighteen years of service qualifying him for pension or in November 1976, whichever date is the most remote. All sitting judges accordingly were granted a postponement of retirement until 1976 and those who had not then attained both seventy years of age and eighteen years of service would continue until the latest of those two events.

Only two judges accepted retirement in 1965—Judge Joseph H. McGarry on September 30, 1965 and Judge John F. Bolton on December 1, 1965—but the courts of Illinois suffered grievous losses in 1965 through death.

The Honorable Joseph E. Daily, senior justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died on July 1, 1965. Justice Daily had had one of the longest and most distinguished careers of any judge in Illinois history. He was universally respected for his unusual legal attainments, his ability to express his opinions in forceful, concise language and for his devotion to the law. His qualities of mind and heart, his devotion to his family and friends, his dedication to the rights of the underprivileged brought him the unusual distinction of having been elected time and again, both to the trial and the Supreme Court, without any opposition whatever.

The loss of Justice Daily, besides being a severe personal blow to his colleagues on the bench, resulted in an additional load of work to the Supreme Court, since under the new Judicial Article his successor cannot be elected until November 1966 and then will be a resident of the First District on the Court.

In addition to the loss of Justice Daily, the Illinois courts lost other long-time and honored judges through death. These included Judge James V. Bartley of Joliet on March 30, 1965, Judge Martin E. Morthland of Decatur on June 12, 1965, Judge Dan O'Sullivan of Mound City on June 26, 1965, Judge Robert L. Bracken of Dixon on July 30, 1965, Judge James J. McDermott of Chicago on August 19, 1965 and Judge Earl R. Shopen of Geneva on November 16, 1965.

Under the new Judicial Article, the vacancies created by these two retirements and six deaths in the circuit court likewise cannot be filled until the election of November 1966. No appointments at the circuit court or associate circuit level were made and no elections held in the year 1965.

The Appointed Judiciary

The provisions of the new Judicial Article abolishing the offices of justice of the peace and police magistrate and permitting the appointment by the chief judges on certain population formulae of magistrates is one of the most significant and far reaching provisions of the new Article. Under the transitional provisions of the Schedule of the new Judicial Article, all previously elected justices of the peace and police magistrates were retained in office as "carryover" magistrates until the expiration of their elected term. Most of them went out of office in April and May of 1965 at which time the full effect of the new provisions for magistrates first became evident.

The new Judicial Article merely authorized the appointment by circuit judges of magistrates and did not fix the number. By statute, the 73rd General Assembly provided that the number of magistrates who could be appointed depended upon the population and upon the number of associate circuit judges in each circuit, plus the number of "carryover" justices of the peace. The General Assembly likewise fixed the salary at \$10,000 for those appointed downstate and provided that lawyers, as well as previously elected justices of the peace and police magistrates holding office on January 1, 1964, were eligible for appointment as magistrate. Because of the number of "carryover" magistrates, no magistrates could be appointed, except in Cook County, until April 1965 when the bulk of the "carryover" magistrates went out of office.

On January 1, 1964, the Circuit Court of Cook County appointed as magistrates a number of experienced hearing officers and referees who had previously served in the probate court, traffic division or land title division. Because of the necessity of carrying on the activities involved, some of those magistrates were appointed because of their experience and training even though they were not lawyers. Since then, however, every magistrate appointed in the Circuit Court of Cook County has been a lawyer, approved after exhaustive investigation by the Chicago Bar Association. Many lawyers of great ability and experience have accepted appointments as magistrates in Cook County in the expectation that their cumulative experience and training in that judicial office will result in their future selection for election as judges. The fact that Cook County was permitted by statute to supplement their \$10,000 state salary by an additional payment of \$6,000 a year, made the position attractive enough to warrant many successful lawyers in giving up their law practice.

In the twenty downstate circuits the salary limitation of \$10,000 sometimes made it difficult to get lawyers to fill all the vacancies. Many highly qualified lawyers, recognizing the value of the experience as leading to elected judgeships, did give up their practice and accepted appointment. Where qualified lawyers were not available, the circuit judges appointed the more experienced and respected laymen who were formerly elected justices of the peace.

Throughout the state, the magistrates are doing a highly creditable job in handling traffic matters, ordinance violations, bindovers, personal property tax and other smaller civil matters. The provisions of the Mental Health Code requiring a judicial hearing within five days of any commitment would have wrecked the judicial processes in some circuits had it not been for the magistrates who took care of these early hearings.

At first, the magistrates were limited in authority

to handling civil matters up to \$5,000. The 74th General Assembly, recognizing the valuable work which was being done by the magistrates, increased matters assignable to the magistrates to include civil cases up to \$10,000 and several other specific categories. In addition, the General Assembly authorized the Supreme Court by rule to extend further the matters assignable to magistrates, with the provision that only lawyer-magistrates could handle certain types of matters.

The population formula adopted by the 73rd General Assembly to govern the number of permanent magistrates, had not taken into account additional judicial burdens in circuits having penitentiaries, mental institutions, truck weighing stations or counties with involved traffic problems, such as state-gateways and heavy interstate traffic. A bill was passed in the 74th General Assembly to permit for the entire state, twenty additional magistrates whose appointment was to be authorized by the Supreme Court on proof of positive need in the circuits suffering from those special problems. An exhaustive study was made of all circuits in the state to consider which ones had the special problems warranting additional magistrates. In December 1965, the Supreme Court authorized the appointment of twelve additional magistrates in eight circuits having these special problems.

As noted above, the great bulk of the elected justices of the peace and police magistrates went out of office in April and May 1965. About fifty more went out of office in December 1965 when their terms expired. Forty-one "carryover" elected magistrates are still on duty and their terms will expire in April 1967. Those forty-one are not charged against the population formula permitting appointments of magistrates. Since they are now all actively on duty it may be necessary for the 75th General Assembly, in the spring of 1967, to adjust the population formulae or permit additional discretionary appointments to be authorized by the Supreme Court.

Schools similar to those mentioned above for the elected judges have been held and are being planned for the magistrates. As reported in the 1964 Annual Report, the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the fall of 1964, organized and conducted a school for appointed magistrates in Cook County and nearby circuits. Ten important subjects were studied in ten weekly evening meetings. Lectures were prepared and given by senior circuit judges who were specialists in their respective fields. Case material was sent out the week before each lecture to each magistrate and certain magistrates were assigned in advance to lead the discussion period which followed each lecture. A similar school is planned by the Circuit Court of Cook County to be held early in 1966 for magistrates appointed in 1965 and who will be appointed on January 1, 1966.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference, with the approval of the Supreme Court, has authorized a seminar to be held in the fall of 1966 for all magistrates in the state. It will be similar to the Judicial Conference and, like it, will be of two days duration. Other schools for magistrates are being held on a regional basis by different circuits.

Court Reporters

A dual system of court reporters existed prior to new legislation adopted by the 74th General Assembly. Each of the sixty-seven circuit judges downstate and forty-five in Cook County had an appointed court reporter paid by the state. In the smaller counties these court reporters received \$7500 per year and in the larger counties \$8000. When transcripts of evidence were ordered they were permitted to charge the parties to the litigation at certain statutory rates for the transcripts. Similar payments were made by the counties when transcripts were ordered for indigent prisoners.

In addition to these state paid court reporters authorized by statute, there were 134 county paid reporters serving in various county, probate and city or municipal courts. In the smaller counties, many of these reporters were paid on a per diem basis and worked only a few days a month. Others were kept relatively busy and were paid an annual salary, usually around \$5000 per year.

The Judicial Article in freezing into office all county, probate, city and municipal judges as associate circuit judges, created a complication in the reporter situation. Those judges were no longer limited in jurisdiction to the county or municipality where they had been elected but were now circuit officers subject to assignment by the chief judge to any other county in the circuit and by the Supreme Court to any other circuit in the state. Some counties naturally objected to the assignment of their solely paid reporters to serve in some other county, and no provisions were available for the expenses of such reporters even if the county consented to their outside work.

The Judicial Advisory Council gave a great deal of study to the problems created by this dual system. Legislation was passed providing that on July 1, 1965 our office should take over on our payroll all court reporters who had formerly been paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts. It was further provided that we should take over on our payroll on January 1, 1966, as state employees, all previously county paid court reporters who could qualify on an examination to be set up and conducted by our office. The bill provided that on the results of the examination so conducted, certain reporters passing the "A" part should be certified as "A" reporters and thereafter receive a salary of \$9000 per

year. Those who passed only the "B" part of the examination should be certified as a "B" reporter and receive an annual salary of \$6000 per year. Provision was made that the examinations be held every six months and that a court reporter failing to pass the first examination could be retained on duty until the second. Failure to pass the second examination would require his dismissal.

The statute contained a grandfather clause which excused from the examination all court reporters who had been on duty in a circuit court for five years or more immediately preceding January 1, 1966. Our office proceeded at once to get certificates from the circuit judges of the time each reporter had served in the circuit court. As a result of these certificates, 46 state paid court reporters downstate and 25 in Cook County were excused from the examination by length of service and were certified as "A" reporters. Those reporters received a salary raise to \$9000 on January 1, 1966. Those formerly state paid court reporters not so certified were retained on our payrolls after January 1, 1966 on the basis of their previous salaries. In the meantime, we had received certificates from the County Treasurer of every county having a county paid reporter. Where such reporters had been on an annual salary we arranged to put them on our payroll as of January 1, 1966 at their previous salary until and unless it was changed by their certification after examination.

As the statute provided that every reporter "on duty or appointed on or after January 1, 1966", unless excused by the grandfather clause, would take an examination, we made preliminary plans to have the examination as early as possible in 1966. Complete studies were made of the court reporter system in the federal courts and in various other states. Conferences were had with professionals who operated court reporter schools and several meetings were held with committees representing the former state paid court reporters. A set of standards formulated for both the "A" and the "B" examinations were sent to all of the chief judges for comment. After final revision, the standards were approved by the Supreme Court. Information was then sent out to all county paid court reporters and those state paid reporters who had not been qualified by the grandfather clause. Each reporter was given detailed information as to the speeds which would be expected for each test and all other factors about the examinations. The examinations were set up for February 12, 1966 to be held concurrently at three places in the state—the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois State University at Normal and Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Staffs of professional instructors were organized to conduct the tests on a two-voice basis and for grading the papers at conclusion. The papers

to be graded were to have no names but only the identifying number of the particular applicant. Those grading the papers would have no knowledge whose paper was being graded.

The tests were held on February 12, 1966 as planned. Many reporters passed the "A" tests and others passed the "B". Those who failed, including some who were too tense to be successful, will be given another opportunity in August 1966.

The statute authorized the Supreme Court, after a study had been made of the reporter needs in each circuit, to allocate to each circuit the number of court reporters who could be appointed. Our office made a complete study of the case load in each county, the number of circuit, associate circuit judges and magistrates, the special problems in certain counties which might require one or more magistrates courts to be held regularly because of traffic or other situations, the distances between the communities in the various counties in the circuit and other factors which could affect the needs of the circuit. Pursuant to that study, the Supreme Court issued an Administrative Order in December authorizing the temporary retention of all county paid reporters as of January 1, 1966 and allocating the number of permanent reporters to each circuit after the examination to be held on February 12th.

Judicial Problems Under Mental Health Legislation

The 73rd General Assembly in 1963, after long study, adopted a very comprehensive Mental Health Code. In order to protect fully the rights of anyone who might be committed, the Code provided a series of mandatory judicial hearings.

It was provided that after July 1, 1964 every person committed should have a judicial hearing within five days after commitment. The hearing was to be held by a judicial officer at the hospital or institution where the individual was confined. The act required that in addition to the judicial officer who was to conduct the hearing, that a representative of the state's attorneys office and a court reporter must also be present. The judicial officer was required to advise the individual confined of his rights and the reporter was to take down any statements which the individual desired to make.

This preliminary five day hearing presented a tremendous judicial burden in Cook County and in the other circuits having large mental institutions. Since many of those committed in Cook County were sent immediately to Elgin, Kankakee or Manteno, complications arose about the time and place of these hearings. The hearings were ordinarily conducted by magistrates. There was no lack of judicial manpower in the Circuit Court of Cook County to conduct the hearings for those who were

to remain in Cook County. The situation was entirely different in the twelfth circuit where the great institutions at Manteno and Kankakee were located and in the sixteenth circuit where Elgin was located. There were insufficient magistrates to conduct the hearings for the very large number sent from Cook County to institutions in those circuits. In addition, the burden on the county-paid state's attorneys office was very great and when the hearings first became effective there were insufficient court reporters to handle the assignments.

It proved completely impossible for the twelfth circuit to handle such new commitments as occurred in its own circuit plus the great number sent down from Cook County. As a result, it was necessary to send many patients back to Cook County for the hearing. This double transportation was not only expensive but was potentially harmful to those committed. As a result of conferences between Chief Judge Boyle of the Circuit Court of Cook County and Chief Judge Oram of the twelfth circuit, arrangements were made for all preliminary hearings to be held in Cook County before the individuals were sent to the other circuits.

After this first complication, the program of hearings by magistrates has proved satisfactory. The very large additional judicial burden on those circuits, often rural, which had the large mental institutions was one of the factors considered by the General Assembly in giving the Supreme Court discretionary power to authorize additional magistrates under such conditions.

In addition to the hearing within five days after commitment, the Mental Health Code provided that beginning July 1, 1965 every individual who had been in an institution for a year or more must have a complete judicial review and that such reviews were to be held annually as long as the individual remained in confinement. This requirement presented an intolerable judicial burden which could have resulted in a complete breakdown of all judicial processes in the downstate circuits where the great mental institutions were located. The most serious problem was in Kankakee County with over 10,000 in its two mental institutions. There was insufficient judicial, state's attorney or reporter manpower even to begin such a series of hearings. The same problems, though in lesser degree, were faced by the other seven downstate circuits where mental institutions were located.

The 74th General Assembly realized that the requirement of an annual judicial hearing for every inmate of a mental institution would result in a complete breakdown in judicial processes in many circuits. As a result, an Act was passed relieving the courts of conducting an annual judicial hearing though they were still required to continue the hearing within five days after commitment. In place

of annual judicial review, the amendment provided that the annual hearings should be conducted by professional staff members at the institution. The rights of the inmate were thus fully—and perhaps better—protected than they would have been by a formal judicial hearing conducted by magistrates who would have no professional knowledge of the problems presented. The amendment was enacted with an emergency clause so that the courts were relieved of the intolerable burden which would otherwise have been cast upon them on July 1, 1965.

Judicial Problems Under The New Juvenile Act

One of the most widely discussed—and certainly the most bitterly fought—acts adopted by the 74th General Assembly was the new Juvenile Code. The most bitterly criticized and fought provision took away from the state's attorney all decisions as to prosecution except in instances where the judge of the juvenile court referred a case to the state's attorney. It also contained highly restrictive provisions as to statements which could be taken from minors and other clauses which were designed to protect the minor.

Cook County and a few of the larger metropolitan areas in the state had organized what were known as Family Courts. Under the new act these were all to become Juvenile Divisions. The one in Cook County was presided over by a circuit judge who had a number of other judges working with him as well as complete staff of case workers, and other professionals skilled in the handling of minors. In most of the downstate circuits juvenile matters had been handled by an associate judge whose only training resulted from his former work in the county or probate court in guardianship matters or possibly as a former state's attorney. In most counties there were no case workers or other professionals to work with or advise the judge. Because of this lack of specialized training and the absence of skilled personnel, there was bitter opposition to the provisions of the bill which vested in relatively untrained judges the final decision whether a minor could or would be prosecuted under criminal law.

As finally adopted, the state's attorney determines whether to continue to proceed under the act or under the criminal law. The Juvenile Division judge may object to the state's attorney's decision and the chief judge of the circuit is then to decide the issue. There may be a serious question as to the desirability of providing a form of appellate review by a chief judge.

Each county must maintain a Probation Department unless, by action of their County Boards, two or more counties within a circuit join to form a Probation District. The financial burden of a Probation Department or Probation District remains with the counties. The administration of such serv-

ices remains with the court, that is, the chief judge or a judge designated by him. The act also makes provisions for Court Services Departments and psychiatric departments which contemplate substantially greater functions than those performed by Probation Departments. The Supreme Court has, in accordance with the act, convened the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges to establish "permissive state-wide minimum qualifications" for specified personnel of Probation Departments, etc. When such qualifications have been adopted by the chief judges and filed with the Supreme Court, one half of the salary (up to \$300 per month) of personnel meeting those standards will be reimbursed to the county by the state.

This report does not purport to cover changes in the substantive law of the state except as they may affect court procedure. Accordingly, we will not further dwell here on other provisions of the new Juvenile Code. Because of the general interest in the new Code we will attach as an appendix to this report a short synopsis prepared by the Honorable Conway Spanton of the fourteenth circuit who was one of the leaders in the adoption.

