



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1971

ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

ROY O. GULLEY
DIRECTOR
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD 62706

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 60602

To The Honorable Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court

I tender herewith the annual report of the Administrative Office for calendar year 1971.

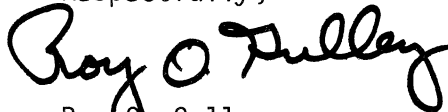
It has been a year of great accomplishments for the entire State judicial system and for the Administrative Office. In addition to the onerous task of implementing the Judicial Article of our new Constitution, the Supreme Court, through the Chief Justice, continues to delegate its administrative authority to enable us to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative responsibilities.

Our completely unified court system has permitted us to be truly flexible in order to avert a crisis in the disposition of cases. The circuit courts continue to dispose of large numbers of cases because our judges have resolved to attain a fair degree of currency, and they are putting forth the necessary additional effort and sacrifice by working more diligently and by accepting assignments to high volume circuits.

I would be remiss if I failed to recognize the staff of the Administrative Office. It would be inappropriate to single out any one individual for recognition since each and every employee is a dedicated public servant who serves the Court and the Administrative Office with sincere devotion and fidelity.

This report is a factual representation of the operation of the Illinois judicial system during 1971, and it is an indicator of the future requirements of our judicial system.

Respectfully,


Roy O. Gulley

IN MEMORIAM

Appellate Court

John F. McCormick, 1st District	November 30, 1971
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Circuit Judges

Thomas J. Courtney, Cook County	December 3, 1971
Edward R. Finnegan, Cook County	February 2, 1971
John C. Melaniphy, Cook County	September 5, 1971
Harold H. Porter, Cook County	November 23, 1971

Associate Judges (Magistrates)

Edwin T. Breen, Cook County	August 31, 1971
Frank W. Curran, 12th Circuit	September 16, 1971
Stuart C. Hyer, 17th Circuit	May 8, 1971
John R. Jaworski, 12th Circuit	August 26, 1971
Henri I. Ripstra, 5th Circuit	December 29, 1971
David S. Schaffer, Cook County	April 25, 1971
Oswald D. Vespa, 10th Circuit	September 3, 1971

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
HON. ROY O. GULLEY

TO THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

This is the fourth annual report of your Administrative Office which I have had the honor of presenting to you. The report is a narrative and statistical recordation of the significant historical and recent developments which affect the courts and judges of the State of Illinois. Particular emphasis has been placed on evolvments occurring in calendar year 1971.

The 1971 report is not dissimilar to the reports of previous years; however, we have devoted considerable attention to the Constitution of 1970, which became generally effective on July 1, and to the implementation of the Constitution by Supreme Court rules and legislation. We have also augmented the narrative portion of the report with graphs which should increase the understanding of those readers who are not intimately familiar with the Illinois court system.

This report to you is a permanent record of the events which have transpired this year in the State courts and in the Administrative Office. Because the Illinois court structure is an acknowledged model system, distribution of the report extends beyond the boundaries of Illinois. Thousands of copies are requested and sent outside of this State: court administrators in all states; most law schools in the nation; constitutional conventions and citizens' groups studying court reform in other states; judges, lawyers and other court-related personnel in Illinois and elsewhere; and others, including students, legislators and researchers. The news media and libraries also maintain files of the reports for study and research projects.

The report for 1971 encompasses a description of the courts' activities, the roster of the State's judicial personnel and statistical data on all courts; and in addition, the report records the following significant developments:

- Deaths and retirements of judges

- Analysis of the Judicial Article of the 1970 Constitution

- Synopsis of legislation affecting the courts

- Activities of the judiciary

- The Administrative Office—Duties and Accomplishments

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of thirty-two Illinois judges retired during 1971. The associate judge level of the judiciary had the largest number of retirements with twenty-five judges leaving, followed by six circuit judges and one Appellate judge. Among the reasons given other than retirement were health, appointment to federal bench and return to the more lucrative private practice of law.

Appellate Court

John V. McCormick, 1st District
September 30, 1971

Circuit Judges

Robert F. Cotton, 5th Circuit
December 30, 1971

Creel Douglas, 7th Circuit
September 28, 1971

Raymond G. Hall, Cook County
January 13, 1971

Thomas R. McMillen, Cook County
May 20, 1971

Maurice J. Schultz, Cook County
September 30, 1971

John F. Spivey, 5th Circuit
October 1, 1971

Associate Judges (Magistrates)

George A. Blakey, Cook County
June 30, 1971

Richard L. Caldwell, 15th Circuit
December 31, 1971

August C. Caylor, 7th Circuit
June 30, 1971

Beryl H. Childs, 18th Circuit
April 1, 1971

John J. Chivari, 16th Circuit
March 31, 1971

Richard N. DeGunther, 17th Circuit
July 29, 1971

Paul Fenstermaker, 6th Circuit
June 30, 1971

Irwin Field, Cook County
June 30, 1971

Lloyd E. Gutel, 11th Circuit
April 30, 1971

Harold O. Gwillim, 3rd Circuit
July 2, 1971

George W. Hunt, 11th Circuit
October 31, 1971

Stephen J. Jianakoplos, 3rd Circuit
June 25, 1971

Joseph J. Kelleher, Jr., 3rd Circuit
June 25, 1971

William E. Kintzel, 15th Circuit
June 30, 1971

Harry H. Malkin, Cook County
June 30, 1971

J. Warren McCaffrey, Cook County
June 30, 1971

G. Edward Moorman, 3rd Circuit
December 31, 1971

Keith S. Morse, 17th Circuit
November 30, 1971

Nello Ori, 19th Circuit
July 31, 1971

Morey C. Pires, 15th Circuit
May 31, 1971

Myrtle B. Stryker, Cook County
June 30, 1971

Thomas M. Welch, 3rd Circuit
June 25, 1971

LeRoy Winer, Cook County
June 21, 1971

Chester P. Winsor, 13th Circuit
June 30, 1971

Albert N. Zettinger, 16th Circuit
April 30, 1971

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR ILLINOIS

Introduction

In the one hundredth and fifty-second year since the admission of Illinois to statehood, the electorate of the State were presented with a unique opportunity to decide whether the organic law of Illinois should be altered. On December 15, 1970, nine months after this State's Sixth Constitutional Convention met, studied and debated the content of a proposed Constitution, the electorate voted on and adopted a new Constitution. Of the more than two million electors voting on the proposition, 1,122,425 voters ratified the new charter.

Similarly proposed constitutions in Illinois have not always enjoyed the fortune of adoption by the people. Slightly less than 50 years ago, the voters rejected a proposed constitution by a plurality of nearly nine to one. Almost a century ago, another proffered constitution went down to defeat by over 16,000 votes.

During the interim from 1970 to 1870, the basic law of Illinois was the Constitution of 1870. That document served the needs of the State for many decades, and it deserved the praise accorded to it. Prior to 1870 but after 1848, the Constitution of 1848 provided for the foundation of state government. Reflecting the national temper and attitude, the Constitution of 1848 established a forum for popular government by extending the election of subordinate officers to the people. This Constitution entrusted extensive powers to the people, both in the election of officers and in the decision of important matters left to the inhabitants of the localities.

The first Constitution of Illinois was adopted on August 26, 1818 and became operative by admission of Illinois as the twenty-first state of the Union, December 3, 1818. The Constitution of 1818 was a brief document, and its main provisions were a conglomerate of articles taken from other state constitutions.

In summary, Illinois has had a long history of orderly government by four constitutions which fulfilled the requirements of its citizenry. Each constitution was adopted for the purpose of providing a stable and long term form of government; yet, each made provision for amendment to harmonize with changes brought about by technology and mores and by the people's concept of what state government should be. The Constitution of 1970 is the work product of many minds, and it is a document which is for today; but it is foresighted enough to be workable for 25, 50, or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution, 100 years.

Outline of 1970 Constitution

- Bill of Rights—Preserves individual rights set out in the 1870 Constitution—freedom of speech and religion, protection against self-incrimination, etc., and (this is new) guarantees freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, and sex in the hiring and promotion prac-

tices of an employer or in the sale or rental of property. This section is enforceable without action by the General Assembly. Other new provisions in the Bill of Rights guarantee women the equal protection of the laws and prohibit discrimination based solely on physical or mental handicaps.

- Elections and Suffrage—Lowers residency requirements, provides that registration and election laws be general and uniform, and provides for a bipartisan board to supervise the administration of such laws. Due to the reduction in the majorities required for adoption of constitutional amendments and for calling a constitutional convention, changes in the Constitution will be easier to obtain.
- Legislative—Unique to Illinois is cumulative voting for State representatives—this method is retained in the Legislative Article. The presiding officer of the Senate is elected from the membership. Vacancies in the General Assembly will be filled by appointment as provided by law, and the appointee will serve until the next general election. The person appointed is to be a member of the same political party as the member elected. Alternative methods of reapportionment are outlined in the event the General Assembly fails to redistrict itself. Most importantly, perhaps, the article commands the General Assembly to convene annually.
- Executive—Authorizes agency reorganization by executive order; this enables the Governor to reassign functions or reorganize agencies directly responsible to him. In addition to the Governor's existing veto power over entire pieces of legislation and specific items in appropriation bills, he now has the power to reduce appropriations. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor now run as a team. A comptroller replaces the auditor of public accounts; the chief State school officer becomes appointive (see Education).
- Judicial—Retains the elective method of selecting judges and provides for the reclassification of former associate circuit judges. A Judicial Inquiry Board is created to investigate complaints about judges. The Courts Commission continues to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board.
- Local Government—Institutes the concept of home rule for Illinois. Major local governments are given wide authority to exercise power and perform functions relating to their affairs.
- Finance—Provides for an annual, balanced executive budget, a uniform system of accounting for local governments, and an Auditor General appointed by the General Assembly.
- Revenue—Provides any income tax must be at a nongraduated rate, and rate for corporations cannot exceed rate for individuals by more than 8 to 5. Permits classification of real property for tax purposes in counties over 200,000. Abolishes personal property tax by 1979. Allows homestead exemp-

tions, exemptions of food, etc., from the sales tax, etc. Requires a three-fifths vote of the legislature or voter approval for general obligation borrowing; only a simple legislative majority required for revenue bonds.

- Education—Stipulates that all persons are to be educated to the limit of their capacities and gives the State primary responsibility for financing educational institutions and services. Provides for a State board of education. The board will appoint the chief educational officer of the State in lieu of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elective office under the old constitution.
- Environment—Provides a constitutional basis for individuals to uphold their rights to a healthy environment against any party, public or private, through appropriate legal proceedings subject only to reasonable limitations and regulations by the General Assembly.
- Branch Banking—Authorizes branch banking only by a three-fifths vote of the legislature voting on the question or a majority of members elected—whichever is greater.

The Constitution was adopted in Convention, September 3, 1970; ratified by the people, December 15, 1970; and became effective July 1, 1971.

The Judicial Article Pre 1970

The Judicial Article of the 1870 Constitution created a complex and exact judicial department which spawned myriad trial courts. While it continued the Supreme Court, created by previous constitutions, and authorized the creation of an appellate court, the 1870 Constitution established circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and the Superior and Criminal Courts of Cook County. The General Assembly was empowered to establish probate, city and town courts as well as an appellate court. The multiplicity of courts of the first instance valuably served an Illinois of primarily rural population; however, industrialization, the automobile, and the growth of Illinois cities made the intricate trial court system unmanageable.

The Judicial Article of the 1870 Constitution had become a burden on society by the 1950's. The basic deficiencies of the Article, which compelled a need for change, were: (1) The absence of authority and responsibility in the Supreme Court for the administration of the judicial system; (2) A proliferation of trial courts of general and limited jurisdiction, including nonrecord justice of the peace and police magistrate courts; (3) A hybrid intermediate appellate court structure, legislatively established, and manned by circuit judges temporarily assigned to the appellate courts; and (4) An allocation of mandated appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court which stifled it in a mass of comparatively unimportant litigation, effectively preventing it from considering many novel and important areas of procedural and substantive law.