10% Bail Deposit Statute

In 1963, the 73rd General Assembly authorized a two-year experiment by which a defendant could be released from custody upon deposit with the clerk of 10% of the established bail. When the defendant stands trial, 90% of his deposit is returned to him. The total ultimate cost to the defendant is only 1% of the established bail.

The experiment proved successful and, in 1965, the 74th General Assembly made the 10% deposit provisions a permanent part of Illinois law. In addition, however, the General Assembly extended the 10% deposit provisions to certain quasi-criminal and misdemeanor cases in which bail is pre-set by court rule for the convenience of those charged with minor violations and provided for a minimum cash deposit of \$25.00 in every case.

The statutory provisions extending the 10% deposit provisions to bail pre-set by rule of court are somewhat vague as regards their scope of application, when compared with rules existing at the time the acts were approved. There have been expressions of serious concern over the possibility that the legislature may have intended the 10% provisions to apply to all violations regardless of the nature or severity of the charge or the residential status of the accused.

Supreme Court Rules

The Supreme Court Rules Committee is preparing, Burdette Smith Company has agreed to publish, and the Administrative Office will distribute the tenta-

tive final draft of the entirely revised Illinois Supreme Court Rules. The immediate impetus to revision of the Rules was the rule-making authority conferred on the Supreme Court by the new Judicial Article.

The tentative final draft will be widely distributed and suggestions will be sought from lawyers and judges. The final version of the Rules will be submitted to the Supreme Court at the November 1966 Term.

Certainly not the only change, but one of the more interesting changes, will be the numbering system devised by the committee. Blocks of numbers have been reserved in order to permit the expansion and revision of the Rules without altering the numbering system. Also, the individual rules will be assigned numbers instead of paragraph and sub-paragraph designations, thereby greatly easing the problems involved in citing rules.

Trial Court Record Keeping

The basic statutes which govern record keeping in the circuit courts were enacted in 1874. The method of record keeping required by statute became archaic many years before the adoption of the new Judicial Article.

In December, 1963 a committee of the Illinois State Bar Association was formed to study the problem. The committee was, in effect, adopted and supported by the Administrative Office. A thorough study of state-wide and nation-wide record keeping systems were made. The committee learned that in Illinois there are at least 102 different record keeping systems being maintained—a different one in each county. In fact, several different record keeping systems (based on the type of cases) are maintained in each county.

The present statutory regulations on record keeping cannot begin to cope with the wide variety of problems which resulted from our trial court unification. For instance, the record of a partnership dissolution or a personal injury case as compared to a traffic case or small claim should be quite different. Nevertheless, the statutes technically require the same type of records to be maintained in all cases. It would be safe to say that every circuit clerk's office, of necessity, violates the statutory record keeping requirements in some way.

The committee has prepared a comprehensive plan for circuit court record keeping in Circuits 1-20 and will work on an adaptation of the plan for Cook County (to permit the use of data processing in Cook).

The committee made some very significant findings:

- (1) Because the statutory regulations were of

such ancient vintage, and because of the lack of centralized authority, the regulations underwent a sort of common law development in each county over the years.

(2) Words such as "docket" over the years, from county to county, developed variations in meaning. As a result, none of the time-worn and ambiguous terms were used in the proposed plan.

(3) The requirement that docket books be "well-bound"—probably the work of an active lobby—was eliminated in favor of the inexpensive and efficient post-binder and a security record.

(4) Record keeping is a purely administrative function of the courts under the Judicial Article.

(5) Uniformity is absolutely essential throughout the State.

(6) For the sake of uniformity, supervision of record keeping, state-wide, should be a function of the Administrative Office.

How to effect a change in record keeping was resolved by asking the General Assembly to amend the record keeping statutes to provide that the present record keeping regulations will remain in effect until changed by rule or administrative order of the Supreme Court. Such a bill (Senate Bill 1234) passed and approved by the Governor, provides that the present record keeping will remain in effect unless changed by Supreme Court Rule or Administrative Order.

The record keeping situation in the clerk's offices is intolerable. The inadequate requirements on financial records alone is potentially dangerous and may lead to serious future problems.

The proposed record keeping system as prepared by the Circuit Court Records Committee is unique. Few, if any, states or jurisdictions in the nation have made so comprehensive a study of record keeping. To afford a practical application, the system is being installed in Fulton County and will soon be expanded to other counties (which have volunteered to work on the system). After the Committee is reasonably sure the system has had all of the practical "bugs" worked out, the plan will be submitted to the Supreme Court for its approval.

Upon approval of the system by the Supreme Court, the counties where the system has been installed experimentally will become training centers for other clerks' offices. On a county by county basis, it is contemplated that the system will be installed throughout the State.

The Judicial Conference

For ten years before the adoption of the new Article, an annual judicial conference had been convened pursuant to a rule of the Supreme Court.

The conference had always been a two day meeting held in June in Chicago and attended by all circuit judges. The conference heard and considered committee reports which had been prepared on selected substantive and procedural problems which its executive committee had deemed important.

The work of the conference had been so important that Section 19 of the new Article provided that the Supreme Court should convene an annual judicial conference "to consider the business of the several courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice". The first constitutional conference was held in June 1964 at the Law School of Northwestern University. Because of space limitations attendance was necessarily limited to circuit judges and a few associate circuit judges selected from the entire state.

Among the matters discussed by the 1964 conference was the organization of a seminar type school for judges to be held that fall at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago. Because the facilities were more adequate, all circuit and associate judges were invited to attend.

The 1964 seminar was discussed on pages 27 and 28 of our 1964 report and need not be repeated here. However, because of the outstanding interest caused by and the success of that seminar, the Supreme Court approved a recommendation of the Executive Committee changing the type of future meetings. The type of committee report conference previously held in June will no longer be held. Instead a combined conference and seminar will be held each fall at the Center for Continuing Education. The first such conference seminar was held October 21st and 22nd, 1965. Oral committee reports were limited and the major part of the time used in small group, seminar type, discussions of four pertinent subjects which had been selected by the Executive Committee and approved by the Supreme Court.

Most of the downstate judges in 1965 were quartered at the Center and the opportunity to meet, discuss common problems and make friends of judges from other parts of the state was a valuable additional asset.

The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference has reserved the Center at the University of Chicago for November 10th and 11th, 1966 for the seminar to be held that year. Thereafter, the Center has been reserved for a number of years for the Thursday and Friday succeeding each Labor Day.

The Conference of Chief Judges

During calendar year 1965, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges met nine times. By committee, and in conference, the chief judges analyzed each piece of major legislation which affected the administration and management of the circuit courts.

The chief judges considered and made recommendations concerning proposed modifications of the bail bond statutes, the Mental Health Code, the Juvenile Court Act, record keeping, allocation and qualification of court reporters, appointment of and assignability to magistrates, interpretation and applicability of costs and fees statutes, statistical reporting in downstate circuits, and many other matters affecting administration. Their recommendations were, in many cases, the foundation for proposals to your Court and, through your Court, to the legislature.

The conference unanimously approved the use of Uniform Probate Forms developed by the Forms Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association. The publication of these forms constitutes a far-reaching step towards efficient and uniform probate practices in every county.

As part of a continuing effort to perfect the internal administration of the conference itself, the chief judges adopted a rule of organization by which it now conducts its business, and defined its status and objectives as follows:

“The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges is a standing committee of the Illinois Supreme Court which develops and proposes uniform circuit court rules and policies and, when appropriate, advocates legislation and Supreme Court Rules designed to effect the highest degree of efficient and uniform management and administration in the circuit courts consistent with the demands of justice for each individual litigant.”

An average of nineteen of the twenty-one chief circuit judges of the state attended each meeting of the conference. Such consistently high attendance attests to the value each chief judge attaches to the opportunity to meet with his counter-part in other circuits, compare problems, propose solutions, and insure that the special problems of his circuit are considered in drafting laws and rules.

But for the frank and open discussion at conference meetings of problems faced and solutions proposed by each circuit and the opportunity to have

regular contact with the administrative head of each circuit, it would be extremely difficult for this office to fully discharge its duty to your Court. The excellent cooperation between this office and the chief judge of each circuit is due, in no small part, to the understanding generated by the opportunity to discuss mutual problems at conference meetings.

Conclusion

As noted hereinabove, the legislative program and its effect on the courts must be recognized as one of the most significant developments in the year 1965, the second under the new Judicial Article. This was especially true so far as the administrative office was concerned.

During the first six months of the year, in addition to our regular work, our office was busy studying and distributing proposed legislation affecting the courts, coordinating the suggestions and comments received from judges and various committees and, with your approval, submitting those joint suggestions to the Judicial Advisory Council and various committees of the General Assembly.

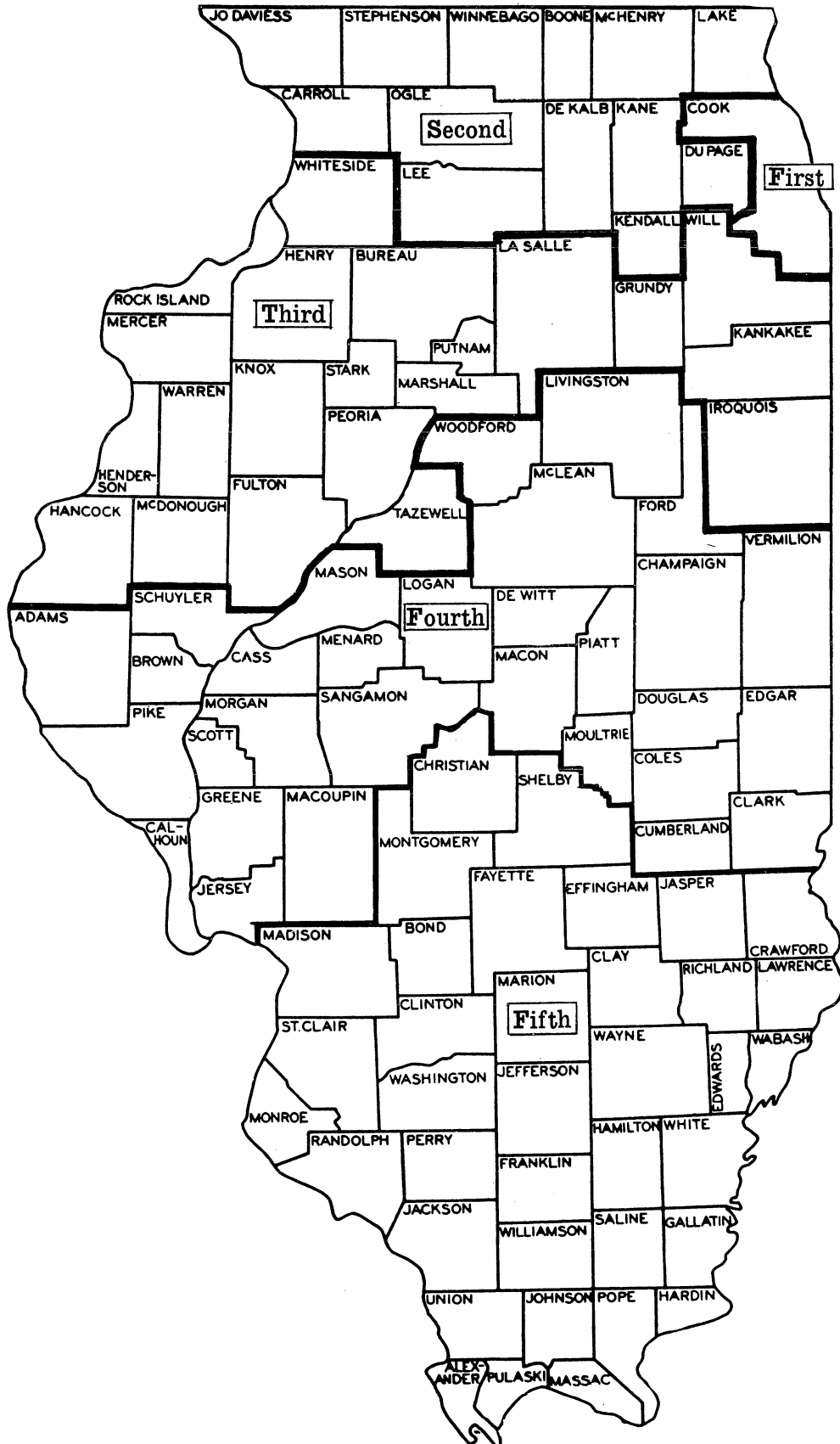
In the next six months our office had the additional duty of developing the caseload, geographical and statistical information necessary to permit implementation of the various statutes vesting discretionary authority in the Supreme Court or setting up new duties for our office.

The legislative changes removed some insufficiencies and provided a broader base on which the new judicial system would function. In addition, the second year brought clearer delineations of the administrative authority, both state and local, a smoother operation of the unified court system, a broader use of the magistrate system and, through experience, a better understanding of the whole new plan. The results of the second year show that the new system is successful and that our hopes for the future will be realized.

Respectfully submitted,
John W. Freels
Director

**CASE LOADS
AND
STATISTICAL RECORDS
1965**

**ILLINOIS SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURT
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS**



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIRST DISTRICT

Walter V. Schaefer
Chicago, Illinois

SECOND DISTRICT

Roy J. Solfsburg, Jr.
Aurora, Illinois

THIRD DISTRICT

Ray I. Klingbiel
East Moline, Illinois

FOURTH DISTRICT

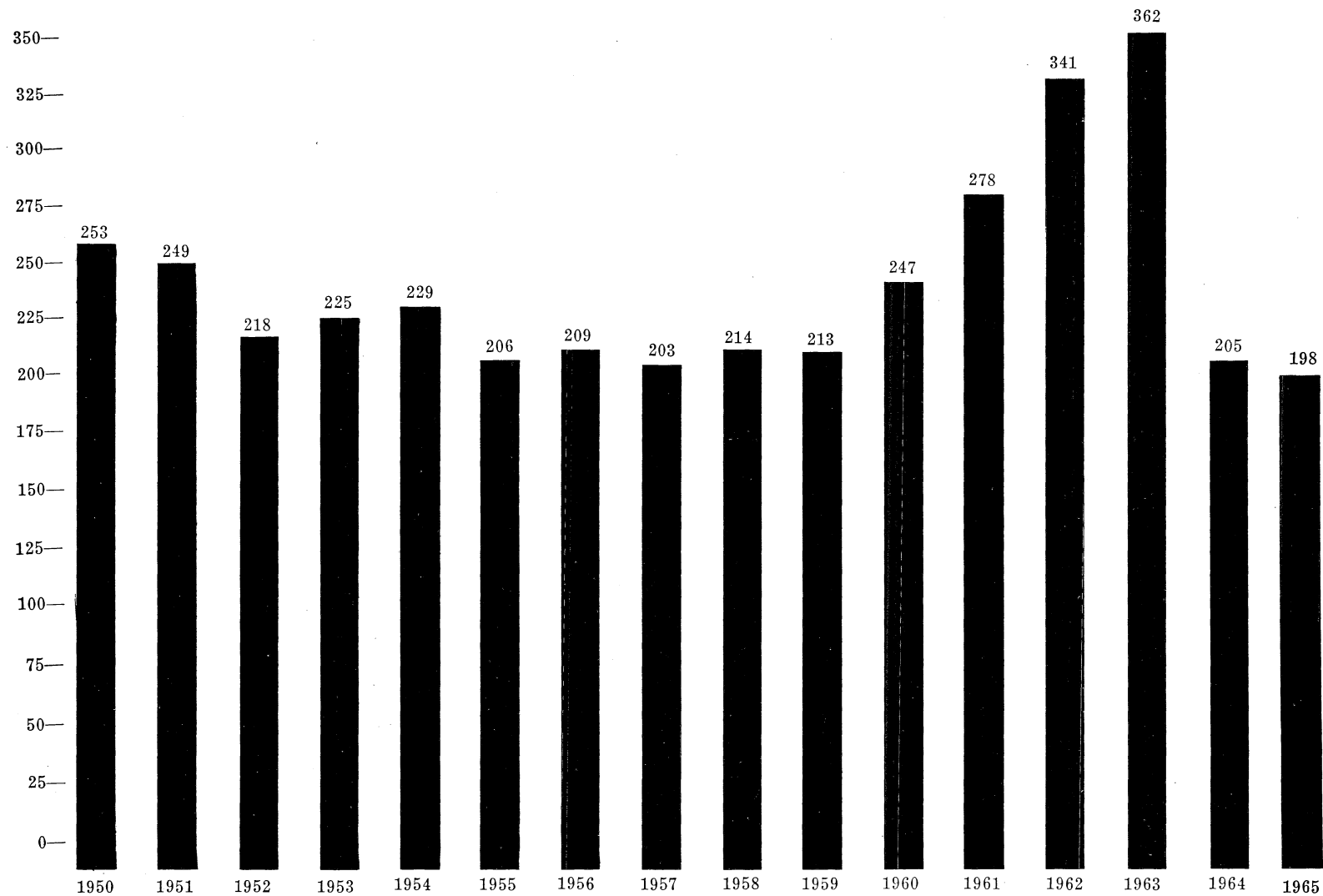
Robert C. Underwood
Bloomington, Illinois

FIFTH DISTRICT

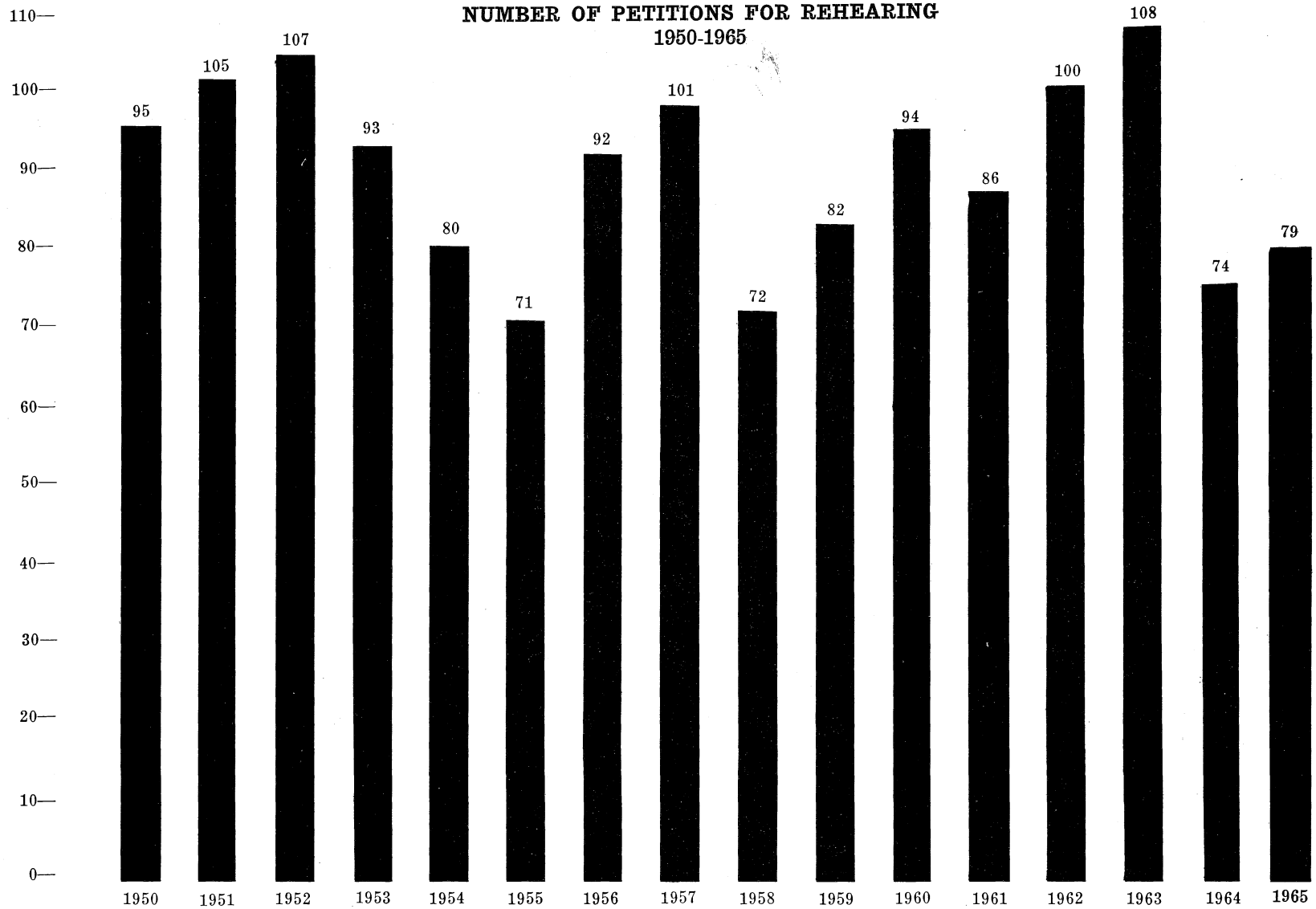
Harry B. Hershey
Taylorville, Illinois

Byron O. House
Nashville, Illinois

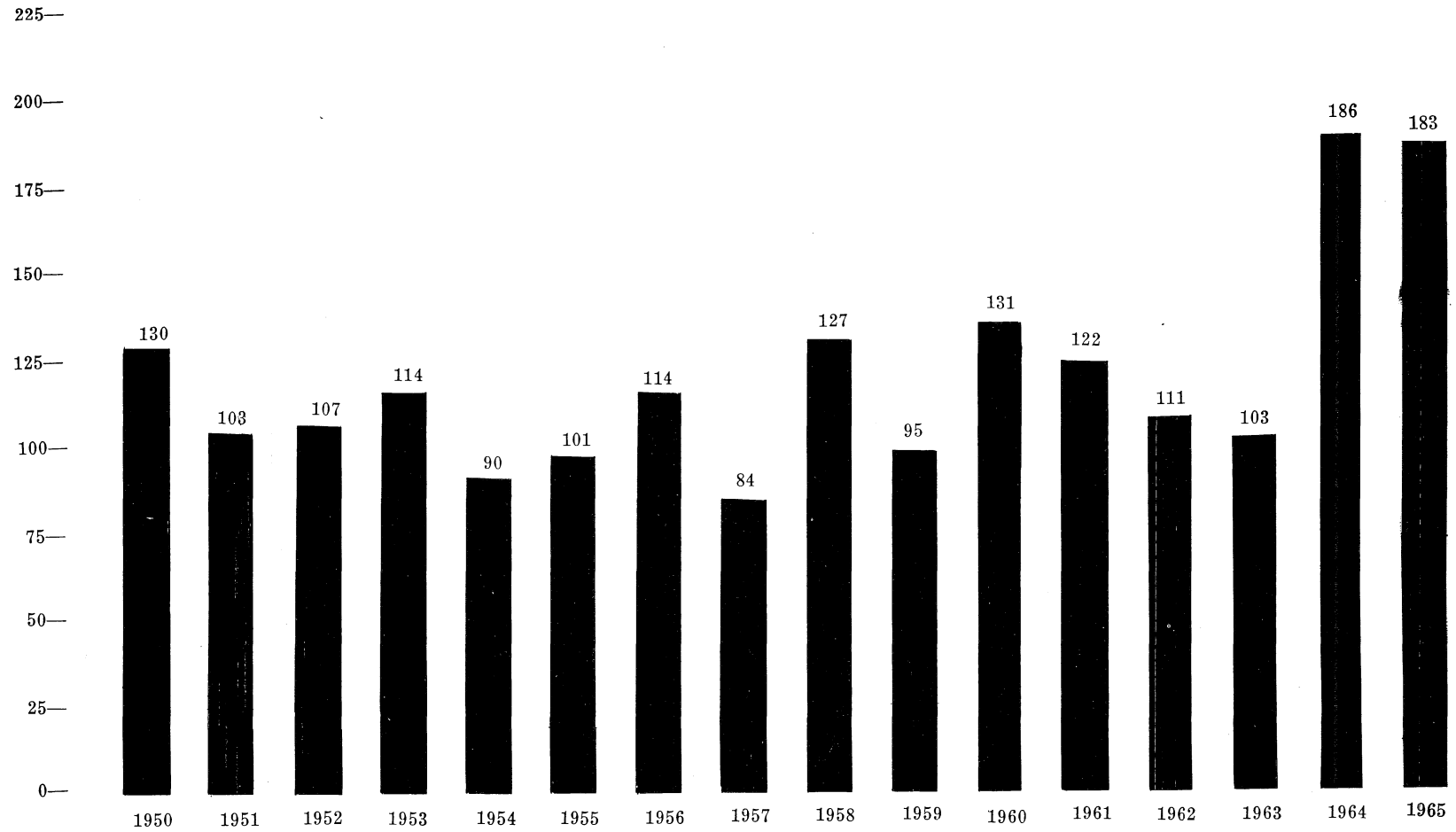
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1950-1965



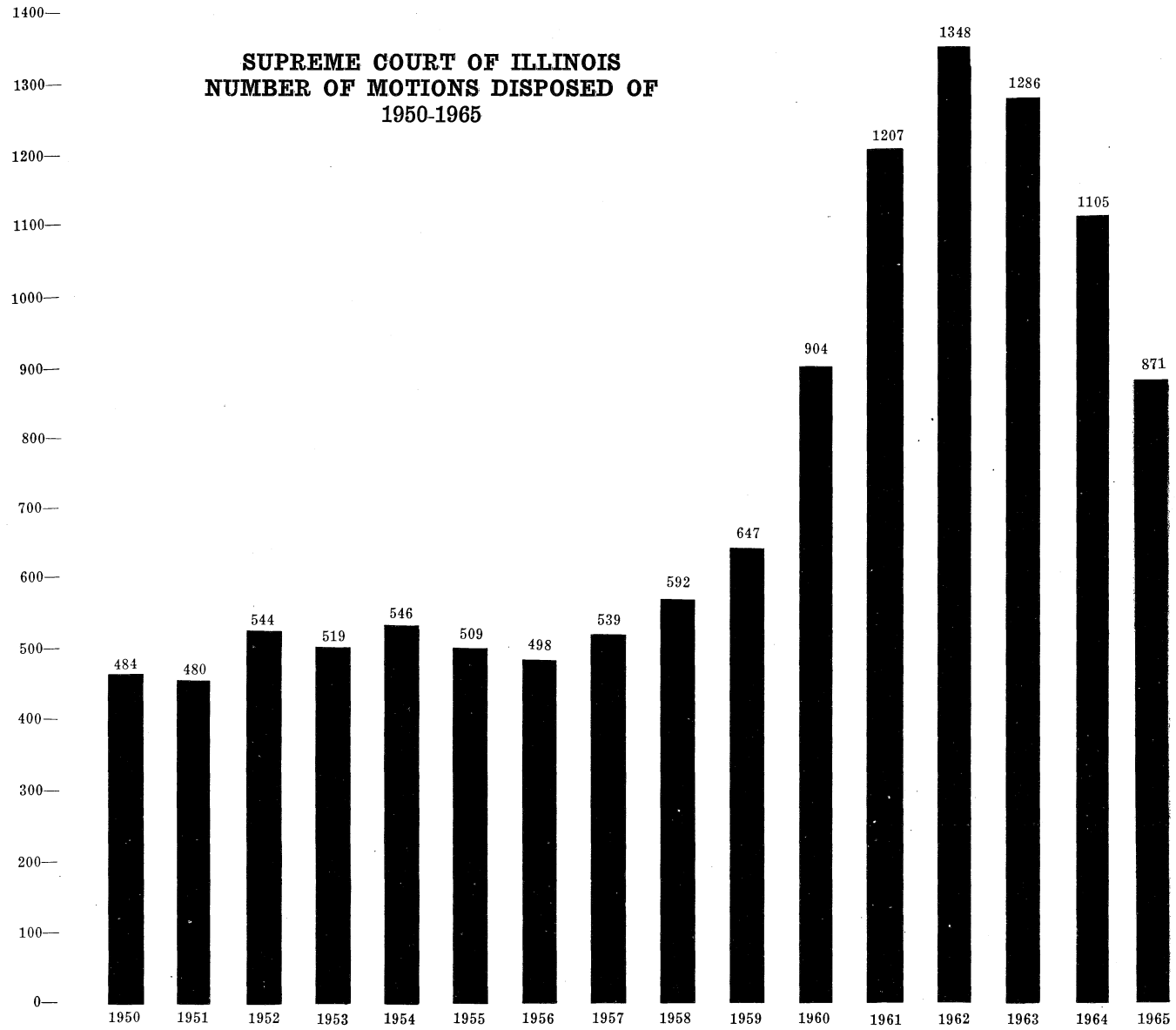
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1950-1965**



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1950-1965



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF
1950-1965**



APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Thomas E. Kluczynski, Presiding Justice
Henry L. Burman
Arthur J. Murphy

Second Division

James R. Bryant, Presiding Justice
Joseph Burke
John J. Lyons

Third Division

Arthur A. Sullivan, Presiding Justice
John T. Dempsey
Ulysses S. Schwartz

Fourth Division

Joseph J. Drucker, Presiding Justice
Robert E. English
John V. McCormick

SECOND DISTRICT

Thomas J. Moran, Presiding Justice
Mel Abrahamson
Charles H. Davis

THIRD DISTRICT

John R. Coryn, Presiding Justice
Jay J. Alloy
Allan L. Stouder

FOURTH DISTRICT

Harold F. Trapp, Presiding Justice
James C. Craven
Samuel O. Smith

FIFTH DISTRICT

Joseph H. Goldenhersh, Presiding Justice
Edward C. Eberspacher
George J. Moran

**THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT
DURING 1965**

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-65	No. of Cases Filed During 1965	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1965	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-65	Gain or Loss in Currency	
						Gain	Loss
First.....	Civil*.....	566	857	453	970	.....	404
	Criminal....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second.....	Civil.....	108	116	155	69	39	.....
	Criminal....	22	43	35	30	.....	8
Third.....	Civil.....	39	72	70	41	.....	2
	Criminal....	9	21	11	19	.....	10
Fourth.....	Civil.....	39	72	66	45	.....	6
	Criminal....	17	36	21	32	.....	15
Fifth.....	Civil.....	40	91	56	75	.....	35
	Criminal....	20	30	33	17	3	.....
Total.....	Civil*.....	792	1,208	800	1,200	.....	408
	Criminal....	68	130	100	98	.....	30

* The First Appellate District does not have separate dockets for civil and criminal cases.

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT IN 1965

Appellate District		Affirmed	Reversed	Affirmed in Part	Dismissed	Other Dispositions
First District.....	Civil.....	151	111*	19	18	1
	Criminal....	123	27	2	1	0
Second District.....	Civil.....	72	31	5	40	7
	Criminal....	11	10	0	8	6
Third District.....	Civil.....	41	14	2	10	3
	Criminal....	6	4	0	0	1
Fourth District.....	Civil.....	24	15	0	21	6
	Criminal....	8	7	1	3	2
Fifth District.....	Civil.....	20	9	4	16	7
	Criminal....	5	3	1	13	11
Total	Civil.....	308	180	30	105	24
	Criminal....	153	51	4	25	20

* Includes cases reversed and remanded.