In 1962 the electorate was presented with a pro-

posed Judicial Article which radically altered the structure and jurisdiction of the State's court system. The new Article, which was ratified in 1962 and made effective January 1, 1964, was a traumatic and dynamic transformation from a complex judicial system to a simple, modern and efficient court organization. Objectively viewed, the 1964 Judicial Article was the most far-reaching and constructive reform in the history of state constitutional efforts to establish an up-to-date and productive system for the administration of justice. While many states are eagerly attempting to emulate the Illinois Judicial Article, only Illinois enjoys a truly unified court structure. Illinois' court system has traversed the horse and buggy days, driven into the automotive era, and is prepared to accelerate into the space age . . . all this was accomplished by the adoption of the 1964 Judicial Article.

In summary form, the 1964 Judicial Article provides:

(1) Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

This grant of power has its greatest import in (a) the simplicity of the constitutional judicial structure and (b) the firm establishment of a three-level court structure which cannot be added to or deducted from by the General Assembly.

Another significant feature of this grant of power is the constitutional creation of an appellate court. However, the greatest impact of this provision is the organization of a single unified trial court. There is and can be only one trial court—the circuit court—and its jurisdiction is original. There are no inferior courts or courts of limited jurisdiction.

(2) General administrative authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice has the ultimate responsibility for administration of the entire court system, and he, aided by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, a constitutional officer, exercises the general administrative authority over all courts. This empowerment of authority has created centralized administration of the courts and allows for the temporary assignment of judges to courts where there is, for example, a high volume of litigation. Thus, a judge of the circuit court situated in Springfield, for example, can be assigned to hear cases in Chicago.

(3) The Supreme Court has discretionary original jurisdiction in cases involving revenue, *mandamus*, prohibition and habeas corpus; however, the Court has mandatory direct appellate jurisdiction in cases where a final judgment of the circuit court involved revenue, a question arising under the State or Federal constitutions, habeas corpus and the imposition of the death penalty. The Court additionally has mandatory appellate jurisdiction in cases from the appellate court where a question under the State or Federal constitutions arose for the first time in the Appellate Court and where the Appellate Court filed a certificate of importance.

The greatest significance of this provision is in its

severe proscription of mandatory appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. The Court has some control over the cases it will hear on direct appeal from the circuit court and on appeal from the Appellate Court.

The Supreme Court provided by rule (Rule 302) that it would also hear on direct appeal from the circuit court, cases relating to orders of the Industrial Commission and the Illinois Commerce Commission.

(4) Except in those cases where appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court, all other appeals as a matter of right lie to the Appellate Court, excepting in criminal cases where there is a judgment of acquittal on the merits.

In Illinois, any party to civil litigation has an absolute right to appeal from a final judgment in the circuit court. In criminal cases, the State cannot prosecute an appeal from a final judgment of acquittal on the merits.

The Supreme Court has provided by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from final and non-final judgments of the circuit court.

(5) The circuit court has unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters. Each circuit selects a chief judge who has general administrative authority subject to the administrative authority of the Supreme Court. All judges must be licensed attorneys at law.

This provision is the crux of the 1964 Judicial Article. Here is the full flowering of the unified trial court concept. In this unique system, every trial judge has the same jurisdiction; there are no inferior courts and all cases are adjudicated in the circuit court. A final judgment of the circuit court is appealable only to the Supreme or Appellate Courts.

Every judge is a State officer and is paid a salary by the State. No fee officers are permitted in the judicial system.

(6) The elected judiciary - Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit judges - are initially selected by the electorate in contested elections; however, once elected to office, judges run for retention in office on their records - without opposition.

Prior to 1964, judges were elected and reelected in contested elections. Thus, a judge seeking to remain in office had to run against an opponent. Now, once a judge is elected, he remains in office unless he does not achieve a favorable "yes" vote upon expiration of the term to which he was first elected.

(7) Judges must devote full time to their judicial duties.

By constitutional fiat judges are prohibited from practicing law, holding political office or holding any office or position of profit in any other governmental unit.

(8) Any judges may be retired for disability, suspended without pay or removed for cause by the Courts Commission.

The Illinois Courts Commission consists of a Supreme Court justice, two Appellate Court judges and two circuit court judges.

(9) Any retired judge may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service.

A judge who has retired is an invaluable asset to the judicial system. Where judicial manpower is ebbing because of vacancies or illness, a retired judge can be voluntarily assigned to fill the gap.

(10) The Supreme Court shall convene an annual judicial conference to consider the business of the courts.

Supreme Court Rule 41 establishes membership in the conference and creates an executive committee to assist the Court in carrying out this constitutional mandate.

The Judicial Article Post 1970

The 1970 Constitution retains essentially the best of the 1964 Judicial Article while curing defects and refining other areas which, after seven years experience, were found to be insusceptible to implementation. The basic structure of the court system remains intact, including the unified trial court which was pioneered in Illinois.

Some of the important changes mandated by the Judicial Article of the 1970 Constitution are as follows:

(1) The Supreme Court continues to have discretionary original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, *mandamus*, prohibition and habeas corpus; but the new Constitution provides that the Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions involving (a) legislative redistricting (Article IV, Section 3) and (b) laws which specify the procedures by which the ability of the Governor to serve in office is questioned and determined; in the absence of law, the Court shall establish rules of procedure (Article V, Section 6).

The Supreme Court has adopted Rule 382 to implement the pertinent provisions of Articles IV and V. Rule 381 sets out the procedures for hearing the discretionary original jurisdiction actions.

(2) The Supreme Court's mandatory appellate jurisdiction is now constitutionally required to be exercised in two areas: (a) appeals from judgments of the trial court imposing the death sentence; (b) appeals from the Appellate Court which involve constitutional issues raised for the first time in that court and upon a certificate of importance.

The effect on this section is extremely important for it permits the Court to exercise control of its caseload. Now, the Court has the authority to bring its caseload within manageable limits and be able to devote the necessary time to administering the State's courts.

Implementing this provision, the Court has adopted Rule 302 which provides that it will additionally hear on direct appeal, cases in which a statute of this State or the United States has been held

invalid; proceedings to review orders of the Industrial Commission; and where an appeal has been filed in the Appellate Court in cases in which the public interest requires prompt adjudication by the Supreme Court.

(3) Each of the State's 102 counties must have at least one circuit judge, unless otherwise provided by law.

Heretofore, it was required that there be at least one elected judge from each county; now, the legislature may abolish by attrition the "one county - one judge" requirement.

(4) Prior to the 1970 Constitution, the circuit court judiciary was composed of circuit judges, associate judges and magistrates. These denominations of trial court judges were distinctions without a difference insofar as jurisdiction of the circuit court was concerned; i.e., the judges of the circuit court possessed the same jurisdiction. However, associate judges and magistrates did not participate in rule making nor in selection of the chief judge.

By virtue of the new Constitution, associate judges became full circuit judges and magistrates were elevated to the associate judgeship. Thus, each circuit judge is now on an equal plane with every other circuit judge.

(5) The appointed judiciary—the associate judges—continue to be appointed by the circuit judges but as provided by Supreme Court Rule 39. Formerly, the appointed judiciary was selected in accordance with procedures established by the various circuit courts. The new associate judges will have four-year tenure rather than serving at the circuit judges' pleasure.

Additionally, the Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to determine the matters assignable to associate judges. Rule 295 provides that:

"[t]he chief judge of each circuit or any circuit judge designated by him may assign an associate judge to hear and determine any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year."

This broad delegation of assignability expresses the Supreme Court's confidence in the abilities of the sitting associate judges.

(6) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit judge shall be filled as provided by law; in absence of a law, the Supreme Court may fill the vacancy by appointment.

Prior to July 1, 1971, there was no provision for filling vacancies occurring between elections. Since the legislature has not enacted a law for filling judicial vacancies, the Supreme Court has exercised its constitutional prerogative and filled a score of vacancies by elevating associate judges to circuit judges, circuit judges and retired judges to the appellate bench, and qualified lawyers to circuit and appellate courts.

(7) A judge who was initially elected to office may seek retention for the office by "running on his record" as opposed to running against an opponent; however, the new Constitution increases the percentage of affirmative votes necessary for retention from 50% to 60%.

(8) Disciplinary proceedings against judges will now be bifurcated. Heretofore, the Illinois Courts Commission, composed of one Supreme Court judge, two Appellate Court judges and two circuit judges, was the sole body with authority to receive complaints, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate allegations of judicial misconduct. The 1970 Constitution, while retaining the Courts Commission as the adjudicatory body, creates a Judicial Inquiry Board, composed of two circuit judges appointed by the Supreme Court and seven others appointed by the Governor, three of whom must be lawyers. The Board has authority to conduct investigations, receive and initiate complaints, and file complaints with the Courts Commission.

(9) The Supreme Court is constitutionally required to adopt rules of conduct for Illinois judges. Antedating this requirement, the Supreme Court in January 1970 adopted a new code of ethics for judges. The code - Rules 61 through 71 - has been described as the most comprehensive and stringent of any judicial system in the United States.

The code sets forth standards a judge should conform to and sanctions for non-conformance. In addition, the code prohibits certain specific activities by judges and requires judges to submit an annual statement of economic interests.

(10) The Clerks of the Supreme and Appellate Courts shall be appointed by their respective courts. Formerly, the clerks were selected by the electorate.

Miscellaneous Provisions Affecting The Courts

Most of the provisions of the 1970 Constitution which affect judges, litigation and court procedure are contained in the Judicial Article. It should be observed, however, that other articles of the Constitution have an important bearing on judges. The more significant provisions are below.

(A) Article I, Section 7—No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary unless he is indicted by a grand jury or given a prompt preliminary hearing.

(B) Article I, Section 14—No person shall be imprisoned for failure to pay a fine in a criminal case unless he has been given adequate time to make payment, in installments if necessary.

(C) Article VII, Section 6—Under the new Constitution, home rule units are granted broad powers, including the power to punish by imprisonment for up to six months; however, the unit does not have the power to define and provide for the punishment of a felony.

It is anticipated that the Local Government Article, which authorizes home rule units, will be a major source of litigation in Illinois in the coming years due to the novelty of and the State's inexperience with the home rule powers which heretofore had been in the main vested in the State government.

(D) Article VII, Section 8—Officers of townships, school districts, special districts and units which are designated as units of local government, shall not be appointed by the judiciary. The new Constitution abolishes the non-judicial functions of judges appointing officers to drainage, light, road districts, etc.

(E) Article XI, Section 2—Each person has the right to a healthful environment, and he may enforce the right against any party, governmental or private, through appropriate legal proceedings.

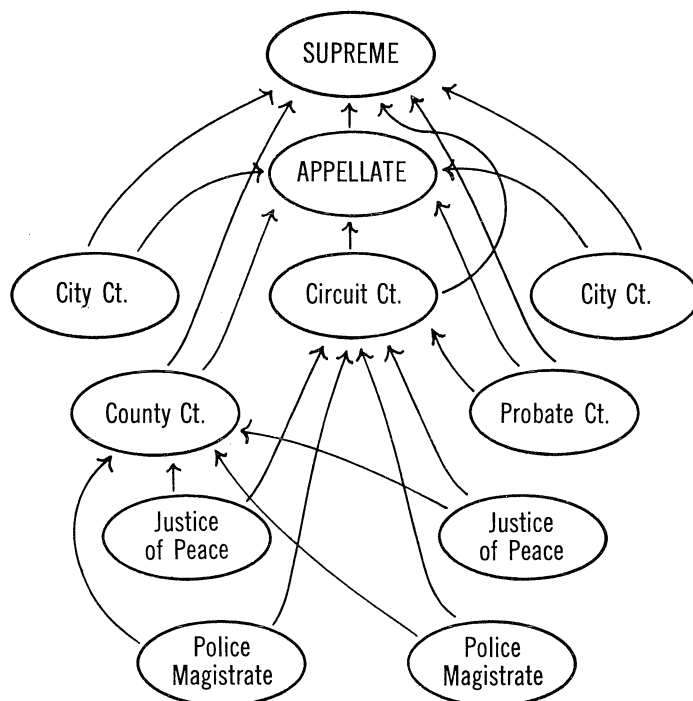
Conclusion

The great State of Illinois and its citizenry are on the verge of an exciting era in state government. The 1970 Constitution is indicative of the foresight of Illinoisans and of their dreams to make Illinois a better place to live.