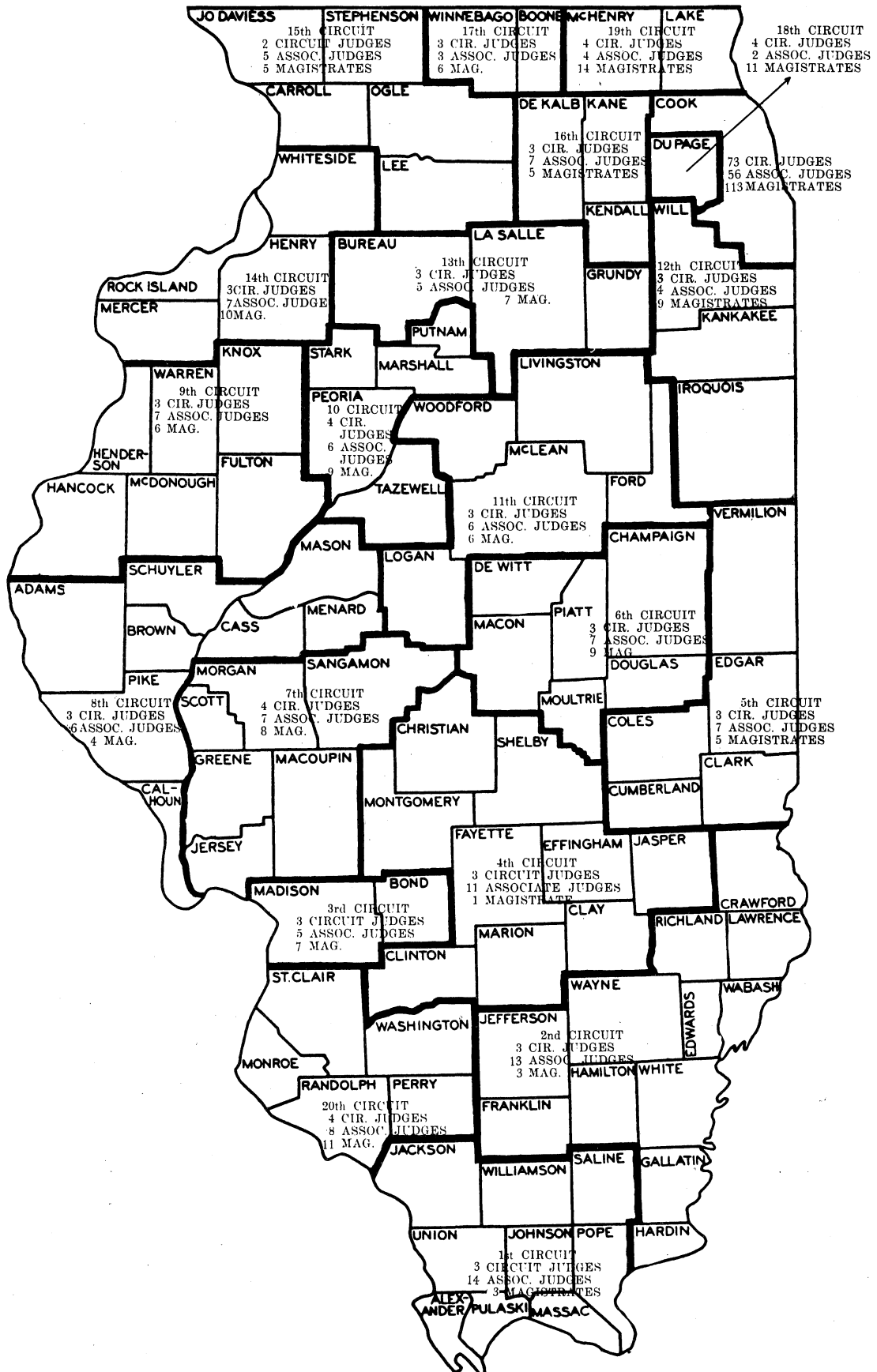
**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1965**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First.....	Civil.....	24	156	99	15	6	0
	Criminal....	25	85	40	3	0	0
Second.....	Civil.....	52	82	20	1	0	0
	Criminal....	13	20	2	0	0	0
Third.....	Civil.....	22	44	4	0	0	0
	Criminal....	3	6	2	0	0	0
Fourth.....	Civil.....	20	35	10	1	0	0
	Criminal....	4	15	2	0	0	0
Fifth.....	Civil.....	18	35	3	0	0	0
	Criminal....	25	6	2	0	0	0
Total.....	Civil.....	136	352	136	17	6	0
	Criminal....	70	132	48	3	0	0

**TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1965**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First.....	Civil.....	178	103	18	1	0	0
	Criminal....	130	23	0	0	0	0
Second.....	Civil.....	106	45	4	0	0	0
	Criminal....	29	6	0	0	0	0
Third.....	Civil.....	46	22	1	1	0	0
	Criminal....	11	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	Civil.....	41	24	1	0	0	0
	Criminal....	14	7	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	Civil.....	37	18	0	0	1	0
	Criminal....	30	3	0	0	0	0
Total.....	Civil.....	408	212	24	2	1	0
	Criminal....	214	39	0	0	0	0

THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS
THE NUMBER OF JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN EACH CIRCUIT
 AS OF MARCH 1, 1966



COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle*
 Thaddeus V. Adesko
 Charles R. Barrett
 Norman C. Barry
 Frank H. Bicek
 John F. Bolton
 (dec'd 12/17/65)
 Augustine J. Bowe
 (dec'd 2/6/66)
 Jacob M. Braude
 William V. Brothers
 Abraham W. Brussel
 Joseph J. Butler
 Walker Butler
 David A. Canel
 Irwin N. Cohen
 Nathan M. Cohen
 Thomas J. Courtney

Daniel A. Covelli
 James D. Crosson
 Wilbert F. Crowley
 Casimir V. Cwiklinski
 Walter P. Dahl
 William V. Daly
 Henry W. Dieringer
 Thomas C. Donovan
 Charles S. Dougherty
 Raymond P. Drymalski
 Robert J. Dunne
 Edward J. Egan
 Samuel B. Epstein
 Hyman Feldman
 George Fiedler
 Edward R. Finnegan
 John C. Fitzgerald
 Richard J. Fitzgerald
 Thomas H. Fitzgerald
 Herbert R. Friedlund

Hugo M. Friend
 James A. Geroulis
 John Gutknecht
 Albert E. Hallett
 Richard A. Harewood
 Cornelius J. Harrington
 Edward F. Healy
 Jacques F. Heilingoetter
 Harry G. Hershenson
 Elmer N. Holmgren
 Robert L. Hunter
 Irving Landesman
 George N. Leighton
 John J. Lupe
 Robert L. Massey
 Donald S. McKinlay
 Daniel J. McNamara
 James J. Mejda
 John C. Melaniphy
 F. Emmett Morrissey

Alexander J. Napoli
 Donald J. O'Brien
 Harold P. O'Connell
 Herbert C. Paschen
 Edward E. Plusdrak
 Joseph A. Power
 George L. Quilici
 Daniel A. Roberts
 Philip A. Shapiro
 Fred W. Slater
 Pasquale A. Sorrentino
 Sigmund J. Stefanowicz
 B. Fain Tucker
 Eugene L. Wachowski
 Harold G. Ward
 George B. Weiss
 Alfonse F. Wells
 Benjamin Wham
 William Sylvester White
 3 Vacancies

Associate Judges

Thomas W. Barrett
 William M. Barth
 Nicholas J. Bua
 Felix M. Buoscio
 James K. Chelos
 Harry G. Comerford
 James M. Corcoran
 Norman N. Eiger
 Irving W. Eiserman
 Saul A. Epton
 James H. Felt
 Irving Goldstein
 Raymond G. Hall
 Joseph B. Hermes

Charles P. Horan
 Harry A. Iseberg
 Leonard J. Jakes
 Mel R. Jiganti
 Mark E. Jones
 Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
 Louis W. Kizas
 Norman A. Korfist
 Walter J. Kowalski
 Franklin I. Kral
 Alvin J. Kvistad
 David Lefkovits
 Frank B. Machala
 Nicholas J. Matkovic
 Robert E. McAuliffe

Francis T. McCurrie
 Joseph H. McGarry
 (dec'd 1-8-66)
 Carl W. McGehee
 Helen F. McGillicuddy
 Francis T. Moran
 James E. Murphy
 Richard A. Napolitano
 Gordon B. Nash
 Benjamin Nelson
 Wayne W. Olson
 John E. Pavlik
 Harry H. Porter
 Daniel J. Ryan
 Edith S. Sampson

Edward G. Schultz
 Maurice J. Schultz
 Ben Schwartz
 Anton A. Smigiel
 James L. Sparing
 Herbert R. Stoffels
 Chester J. Strzalka
 Harold W. Sullivan
 John J. Sullivan
 Fred G. Suria, Jr.
 Kenneth R. Wendt
 Louis A. Wexler
 Frank J. Wilson
 Joseph M. Wosik
 6 Vacancies

Magistrates

Earl Arkiss
 Peter Bakakos
 James M. Bailey
 Frank W. Barbaro
 Lionel J. Bere
 George A. Blakey
 John O. Braeseke
 Edwin T. Breen
 L. Sheldon Brown
 Robert C. Buckley
 Robert T. Casey
 Paul G. Ceaser
 David Cerda
 Cornelius J. Collins
 Francis X. Connell
 Ronald James Crane
 Joseph S. Czekala

Robert J. Dempsey
 Russell J. Dolce
 John T. Duffy
 George B. Duggan
 Arthur L. Dunne
 Ben Edelstein
 Carl F. Faust
 Melvin Feldman
 Irwin Field
 John M. Flaherty
 James A. Geocaris
 Paul F. Gerrity
 Louis J. Gilbertto
 Joseph R. Gill
 Francis W. Glowacki
 Meyer H. Goldstein
 Ben Gorenstein
 John J. Grealis
 Richard D. Gumbel, Jr.

Jacob S. Guthman
 Edwin C. Hatfield
 James L. Henry
 Louis J. Hyde
 Lowell H. Jacobson
 Lester Jankowski
 Robert F. Jerriek
 Eddie C. Johnson
 Richard H. Jorzak
 Benjamin J. Kanter
 Wallace I. Kargman
 Helen J. Kelleher
 John J. Kelly, Jr.
 Irving Kipnis
 Anthony J. Kogut
 Burton A. Kolman
 Marilyn Rozmarek Komosa
 Albert H. LaPlante
 Maurice W. Lee

John J. Limperis
 Frank S. Loverde
 Martin G. Luken
 John E. Lundholm
 James Maher, Jr.
 Harry H. Malkin
 Erwin L. Martay
 James E. McBride
 J. Warren McCaffrey
 William J. McGah, Jr.
 Glenn W. McGee
 John P. McGury
 Dwight McKay
 Robert A. Meier, III
 Joseph C. Mooney
 John Joseph Moran
 William King Murphy
 John William Navin
 Earl J. Neal

COOK COUNTY—(Continued)

James L. Oakey, Jr.
Margaret Galvin O'Malley
Paul A. O'Malley
Joseph F. O'Reilly
John A. Ouska
Burton H. Palmer
William F. Patterson
Marvin J. Peters
James P. Piragine
Bernard A. Polikoff

Maurice Pompey
Simon Seymour Porter
John F. Reynolds
Allen F. Rosin
Henry W. Sakawieh
Joseph A. Salerno
Raymond S. Sarnow
David S. Schaffer
George M. Schatz
Joseph Schneider

Harry A. Schrier
Samuel Shamberg
Frank M. Siracusa
Jerome C. Slad
Joseph A. Solan
Robert C. Springsguth
Adam N. Stillo
Myrtle B. Stryker
James N. Sullivan
Robert A. Sweeney

John F. Thornton
Vincent W. Tondryk, Jr.
Alvin A. Turner
James M. Walton
Daniel John White
Edwin L. Wojciak
Ralph H. Young
James A. Zafiratos
George J. Zimmerman

FIRST CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harold L. Zimmerman*
C. Ross Reynolds
Clarence E. Wright

Associate Judges

Albert R. Cagle
John H. Clayton
Stewart Cluster
Trafton Dennis
Lan Haney
Peyton H. Kunce
Harry L. McCabe

Jack C. Morris
Robert B. Porter
Everett Prosser
Paul D. Reese
Carl H. Smith
Dorothy Wilbourn Spomer
R. Gerald Trampe
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Robert W. Schwartz
William C. Shannon
Robert Miles Williams

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Roy O. Gulley*
Charles E. Jones
Randall S. Quindry

Associate Judges

Max Endicott
William G. Eovaldi
Lester B. Fish
Don A. Foster
Oren Gross
F. P. (Frank) Hanagan

William Webb Johnson
A. Hanby Jones
George W. Keener
Clarence E. Partee
Alvin Lacy Williams
Carrie L. Winter
Harry L. Ziegler
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Everett Lewis
Charles Deneen Matthews
Ray Earl Wesner

THIRD CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harold R. Clark*
Joseph J. Barr
James O. Monroe, Jr.

Associate Judges

Michael Kinney
Austin A. Lewis
Foss D. Meyer
Fred P. Schuman
I. H. Streeper, III

Magistrates

Harold Oliver Gwillim
Merlin Gerald Hiscott
William E. Johnson
Joseph T. Kelleher, Jr.
A. Andreas Matoesian

George Edward Roberts
Thomas Mathew Welch

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Raymond O. Horn*
Daniel H. Dailey
Franklin R. Dove

Associate Judges

R. Prentiss Cosby
Charles I. Fleming
William A. Ginos, Jr.
Arthur G. Henken
George W. Kasserman, Jr.

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

Magistrate

Robert M. Washburn

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Robert F. Cotton*
Harry I. Hannah
John F. Spivey

Associate Judges

Zollie O. Arbogast, Jr.
Jacob Berkowitz
William J. Hill

James K. Robinson
Howard T. Ruff
William J. Sunderman
Paul M. Wright

Magistrates

Mark Barksdale Hunt, Jr.
Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Fred W. Prettyman
Henri I. Ripstra
John F. Twomey

* Chief Judge.

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Birch E. Morgan*
Frederick S. Green
Rodney A. Scott
1 Vacancy

Associate Judges

William C. Calvin
Burl A. Edie
Frank J. Gollings
Roger H. Little
Robert W. Martin
Donald W. Morthland

Harry L. Pate
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Henry Lester Brinkoetter
Wilbur A. Flessner
Darrell Foster

Sarah McAllister Lumpp
Joseph C. Munch
James R. Palmer
John Payson Shonkwiler
George Richard Skillman
Andrew Stecyk

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Creel Douglass*
William H. Chamberlain
Clement L. Smith
Paul C. Verticchio

Associate Judges

Francis J. Bergen
William D. Conway
George P. Coutrakon
Byron E. Koch
L. A. Mehrhoff

Howard Lee White
John B. Wright

Magistrates

Patrick J. Cadigan
John J. Casey

Paul Fenstermaker
Claude C. Gustine
Charles C. McBrian
Michael D. Polonius
Jerry S. Rhodes
Lawrence Swinyer

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. Reardon*
Maurice E. Barnes
Richard F. Scholz

Associate Judges

Winthrop B. Anderson
Paul R. Durr
Lyle E. Lipe

Fred W. Reither
Edward D. Turner
Ernest H. Utter
2 Vacancies

Magistrates

Leo J. Altmix
Jack Ross Pool
Virgil William Timpe
Lyle R. Wheeler

NINTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Gale A. Mathers*
Burton A. Roeth
Keith F. Scott

Associate Judges

Edwin Becker
Ezra J. Clark
John W. Gorbey

Earle A. Kloster
Scott I. Klukos
Francis P. Murphy
Daniel J. Roberts

Magistrates

Dale Talman DeVore
Jack R. Kirkpatrick
James E. Murphy
Russell A. Myers
G. Durbin Ranney
Keith Sanderson

TENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John E. Richards*
John T. Culbertson, Jr.
Henry J. Ingram
Howard White

Associate Judges

Edward E. Haugens
Robert E. Hunt
Charles W. Iben
Albert Pucci

Charles M. Wilson
Ivan L. Yontz

Magistrates

Harold Loren Arnold
Robert Austin Coney
Carl O. Davies

Clarence D. Klatt
David C. McCarthy
William John Reardon
Willis L. Stamm
George Traicoff
Espey C. Williamson

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Leland Simkins*
R. Burnell Phillips
Walter A. Yoder

Associate Judges

J. H. Benjamin
Wilton Erlenborn
John T. McCullough
Wendell E. Oliver

Don B. Pioletti
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Magistrates

William Thomas Caisley

Albert A. Grabs
Lloyd E. Gutel
George W. Hunt
Ivan Dean Johnson
Robert Leo Thornton

* Chief Judge.

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

David E. Oram*
Victor N. Cardosi
Michael A. Orenic
1 Vacancy

Associate Judges

Robert F. Goodyear
Stewart C. Hutchison
Angelo F. Pistilli
Irwin C. Taylor
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Robert R. Buchar
Charles P. Connor
Emil DiLorenzo
John F. Gnadinger
Martin J. Jackson

John C. Lang
John F. Michela
Fred R. Stith
(dec'd 12/15/65)
Leslie V. Strickler
Peter F. Swier

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Howard C. Ryan*
Walter Dixon
Leonard Hoffman

Associate Judges

Thomas R. Clydesdale
Hobart W. Gunning
Robert W. Malmquist
John S. Massieon

W. J. Wimbiscus

Magistrates

Fred Cronk
William P. Denny

Francis H. Gielow
Terrance B. Lyman
Herman Ritter
Wendell LeRoy Thompson
Chester P. Winsor

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Dan H. McNeal*
George O. Hebel
August J. Scheineman

Associate Judges

Charles H. Carlstrom
Forest Dizotell
Lawrence L. Phares
(dec'd 1/13/66)
John L. Poole
Charles J. Smith

Conway L. Spanton
Julian P. Wilamoski
L. L. Winn
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Robert M. Bell
Walter Everett Clark

John B. Cunningham
Francis A. Dean
John R. Erhart
Robert J. Horberg
Ivan Lovaas
Edwin C. Malone
Ralph E. Stephenson
Ben A. Stewart

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Marvin F. Burt*
Leon A. Zick
1 Vacancy

Associate Judges

John Dixon
Wesley A. Eberle
L. Melvin Gundry
Helen M. Rutkowski
Edward J. Turnbaugh

Magistrates

William E. Kintzel
Chester A. Landers
Morey C. Pires
Robert Raymond Roth
James M. Thorp

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Charles G. Seidel*
John S. Petersen
Cassius Poust

Associate Judges

John A. Krause
Neil E. Mahoney
Ross E. Millet
John S. Page
Robert J. Sears

Earl R. Shopen
(dec'd 11/16/65)
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.
Dan B. Withers, Jr.
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Donald T. Anderson
Allan O. Brady
John Joseph Chivari
DeEstin LeRoy Pasley
Albert N. Zettinger

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Albert S. O'Sullivan*
Arthur V. Essington
Fred J. Kullberg

Associate Judges

Seely P. Forbes
John S. Ghent, Jr.
Harold C. Sewell

Magistrates

Robert Arthur Blodgett
Robert G. Coplan
Robert Guido Gemignani

Ralph Henry Haen
Edwin John Kotche
Robert Elwood Leake

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Bert E. Rathje*
William C. Atten
William J. Bauer
Philip F. Locke

Associate Judges

William L. Guild
Leroy L. Rechenmacher

Magistrates

Fred N. Banister, Sr.
George Herbert Bunge
Walter Bard Carroll
Wence F. Cerne
Beryl H. Childs

Bruce R. Fawell
James E. Fitzgerald
Marvin E. Johnson
Robert A. Nolan
Jack T. Parish
Lester P. Reiff

* Chief Judge.

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Glenn K. Seidenfeld*
William M. Carroll
LaVerne A. Dixon
Philip W. Yager

Associate Judges

L. Eric Carey
James H. Cooney
Minard E. Hulse
Charles S. Parker
1 Vacancy

Magistrates

Anthony Bobrowski
Eugene T. Daly
Thomas R. Doran
Paul R. Hatten
John L. Hughes
Bernard J. Juron

John J. Kaufman
Paul C. Kilkelly
Cyrus Mead, III
Peter L. Melius
Nello Ori
Andrew A. Semmelman
Charles T. Smith
Wallace W. Sturtz

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Richard T. Carter*
Harold O. Farmer
Joseph E. Fleming
Quinten Spivey

Associate Judges

Robert E. Bastien
Carl H. Becker
Walter W. Finke
William P. Fleming
James W. Gray

John M. Karns
Alvin H. Maeys, Jr.
Joseph A. Troy

Magistrates

Virgil L. Calvert
Robert E. Costello
Joseph F. Cunningham

John T. Fiedler
Barney E. Johnston
Billy Jones
Vaharam Norsigian
Robert Blackburn Rutledge,
Jr.
George H. Sansom
Robert Franklin Small
James F. Wheatley

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Miscellaneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													
	Cook.....	Begun.....	16,009	7,301	10,214	71,922	87,546	82,340	175	6,404	7,891	56,834	20,947	11,758	4,163	1 ^a 189,179	.....	1,180,499	1,753,182
		Terminated..	16,594	4,812	11,840	70,701	90,076	80,434	173	6,271	9,734	57,505	20,314	10,551	4,079	1 ^a 186,684	.....	1,200,031	1,769,799
1st.....	Alexander...	Begun.....	8	4	2	34	110	69	4	69	4	144	60	52	49	584	690	2,076	3,959
		Terminated..	11	10	8	69	149	33	3	70	3	145	50	26	52	575	690	2,092	3,986
	Jackson.....	Begun.....	42	17	10	132	500	86	10	55	41	108	146	170	37	359	569	2,596	4,878
		Terminated..	36	13	7	103	506	337	9	53	32	54	113	75	20	219	493	2,054	4,124
	Johnson.....	Begun.....	12	.....	5	17	134	8	1	1	4	6	16	11	12	33	.....	378	638
		Terminated..	15	7	12	20	115	6	.....	1	5	10	18	.....	13	41	.....	374	637
	Massac.....	Begun.....	8	2	1	48	165	14	2	13	6	116	73	71	44	312	392	607	1,874
		Terminated..	12	1	4	40	156	14	2	4	7	97	71	66	27	314	381	617	1,813
	Pope.....	Begun.....	2	.....	3	11	11	5	.....	1	3	5	14	15	.....	82	.....	239	391
		Terminated..	.....	.....	.....	8	9	5	.....	.....	4	2	10	7	5	77	.....	227	354
	Pulaski.....	Begun.....	2	1	.....	23	57	4	6	.....	8	38	13	39	4	128	1	864	1,188
		Terminated..	.....	.....	.....	56	38	.....	2	.....	6	25	21	14	3	65	1	833	1,064
	Saline.....	Begun.....	43	7	13	75	330	6	.....	17	17	48	89	76	9	308	255	1,433	2,726
		Terminated..	18	12	14	74	307	1	.....	17	21	43	92	32	11	321	256	1,433	2,652
	Union.....	Begun.....	15	5	1	52	36	5	.....	2	12	.....	35	50	32	152	285	1,112	1,794
		Terminated..	13	1	5	56	51	2	.....	8	9	.....	27	25	11	92	280	1,053	1,633
	Williamson..	Begun.....	66	25	21	113	260	56	10	76	45	278	169	185	90	410	488	2,304	4,596
		Terminated..	63	45	16	91	238	42	8	58	37	217	143	101	125	*1,071	547	2,354	5,156
Total for Circuit.....		Begun.....	198	61	56	505	1,603	253	33	234	140	743	615	669	277	2,368	2,680	11,609	22,044
		Terminated..	168	89	66	517	1,569	440	24	211	124	593	545	346	267	2,775	2,648	11,037	21,419

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Miscellaneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													
2nd....	Crawford....	Begun.....	5	2	1	44	135	9	.....	1	29	44	49	99	22	95	168	610	1,313
		Terminated..	5	3	.....	42	103	4	.....	.....	19	27	31	69	23	96	162	597	1,181
	Edwards....	Begun.....	3	1	.....	11	80	14	1	3	5	8	13	44	1	18	21	551	774
		Terminated..	4	.....	3	17	67	11	.....	4	11	8	15	46	.....	15	20	542	763
	Franklin....	Begun.....	44	12	9	41	208	1,270	1	.....	30	83	97	110	153	248	512	853	3,671
		Terminated..	44	9	17	45	185	1,092	4	.....	27	26	113	71	61	246	500	513	2,953
	Gallatin....	Begun.....	4	1	.....	39	71	6	1	11	19	28	34	33	32	209	347	455	1,290
		Terminated..	8	3	1	31	41	8	.....	3	30	4	39	18	24	252	313	455	1,230
	Hamilton....	Begun.....	7	1	5	49	119	38	1	6	21	3	15	36	32	99	.....	709	1,141
		Terminated..	5	1	10	52	99	47	.....	13	38	2	22	32	20	123	.....	701	1,165
	Hardin.....	Begun.....	2	.....	3	20	58	2	.....	.....	.....	5	17	13	8	2	8	91	229
		Terminated..	8	.....	1	5	34	1	.....	.....	2	4	21	3	8	3	9	92	191
	Jefferson....	Begun.....	18	12	8	145	282	20	1	96	31	36	118	109	29	234	277	1,415	2,831
		Terminated..	23	16	7	122	218	38	1	74	32	31	112	65	12	180	245	1,359	2,535
	Lawrence....	Begun.....	6	12	2	32	255	13	.....	12	28	10	47	75	14	90	.....	906	1,502
		Terminated..	8	5	3	11	94	7	.....	11	8	2	39	49	8	38	.....	828	1,111
	Richland....	Begun.....	7	12	3	58	85	2	.....	13	12	42	33	71	5	126	.....	775	1,244
		Terminated..	5	13	.....	45	51	94	.....	33	8	34	32	62	5	174	.....	733	1,289
	Wabash....	Begun.....	3	14	.....	78	703	2	1	1	51	6	25	65	108	21	.....	567	1,625
		Terminated..	3	15	.....	66	429	9	1	8	22	10	46	32	99	21	1	517	1,259
	Wayne.....	Begun.....	5	8	2	69	275	.....	.....	.....	24	32	46	89	.....	99	53	797	1,499
		Terminated..	15	10	6	127	260	3	.....	.....	56	8	42	55	.....	70	42	667	1,361
	White.....	Begun.....	2	5	2	52	246	6	.....	2	32	54	72	100	23	294	37	1,398	2,325
		Terminated..	12	14	1	75	251	1	.....	3	36	48	83	109	23	305	36	1,370	2,367
Total for Circuit....		Begun.....	106	80	35	638	2,517	1,382	6	145	282	351	566	844	427	1,515	1,423	9,127	19,444
		Terminated..	140	89	49	638	1,832	1,315	6	149	289	204	595	611	283	1,503	1,328	8,374	17,405

3rd....	Bond.....	Begun.....	11	8	1	54	158	27	3	18	8	53	23	64	15	81	12	717	1,253
		Terminated..	9	4	4	14	108	23	.....	15	7	27	26	44	12	73	22	678	1,066
	Madison.....	Begun.....	538	387	156	1,024	3,235	271	28	793	163	635	951	657	152	.....	35,006	10,610	24,606
		Terminated..	506	364	218	1,030	3,123	222	11	722	184	500	854	474	144	.....	34,565	10,130	23,047
Total for Circuit.....		Begun.....	549	395	157	1,078	3,393	298	31	811	171	688	974	721	167	81	5,018	11,327	25,859
		Terminated..	515	368	222	1,044	3,231	245	11	737	191	527	880	518	156	73	4,587	10,808	24,113
4th....	Christian....	Begun.....	26	21	8	174	330	17	10	42	27	131	156	363	104	575	73	1,342	3,399
		Terminated..	10	10	4	126	327	17	3	40	16	100	123	270	78	705	62	1,086	2,977
	Clay.....	Begun.....	5	7	9	76	497	11	6	21	22	29	24	101	10	191	40	939	1,988
		Terminated..	10	5	4	57	267	9	2	10	29	12	34	70	4	146	31	869	1,559
	Clinton.....	Begun.....	17	9	2	57	467	3	3	9	6	13	22	34	25	40	.....	891	1,598
		Terminated..	10	1	2	29	442	1	2	12	8	9	16	10	22	36	.....	859	1,459
	Effingham...	Begun.....	13	5	4	44	320	143	1	33	10	22	31	149	14	154	1	1,331	2,275
		Terminated..	25	3	2	42	279	63	.....	36	11	11	32	111	14	157	1	1,228	2,015
	Fayette.....	Begun.....	10	10	2	52	285	2	21	43	10	15	34	137	26	166	3	1,225	2,041
		Terminated..	7	11	6	52	253	4	11	41	9	10	41	78	37	163	4	1,236	1,963
	Jasper.....	Begun.....	7	1	1	30	100	.....	.....	9	8	8	12	57	10	30	3	311	587
		Terminated..	3	.....	3	28	88	.....	.....	11	6	9	12	28	13	30	3	315	549
	Marion.....	Begun.....	23	9	4	181	579	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	71	164	91	376	483	2,403	4,412
		Terminated..	26	6	4	121	717	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	58	48	43	296	474	2,400	4,203
	Montgomery.	Begun.....	21	6	4	63	333	24	1	21	18	60	69	194	18	196	.....	2,918	3,946
		Terminated..	14	6	6	68	262	13	1	21	30	3	67	114	9	180	.....	2,510	3,304
	Shelby.....	Begun.....	12	5	3	41	301	4	.....	14	15	14	24	175	.....	73	105	411	1,197
		Terminated..	15	3	6	68	320	3	.....	9	23	6	40	109	12	89	91	376	1,170
Total for Circuit.....		Begun.....	134	73	37	718	3,212	204	42	192	144	292	443	1,374	298	1,801	708	11,771	21,443
		Terminated..	120	45	37	591	2,955	110	19	180	142	160	423	838	232	1,802	666	10,879	19,199

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
5th....	Clark.....	Begun.....	7	6	1	31	263	10	.....	9	11	37	34	100	10	172	1	1,381	2,073
		Terminated..	4	5	.....	35	248	17	1	9	9	38	35	26	9	129	1	1,700	2,266
	Coles.....	Begun.....	31	27	9	174	911	10	2	18	45	155	153	299	60	318	446	1,744	4,402
		Terminated..	37	18	8	123	71,075	12	3	20	32	122	138	181	62	327	446	1,744	4,348
	Cumberland..	Begun.....	9	2	2	22	82	10	1	.....	5	23	18	46	12	123	.....	263	618
		Terminated..	*4	.....	2	*12	91	4	1	.....	*52	13	17	.....	14	96	.....	282	588
	Edgar.....	Begun.....	15	8	4	63	361	.....	1	34	15	58	68	157	63	317	38	934	2,136
		Terminated..	15	12	8	60	196	.....	1	27	21	31	52	127	34	346	43	1,049	2,022
	Vermilion....	Begun.....	97	22	38	191	573	.....	1	130	16	562	406	421	103	879	2,030	6,130	11,599
		Terminated..	89	31	41	136	485	.....	1	130	25	227	344	346	50	775	1,917	5,799	10,396
Total for Circuit.....			159	65	54	481	2,190	30	5	191	92	835	679	1,023	248	1,809	2,515	10,452	20,828
			149	66	59	366	2,095	33	7	186	139	431	586	680	169	1,673	2,407	10,574	19,620
6th....	Champaign..	Begun.....	186	56	32	639	795	16	13	159	118	598	486	574	339	2,397	952	10,265	17,625
		Terminated..	*198	*57	*84	*547	671	21	22	142	*119	268	*626	295	170	1,897	782	9,967	15,866
	DeWitt.....	Begun.....	5	2	1	150	36	145	2	7	11	62	39	121	50	190	2	564	1,387
		Terminated..	3	1	13	116	28	65	1	6	16	63	58	132	57	169	3	522	1,253
	Douglas.....	Begun.....	9	.....	3	45	378	8	.....	43	14	46	62	165	9	306	2	2,455	3,545
		Terminated..	11	1	4	14	170	.....	.....	31	8	18	50	96	28	296	2	2,391	3,120
	Macon.....	Begun.....	417	292	335	529	5,109	147	1	111	146	162	426	610	404	1,801	2,415	6,627	19,532
		Terminated..	256	244	249	469	4,228	69	.....	101	164	138	516	437	464	1,877	2,323	5,981	17,516
	Moultrie....	Begun.....	6	7	8	45	112	1	.....	19	12	13	22	69	.....	30	17	616	977
		Terminated..	6	2	2	22	78	.....	.....	13	4	6	21	58	.....	25	8	541	786
Total for Circuit.....	Piatt.....	Begun.....	5	.....	4	36	79	4	.....	9	13	24	52	98	10	105	32	729	1,200
		Terminated..	5	1	4	27	73	9	.....	9	14	21	45	71	10	81	33	707	1,110
Total for Circuit.....			628	357	383	1,444	6,509	321	16	348	314	905	1,087	1,637	812	4,829	3,420	21,256	44,266
			479	306	356	1,195	5,248	164	23	302	325	514	1,316	1,089	729	4,345	3,151	20,109	39,651

7th....	Greene.....	Begun.....	3	13	1	52	431	13	2	7	1	17	39	89	9	194	.....	637	1,508
		Terminated..	3	6	.....	49	396	8	.....	7	.....	16	33	85	6	117	.....	609	1,335
	Jersey.....	Begun.....	12	3	6	45	1,093	.....	.....	11	12	53	62	55	30	213	6	911	2,512
		Terminated..	10	2	10	48	708	.....	.....	1	27	40	66	47	47	203	10	890	2,109
	Macoupin....	Begun.....	19	11	3	69	511	.....	.....	3	30	.....	100	275	24	499	.....	1,388	2,932
		Terminated..	12	28	12	91	410	.....	.....	2	18	.....	94	183	21	310	.....	1,350	2,531
	Morgan.....	Begun.....	27	9	9	44	155	3	2	9	15	72	96	167	3	347	109	1,680	2,747
		Terminated..	4	3	10	28	154	13	.....	8	23	7	126	74	3	272	102	1,620	2,447
	Sangamon....	Begun.....	138	88	31	1,091	1,459	57	34	164	137	804	670	1,127	151	.....	2,835	14,370	23,156
		Terminated..	39	175	8	807	1,212	19	11	107	96	533	676	1,054	126	.....	2,933	14,298	22,094
	Scott.....	Begun.....	2	1	1	10	58	5	.....	1	6	17	11	41	1	28	19	156	357
		Terminated..	4	.....	2	3	24	5	6	.....	3	6	7	29	.....	17	16	119	241
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	201	125	51	1,311	3,707	78	38	195	201	963	978	1,754	218	1,281	2,969	19,142	33,212
		Terminated..	72	214	42	1,026	2,904	45	17	125	167	602	1,002	1,472	203	919	3,061	18,886	30,757
8th....	Adams.....	Begun.....	46	20	31	294	277	286	3	55	38	194	236	354	92	287	900	3,414	6,527
		Terminated..	54	28	42	299	306	291	2	50	39	159	254	229	75	287	858	3,227	6,200
	Brown.....	Begun.....	.....	.....	.....	9	31	1	.....	2	8	6	1	27	5	53	.....	259	402
		Terminated..	5	.....	4	14	28	3	.....	1	13	3	4	10	2	46	.....	224	357
	Calhoun.....	Begun.....	3	2	1	13	38	.....	1	18	2	10	3	23	2	97	1	198	412
		Terminated..	3	1	3	12	36	.....	1	14	1	5	4	8	4	95	1	201	389
	Cass.....	Begun.....	2	6	2	35	296	8	1	11	7	49	27	80	12	189	1	768	1,494
		Terminated..	1	4	7	34	286	6	.....	10	11	20	25	30	4	183	1	780	1,402
	Mason.....	Begun.....	6	9	2	57	73	12	.....	4	14	59	52	89	20	178	27	775	1,377
		Terminated..	9	6	3	67	57	29	.....	6	14	138	61	275	19	168	30	772	1,654
	Menard.....	Begun.....	8	2	.....	26	399	4	.....	3	5	16	14	80	15	32	17	435	1,056
		Terminated..	4	4	.....	27	334	3	.....	2	10	21	14	56	15	37	17	441	985
	Pike.....	Begun.....	9	2	5	56	145	6	.....	.....	28	.....	48	121	6	233	.....	1,662	2,321
		Terminated..	11	2	5	56	44	8	.....	.....	13	.....	47	58	13	177	.....	1,555	1,989
	Schuyler....	Begun.....	5	1	1	31	78	1	1	.....	3	13	21	48	1	41	4	715	964
		Terminated..	3	2	1	31	76	2	1	4	5	9	23	58	1	47	5	725	993
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	79	42	42	521	1,337	318	6	93	105	347	402	822	153	1,110	950	8,226	14,553
		Terminated..	90	47	65	540	1,167	342	4	87	106	355	432	724	133	1,040	912	7,925	13,969