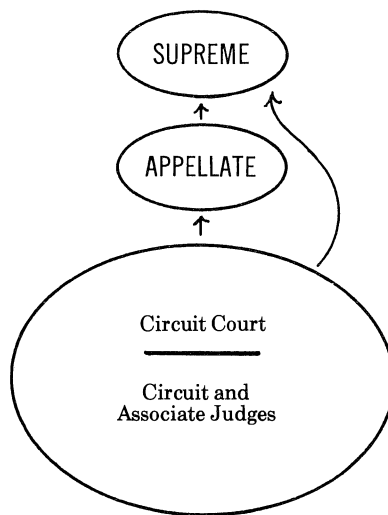
The eventful history of Illinois' constitutions is reflective of the people's desire to provide a government which fulfills the needs of every person residing in Illinois. In tracing the saga of the State's constitutions, in particular the Judicial Article, the casual observer must admire the wisdom of the people of Illinois. The adoption of the 1964 Judicial Article turned the judicial system around, making it possible for the judicial branch of government to more efficiently and justly serve the people. Illinois innovated the unified trial court system; and the people, lawyers and judges made it work beyond their dreams. The State became a judicial laboratory, and in a short seven years, the experiment became a model for other states and nations of the world to emulate.

The outstanding reputation of the Illinois court system and its judges was reaffirmed by the electorate when the 1964 Judicial Article was almost totally retained in the 1970 Constitution. The minor refinements in the present Judicial Article will provide Illinois with an even more sound judicial system than in previous years.

The data immediately following will be helpful in understanding the Illinois court structure.



CHANNEL OF APPEALS PRIOR TO 1964



CHANNEL OF APPEAL TODAY

CONSTITUTION OF 1870

ARTICLE VI

1964 JUDICIAL AMENDMENT

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Courts.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Administration.

General administrative authority over all courts in this State including the temporary assignment of any judge to a court other than that for which he was selected with the consent of the Chief Judge of the Circuit to which such assignment is made, is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties.

Section 3. Judicial Districts.

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts. The First Judicial District consists of the county of Cook. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

SUPREME COURT

Section 4. Organization.

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, three of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. Four judges shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The judges of the Supreme Court shall select one of their number to serve as Chief Justice for a term of three years.

Section 5. Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus, such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to the complete determination of any cause on review, and only appellate jurisdiction in all other cases.

Appeals from the final judgments of circuit courts shall lie directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases involving revenue, (b) in cases involving a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or of this State, (c) in cases of habeas corpus, and (d) by the defendant from sentence

in capital cases. Subject to law hereafter enacted, the Supreme Court has authority to provide by rule for appeal in other cases from the Circuit Courts directly to the Supreme Court.

Appeals from the Appellate Court shall lie to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases in which a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, and (b) upon the certification by a division of the Appellate Court that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that it should be decided by the Supreme Court. Subject to rules, appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court in all other cases shall be by leave of the Supreme Court.

APPELLATE COURT

Section 6. Organization.

The Appellate Court shall be organized in the five Judicial Districts. Until otherwise provided by law, the court shall consist of twenty-four judges, twelve of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and three each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. The Supreme Court shall have authority to assign additional judges to service in the Appellate Court from time to time as the business of the Court requires. There shall be such number of divisions, of not less than three judges each, as the Supreme Court shall prescribe. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court and a judge may be assigned to a division in a district other than the district in which such judge resides with the consent of a majority of the judges of the district to which such assignment is made. The majority of a division shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division shall be necessary to a decision of the Appellate Court. There shall be at least one division in each Appellate District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 7. Jurisdiction.

In all cases, other than those appealable directly to the Supreme Court, appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court lie as a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the district in which the Circuit Court is located, except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, no appeal shall lie from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals. The Appellate Court may exercise such original jurisdiction as may be necessary to the complete determination of any cause on review. The Supreme Court may provide by

rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of the Circuit Court. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Section 8. Judicial Circuits.

The State shall be divided into judicial circuits each consisting of one or more counties. The county of Cook shall constitute a judicial circuit and the judicial circuits within the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Appellate Districts, respectively, shall be as established from time to time by law. Any judicial circuit composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties.

There shall be one Circuit Court for each judicial circuit which shall have such number of circuit and associate judges and magistrates as may be prescribed by law; provided, that there shall be at least twelve associate judges elected from the area in Cook County outside the City of Chicago and at least thirty-six associate judges from the City of Chicago. In Cook County, the City of Chicago and the area outside the City of Chicago shall be separate units for the election or selection of associate judges. All associate judges from said area outside the City of Chicago shall run at large from said area, such area apportionment of associate judges shall continue until changed by law. There shall be at least one associate judge from each county. There shall be no masters in chancery or other fee officers in the judicial system.

The circuit judges and associate judges in each circuit shall select one of the circuit judges to serve at their pleasure as Chief Judge of such circuit. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority in the court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court. The General Assembly shall limit or define the matters to be assigned to magistrates.

Section 9. Jurisdiction.

The Circuit Court shall have unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, and such powers of review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

SELECTION AND TENURE

Section 10. Election or Selection.

All of the judges provided for herein shall be nominated by party convention or primary and elected at general elections by the electors in the respective judicial districts, judicial circuits, counties, or units. Provided, however, the General Assembly may provide by law for the selection and tenure of all judges provided herein as distinguished from nomination

and election by the electors, but no law establishing a method of selecting judges and providing their tenure shall be adopted or amended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, nor shall any method of selecting judges and providing their tenure become law until the question of the method of selection be first submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority of those voting upon the question shall favor the method of selection or tenure as submitted it shall then become law.

The office of any judge shall be deemed vacant upon his death, resignation, rejection, removal or retirement. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of judge, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the voters at an election as above provided in this Section, or in such other manner as the General Assembly may provide by law as set out in this Section and approved by the electors. Whenever an additional judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of a vacancy.

Section 11. Retention in Office.

Not less than six months prior to the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any judge previously elected may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 61 days prior to the election, shall certify such candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each judge who has filed such a declaration shall be submitted to the voters, on a special judicial ballot without party designation, on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. The elections shall be conducted in the appropriate judicial districts, circuits, counties and units. The affirmative votes of a majority of the voters voting on the question shall elect him to the office for another term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of reelection, shall vacate his office at the expiration of his term, whether or not his successor, who shall be selected for a full term pursuant to Section 10 of this Article, shall yet have qualified.

Any law reducing the number of judges of the Appellate Court in any District or the number of circuit or associate judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office as hereinabove provided.

Section 12.

Appointment of Magistrates.

Subject to law, the circuit judges in each circuit shall appoint magistrates to serve at their pleasure; Provided, that in Cook County, until and unless changed by law, at least one-fourth of the magistrates

shall be appointed from and reside in the area outside the corporate limits of the City of Chicago.

Section 13. General Election.

As used in this Article, the term "general election" means the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected.

Section 14. Terms of Office.

The term of office of judges of the Supreme Court and of the Appellate Court shall be ten years and of the circuit judges and associate judges of the Circuit Courts six years.

Section 15. Eligibility for Office.

No person shall be eligible for the office of judge unless he shall be a citizen and licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the judicial district, circuit, county or unit from which selected. However, any change made in the area of a district or circuit or the reapportionment of districts or circuits shall not affect the tenure in office of any judge incumbent at the time such change or reapportionment is made.

GENERAL

Section 16. Prohibited Activities.

Judges shall devote full time to their judicial duties, shall not engage in the practice of law or hold any other office or position of profit under the United States or this State or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this State, and shall not hold office in any political party. Compensation for service in the State Militia or the armed forces of the United States for such periods of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be deemed "profit."

Section 17. Judicial Salaries and Expenses.

Judges and magistrates shall receive for their services salaries provided by law. The salaries of judges shall not be diminished during their respective terms of office. Judicial officers may be paid such actual and necessary expenses as may be provided by law. All salaries and expenses shall be paid by the State, except that judges of the Appellate Court for the First District and circuit and associate judges and magistrates of the Circuit Court of Cook County shall receive such additional compensation from the county as may be provided by law.

Section 18. Retirement, Suspension and Removal.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article relating to terms of office, the General Assembly may

provide by law for the retirement of judges automatically at a prescribed age; and, subject to rules of procedure to be established by the Supreme Court and after notice and hearing, any judge may be retired for disability or suspended without pay or removed for cause by a commission composed of one judge of the Supreme Court selected by that court, two judges of the Appellate Court selected by that court, and two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court. Such commission shall be convened by the Chief Justice upon order of the Supreme Court or at the request of the Senate.

Any retired judge may, with his consent, be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service, and while so serving shall receive the compensation applicable to such service in lieu of retirement benefits, if any.

Section 19. Judicial Conference.

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for and shall convene an annual judicial conference to consider the business of the several courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, and shall report thereon in writing to the General Assembly not later than January thirty-first in each legislative year.

Section 20. Clerks of Courts.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection by the judges or election, terms of office, removal for cause and salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the various courts; provided that a clerk shall be selected or elected for each Appellate Court District.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Section 21. Selection—Salary.

There shall be a state's attorney elected in each county in the year 1964 and every fourth year thereafter for a term of four years. No person shall be eligible for such office unless a citizen and licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be prescribed by law.

SCHEDULE

Paragraph 1. This Article and Schedule, with the exception of Schedule provisions expressly authorizing or directing earlier action, shall become effective on January 1, 1964, hereinafter called the "Effective Date." After the adoption of this Article the General Assembly shall enact such laws and make such appropriations and the Supreme Court shall make such rules as may be necessary or proper to give effect to its provisions.

Paragraph 2. Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Article, all provisions of law and rules of court in force on the Effective Date of

this Article shall continue in effect until superseded in a manner authorized by the Constitution.

Paragraph 3. Until changed by law,

(a) The Second Judicial District consists of the Counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, and DuPage; the Third Judicial District consists of the Counties of Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Henry, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, Stark, Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Tazewell, Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Fulton, McDonough and Hancock; the Fourth Judicial District consists of the Counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Schuyler, Brown, Cass, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Livingston, Ford, DeWitt, Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Champaign, Douglas, Vermilion, Edgar, Coles, Cumberland, and Clark; and the Fifth Judicial District consists of all the counties south of the Fourth District; and

(b) the existing judicial circuits shall be continued.

Paragraph 4. Each Supreme Court judge, circuit judge, superior court judge, county judge, probate judge, judge of any city, village or incorporated town court, chief justice and judge of any municipal court, justice of the peace and police magistrate, in office on the Effective Date of this Article, shall continue to hold office until the expiration of his term, as follows:

(a) Judges of the Supreme Court shall continue as judges of said court.

(b) Circuit judges shall continue as circuit judges of the several Circuit Courts.

(c) In Cook County, the judges of the Superior Court, the Probate Court, the County Court, and the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago shall be circuit judges; the judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago, and the judges of the several municipal, city, village and incorporated town courts shall be associate judges of the Circuit Court.

(d) In counties other than the county of Cook, the county judges, probate judges, and the judges of municipal, city, village and incorporated town courts shall be associate judges of the Circuit Court.

(e) Police magistrates and justices of the peace shall be magistrates of the several circuit courts, and unless otherwise provided by law shall continue to perform their non-judicial functions for the remainder of their respective terms.

(f) The provisions of this Article governing eligibility for office shall not affect the right of any incumbent to continue in office for the remainder of his existing term pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph. For the remainder of such existing term, the provisions of this Article concerning prohibited activities shall not apply to a judge of a county, probate, city, village or incorporated town court, a justice of the peace or police magistrate.

Paragraph 5. On the Effective Date of this Article,

(a) All justice of the peace courts, police magistrate courts, city, village and incorporated town courts, municipal courts, county courts, probate courts, the Superior Court of Cook County, the Criminal Court of Cook County and the Municipal Court of Chicago are abolished and all their jurisdiction, judicial functions, powers and duties are transferred to the respective circuit courts, and until otherwise provided by law non-judicial functions vested by law in county courts or the judges thereof are transferred to the circuit courts;

(b) All the jurisdiction, functions, powers and duties of the several appellate courts shall be transferred to the Appellate Court provided for in this Article, in the appropriate district.

(c) Each court into which jurisdiction of other courts is transferred shall succeed to and assume jurisdiction of all causes, matters and proceedings then pending, with full power and authority to dispose of them and to carry into execution or otherwise to give effect to all orders, judgments and decrees theretofore entered by the predecessor courts.