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
9th....	Fulton.....	Begun.....	41	9	5	128	197	1,134	.....	38	35	92	116	283	46	219	194	1,917	4,454
		Terminated..	45	9	19	173	316	281	.....	37	65	12	148	152	74	399	162	1,491	3,383
	Hancock....	Begun.....	12	5	5	29	402	33	1	15	10	63	34	159	7	209	109	1,310	2,403
		Terminated..	10	5	4	41	305	24	.....	15	20	54	20	163	13	210	99	1,238	2,221
	Henderson...	Begun.....	.....	4	1	24	142	1	.....	2	3	20	26	53	34	201	192	474	1,177
		Terminated..	1	1	.....	23	127	.....	.....	7	2	7	17	11	24	199	181	445	1,045
	Knox.....	Begun.....	46	17	12	302	273	153	4	260	38	167	276	293	75	462	1,208	2,794	6,380
		Terminated..	46	9	20	262	213	134	1	137	41	147	276	231	49	456	1,195	2,728	5,945
	McDonough.	Begun.....	21	5	4	98	122	6	1	35	17	27	78	163	37	177	278	2,415	3,484
		Terminated..	13	4	7	36	107	1	1	7	7	4	59	127	37	137	221	2,238	3,006
	Warren.....	Begun.....	11	7	7	63	216	30	.....	6	28	21	62	130	9	236	222	1,765	2,813
		Terminated..	6	2	13	87	219	9	.....	10	26	25	62	1	19	212	221	1,555	2,467
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	131	47	34	644	1,352	1,357	6	356	131	390	592	1,081	208	1,504	2,203	10,675	20,711
		Terminated..	121	30	63	622	1,287	449	2	213	161	249	582	685	216	1,613	2,079	9,695	18,067
10th....	Marshall....	Begun.....	3	6	1	32	125	23	2	7	10	12	13	64	3	67	.....	471	839
		Terminated..	1	4	1	29	69	2	2	7	9	11	10	40	.....	65	.....	412	662
	Peoria.....	Begun.....	388	87	95	1,073	1,819	1,429	2	670	138	719	956	620	91	3,283	3,926	20,612	35,908
		Terminated..	306	80	136	1,271	1,828	1,113	10	547	99	778	1,089	494	72	3,028	3,825	20,610	35,286
	Putnam.....	Begun.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	6	5	8	5	21	8	35	.....	96	205
		Terminated..	5	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	2	3	6	5	17	6	28	.....	89	173
	Stark.....	Begun.....	8	1	2	14	89	3	.....	3	3	6	11	47	4	34	17	145	387
		Terminated..	11	.....	5	10	84	11	.....	.....	5	2	10	51	7	22	17	133	368
	Tazewell....	Begun.....	135	15	22	467	286	216	2	66	62	319	387	331	74	658	624	9,622	13,286
		Terminated..	172	18	60	429	213	158	3	52	42	218	407	216	46	575	567	9,713	12,889
Total for Circuit.....		Begun.....	541	109	120	1,593	2,326	1,671	6	752	218	1,064	1,372	1,083	180	4,077	4,567	30,946	50,625
		Terminated..	495	102	202	1,747	2,198	1,284	15	608	158	1,015	1,521	818	131	3,718	4,409	30,957	49,378

11th...	Ford.....	Begun.....	10	14	1	61	34	32	.....	7	15	21	35	102	6	175	117	824	1,454
		Terminated..	3	9	1	49	33	23	.....	5	7	6	22	71	4	157	112	803	1,305
	Livingston...	Begun.....	22	14	8	108	157	17	1	61	26	71	60	270	64	113	198	5,117	6,307
		Terminated..	31	7	13	110	166	5	3	82	26	29	59	231	57	122	229	4,700	5,870
	Logan.....	Begun.....	18	8	5	116	340	8	1	22	23	38	82	163	10	333	467	2,527	4,161
		Terminated..	44	3	13	128	442	2	3	20	36	30	92	289	10	297	441	2,438	4,288
	McLean.....	Begun.....	107	40	28	401	842	247	67	48	70	291	324	524	95	796	1,340	7,917	13,137
		Terminated..	107	37	51	394	960	225	36	76	65	260	333	451	64	692	1,268	7,630	12,649
	Woodford...	Begun.....	12	4	5	48	22	61	2	4	12	32	31	112	33	230	3	1,115	1,726
		Terminated..	16	1	6	47	18	41	2	3	16	14	36	116	15	198	.....	1,089	1,618
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	169	80	47	734	1,395	365	71	142	146	453	532	1,171	208	1,647	2,125	17,500	26,785
		Terminated..	201	57	84	728	1,619	296	44	186	150	339	542	1,158	150	1,466	2,050	16,660	25,730
12th...	Iroquois.....	Begun.....	22	11	4	155	223	6	12	3	22	76	71	187	31	597	.....	2,852	4,272
		Terminated..	32	7	4	147	189	5	9	1	22	33	62	150	43	752	.....	2,959	4,415
	Kankakee...	Begun.....	62	55	10	554	424	42	9	329	90	264	263	309	52	933	2	7,910	11,308
		Terminated..	61	35	7	562	381	4	12	260	43	177	241	387	39	595	1	7,348	10,153
	Will.....	Begun.....	279	123	72	1,636	917	573	32	194	329	492	686	416	29	935	1,670	19,051	27,434
		Terminated..	180	74	30	1,364	962	102,848	3	166	312	213	595	384	17	921	1,679	19,167	28,915
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	363	189	86	2,345	1,564	621	53	526	441	832	1,020	912	112	2,465	1,672	29,813	43,014
		Terminated..	273	116	41	2,073	1,532	2,857	24	427	377	423	898	921	99	2,268	1,680	29,474	43,483
13th...	Bureau.....	Begun.....	42	16	5	128	208	18	10	30	31	35	101	211	38	306	88	2,036	3,303
		Terminated..	33	14	8	127	226	17	2	29	38	27	93	159	36	328	88	1,978	3,203
	Grundy.....	Begun.....	20	8	1	87	136	147	11	.....	18	63	54	117	15	342	26	1,154	2,199
		Terminated..	31	6	2	79	117	52	12	3	27	43	55	82	15	330	23	1,096	1,973
	LaSalle.....	Begun.....	112	72	27	409	819	2,527	11	23	61	182	293	400	44	950	240	6,519	12,689
		Terminated..	163	51	85	369	727	3,555	11	12	108	157	248	584	35	896	219	6,198	13,418
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	174	96	33	624	1,163	2,692	32	53	110	280	448	728	97	1,598	354	9,709	18,191
		Terminated..	227	71	95	575	1,070	3,624	25	44	173	227	396	825	86	1,554	330	9,272	18,594

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Miscellaneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													
14th...	Henry.....	Begun.....	28	19	6	144	405	37	10	32	23	115	106	267	38	335	225	5,082	6,872
		Terminated..	36	18	12	178	386	59	8	25	29	87	98	183	27	326	214	4,853	6,539
	Mercer.....	Begun.....	5	7	3	63	135	5	.....	13	9	36	41	70	18	272	3	362	1,042
		Terminated..	7	6	3	33	130	2	1	9	7	23	38	28	15	239	2	353	896
	Rock Island..	Begun.....	227	61	71	1,444	2,469	915	20	287	74	725	928	669	199	3,705	1,389	19,727	32,910
		Terminated..	209	38	92	1,190	2,215	704	32	293	98	551	1,001	477	177	3,733	1,297	20,065	32,172
	Whiteside...	Begun.....	35	9	3	287	481	28	5	32	21	261	205	280	61	720	168	4,315	6,911
		Terminated..	35	11	6	240	454	27	.....	41	27	270	228	199	64	699	158	4,225	6,684
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	295	96	83	1,938	3,490	985	35	364	127	1,137	1,280	1,286	316	5,032	1,785	29,486	47,735
		Terminated..	287	73	113	1,641	3,185	792	41	368	161	931	1,365	887	283	4,997	1,671	29,496	46,291
15th...	Carroll.....	Begun.....	10	6	5	32	44	12	1	32	11	60	48	102	40	304	156	893	1,756
		Terminated..	14	6	5	32	52	23	.....	34	10	48	53	183	33	284	163	960	1,900
	JoDavies...	Begun.....	5	7	.....	76	126	8	2	16	5	22	29	136	1	330	337	1,811	2,911
		Terminated..	7	2	.....	66	115	4	2	10	8	13	34	101	1	273	317	1,771	2,724
	Lee.....	Begun.....	29	11	3	123	425	137	1	25	20	55	113	149	61	358	193	3,397	5,100
		Terminated..	18	4	7	108	362	103	.....	22	23	59	103	141	32	350	240	3,373	4,945
	Ogle.....	Begun.....	26	24	9	219	1,112	51	3	25	27	56	122	172	72	82	.....	5,257	7,257
		Terminated..	9	26	3	96	999	14	3	15	34	5	109	137	42	68	.....	4,629	6,189
	Stephenson..	Begun.....	22	15	5	99	1,141	20	.....	.....	44	110	149	259	93	581	512	4,611	7,661
		Terminated..	21	11	2	85	961	6	.....	.....	16	39	116	244	67	419	536	4,476	6,999
Total for Circuit....		Begun.....	92	63	22	549	2,848	228	7	98	107	303	461	818	267	1,655	1,198	15,969	24,685
		Terminated..	69	49	17	387	2,489	150	5	81	91	164	415	806	175	1,394	1,256	15,209	22,757

16th...	DeKalb.....	Begun.....	61	24	8	4233	184	252	6	35	32	77	168	310	63	965	156	4,252	6,826
		Terminated..	40	26	13	185	156	219	.....	28	42	40	154	169	48	1,139	143	4,011	6,413
	Kane.....	Begun.....	392	118	88	1,457	1,406	1,203	8	601	219	653	857	636	164	5,453	6,010	19,323	38,588
		Terminated..	284	83	58	1,047	1,217	1,026	8	617	194	728	671	921	161	5,696	6,373	15,017	34,101
	Kendall.....	Begun.....	27	12	10	37	99	2	.....	19	23	64	47	70	47	281	2	1,495	2,235
		Terminated..	15	3	7	39	50	1	.....	18	22	44	51	46	39	229	2	1,360	1,926
Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....		480	154	106	1,727	1,689	1,457	14	655	274	794	1,072	1,016	274	6,699	6,168	25,070	47,649
	Terminated..		339	112	78	1,271	1,423	1,246	8	663	258	812	876	1,136	248	7,064	6,518	20,388	42,440
17th...	Boone.....	Begun.....	18	10	4	113	124	4	3	5	13	67	79	86	33	521	629	2,007	3,716
		Terminated..	19	8	3	71	108	1	.....	2	9	57	65	64	28	479	617	1,904	3,435
	Winnebago...	Begun.....	323	100	125	1,242	4,865	128	9	370	224	1,247	1,067	792	209	2,041	258	27,228	40,228
		Terminated..	178	63	103	1,069	4,127	301	7	284	150	502	1,201	694	149	2,157	258	27,181	38,424
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	341	110	129	1,355	4,989	132	12	375	237	1,314	1,146	878	242	2,562	887	29,235	43,944
		Terminated..	197	71	106	1,140	4,235	302	7	286	159	559	1,266	758	177	2,636	875	29,085	41,859
18th...	DuPage.....	Begun.....	467	244	164	2,210	1,013	21,864	10	131	547	787	847	632	380	3,550	10,247	19,380	62,473
		Terminated..	529	244	134	1,530	883	7,137	7	100	432	934	854	558	413	3,781	9,746	19,026	46,308
19th...	Lake.....	Begun.....	399	279	85	1,914	1,533	651	14	443	324	1,425	1,152	1,041	117	2,313	6,920	34,401	53,011
		Terminated..	609	136	43	2,122	1,454	1,909	27	593	545	1,358	1,246	891	124	2,684	5,649	33,490	53,180
	McHenry....	Begun.....	169	25	12	730	5,087	1,216	1	79	101	183	264	324	44	1,107	357	6,386	16,085
		Terminated..	152	32	18	699	5,257	1,150	1	51	180	116	244	279	57	1,107	320	6,125	15,788
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	568	304	97	2,644	6,620	1,867	15	522	425	1,608	1,416	1,365	161	3,420	7,277	40,787	69,096
		Terminated..	761	168	61	2,821	6,711	3,059	28	644	725	1,474	1,490	1,170	481	3,791	5,969	39,615	68,968

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN¹ AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1965

Circuit	County		Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Miscellaneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													
20th...	Monroe.....	Begun.....	21	2	2	44	102	209	.....	.....	3	14	18	97	.....	69	154	957	1,692
		Terminated..	13	2	3	16	90	132	.....	.....	3	7	28	80	.....	49	159	856	1,438
	Perry.....	Begun.....	15	5	3	49	155	480	3	20	6	37	45	87	34	95	52	1,125	2,211
		Terminated..	13	8	5	114	155	417	3	3	35	46	104	53	66	117	58	973	2,170
	Randolph...	Begun.....	4	7	.....	39	442	9	.....	437	1	35	25	92	8	174	9	1,366	2,648
		Terminated..	4	3	2	22	205	3	.....	349	1	26	20	56	11	141	6	1,284	2,133
	St. Clair.....	Begun.....	670	199	146	1,205	3,480	2,991	.....	46	211	1,901	989	1,116	323	62	3,583	15,653	32,575
		Terminated..	871	141	100	1,516	3,161	2,801	.....	31	248	2,060	893	502	200	28	3,346	14,751	30,649
	Washington..	Begun.....	7	3	.....	12	229	7	1	23	3	10	19	68	3	88	.....	666	1,139
		Terminated..	3	.....	.....	14	200	5	1	24	.....	8	13	70	4	87	.....	686	1,115
	Total for Circuit.....	Begun.....	717	216	151	1,349	4,408	3,696	4	526	224	1,997	1,096	1,460	368	488	3,798	19,767	40,265
		Terminated..	904	154	110	1,682	3,811	3,358	4	407	287	2,147	1,058	761	281	422	3,569	18,550	37,505
Downstate Total.....		Begun.....	6,392	2,906	1,887	24,408	57,325	39,819	442	6,709	4,436	16,083	17,026	21,274	5,413	49,491	61,964	381,247	696,822
		Terminated..	6,136	2,471	2,000	22,134	51,444	27,248	321	6,004	4,615	12,660	17,042	16,761	4,912	48,834	58,912	366,019	647,513
Cook County.....		Begun.....	16,009	7,301	10,214	71,922	87,546	82,340	175	6,404	7,891	56,834	20,947	11,758	4,163	189,179	.....	1,180,499	1,753,182
		Terminated..	16,594	4,812	11,840	70,701	90,076	80,434	173	6,271	9,734	57,505	20,314	10,551	4,079	186,684	.....	1,200,031	1,769,799
State Total.....		Begun.....	22,401	10,207	12,101	96,330	144,871	122,159	617	13,113	12,327	72,917	37,973	33,032	9,576	238,670	61,964	1,561,746	2,450,004
		Terminated..	22,730	7,283	13,840	92,835	141,520	107,682	494	12,275	14,349	70,165	37,356	27,312	8,991	235,518	58,912	1,566,050	2,417,312

(1) Includes cases reinstated.

(1a) Combined with ordinance violations.

(2) Additional misdemeanors and ordinance violations added into traffic.

(3) Combined with misdemeanors.

(4) Includes 44 cases from J.P. Court.

(5) Includes 27 old appeal and law \$5000 and under non-jury cases dismissed.

(6) Includes 486 County Court cases.

(7) Includes all judgments entered in 1964 and 1965.

(8) Three old law and 42 old chancery cases stricken from docket.

(9) Includes cases dismissed for want of prosecution.

(10) 2421 delinquent personal property tax cases stricken from docket with leave to reinstate.

(11) Includes 178 old cases dismissed.

(12) Includes 215 old cases (as far back as 1960) stricken from docket because defendants had been placed on probation and cases had not been shown as terminated previously.

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL VERDICTS, AND
THE AVERAGE DELAY* IN REACHING VERDICT DURING 1965**

Circuit	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Total No. of Civil Cases Terminated by Verdict	Average Delay*
			Gain	Loss		
1st.....	22,044	21,419	.....	625	24	20.6
2nd.....	19,444	17,405	.....	2,039	58	16.5
3rd.....	25,859	24,113	.....	1,746	102	20.3
4th.....	21,443	19,199	.....	2,244	43	21.7
5th.....	20,828	19,620	.....	1,208	18	17.2
6th.....	44,266	39,651	.....	4,615	77	12.8
7th.....	33,212	30,757	.....	2,455	77	20.7
8th.....	14,553	13,969	.....	584	23	15.5
9th.....	20,711	18,067	.....	2,644	20	14.3
10th.....	50,625	49,378	.....	1,247	78	22.9
11th.....	26,785	25,730	.....	1,055	78	31.4
12th.....	43,014	43,483	469	.....	69	15.9
13th.....	18,191	18,594	403	.....	47	16.3
14th.....	47,735	46,291	.....	1,444	69	11.5
15th.....	24,685	22,757	.....	1,928	27	16.5
16th.....	47,649	42,440	.....	5,209	67	17.8
17th.....	43,944	41,859	.....	2,085	77	14.1
18th.....	62,473	46,308	.....	16,165	92	21.2
19th.....	69,096	68,968	.....	128	139	25.8
20th.....	40,265	37,505	.....	2,760	125	20.2
Cook.....	1,753,182	1,769,799	16,617	.....	998	64.7
Total.....	2,450,004	2,417,312	.....	32,692	2,308	.....

* Average time elapsed (in months) between date of filing and the date of verdict.

**THE DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN FELONY CASES
TERMINATED DURING 1965**

Circuit	Total No. of De- fendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence Imposed			
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plead Guilty	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury	Total	Imprison- ment	Pro- bation	Fine Only
Cook County.....	3,825	1,225	950	204	71	2,600	2,144	224	232	2,600	1,983	599	18
1st.....	272	183	178	1	4	89	75	11	3	89	50	34	5
2nd.....	296	143	139	3	1	153	149	3	1	153	78	38	37
3rd.....	179	76	73	1	2	103	97	1	5	103	37	64	2
4th.....	253	119	109	1	9	134	115	15	4	134	81	37	16
5th.....	165 ¹	52	46	5	1	112	95	11	6	112	64	48	.....
6th.....	683	365	354	5	6	318	292	13	13	318	138	175	5
7th.....	217	87	77	8	2	130	83	32	15	130	76	51	3
8th.....	148	65	64	.....	1	83	73	6	4	83	43	38	2
9th.....	221	132	130	.....	2	89	82	4	3	89	48	26	15
10th.....	127	52	50	.....	2	75	65	6	4	75	54	19	2
11th.....	149	66	51	5	10	83	81	1	1	83	39	42	2
12th.....	104 ²	49	40	4	5	54	43	7	4	54	40	14	.....
13th.....	84	17	15	.....	2	67	64	2	1	67	40	23	4
14th.....	308 ³	135	132	1	2	172	171	1	.....	172	99	68	5
15th.....	153	69	63	4	2	84	66	17	1	84	51	30	3
16th.....	313	113	92	11	10	200	169	9	22	200	132	64	4
17th.....	222 ⁴	43	31	2	10	177	143	17	17	177	83	93	1
18th.....	146	55	36	10	9	91	80	8	3	91	52	31	8
19th.....	579	183	167	9	7	396	382	8	6	396	64	328	4
20th.....	280	103	81	15	7	177	162	8	7	177	114	49	14
Cook County Total.	3,825	1,225	950	204	71	2,600	2,144	224	232	2,600	1,983	599	18
Downstate Total...	4,899	2,107	1,928	85	94	2,787	2,487	180	120	2,787	1,383	1,272	132
State Total.....	8,724	3,332	2,878	289	165	5,387	4,631	404	352	5,387	3,366	1,871	150

¹ 1 Defendant committed to Illinois Security Hospital on finding of incompetency.

² 1 Extradition.

³ 1 Transferred from Mercer County to another state.

⁴ 2 Transferred from Boone County to Winnebago County.

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1965**

Circuit	No. of Counties	Population (1960 Federal Census)	Area (sq. mi.)	Total No. of Cases Begun or Reinstated During 1965	No. of Judges, Associate Judges and Magistrates	Average No. of Cases per Judge or Magistrate
Cook.....	1	5,129,725	954	1,753,182	245	7,155.8
1st.....	9	184,021	3,242	22,044	19	1,160.2
2nd.....	12	211,081	4,796	19,444	19	1,023.4
3rd.....	2	238,749	1,114	25,859	15	1,723.9
4th.....	9	227,447	5,425	21,443	15	1,429.5
5th.....	5	188,068	2,885	20,828	15	1,388.5
6th.....	6	315,784	3,178	44,266	19	2,329.8
7th.....	6	267,494	3,485	33,212	19	1,748.0
8th.....	8	148,888	3,918	14,553	13	1,119.5
9th.....	6	186,560	3,904	20,711	16	1,294.4
10th.....	5	314,889	2,129	50,625	19	2,664.5
11th.....	5	199,059	3,853	26,785	15	1,785.7
12th.....	3	317,242	2,647	43,014	16	2,688.4
13th.....	3	170,744	2,453	18,191	15	1,212.7
14th.....	4	277,344	2,492	47,735	21	2,273.1
15th.....	5	164,390	3,136	24,685	12	2,057.1
16th.....	3	277,500	1,472	47,649	16	2,978.1
17th.....	2	230,091	803	43,944	12	3,662.0
18th.....	1	313,459	331	62,473	17	3,674.9
19th.....	2	377,866	1,068	69,096	22	3,140.7
20th.....	5	340,757	2,652	40,265	23	1,750.6
Downstate Total.....	101	4,951,433	54,983	696,822	338	2,061.6
State Total.....	102	10,081,158	55,937	2,450,004	583	4,202.4

**REPORT OF CARL H. ROLEWICK, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS**

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

I submit herewith the statistical report of the Circuit Court of Cook County for calendar year 1965—the second year of operation of a unified trial court under our new Judicial Article.

Part I of the statistical report on the Circuit Court of Cook County shows the trend of all cases in 1965, lists the filings and terminations of each type of case for each month of the year, and analyzes the extent of delay and work product of the various divisions and departments during 1965. Part II of the report analyzes the processing of law jury cases in the County Department.

A total of 1,753,182 cases of all types were begun in the Circuit Court of Cook County in 1965. A total of 1,769,799 cases of all types were terminated.

Currency is generally being achieved in all categories of cases except law cases. The law jury and law non-jury statistics require some explanation. In July, 1965 a physical recount of pending law cases in the County Department resulted in a transfer of 2496 cases from law-jury-over-\$5000 to law-non-jury-cases-over-\$5000. As a result of this physical count, pages 47 and 48 of this report show a loss in currency of 2489 cases in law non-jury category, and a gain in currency of 585 cases in law jury category. Though the pending figures at the

end of the year are accurate, knowledge of the recount is necessary to understand them.

Average delay in the County Department, Law Division was 69.5 months for 1965 up from 60.2 months in 1964. This increase is attributable to efforts directed toward trying the oldest cases first. However, the more recent cases are not being neglected. In spite of the fact that the average time lapse from date of filing to date of verdict was 69.5 months, a total of 48,345 (or 54.18%) of the 89,230 law-jury-cases-over-\$5000 begun since January 1, 1960 have been terminated.

Two major problems plaguing the Law Division were remedied late in 1965. The move of the Circuit Court to the Chicago Civic Center has provided the Division with additional jury courtrooms and permitted the expansion of the number of judges trying law jury cases. The results of the expansion of judicial manpower and court facilities will be statistically evident at the end of 1966.

The loss of time occasioned by the move to the Civic Center has certainly affected the work product of the Circuit Court. Congratulations are in order to the whole Court for the smoothness and efficiency of a move of such magnitude.

Respectfully submitted,

Carl H. Rolewick,
Assistant Director

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I

TREND OF ALL CASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	49,292	6,535	+ 9,474 ¹	16,009 ¹	16,594	48,707 ¹	585	.....
	Non-Jury....	6,769	16,775	— 9,474	7,301	4,812	9,258	.....	2,489 ²
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	27,862	9,987	+ 227	10,214	11,840	26,236	1,626	.....
	Non-Jury....	20,865	72,148	— 226	71,922	70,701	22,086	.....	1,221
Small Claims.....		4,085	87,547	— 1	87,546	90,076	1,555	2,530	.....
Tax.....		23,941	82,340	0	82,340	80,434	25,847	.....	1,906
Condemnation.....		384	175	0	175	173	386	.....	2
Misc. Remedies.....		842	6,404	0	6,404	6,271	975	.....	133
Chancery.....		5,932	7,891	0	7,891	9,734	4,089	1,843	.....
Divorce.....		7,501	20,947	0	20,947	20,314	8,134	.....	633
Felony.....		1,350	4,163	0	4,163	4,079	1,434	.....	84
TREND TOTAL.....		148,823	314,912	0	314,912	315,028	148,707	116	.....
Family.....		XXX	56,834	0	56,834	57,505	XXX	XXX	XXX
Probate.....		XXX	11,758	0	11,758	10,551	XXX	XXX	XXX
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations.....		XXX	189,179	0	189,179	186,684	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic.....		XXX	1,180,499	0	1,180,499	1,200,031	XXX	XXX	XXX
GRAND TOTAL.....		XXX	1,753,182	0	1,753,182	1,769,799	XXX	XXX	XXX

NOTE: Illinois has a unified court system. There is only one state trial court in Cook County—the Circuit Court, a court of general jurisdiction. All justiciable matters, regardless of amount, are filed in the Circuit Court.

¹The pending law jury cases over \$5000 were reduced by 2496 cases as a result of an actual count made during the month of July, 1965.

²Actual count (note, above) increased non-jury over \$5000 by 2496.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I—(Continued)

TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	49,292	6,535	+ 9,474 ¹	16,009 ¹	16,594	48,707 ¹	585	.....
	Non-Jury....	6,769	16,775	— 9,474	7,301	4,812	9,258	.....	2,489 ²
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	794	98	0	98	870	22	772	.....
	Non-Jury....	1,054	166	0	166	767	453	601	.....
Tax.....		22,040	10,227	0	10,227	17,073	15,194	6,846	.....
Condemnation.....		384	175	0	175	173	386	.....	2
Misc. Remedies.....		754	6,094	0	6,094	5,931	917	.....	163
Chancery.....		5,932	7,891	0	7,891	9,734	4,089	1,843	.....
Family.....		XXX	15,258	0	15,258	16,786	XXX	XXX	XXX
Divorce.....		7,501	20,947	0	20,947	20,314	8,134	.....	633
Probate.....		XXX	11,758	0	11,758	10,551	XXX	XXX	XXX
Felony.....		1,350	4,163	0	4,163	4,079	1,434	.....	84
Misdemeanors.....		4,790	1,833	0	1,833	1,116	5,507	.....	717
TOTALS.....		100,660	101,920	0	101,920	108,800	94,101	6,559	.....

¹ The pending law jury cases over \$5000 were reduced by 2496 cases as a result of an actual count made during the month of July, 1965.

² Actual count (note, above) increased non-jury over \$5000 by 2496.

TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	27,068	9,889	+ 227	10,116	10,970	26,214	854	.....
	Non-Jury....	19,811	71,982	— 226	71,756	69,934	21,633	.....	1,822
Small Claims.....		4,085	87,547	— 1	87,546	90,076	1,555	2,530	.....
Tax.....		1,901	72,113	0	72,113	63,361	10,653	.....	8,752
Misc. Remedies.....		88	310	0	310	340	58	30	.....
Family.....		XXX	41,576	0	41,576	40,719	XXX	XXX	XXX
Ordinance Violations and Misdemeanors.....		XXX	187,346	0	187,346	185,568	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic.....		XXX	1,180,499	0	1,180,499	1,200,031	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTALS.....		52,953	1,651,262	0	1,651,262	1,660,999	60,113	.....	7,160

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH MONTH DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1965

		Pending at End of 1964	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
			Total Added	Total Termi- nated	Total Added	Total Termi- nated	Total Added	Total Termi- nated	Total Added	Total Termi- nated	Total Added	Total Termi- nated	Total Added	Total Termi- nated
Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	49,292	1,519	1,572	1,634	1,364	1,789	1,671	1,747	1,566	1,629	1,372	1,859	1,712
	Non-Jury.....	6,769	245	445	223	385	433	518	273	600	370	503	235	569
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	27,862	678	797	769	804	1,041	1,164	933	1,066	856	1,095	855	1,108
	Non-Jury.....	20,865	5,117	5,080	5,529	5,473	6,211	6,322	5,715	5,952	5,773	5,927	5,673	6,484
Small Claims.....		4,085	7,090	7,270	6,414	6,566	8,041	7,684	7,169	7,407	7,061	7,344	7,034	7,969
Tax.....		23,941	9,582	6,880	8,686	7,469	11,541	10,195	10,316	8,655	7,234	6,827	7,793	9,869
Condemnations.....		384	8	4	13	1	26	1	12	12	16	2	14	16
Misc. Remedies.....		842	417	436	412	393	444	450	428	417	421	417	415	536
Chancery.....		5,932	517	980	633	455	694	868	609	586	623	1,219	794	898
Divorce.....		7,501	1,529	1,599	1,584	1,828	1,988	1,936	1,810	1,883	1,799	1,719	1,932	1,509
Felony.....		1,350	363	345	286	347	406	449	310	330	353	373	276	376
Family.....		XXX	4,454	4,674	4,056	4,136	4,635	4,780	4,532	4,659	4,911	4,584	4,833	4,890
Probate.....		XXX	1,058	813	960	778	1,099	1,127	1,007	717	923	795	1,042	865
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations.....		XXX	14,179	15,004	13,021	12,574	14,643	14,705	14,793	14,530	15,571	15,289	16,628	16,249
Traffic.....		XXX	102,695	136,582	82,558	117,553	110,362	158,645	94,461	141,511	103,899	139,328	108,724	155,555
TOTALS.....		148,823	149,451	182,481	126,778	160,126	163,353	210,515	144,115	189,891	151,439	186,794	158,107	208,605

NOTE: Illinois has a unified trial court system. There is only one state trial court in Cook County—the Circuit Court, a court of general jurisdiction. All justiciable matters, regardless of type or amount, are filed in the Circuit Court.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH MONTH
DURING CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		Pending at End of 1965
		Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	
Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	— 803*	1,387	1,465	1,062	1,305	1,184	1,220	970	1,345	1,387	1,300	1,347	48,707*
	Non-Jury.....	2,789	245	437	218	410	285	535	241	492	350	859	453	9,258
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	491	182	841	1,348	873	1,002	929	1,211	939	1,027	924	1,036	26,236
	Non-Jury.....	6,331	5,464	5,905	4,886	5,147	4,500	5,424	5,546	5,458	5,287	9,671	9,780	22,086
Small Claims.....		6,572	6,552	7,711	8,153	7,778	7,382	8,044	8,405	6,312	6,643	8,320	8,701	1,555
Tax.....		900	3,260	2,752	181	3,809	4,782	3,079	4,195	5,634	6,847	11,014	11,274	25,847
Condemnations.....		17	124	9	0	14	3	18	0	7	1	21	9	386
Misc. Remedies.....		880	657	602	536	612	596	559	537	612	699	602	597	975
Chancery.....		772	503	615	696	641	658	625	1,369	745	976	623	526	4,089
Divorce.....		1,673	1,256	1,672	1,293	1,884	1,640	1,756	1,528	1,846	1,885	1,474	2,238	8,134
Felony.....		271	205	361	309	356	296	353	324	430	427	398	298	1,434
Family.....		5,438	5,066	4,781	4,774	4,763	5,035	4,936	4,976	4,621	4,648	4,553	4,962	XXX
Probate.....		962	897	981	892	877	762	935	858	935	1,018	979	1,029	XXX
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations.....		19,113	16,833	18,391	17,612	17,772	17,489	15,582	16,195	14,794	14,771	14,692	15,433	XXX
Traffic.....		93,875	150,747	93,344	147,631	95,085	143,582	97,691	141,207	100,689	146,631	97,116	155,784	XXX
TOTALS.....		139,281	193,378	139,867	189,591	141,326	189,196	141,686	187,562	144,859	192,597	152,546	213,467	148,707

NOTE: Illinois has a unified trial court system. There is only one state trial court in Cook County—the Circuit Court, a court of general jurisdiction. All justiciable matters, regardless of type or amount, are filed in the Circuit Court.