(d) The files, books, papers, records, documents, moneys, securities, and other property in the possession, custody or under the control of the courts hereby abolished, or any officer thereof, are transferred to the Circuit Court; and thereafter all proceedings in all courts shall be matters of record.

Paragraph 6. Each clerk of court in office on the Effective Date of this Article shall continue to hold office, until the expiration of his existing term as follows:

(a) The clerk of the Supreme Court shall continue in such office.

(b) The clerks of the several appellate courts shall continue as clerks of the Appellate Court and shall perform such services as may be prescribed by order of the Supreme Court.

(c) In Cook County, the Circuit Court shall by rule designate one of the clerks as clerk and the others as associate clerks to perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court.

(d) In judicial circuits outside Cook County, the clerks of the circuit courts in their respective counties shall continue in said offices, and the clerks of the other courts of record shall be associate clerks of the circuit court in their respective counties, shall perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court and shall continue to perform other duties prescribed by law.

Paragraph 7. On the Effective Date of this Article, the bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago shall continue in office for the remainder of his term, and he, his deputies and assistants shall perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court.

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. Judicial Districts

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. Supreme Court— Organization

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. Supreme Court— Jurisdiction

(a) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

(c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. Appellate Court— Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a

quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court— Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.

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

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges

Paragraph 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8 of this Article, masters in chancery and referees in office in any court on the Effective Date of this Article shall be continued as masters in chancery or referees, respectively, until the expiration of their terms, and may thereafter by order of court, wherever justice requires, conclude matters in which testimony has been received.

Paragraph 9. Until otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly, the cases assigned to magistrates shall be those within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and police magistrates immediately prior to the Effective Date of this Article.

Paragraph 10. Notwithstanding the terms of office provided in this Schedule and unless otherwise provided by law, of the twelve judges of the Appellate Court initially elected from the First Appellate Court District pursuant to Section 10 of this Article, four shall be elected for a term of ten years, four for a term of eight years and four for a term of six years; and of the three judges of the Appellate Court so initially elected for the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts respectively one shall be elected for a term of ten years, one for a term of eight years and one for a term of six years.

Paragraph 11. The Supreme Court shall assign judges of the circuit courts and of the Superior Court of Cook County to serve on the Appellate Court, in the Appellate Court Districts in which they respectively reside, from the Effective Date of this Article until the commencement of the terms of judges of the Appellate Court selected pursuant to Section 10 of this Article.

Paragraph 12. (a) Those elected judges in office on January 1, 1963 shall be entitled to seek retention in office under Section 11 of this Article.

(b) The terms of all judges in office on January 1, 1963 expiring otherwise than on the first Monday in December in an even numbered year are extended to the first Monday in December after the general elec-

tion following the date at which such terms would otherwise expire. For the purpose of application of any laws providing for an increase in judicial salaries, every judge whose term is thus extended shall be regarded as commencing a new term on the date prescribed by prior law for the election of his successor.

(c) Judges in office on the Effective Date shall not be subject to compulsory retirement at a prescribed age until after expiration of their then current terms.

Paragraph 13. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 4 of this Article, elections on declarations of candidacy of judges of the Supreme Court in office on the Effective Date shall be held in the Judicial Districts established under Section 3 as follows:

(i) For incumbents from the former First and Second Supreme Court Districts, in the Fifth Judicial District;

(ii) For incumbent from the former Third Supreme Court District, in the Fourth Judicial District;

(iii) For incumbents from the former Fourth and Fifth Supreme Court Districts, in the Third Judicial District;

(iv) For incumbent from the former Sixth Supreme Court District, in the Second Judicial District;

(v) For incumbent from the former Seventh Supreme Court District, in the First Judicial District.

(b) The first vacancy in the office of judge of the Supreme Court which occurs in the former First and Second Supreme Court Districts, and the first vacancy which occurs in the former Fourth and Fifth Supreme Court Districts, and the vacancy which occurs in the former Seventh Supreme Court District shall be filled by the selection of residents of the First Judicial District created under Section 3 of this Article.

(c) The office of any judge shall be deemed vacant upon his death, resignation, removal, retirement, or failure to be retained in office pursuant to Section 11 of this Article.

shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts— Jurisdiction

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. Terms Of Office

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen; a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. Election And Retention

(a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

(b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges

shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

(d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his term of office, a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.

(b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. Retirement—Discipline

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the

applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 16. Administration

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. Judicial Conference

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

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

(b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

(c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. State's Attorneys— Selection, Salary

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

TRANSITION SCHEDULE

The following Schedule Provisions shall remain part of this Constitution until their terms have been executed. Once each year the Attorney General shall review the following provisions and certify to the Secretary of State which, if any, have been executed. Any provisions so certified shall thereafter be removed from the Schedule and no longer published as part of this Constitution.

Section 1. Delayed Effective Dates.

Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights.

- Section 3. Election of Executive officers.
- Section 4. Judicial Offices.
- Section 5. Local Government.
- Section 6. Authorized Bonds.
- Section 7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Section 8. Cumulative Voting for Directors.
- Section 9. General Transition.
- Section 10. Accelerated Effective Date.

Section 1. Delayed Effective Dates

- (a) The provisions of Section 1, 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c) of Article IV shall not apply to the General Assembly elected at the general election in 1970. Notwithstanding Section 6(b) of Article IV, the incumbent Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of his term shall be the President of the Senate with a right to vote when the Senate is equally divided.
- (b) Section 9(a) of Article VII shall become effective on December 1, 1971.
- (c) Section 2 of Article VIII shall become effective on January 1, 1972.
- (d) The second sentence of Section 2 of Article XI shall become effective on January 1, 1972.
- (e) Sections 2 and 4 of Article XIII shall become effective on January 1, 1972.

Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights

Any rights, procedural or substantive, created for the first time by Article I shall be prospective and not retroactive.

Section 3. Election Of Executive Officers

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and Comptroller elected in 1972 shall serve for four years and those elected in 1976 for two years. The Treasurer elected in 1974 shall serve for four years.

Section 4. Judicial Offices

- (a) On the effective date of this Constitution, Associate Judges and magistrates shall become Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, respectively, of their Circuit Courts. All laws and rules of court theretofore applicable to Associate Judges and magistrates shall remain in force and be applicable to the persons in their new offices until changed by the General Assembly or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 11 of Article VI, magistrates in office on the effective date thereof are eligible to serve as Associate Judges.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 18 of Article VI, the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerks of the Appellate Court Districts in office on the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their elective terms.
- (d) Until otherwise provided by law and except to the extent that the authority is inconsistent with Sec-

tion 8 of Article VII, the Circuit Courts shall continue to exercise the non-judicial functions vested by laws as of December 31, 1964, in county courts or the judges thereof.

Section 5. Local Government

- (a) The number of members of a county board in a county which, as of the effective date of this Constitution, elects three members at large may be changed only as approved by county-wide referendum. If the number of members of such a county board is changed by county-wide referendum; the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII relating to the number of members of a county board shall govern thereafter.
- (b) In Cook County, until (1) a method of election of county board members different from the method in existence on the effective date of this Constitution is approved by a majority of votes cast both in Chicago and in the area outside Chicago in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected, the number of members of the Cook County Board shall be fifteen except that the county board may increase the number if necessary to comply with apportionment requirements. If either of the foregoing changes is made, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII shall apply thereafter to Cook County.
- (c) Townships in existence on the effective date of this Constitution are continued until consolidated, merged, divided or dissolved in accordance with Section 5 of Article VII.

Section 6. Authorized Bonds

Nothing in Section 9 of Article IX shall be construed to limit or impair the power to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness authorized but unissued on the effective date of this Constitution.

Section 7. Superintendent of Public Instruction

Section 2(b) of Article X shall take effect upon the existence of a vacancy in the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction but no later than the end of the term of the Superintendent of Public Instruction elected in 1970.

Section 8. Cumulative Voting For Directors

Shareholders of all corporations heretofore organized under any law of this State which requires cumulative voting of shares for corporate directors shall retain their right to vote cumulatively for such directors.

Section 9. General Transition

The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in

this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force, until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution. The validity of all public and private bonds, debts and contracts, and of all suits, actions and rights of action, shall continue as if no changes had taken place. All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in

accordance with this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Section 10. Accelerated Effective Date

The effective date of Section 3 of Article IV shall be January 15, 1971.

For purposes of appointing members of a Legislative Redistricting Commission in 1971, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall have the appointing power vested by Section 3(b) of Article IV in the President of the Senate.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE COURTS

1971

During the regular session of the 77th General Assembly, hundreds of bills were introduced which affected the practice of the law and the operation of the court system and its personnel. Those pieces of legislation which were enacted into law and significantly related to judges, the courts, and the practice of law are summarized below.

However, it should be noted that many, many new laws were enacted in 1971 which were of a housekeeping nature. That is, statutes were amended to bring their language into harmony with the phraseology of the new Constitution and Judicial Article. Thus, for example, statutory references to "magistrate" were deleted and the phrase "associate judge" was substituted therefor.

Changes in Substantive Law

HB 16 (PA 77-184) provides that the transfusion of blood is a service and strict liability in tort does not attach. This Act legislatively reverses the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Cunningham v. McNeal Memorial Hospital*, 47 Ill.2d 443, wherein the Court held a blood transfusion to be a product to which the doctrine of strict liability is applicable.

HB 245 (PA 77-1800) establishes the principle that the operator of a motor vehicle in Illinois impliedly consents to a breathalyzer test for intoxication when he is arrested and charged with DWI. The Act provides for a court hearing of limited scope where the operator refuses to take the test.

HB 535 (PA 77-1676) and companion bills abolish surviving spouse's right to dower and provides for his share of estate without the right to substitute dower with respect to real estate.

HB 593 (PA 77-1233) increases the penalty for armed robbery.

HB 687 (PA 77-1739) reduces the age from 21 to 18 at which a male may be an administrator or executor of an estate.

HB 787 (PA 77-757) and HB 788 (PA 77-758) redefine what constitutes a controlled substance and enact the Cannabis Control Act.

HB 2009 (PA 77-768) sets forth nonprobational offenses under Controlled Substances Act.

HB 2047 (PA 77-1776) implements the new Constitution by providing that claims against the State may only be filed in the Court of Claims.

SB 827 (PA 77-1425) prohibits granting of probation to defendant convicted of armed robbery and to person on probation for a felony who subsequently is convicted of another crime.

SB 830 (PA 77-1426) provides that a defendant by certain acts may waive his right to be present at trial.

SB 976 (PA 77-1430) substantially modifies common law right to recover damages for personal injury and pain and suffering arising out of an automobile

accident. Also, the Act provides for court sanctioned mandatory arbitration of small claims arising out of automobile accidents. This Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. *Grace v. Howlett, et al*, 51 Ill.2d 478.

Changes in Procedural Law

HB 549 (PA 77-1677) clarifies time for bringing certain Quo Warranto actions.

HB 803 (PA 77-118) amends Civil Practice Act by establishing venue for prosecution of ordinance violation cases.

HB 1086 (PA 77-1527) provides that the courts shall furnish interpreters in criminal cases where defendant does not understand English.

HB 1718 (PA 77-740) makes provision for preservation of X-rays for 2-1/2 years for use in litigation.

HB 1756 (PA 77-1623) creates conditional privilege for news media as to disclosure of source of information.

HB 2162 (PA 77-660) permits litigant's attorney to be present during random selection of veniremen.

HB 2388 (PA 77-1445) requires notice to be given to State where defense alleges alibi.

HB 2389 (PA 77-1446) provides where defendant wilfully absents himself for two successive court days, trial will continue.

HB 2391 (PA 77-1447) permits court to deny bail on felony charge where defendant has forfeited bond and fails to appear in court for 30 days thereafter.

HB 2507 (PA 77-1448) amends psychiatrist-patient privilege.

HB 3032 (PA 77-1691) prescribes rule for statutory construction in certain acts.

HB 3654 (PA 77-1772) provides for protection of witnesses involved in criminal prosecutions.

SB 159 (PA 77-1452) sets time for presenting petition for change of venue.

SB 833 (PA 77-1427) allows coroner's records relating to cause of death to be admitted into evidence.

SB 1086 (PA 77-1362) permits arrest records to be expunged if arrestee is not convicted.

Changes Affecting Courts and Judges

HB 617 (PA 77-55) extends the date judges may participate in the pension system to November 1, 1971.

HB 813 (PA 77-1767) sets rates for copying court documents.

HB 1460 (PA 77-1680) increases compensation of chief judge's administrative secretary to \$8,500.00.

HB 1777 (PA 77-563) increases number of law clerks for Appellate judge to two and allows appointment of one secretary.

HB 1873 (PA 77-566) allows Cook County court reporter pool to increase number of secretaries to three and messengers to two.

HB 1874 (PA 77-743) revises fees for preparing transcripts for indigent defendants.

HB 1875 (PA 77-1685) allows payment of court reporter's travel expenses within the county.

HB 2084 (PA 77-681) and companion bills implement new Constitution by removing appointing authority to various special districts from circuit judges to others.

HB 2295 (PA 77-93) creates office of reporter of decisions and provides for contracting for publication of Supreme and Appellate Court opinions.

HB 3623 (PA 77-1805) makes election code applicable to nomination of judges in primary election.

HB 3624 (PA 77-1814) provides for filling of vacancies in office of former associate judge.

SB 1122 (PA 77-1449) increases judge's maximum pension from 75% to 85%, lowers retirement age and increases widow's annuity.

SB 1218 (PA 77-1651) provides for three additional Appellate judges in first district to be elected in November 1972.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUDICIARY



The Supreme Court

The Illinois Supreme Court is the pinnacle of the three-tier Illinois court structure, and it is, by its constitutional nature, the final arbiter in this State of litigation which it hears by mandatory or discretionary appeal or in original actions.

Pursuant to statute, the Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. During the 1971 terms, the Court sat a total of 83 days. When the Court is not in session, each justice is preparing his assigned opinions. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences on drafts of proposed opinions, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to the Supreme Court Rules, and meets with the Administrative Director to discuss budgetary requirements and to consider other administrative matters.

When in session, the justices reside in the Supreme Court Building at Springfield. In addition, the Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Civic Center. Once each year the Court hears oral arguments at the University of Chicago Law School and at the Urbana-Champaign campus of the University of Illinois College of Law. The sessions at the law school present an invaluable opportunity for law school students to observe the highest State court in action.

Besides deciding cases and administering and supervising the entire judicial system in accordance with its constitutional mandate, the Supreme Court has multifarious duties which are weighty, yet less prominent than its more publicized opinions. For example, the Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual budget for the State's courts; employs two law clerks for each justice who assist in researching the law and preparing legal memoranda; selects a marshal who attends each term of Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriffs to the trial courts; and appoints the Supreme Court librarian, who is charged with keeping the library in current condition and preserving all books and documents in the library.

The primary reason, of course, that the Supreme Court exists is to render decisions which require adjudication by the court of last resort. During 1971, the seven justices of the Court delivered 208 opinions, which affected every citizen of Illinois to some degree; ruled on 77 petitions for rehearing; decided 335 petitions for leave to appeal; and disposed of 1644 other motions—about a 24% increase over the number of

motions handled in 1970. The Court additionally received 1274 new filings.

By the very nature of the type of litigation which the Supreme Court hears, many of its opinions deal with issues which are particularly germane to Illinois; however, since Illinois is one of the major and leading jurisdictions in the United States, it is not uncommon that sister states and the federal courts cite the Illinois Supreme Court opinions as authority in their jurisdictions. Some of the Court's most significant opinions in 1971 follow.

- Tax and Bonds—In *Hoffman v. Lehnhausen*, 48 Ill. 2d 323, the Court (with two justices dissenting) held that a statute creating a homestead exemption of \$1500 for real property occupied as a residence by persons 65 or older was not permissible under the 1870 Constitution.

American Can Company v. Department of Revenue, 47 Ill.2d 531, decided, that materials which were purchased outside of Illinois by appellee New Jersey corporation doing business in Illinois and which were transformed at out of state shops into machinery and repair parts which were forwarded to appellee's Illinois plants for use in Illinois were used in Illinois and subject to the Use Tax Act.

Kawitt v. Mahin, 49 Ill.2d 73, upheld the Illinois Income Tax Act and found no violation of the United States Constitution in that the Illinois levy of state income tax is based on that portion of the taxpayer's income which represents the amount paid as federal income tax.

United Air Lines, Inc. v. Mahin, 41 Ill.2d 45, (three justices dissenting) determined that the commerce clause of the federal constitution is not offended where the state use tax is imposed on aviation fuel loaded at Illinois airports on planes which were about to embark upon, or to continue upon, interstate and foreign flights.

Martin Oil Service, Inc. v. Department of Revenue, 49 Ill.2d 260, held that a producer-retailer of gasoline or retailer is not entitled to exclude the federal gasoline tax from its gross receipts in the computation of the state retailers' occupation tax.

People ex rel. Ogilvie v. Lewis, 49 Ill.2d 476, an original petition for mandamus, decided that the Transportation Bond Act, which provided for the sale of \$900,000,000 in general obligation bonds for promoting rapid, efficient and safe highway, air and mass transportation, was constitutionally permissible.

People ex rel. Hanrahan v. Caliendo, 50 Ill.2d 72, declared that the sale of bonds issued by the Chica-

go Urban Transportation District, an entity created pursuant to statute, is not unconstitutional.

Lake Shore Auto Parts Co. et al. v. Korzen, 49 Ill.2d 137, (one justice dissenting) held that the state constitutional amendment prohibiting *ad valorem* taxation of personal property owned by natural persons, but permitting said taxation of corporate personal property, is discrimination which violates the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution.

- Criminal—In *People ex rel. O'Connor v. Bensinger*, 48 Ill.2d 440, the Supreme Court decided that the Uniform Extradition Act, entered into by the governors of Illinois and Wisconsin, does not empower the governor to release sentenced prisoners to the demanding state for purposes of trial, conviction and service of a new sentence, but rather empowers the governor to release sentenced prisoners solely for purposes of the demanding state's trial, after which the extradited prisoners must be returned immediately.

In two separate opinions, involving the grand jury process, which arose out of one case in the trial court, the Supreme Court in *People v. Sears*, 49 Ill. 2d 14 and in *People ex rel. Sears v. Romiti*, 50 Ill. 2d 51 (3 justices dissenting) held that (a) there was not sufficient basis for requiring the state's attorney to call before the grand jury every witness who had testified before the federal grand jury; (b) the circuit court had jurisdiction to order the transcript of grand jury proceedings and to examine same before submitting it to the grand jury; and (c) defendants are not entitled to a hearing to receive testimony of grand jurors in connection with motions to quash the indictment on ground of misconduct of the prosecutor during the grand jury proceedings.

People ex rel. Hollis v. Chamberlain, 273 N.E.2d 835, provided that a special grand jury can be properly impaneled even though a regularly impaneled grand jury was already sitting.

People v. Butler, 49 Ill.2d 435, held that the statute governing obscenity and providing that evidence is admissible to show "degree, if any, of public acceptance of the material in this State" contemplates application of a statewide standard and not a standard which varies from county to county in determining whether contemporary community standards are offended.

People v. McCabe, 49 Ill.2d 338, (two justices dissenting) is truly a landmark case in Illinois and every other jurisdiction. This opinion has been cited with approval by many other state supreme courts. In the lengthy opinion, the Court discusses the question of the legislature classifying marijuana under the Narcotic Drug Act rather than under the Drug Abuse Control Act, the former providing a more severe penalty than the latter. The Court held that the "present classification of marijuana is arbitrary and deprives the defendant of equal protection of the law."

People v. Taylor, 50 Ill.2d 136, decided that an order suppressing evidence at the preliminary hearing is binding on the trial court unless the state promptly appeals the order pursuant to Supreme Court rule.

People v. Ardella, 49 Ill.2d 517, held that where the defendant, charged with driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, was advised of his *Miranda* rights prior to videotaping coordination-performance tests, the videotape could be used as evidence against him.

- Juvenile—In *People ex rel. Hanrahan v. Felt*, 48 Ill.2d 171, the Supreme Court decreed that juvenile delinquency proceedings, although civil in nature, are sufficiently distinct from other civil actions to make inappropriate automatic application of discovery provisions applicable to civil cases and that the applicability of discovery provisions should be left to the discretion of the court.
- Reapportionment—*People ex rel. Scott v. Grivetti*, 50 Ill.2d 156, (one justice partially dissenting) provided the Supreme Court with its first case under Article IV, Section 3 of the 1970 Constitution, which provides that the "Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting" the legislature. After the legislature failed to redistrict itself, a legislative redistricting commission was formed and subsequently filed a redistricting plan. The Court held that the commission was improperly constituted, and the Court then adopted a provisional redistricting plan for the 1972 elections.
- Other cases. During the year, the Supreme Court also rendered opinions relating to Industrial Commission (workman's compensation) orders, Commerce Commission orders, habeas corpus, criminal matters, especially post conviction petition appeals and plea bargaining, civil cases including personal injury actions, and other litigation which required review by the State's highest court.

The Supreme Court's disposition of cases by full opinion was somewhat less in 1971 than in the preceding year for a multiplicity of reasons. The Court adjudicated three cases on an emergency basis which were of great import: the reapportionment of the legislature and two cases involving the grand jury proceedings in the trial of the Cook County state's attorney (all three opinions are reported *supra*).

Furthermore, the Court devoted substantial time to the administrative problems of the court system and to filling judicial vacancies. However, the Court probably allocated nearly as much time and thought to implementing the new Constitution as it did to opinions. By virtue of the new Constitution and the inherent power of the Court, the Supreme Court has promulgated an extensive code of rules of practice. Through the years the rules have been amended, but with the adoption of the 1970 Constitution, the Court was impressed with the responsibility of amending its rules to jibe with the phraseology and mandate of the

Constitution. Within the scant seven months before the Constitution's generally effective date of July 1, 1971, the Supreme Court had approved the necessary rules to conform to the Constitution. Some of the most noteworthy rule changes are below.

Rule 39—Implements Section 8 of Article VI of the Constitution. Provides for procedures by which the circuit court judges nominate, select and appoint associate judges. Enables qualified lawyer applicants to the position of associate judge to be appointed on a merit basis.

Rule 76—Implements Section 13(b) of Article VI of the Constitution. Establishes standards providing specified amount of time a judge may serve in the State militia or U.S. armed forces without loss of pay or judgeship.

Rule 295—Implements Section 8 of Article VI of the Constitution. Permits associate judges to be assigned to hear and determine any matter except the trial of criminal cases where the defendant could be imprisoned for more than one year.

Rule 302 and Rule 303—Implement Section 4 and Section 16 of Article VI of the Constitution. Sets out kinds of cases directly appealable to the Supreme Court and provides for procedures for appeals from judgments of the circuit court.

Rule 310—Allows for a prehearing conference in cases appealed to the Appellate Court for purposes of simplifying issues.

Rule 335—The legislature provided by law that the Appellate Court directly review appealed administrative orders entered by the Pollution Control Board. This rule sets forth the procedures for the appeals.

Rule 381 and Rule 382—Implement Section 3 and Section 4 of Article VI and Section 6 of Article V of the Constitution. Establishes procedures in original actions before the Supreme Court in cases relating to revenue, *mandamus*, prohibition, habeas corpus, redistricting of the legislature, and the ability of the governor to serve or resume office.

Rule 411 through Rule 415—In any criminal case where the penalty of the offense charged can be more than one year imprisonment, the prosecution and defense must disclose to each other a broad range of material and information that each has in his possession or control. By requiring comprehensive disclosure, the fruits of discovery can be harvested, and the court, prosecution and defense are able to proceed to a trial on the merits, being fully informed as to the quantity and quality of proffered evidence. Illinois, by its Supreme Court, has eliminated the "Perry Mason" trial and in its stead adopted the rubrical concept that justice is best served by fair play and extensive disclosure to the opponent. The rule additionally provides for sanctions in the event of non-disclosure of discovery.

Rule 603—Implements Section 4 of Article VI of the Constitution. Decrees that in criminal cases

appeals are to be taken direct to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only where a statute of Illinois or the United States is held to be invalid or where the death sentence is imposed.

Rule 605—Provides that trial court must advise the convicted defendant of his right of appeal in all criminal cases except those where the defendant is convicted upon a plea of guilty and where the offense charged is punishable by less than six months incarceration.

Rule 607—Provides that the trial court shall determine whether a defendant, who is convicted of an offense punishable by more than six months imprisonment, is represented by counsel on appeal. If the defendant is indigent, the court shall appoint counsel if the defendant desires a lawyer and shall order a free transcript of the trial for the defendant.