* The pending law jury cases over \$5000 were reduced by 2496 cases as a result of an actual count made during the month of July, 1965.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

**ANALYSIS OF ALL VERDICTS REACHED DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Total Verdicts	County Department				Municipal Department	
	Law	Condemnations	Chancery	County	District 1	Districts 2-6
1,093	764	18	0	77	200	34

**AN ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE LAW DIVISION,
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

	Law Jury Cases Added	Law Jury Cases Terminated	Number of Law Verdicts	Ratio of Verdicts to Terminations	Number of Law Jury Judges Substantially Full Time
Calendar Year 1964.....	16,976	16,138	810	5.0%	28
Calendar Year 1965.....	16,009	16,594	764	4.6%	28
Increase or Decrease.....	— 5.7%	+ 2.8%	— 5.7%	XXX	XXX

**ANALYSIS OF TIME DELAY OF LAW JURY VERDICTS REACHED
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

		County Department	Municipal Department	
		Law Division	District 1	Districts 2-6
Total Number of Verdicts Reached During Year.....		764	200	34
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict.....	Average.....	69.5	56.4	5.2
	Maximum...	136.9	78.0	11.8
	Minimum...	2.9	1.4	2.2

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
PART I.—(Continued)
AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965

			During 1956	During 1957	During 1958	During 1959	During 1960	During 1961	During 1962	During 1963	During 1964	During 1965	Totals
Law	J U R Y	Total Filed.....	14,805	14,071	14,717	14,697	12,905	12,618	14,586	16,136	16,976	16,009	XXX
		Pending 12-31-65.	2	12	5	343	1,947	3,339	6,288	10,024	13,168	13,579	48,707
		% Terminated...	99.9	99.9	99.9	97.7	84.9	73.5	56.9	37.9	22.4	15.2	XXX
Over \$5000*	Non- Jury	Total Filed.....	1,159	1,680	1,295	1,483	1,910	6,641	7,295	7,917	4,628	7,301	XXX
		Pending 12-31-65.	56	0	14	132	186	240	243	1,072	2,633	4,682	9,258
		% Terminated...	95.2	100.0	98.9	91.1	90.3	96.4	96.7	86.5	43.1	35.9	XXX
Law \$5000 and Under**	J U R Y	Total Filed.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	11,492	10,104	XXX
		Pending 12-31-65.	0	0	0	851	2,046	938	2,833	5,024	5,725	8,819	26,236
		% Terminated...	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	50.2	12.7	XXX
	Non- Jury	Total Filed.....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	65,799	71,979	XXX
		Pending 12-31-65.	0	0	0	9	13	90	414	1,942	6,764	12,854	22,086
		% Terminated...	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	89.7	82.1	XXX

* Law Division, County Department. The figures shown as law jury and non-jury over \$5000 for the years 1956 through 1963 are the combined law jury and non-jury figures of the former Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County.

** Municipal Department, Districts 1-6 and County Division.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

**NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Actual number of defendants in cases disposed of—3825

Not Convicted.....	1,225	Convicted and Sentenced.....	2,600	Type of Sentence.....	2,600
Dismissed.....	950	Pleas of Guilty.....	2,144	Imprisonment.....	1,983
Acquitted by Court.....	204	Convicted by Court.....	224	Probation.....	599
Acquitted by Jury.....	71	Convicted by Jury.....	232	Fine Only.....	18

**REPORT ON PROBATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT, PROBATE DIVISION
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

	Decedent's Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of cases begun during month.....	8,217	2,457	1,084	11,758
Number of cases terminated during month.....	7,137	2,726	688	10,551

**CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FAMILY
DIVISION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Delinquents	Dependents	Truants	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
13,078	4,095	1,127	77	651	283	.....	19,311

**INITIAL ACTION TAKEN ON CASES REFERRED TO THE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT, FAMILY DIVISION DURING THE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
4,950	2,834	11,527	19,311

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

**CASES ADJUSTED IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FAMILY
DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

	Dependents	Delinquents	Truants	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff.....	607	225	3	0	1	836
By the Complaint Unit Staff.....	1,477	3,167	67	0	239	4,950
TOTAL.....	2,084	3,392	70	0	240	5,786

**NATURE OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,
FAMIL DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Petitions Dismissed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
2,793	0	1,337	240	2,441	3,643	2,601	13,055

**TREND OF CIVIL CASES* IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY
DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

	Pending at Start	New Filings	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
							Gain	Loss
Law Jury.....	794	98	0	98	870	22	772	.....
Law Non-Jury.....	558	39	0	39	596	1	557	.....
Mental Act Support.....	496	127	0	127	171	452	44	.....
Tax*.....	5,489	1,553	0	1,553	1,952	5,090	399	.....
Adoptions.....	XXX	3,731	0	3,731	3,731	XXX	XXX	XXX
Condemnations**.....	9	50	0	50	39	20	.....	11
Mental Act Commitment.....	XXX	4,970	0	4,970	4,970	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTALS.....	7,346	10,568	0	10,568	12,329	5,585	1,761	.....

* Includes special assessments.

** Includes organizations, annexations and disconnections.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

PART I.—(Continued)

TREND OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

	Pending at Start	Begun and Rein- stated	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
					Gain	Loss
Violation of Unemployment Compensation Act.....	862	0	436	426	436	.....
Fraud—A.D.C. and Public Aid.....	312	0	100	212	100	.....
Reciprocal Non-Support.....	3,596	1,819	678	4,737	.....	1,141
Violation of State Occupational Tax Act.....	20	14	2	32	.....	12
TOTALS.....	4,790	1,833	1,216	5,407	.....	617

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6

NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND TRAFFIC CASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1965

Method of Termination or Disposition	Preliminary Hearings	Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations	Traffic
1. Fine.....	4	36,824	739,043
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation.....	XXX	XXX	12,282
3. House of Correction.....	0	5,989	XXX
4. County Jail.....	0	1,487	XXX
5. Probation.....	0	3,935	XXX
6. State Institutions.....	0	562	XXX
7. Transferred to Criminal Division.....	3,618	23	XXX
8. Ordered to Pay.....	0	4,094	XXX
9. Dismissed upon payment of court costs.....	XXX	XXX	3,782
10. Ex-Parte, Satisfied.....	XXX	XXX	0
11. Ex-Parte, Execution to Issue.....	XXX	XXX	0
12. Fine and Costs Suspended.....	XXX	XXX	53,152
13. Discharged.....	2,959	35,878	205,860
14. D.W.P.....	1,511	27,395	146,860
15. Leave to File Denied.....	92	28,726	557
16. Leave to File Denied—No Number.....	0	42,130	XXX
17. Non-Suit.....	0	13,098	11,911
18. Nolle Prosequi.....	6,752	3,466	21,094
19. Stricken off with Leave to Reinstate.....	2,189	4,941	5,490
20. Other.....	25	589	0
TOTAL.....	17,150	209,137	1,200,031

PART II

**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, 1965**

During calendar year 1965, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County, terminated 16,594 law jury cases, which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I.	To the assignment judge (Judge Ward).....	8,088
II.	To the motion judges (Judges Hallett, Bua, Friend, E. Schultz and Schwartz).....	596
III.	To the pre-trial judges (Judges Barry, Biecek, Crosson, Hall, Iseberg, Wham and White).....	3,491
IV.	To the 26 judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program (Judges C. Barrett, Braude, Brussell, Canel, Courtney, Crowley, Cwiklinski, Daly, Egan, Epstein, Finnegan, T. Fitzgerald, Geroulis, Gutknecht, Hershenson, Holmgren, Iseberg, Landesman, Melaniphy, O'Brien, Power, Quilici, Roberts, Sorrentino, Stefanowicz and Tucker)	894
V.	To 42 law jury trial judges as follows:	
a)	To 28 judges (Judges C. Barrett, Braude, Brussell, J. Butler, Canel, I. Cohen, Courtney, Crowley, Cwiklinski, Daly, Dieringer, Egan, Epstein, T. Fitzgerald, Geroulis, Gutknecht, Hershenson, Holmgren, Landesman, Melaniphy, Morrissey, Power, Quilici, Roberts, Sorrentino, Stefanowicz, Tucker and Weiss) whose service in the law jury division <i>was not</i> substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period.....	3,130
b)	To 14 judges (Judges Barry, Donovan, Finnegan, Goldstein, Hall, Iseberg, Jiganti, McAuliffe, McDermott, McKinlay, O'Brien, O'Connell, E. Schultz, and Wachowski) whose service in the law jury division <i>was</i> limited by other judicial duties, assignments and illness during the entire period.....	395
Total Terminations		16,594

PART II.—(Continued)

**SUMMARY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF THE 3754 LAW
JURY CASES REPORTED THROUGH THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF
THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES (COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT
COURT OF COOK COUNTY) DURING CALENDAR YEAR, 1965**

Method of Disposition	Number of Cases	Number of Jury ½ Days	Number of Judge ½ Days in Excess of Jury ½ Days
1. With Use of Jury:			
a. Dismissed by agreement during selection of jury.....	270	340	245
b. Dismissed by agreement after selection of jury.....	434	1,604	283
c. Contested verdicts for plaintiff.....	370	2,543	195
d. Contested verdicts for defendant.....	311	2,045	182
e. Uncontested verdicts for plaintiff.....	83	107	24
f. Uncontested verdicts for defendant.....	3	13	0
g. Other terminations.....	47	167	18
2. Mistrials for Error.....	37	133	13
3. Mistrials for Disagreement.....	25	174	4
4. Without Use of Jury:			
a. Court finding for plaintiff.....	336	XXX	705
b. Court finding for defendant.....	40	XXX	107
c. Uncontested prove-ups.....	248	XXX	315
d. Dismissed or terminated by agreement.....	1,241	XXX	1,985
e. Dismissed for want of prosecution.....	82	XXX	93
f. Other terminations.....	60	XXX	74
5. Returned to Assignment Judge.....	167	14	160
Totals.....	3,754	7,140	4,403
6. Additional Judicial Service: (Chancery, Divorce, Criminal, Post Trial Motions and Miscellaneous Hearings).....			<u>1,322</u>
7. Total Calendar ½ Days All Trial Judges in Session.....			<u><u>11,351</u></u>

A total of 42 judges made the reports tabulated above. All of them were resident judges. 28 judges served substantially full time in the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section, their service not being substantially interrupted by other judicial duties, assignments or illness: 14 other judges served in the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section. Their service was limited by other judicial duties, assignment or illness during the period of this tabulation.

PART II.—(Continued)

**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 1965—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 **3754** cases processed and **3525** cases terminated. Subsections A and B 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 Assignment Judge	Mistrials	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Total Law Jury Cases Processed	Total Jury ½ Days	Total Judge ½ Days in Excess of Jury ½ Days	Calendar ½ Days Avail- able for Assignment
				Contested	Uncontested							

A. The law jury record of the 28 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division **was not** substantially interrupted by other judicial duties, assignments or illness during Calendar Year 1965:

TOTALS.....	1,781	253	428	590	78	144	53	3,130	3,327	6,190	3,921	9,899
Maximum.....	172	60	48	39	10	22	7	253	276	333	363	380
Minimum.....	12	0	4	6	0	0	0	69	76	73	66	298
Average.....	63.6	9.0	15.3	21.1	2.8	5.1	1.9	111.8	118.8	221.1	140.0	353.5

B. The law jury record of the 14 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division **was** substantially limited by other judicial duties, assignments or illness during Calendar Year 1965:

TOTALS.....	226	17	53	91	8	23	9	395	427	950	482	1,452
Maximum.....	44	7	10	13	3	3	4	64	70	165	75	222
Minimum.....	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	12	1	28
Average.....	16.1	1.2	3.8	6.5	0.6	1.6	0.6	28.2	30.5	67.9	34.4	103.7

APPENDIX

JUVENILE COURT ACT

The Juvenile Court Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1965, Ch. 37, §§ 701-1 through 708-4) replaces the Family Court Act of 1899. While the Act is referred to as the Juvenile Court Act, it in no sense purports to establish a separate court but refers simply to a "session or division of the circuit court assigned to hear matters under the Act".

The fundamental premise of the new Act is that orderly judicial processes better insure fairness in juvenile proceedings. The Act provides for a two part hearing—adjudicatory and dispositional. The adjudicatory hearing is a formal court hearing in the traditional sense. Parties must be informed of their rights and rules of evidence apply, as in civil cases. The adjudication of status as a ward by reason of delinquency, neglect, dependency, etc. must be based on a preponderance of the evidence, and the court must make and note specific findings. An adjudication of wardship is a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

After a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, the Act requires that evidence be heard as to the proper disposition. At this dispositional hearing "social procedures" become operative. Evidence may be admitted and relied upon to the extent of its probative value, even though it would not be competent in the adjudicatory hearing. Thus, the use of traditional psychological, social study and probation investigation reports are preserved. The court must inform the parties of the contents of the various reports but the confidential nature of the reports may be maintained, so that agencies and officers will not be prejudiced in their further supervision of the minor or his family.

Only boys under 17 and girls under 18 who have violated or attempted to violate federal or state laws, municipal ordinances or an order issued under the Juvenile Court Act may be adjudged delinquent. Incurrigibles or habitual truants are classified as "minors otherwise in need of supervision" and may be committed to the Youth Commission only if they have violated an order of the court. Proceedings to obtain county funds for care are to be handled under A. D. C. programs and programs of the Department of Child and Family Services. Also excluded from the mandatory requirements of proceedings under the Act are traffic, boating, fish and game violations and offenses punishable by fine only.

The Act requires that all other actions involving juveniles be commenced under the Act. However, the State's Attorney determines whether to continue to proceed under the Act or under the crimi-

nal law. The Juvenile Court judge may object to the State's Attorney's decision and the chief judge of the circuit is then to decide the issue. There is serious question regarding the provision for a form of appellate review by a chief judge.

The Act specifies procedures for taking minors into custody. There is no provision for bail, but a minor may not be detained for more than 48 hours without a hearing before a judicial officer. While a probation officer must investigate the circumstances of the minor and the facts surrounding his being taken into custody to determine whether the minor should be detained pending hearing, the police still have the responsibility for further investigation and prosecution of the matter.

The Act forbids the transmission of arrest information of boys under 16 and girls under 18 to the Department of Public Safety or the FBI, except as authorized by order of the court or unless criminal proceedings are instituted and requires that separate records of arrest of minors be kept by police. A minor's record may be reviewed by any court passing on a petition for probation or in determining a sentence to be imposed.

A juvenile case may be brought either in the county of the minor's residence or the county in which the offense occurred, but the case may be transferred at any time to the minor's county of residence where supervision can be supplied.

Each county must maintain a Probation Department unless, by action of their County Boards, two or more counties within a circuit join to form a Probation District. The financial burden of a Probation Department or Probation District remains with the counties. The administration of such services remains with the court, that is, the chief judge or a judge designated by him. The Act also makes provisions for Court Services Departments and psychiatric departments which contemplate substantially greater functions than those performed by Probation Departments. The Supreme Court has, in accordance with the Act, convened the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges to establish "permissive state-wide minimum qualifications" for personnel of Probation Departments, etc. When such qualifications have been adopted by the chief judges and filed with the Supreme Court, one half of the salary (up to \$300 per month) of personnel meeting those standards will be reimbursed to the county by the state. The legislature has placed trust in the chief judges to fix standards which are not so low as to be meaningless, but not so high as to be beyond the reasonable qualifications of the man-

power supply available at reasonable salaries in each circuit.

In addition to meeting criteria established by the chief judges, probation and social service personnel must be employed full time and devote at least one half of their time to services under the Juvenile Court Act. This is a matter for determination by the chief judges. Payment will be made on the

chief judges certification to the Auditor. The effective date of reimbursement is July 1966 with first certificates to the Auditor in August 1966.

The Supreme Court may, in accordance with recommendations of the chief judges, also provide for (a) consultant services, (b) assistance in development of probation services, and (c) assistance in arranging programs of training, etc.