Rule 651—Sets out the procedure for appeal to the Appellate Court in post-conviction proceedings. Prior to July 1, 1971, these cases were appealed to the Supreme Court.

Briefly mentioned *infra* was another responsibility mandated to the Supreme Court by the 1970 Constitution: The power of the Court to fill judicial vacancies in absence of a law enacted by the legislature. This grant of constitutional authority enables the Court to select and appoint lawyers and judges of the highest caliber and qualifications to the circuit and appellate benches where vacancies exist by reason of death or resignation; it allows the Court to maintain the judicial system at full strength to hear the torrent of litigation being filed in the Illinois courts.

The Court has wisely and prudently exercised its appointment power by selecting the following attorneys and sitting judges to fill vacancies.

J. Waldo Ackerman - 7th Judicial Circuit

Earl Arkiss - Cook County Circuit Court

Marvin E. Aspen - Cook County Circuit Court

Caswell J. Crebs - 5th District Appellate Court

Russell R. DeBow - Cook County Circuit Court

Walter Dixon - 3rd District Appellate Court

Arthur L. Dunne - Cook County Circuit Court

John Gitchoff - 3rd Judicial Circuit

George A. Higgins - Cook County Circuit Court

James D. Hurley, Sr. - 13th Judicial Circuit

Rex F. Meilinger - 16th Judicial Circuit

Frank J. Meyer - 5th Judicial Circuit

Irving R. Norman - Cook County Circuit Court

Margaret G. O'Malley - Cook County Circuit Court

William F. Patterson - Cook County Circuit Court

Ralph S. Pearman - 5th Judicial Circuit

R. E. Richman - 1st Judicial Circuit

Raymond S. Sarnow - Cook County Circuit Court

Joseph A. Solan - Cook County Circuit Court

It should be observed that of this near score of appointments, ten appointees were sitting judges who were elevated to higher judgeships. Thus, it can be

stated that where the Supreme Court discerned outstanding performance by sitting judges, then these well qualified jurists were selected to fill vacant judgeships which carry greater responsibility in the judicial system.

What has been detailed here is representative of the manifold responsibilities and duties exercised by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1971. Some of the other business handled by the Court includes hearing and adjudicating disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, admitting 1060 lawyers to the Illinois bar, appointing special committees to study particular legal problems and receiving reports thereon, maintaining close liaison with the executive committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges and making appearances before the state and local bar associations.

The Illinois Supreme Court, and its individual justices, has achieved national recognition for its scholarly and well-reasoned opinions, and the Court's faithful discharge of its duties, and in particular the execution of its general and supervisory authority over the Illinois courts, has earned the respect and admiration of the public, court administrators, lawyers and judges throughout the United States.

Annual Report Of The Supreme Court To The General Assembly

Section 17 of Article VI of the Constitution provides that the Supreme Court shall annually report to the General Assembly on the work of the courts and make suggestions to improve the administration of justice. In accordance with the mandate, Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood, on behalf of the Court, submitted the report for 1971.

The portion of the report which sets out specific recommendations is dealt with here, and the part which discusses the work of the courts is incorporated into the narrative of this Report elsewhere. The Chief Justice recommended appropriate legislative action on two counts: (1) judicial salaries and (2) providing the wherewithal to supply indigent defendants with free transcripts and counsel. Regarding the first, the Chief Justice relates the history of SB 1098 and SB 1122; the latter increased judicial pension benefits and was enacted into law. The former increased judicial salaries and was passed by the General Assembly, but was returned to the General Assembly by the Governor with specific recommendations. The House did not concur in the recommendations, and the bill failed. The chart following the recommendations of the Chief Justice illustrates the judicial salary structure as of December 31, 1971.

The Chief Justice made the following recommendations:

Compensation. "Senate Bills 1098 and 1122. . . . were parts of a 'package' proposal worked out by the Judicial Advisory Council after several meetings at which the recommendations of the Judicial Confer-

ence committee as to salary and pension increases were considered. The quite modest salary increases contained in Senate Bill 1098 were limited to substantially less than the committee recommended because Senate Bill 1122 provided for increased retirement benefits, and the retirement benefit increases were likewise limited to substantially less than the committee recommended because of the proposed concurrent salary increases. Passage of only one-half of the package frustrated the extent of the Judicial Advisory Council's intent to provide limited increases in both areas.

"In addition to providing limited salary increases for all judges, Senate Bill 1098 also increased the salary of former associate judges, who became full circuit judges under the new Constitution, to equal the salaries of the circuit judges. The death of that legislation, as a result of the refusal of the House to concur in the Governor's modifications, not only eliminated all salary increases for judges, but also left in effect the statutes providing lower salaries for the former associate judges who are now full circuit judges. The differences between those salaries which, in down-state Illinois, is \$2,500, is now the subject of litigation in the federal courts. Since the former associate judges are now full circuit judges, it seems clear that the salary differential should be eliminated, and we recommend such action by the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

"With constantly increasing caseloads, the judges of this State are increasingly burdened. If the judiciary of Illinois is to continue to attract able lawyers, the compensation must be kept at a level which, when combined with retirement benefits, does not compel substantial financial sacrifice by one who is elected to a judgeship. It is, I believe, a fair statement to say that, under current conditions, the earnings of able judges would be substantially greater in the private practice of law. While monetary considerations are not to be viewed as a primary factor, judges, like other persons, have families to provide for, children to educate, and a normal desire for an adequate standard of living.

"We accordingly suggest, in addition to the urgent need to equalize the salaries of circuit judges, the desirability of upgrading all judicial salaries by at least an amount sufficient to offset cost-of-living increases."

Transcripts and Counsel for Indigents. "It seems quite probable, in view of the recent United States Supreme Court decision in *Mayer v. City of Chicago* (40 L.W. 4055), that the State of Illinois will be faced with substantially increased court reporting costs. In that case the United States Supreme Court held an indigent defendant convicted of violating a city ordinance (for which the maximum possible penalty was a \$500 fine) was entitled to receive, at public expense, a transcript, or other record of his trial, sufficiently complete to permit proper consideration of his claims on appeal. Prior to *Mayer v. City of Chicago*, most

judges thought an indigent's right to a free transcript did not extend to "petty offenses"—offenses generally defined as those in which the possible punishment did not include imprisonment for six months or more. Our statutes and Supreme Court rule reflected that understanding.

"In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has now held that an indigent defendant is entitled to a free record on appeal, even though the maximum penalty for the offense of which he was convicted is only a \$500 fine, it will be necessary that our rule be amended accordingly. This will, in turn, require the appropriation of additional funds for court reporting purposes as hereinafter indicated. If, as seems to be indicated by the *Mayer* opinion, every appealing indigent defendant in every minor case, including municipal ordinance violations and traffic cases, is entitled to a free transcript of the court proceedings leading to his conviction, those additional costs can prove substantial.

"In order to meet the immediate needs raised by *Mayer v. City of Chicago*, our Administrative Director is reviewing all possible methods of preserving testimony and preparing verbatim transcripts of other suitable records on appeal. It seems clear that the courts must concentrate in earnest upon development of reliable methods of electronic court reporting now in various stages of experimentation. The Supreme Court and its Administrative Director will need the cooperation of the General Assembly to meet these serious problems. The Court will be asking for appropriations to purchase necessary electronic equipment and to establish transcription centers for preparing transcripts.

"The Court will also need additional funds with which to preserve a strong and well-trained cadre of court reporters and to supplement our existing staffs in all parts of the State. Realistic appraisals of the operation of our courts has convinced our Administrator that electronic recording will not, in the foreseeable future, be an adequate substitute for a court reporter in every case.

"While the United States Supreme Court has not yet spoken on the right of an indigent to free counsel in a case punishable only by fine, it has said, in the *Mayer* case, that 'It is the duty of the State to provide the indigent as adequate and effective an appellate review as that given appellants with funds.' It seems reasonable to assume that it may be only a matter of time until that Court holds that an indigent defendant has a right to be represented by appointed appellate counsel regardless of the insignificance of the punishment to which he is exposed. And, significantly, if indigent defendants are entitled to free

counsel on appeal as a matter of constitutional right, logic would seem to compel the conclusion that they are likewise entitled to free counsel in the trial court. While the United States Supreme Court has not yet held an indigent defendant in *every* case in which *any* penalty, whether fine or imprisonment, can be imposed has a constitutionally guaranteed right to counsel, that seems the logical import of the language used by the Court in *Mayer*. Existing systems for providing defense counsel for indigent defendants will be totally inadequate to meet the additional burden of providing representation for indigents charged with minor misdemeanors, city ordinance violations, or traffic offenses.

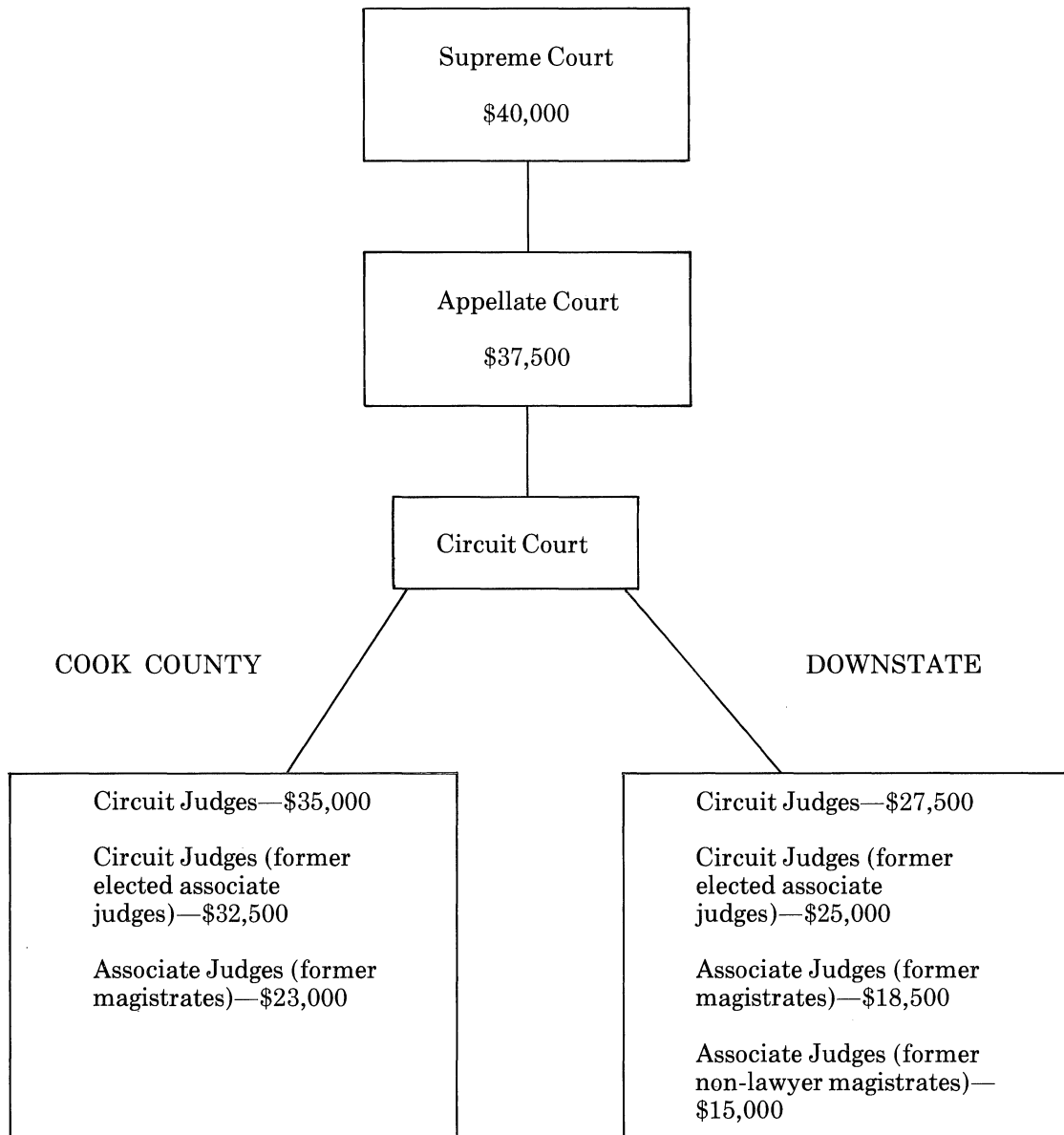
"The creation of the Office of Defender General has been offered by some as the most feasible answer to the problems which the courts face in this area. That proposal envisions creation of a department of state government financed out of state revenues which would assume the principal burden of providing legal services to indigent criminal defendants. The practicing bar would also be encouraged to participate in the work of representing indigents, but the day-to-day responsibility for doing so would be borne by state employed attorneys. A Defender General Bill (H. B. 827) was introduced in, but did not pass, the 76th General Assembly as part of the Illinois State Bar Association's legislative proposals.

"It is our understanding that there is now pending, or will be presented, proposals to establish an Appellate Defender system for the purpose of providing representation to indigent defendants at the appellate level. This legislation, while helpful at the reviewing court level, does nothing to provide increased representation of indigents at the trial level.

"The ultimate choice, as between a Defender General system or an Appellate Defender system is, of course, for the General Assembly to make. The purpose of this report is to outline the problem and possible solutions. The problem is that the United States Supreme Court has substantially expanded the rights of indigent defendants to free transcripts of their trial court proceedings, and, it seems probable, their right to free counsel. It is the duty of the Supreme Court of Illinois and the General Assembly to obey and implement that decision. While the magnitude of the problem cannot now be known with certainty, enough is now apparent to cause substantial concern to all of us who share responsibility for the operation of our judicial system. It will be the joint obligation of this Court and the General Assembly to cooperate in the development of appropriate programs to meet the needs in this area."

JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

December 31, 1971



The Appellate Court

The Illinois Appellate Court is the intermediate court of review in this State. Its foundation and organization are set forth in Section 5 of the Judicial Article which provides that judges of the Appellate Court are to be elected from the five Judicial Districts in such numbers as determined by the legislature, except that each division within the Appellate Court districts must have at least three judges. Presently, there are twenty-seven elected judgeships in the Appellate Court: The First District (Cook County) has five divisions of three judges each; and the Second through the Fifth Districts each have one division of three judges.

Prior to the adoption of the 1964 Judicial Article and the 1970 Constitution, the creation of an Appellate Court was authorized by the 1870 Constitution; however, its establishment was left to the legislature. By law, the legislature provided that the Supreme Court appoint sitting circuit judges, and in the case of Cook County, Superior Court judges to man the four appellate court districts and that the appointees could not receive compensation beyond their circuit judges' salaries. After 1964, the constitutional structure of the Appellate Court was substantially altered, and its origin and establishment were conferred with constitutional dignity.

The Constitution (there are only thirteen states which constitutionally provide for an intermediate appellate court) provides that the Appellate Court and its judges (a) be elected for ten-year terms; (b) be elected from the same five Judicial Districts as the justices of the Supreme Court; (c) each district have at least three judges; (d) a concurrence of a majority is necessary for a decision; and (e) mandates the Supreme Court to exercise its rule-making authority to structure the divisions of the Appellate Court.

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

- Divisions—The Appellate Court shall sit in divisions of three judges. The First District shall have five divisions and shall sit in Chicago; the Second through the Fifth Districts shall each have one division, and shall respectively sit in Elgin, Ottawa, Springfield and Mount Vernon. The Appellate Court in each district shall be in session throughout the year, and each division shall sit periodically as its judicial business requires.
- Assignments—The Supreme Court shall assign judges to the various divisions.
- Decisions—Three judges must participate in the decision of every case, and the concurrence of two shall be necessary to a decision.
- Presiding Judge—The judges of each division shall select one of their number to serve for one year as presiding judge.
- Executive Committee—The presiding judges shall constitute the executive committee of the Appellate Court.

- First District Executive Committee—The First District Executive Committee shall be composed of five members, one from each division, and shall have general administrative authority.

The heart of the Appellate Court is its jurisdiction; and the form, which has been described above, that the Appellate Court takes is secondary to its power to hear cases. Section 6 of Article VI of the 1970 Constitution spells out the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court: Every final judgment (and in some cases, non-final judgments) of the circuit court is appealable as a matter of right to the Appellate Court, except those cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except in criminal cases where the accused has been acquitted after a trial on the merits.

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

Generally, Article III and Article VI of the Supreme Court rules govern the mechanics of appellate procedure in civil and criminal cases. Of particular note, is Rule 335 which controls direct appeals from administrative actions to the Appellate Court. Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution states that the "Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law." Effective July 1, 1970, the legislature enacted into law the Environmental Protection Act which provides that orders of the Pollution Control Board are directly appealable to the Appellate Court. In its essence, Rule 335 is not dissimilar to the procedures for reviewing administrative actions in the circuit court.

The independent observer will discern that the broad jurisdictional base of the Appellate Court is probable cause to project that it has a massive case-load (see chart). On December 31, 1964, a full year after the 1964 Judicial Article was adopted, the Appellate Court had 859 cases pending, and only 2 cases which were disposed of were more than two years old; three years later, 1967, the Court received 1402 new filings, disposed of 1310 cases of which 129 were more than two years old, and had 1462 cases pending; during 1970, the Appellate Court disposed of 1496 cases (1079 cases by full opinion) of which 351 were more

than two years old, but 1856 appeals were filed, and 2261 cases were pending on December 31, 1970.

In 1971, the Appellate Court disposed of 1944 cases (1410 cases by full opinion) of which 370 cases were more than two years old, received 2499 new cases, and had 2816 cases pending as of December 31, 1971. Every year since 1964, the Appellate Court as a whole has lost ground in currency, i.e., more cases pending on January 1 than on December 31 of each calendar year.

Yet, the Appellate Court judges are disposing of more and more cases each year. For example, one judge authored 68 full opinions (including four dissents) in 1971. However, the caseload continues to grow in striking proportions. The infusion of 195 cases from the Supreme Court after July 1, 1971 increased the caseload (many of these cases were post-conviction petition appeals); and cases, which prior to July 1 would have been heard by the Supreme Court, are now being filed in the Appellate Court because the 1970 Constitution has lessened the Supreme Court's mandatory appellate jurisdiction; additionally, the Appellate Court is required to directly review Pollution Control Board orders.

It is problematical whether the Appellate Court can expeditiously dispose of cases so as to attain a reasonable degree of currency unless appropriate measures are taken. Using the years 1967 and 1971 as examples, the Appellate Court judges disposed of 32.6% more cases in 1971 than in 1967; however, there were 43.9% more appeals filed in 1971 than in 1967, and the percentage of cases pending at the end of 1971 was 48.1% greater than in 1967.

Cognizant of the need to achieve currency in the Appellate Court, action has been and will be taken by the Appellate Court itself, by the Supreme Court and by the legislature. Some noteworthy measures employed thusfar are as follows:

(1) Increase the number of Appellate Court judgeships. The legislature authorized three additional judges in the First Appellate District, who were elected in 1970; in 1972, three more judges will be selected in that district, bringing the total number of elected Appellate Court judges in the First District to 18.

(2) Increase the number of law clerks. Public Act 77-562 increases the number of law clerks for each judge from one to two.

(3) Assign judges to the Appellate Court. Pursuant to Section 16 of Article VI, the Supreme Court "may assign a judge temporarily to any court." During 1971, forty-nine circuit judges (not necessarily all different judges) were temporarily assigned to the Appellate Court and/or Appellate judges (not necessarily all different judges) to Appellate Court districts other than districts where they are permanently serving. Additionally, four circuit judges were relieved of their circuit court duties and fully assigned to the Appellate Court.

Appellate Court judges from the Fourth and

Fifth Districts delivered 29 opinions in 1971 in cases from the First District which were assigned to them during and prior to 1971; judges in the Third and Fourth Districts rendered three opinions in Second District cases; and one judge in the Second District rendered one opinion in a Third District case.

Twenty-four circuit judges temporarily assigned to the Appellate Court rendered a total of 52 opinions and one dissent in cases assigned to them during and prior to 1971.

(4) Assign retired judges to the Appellate Court. Section 15 of Article VI provides that the Supreme Court may assign a retired judge, with his consent, to judicial service. In 1971, the Supreme Court assigned one retired Appellate Court judge and one retired circuit court judge to full judicial service in the First and Fifth Appellate Court districts.

(5) Fill Appellate Court vacancies by appointment. Article VI, Section 12 permits the Supreme Court, in absence of a law, to fill vacancies. The Supreme Court by appointment filled the vacancies in the Third District and in the Fifth District.

(6) Propose solutions to Appellate Court problems. In late 1971, the Illinois Appellate Court, with the approval of the Supreme Court, established an Administrative Committee to propose solutions to expeditiously handle the increasing caseload of the Appellate Court. The Committee's intent is to draft a report which will recommend how the Appellate Court may "most efficiently and expediently meet the requirements of [the] Appellate Court in handling its ever-increasing caseload." Thus far, the Committee recommended to the Supreme Court that the Appellate Court be authorized to render memorandum opinions in certain cases.

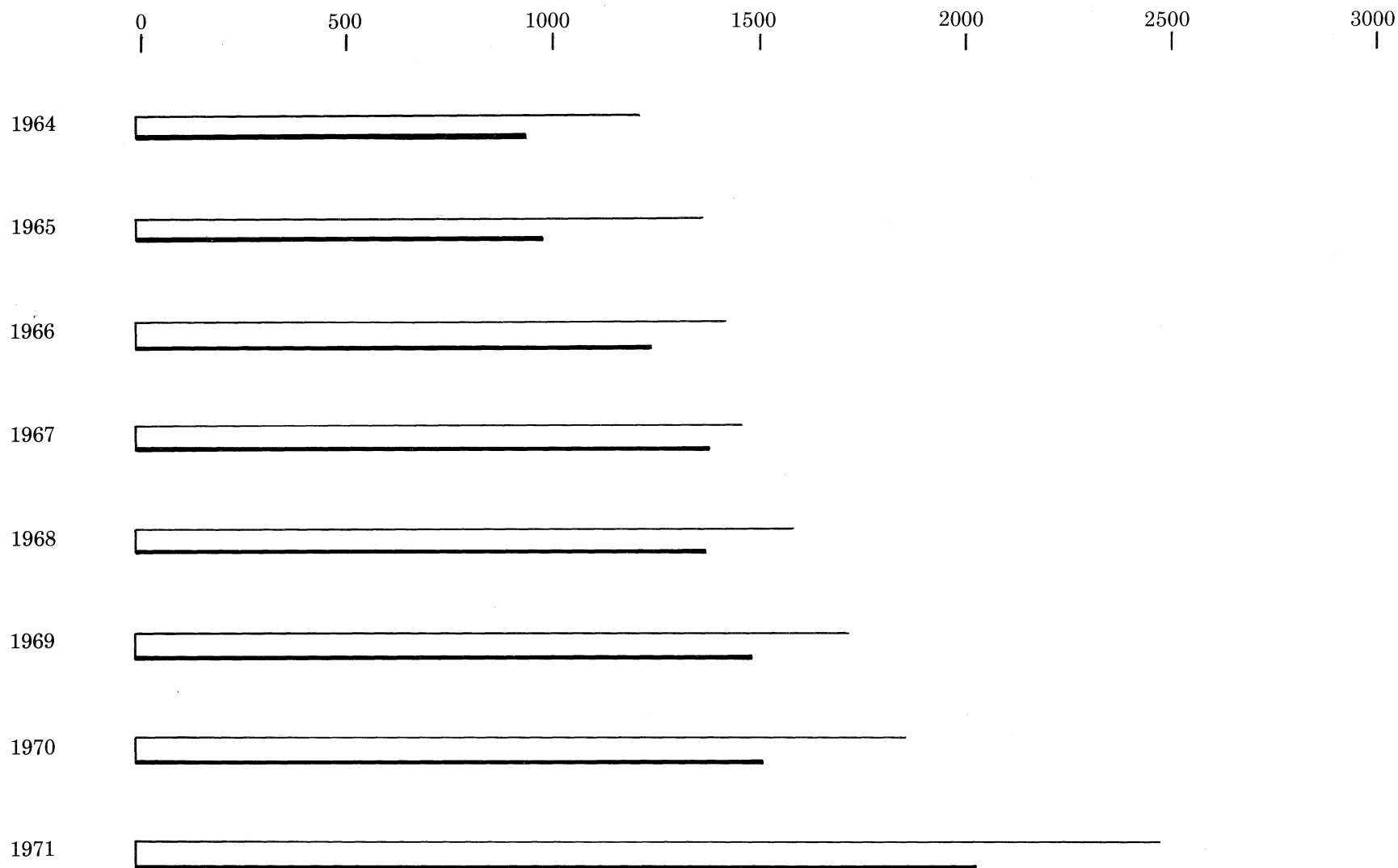
The First District Appellate Court, with the approval of the Supreme Court, has initiated discussions with the National Center for State Courts with a view to creating a central research staff to assist the Court.

In conclusion, it can be observed that the Illinois Appellate Court is a constitutionally based intermediate court of review which possesses expansive power of review from judgments of the circuit court and from orders of the Pollution Control Board. The constitutional right to appeal and the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court to hear most appeals enhances the importance of the Appellate Court and makes it the final arbiter in the vast majority of cases which it decides.

The mammoth caseload of the Appellate Court continues to increase; however, the flexibility permitted by the 1970 Constitution should ameliorate the pressing caseload of the Appellate Court. Retired judges and sitting judges on the circuit court level will continue to be assigned to the Appellate Court, and the Supreme and Appellate Courts will seek new means to alleviate caseload problems.

CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT

— Filed
— Disposed of



The Circuit Courts

The main nerve center of the Illinois court system is the circuit court which is the court of first impression, the trial court, for virtually all litigation. There are only three broad areas where the circuit court cannot or may not exercise its jurisdiction: (1) the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction in cases involving legislative redistricting and the ability of the Governor to serve in office; (2) the Supreme Court has discretionary original jurisdiction to hear cases relating to revenue, *mandamus*, prohibition and habeas corpus; and (3) by statute, the Appellate Court directly reviews orders of the Pollution Control Board. The grant of jurisdiction to the circuit court by Section 9 of Article VI of the Constitution - "Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters. . ." - is a simple concept which, however, initially bedazzles those who reside in multi-trial court jurisdictions in sister states; but once the concept of a single trial court with unlimited jurisdiction is developed, it becomes a model to emulate by other states.

Illinois, which pioneered the unified trial court (and while other states have tried, they have not succeeded in providing for such a court), had a galaxy of trial courts prior to 1964. There were hundreds and hundreds of courts with limited, special, parallel and overlapping jurisdictions. For example, Cook County had 208 courts in 1962: Circuit court, Superior court, Family court, Criminal court, Probate court, County court, Chicago Municipal court, 23 city, village, town and municipal courts, 75 justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts. The Judicial Article of 1964, which was continued nearly *in toto* in the 1970 Constitution, completely and totally abolished all of the State's trial courts of first impression and in their stead created the circuit court which is the only trial court in Illinois. Virtually all causes of action are filed, litigated, and adjudicated in the circuit court, and an appeal from a judgment of the circuit court is filed in the Supreme Court or, as in most instances, in the Appellate Court. A judge of the circuit court has no power to review the decision of another circuit court judge.

The circuit courts are comprised of 600 judges who are designated as circuit judges and associate judges. The former are initially elected either on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside; in the case of the Circuit Court of Cook County, circuit judges are elected in the entire county, in the city of Chicago, or outside Chicago. The associate judges are appointed on a merit basis by the circuit judges of their respective circuits. Supreme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedures for nominating and appointing lawyers who have applied for the position of associate judge. It should be noted here that circuit judges and associate judges possess the full jurisdiction of the circuit court. Circuit judges are elected for six-year terms, and associate judges are appointed for four-year terms (Article VI, Section 10). The circuit

judges pursuant to Section 7 of Article VI select by secret ballot from their own number a chief judge in their respective circuits; and subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the chief judge has general administrative authority over his court.

Geographically and demographically, there are 21 judicial circuits in Illinois which are composed of one or more counties. One circuit contains over five million people while another circuit has less than 150,000 people. The Second Judicial Circuit contains twelve counties, 4796 square miles and 196,404 people in southern Illinois, while the Circuit Court of Cook County, for example, is within one county and has nearly 5,500,000 people in a 954 square-mile area. The diversity of Illinois' geography and its people are reflected in the composition of the judicial circuits; e.g., urban versus rural, industry versus agriculture, densely versus sparsely populated areas, etc. These differences are also mirrored in the quantity and types of litigation filed in the circuit courts.

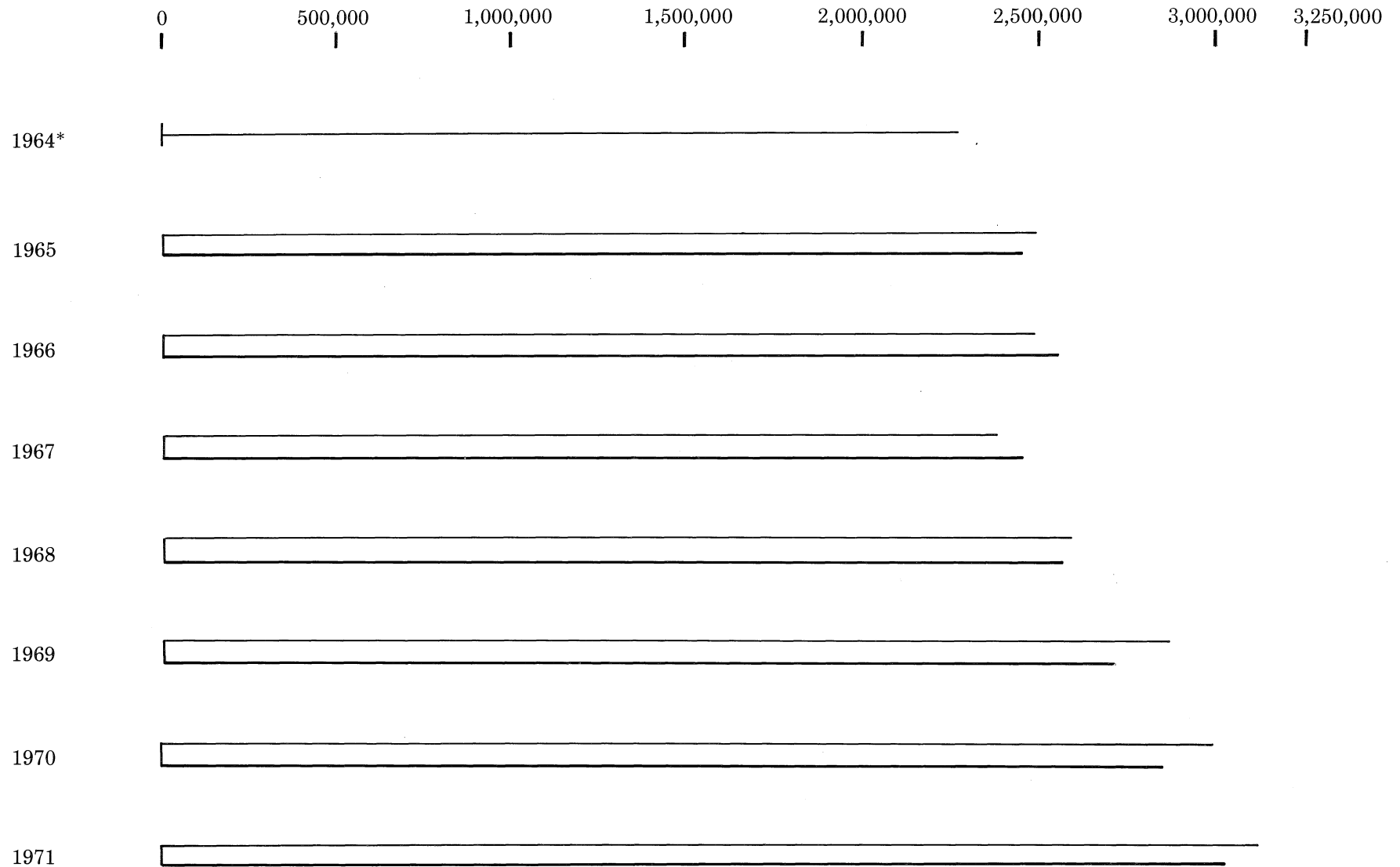
It staggers the imagination when one is confronted with the fact that over 3 million cases were filed or reinstated in the circuit courts in 1971. That is a ratio of nearly one case filed for every three persons in Illinois. Yet, because of the elasticity and flexibility of the court system, 2,960,489 cases were terminated, which is almost 5,000 cases disposed of by each of the State's 600 judges. While the sole purpose of creating the unified trial court system was to expeditiously and justly protect the liberties and guarantee the rights of Illinois citizens, an ancillary financial benefit has accrued to the taxpayers by virtue of the organization of the circuit court and its efficient handling of litigation. It is estimated that the circuit courts of Illinois have generated in recent years between 40 and 50 million dollars per year in fines, costs and other court related revenue.

The volume of litigation varies substantially from circuit to circuit due in part to the concentration of population, State institutions and industry. For example, the Eighth Judicial Circuit recorded less than 20,000 newly filed cases during 1971, but the Circuit Court of Cook County received over two million new filings. Because Cook County has approximately one-half of the State's population, numerous highways and streets, and is one of the world's leading business centers, the Circuit Court of Cook County has a greater volume of cases than any other single court system in the country, and it has the largest number of judicial officers working under one head.

Not surprising is the difficulty of maintaining and, in some situations, achieving currency in high volume circuits, in particular Cook County. The chief judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County has employed many innovative ideas to prevent his court from becoming swamped in the morass of litigation; and with the cooperation of the Supreme Court and its Administrative Director, Chief Judge John S. Boyle has reversed the tide in the delay of disposition of cases within certain divisions of the circuit court.

CASES BEGUN OR REINSTATED AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

— Begun
— Terminated



*Number of terminations unavailable

This accomplishment in significant part is due to the constitutional authority of the Supreme Court to assign sitting and retired judges from other circuits into those circuits which are in need of additional judicial manpower. Acting on behalf of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Director assigned 152 sitting circuit and associate judges (not necessarily all different judges) and 1 retired circuit judge from other circuits to the Circuit Court of Cook County for a total of 2063 days during 1971. Additionally, the Director assigned 74 sitting circuit and associate judges (not necessarily all different judges) and 5 retired circuit judges to the other 20 circuits for a total of 642 days.

The Illinois unified trial court system has proven itself to be the most efficient and modern court system yet devised by mankind. The circuit courts have demonstrated the ability and potential as the need may arise to effectively and justly dispose of a massive number of cases within a reasonable time after filing. The volume of cases which are filed or reinstated continues to grow; e.g., 2,250,233 cases were filed during 1964, but 3,037,811 cases were filed during 1971 (see chart); but it is anticipated that the circuit courts can and will meet the challenge and continue to deliver justice with fairness and dispatch to the citizens of Illinois.

The Courts Commission

The greatest and perhaps most far reaching change in the 1964 Judicial Article brought about by the adoption of the 1970 Constitution is the method of redressing grievances against judges. The 1964 Judicial Article provided for the creation of a courts commission to retire any judge "for disability", or to suspend any judge "without pay", or to remove any judge "for cause." The commission was composed of five judges: one from the Supreme Court, two from the Appellate Court, and two from the circuit courts. The Supreme Court was authorized to adopt rules of procedure before the commission.

Supreme Court Rule 51 (repealed effective July 1, 1971) provided that the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts was to act as secretary to the commission, and he had authority to investigate complaints against judges. If the secretary concluded there was a reasonable basis for the commission to consider whether disciplinary action was appropriate, then he would report his recommendation to the commission which could direct the filing of a complaint. All matters relating to the filing of the complaint were confidential. If the complaint was filed, the commission would hold a public hearing on the complaint much like an administrative tribunal would hear disciplinary proceedings. Pursuant to the Judicial Article and the commission's rules of procedure, it can be readily seen that the commission was the investigator, prosecutor and judge in proceedings to determine whether a judge should be disciplined.

The courts commission as established under the 1964 Judicial Article subsisted for 7-1/2 years, January 1, 1964 to July 1, 1971; and during that time, the commission received 922 complaints (of which 138 were received between January 1 and July 1, 1971) about the conduct or disability of judicial officers. Many of the complaints were from prisoners and disgruntled litigants; however, each complaint was thoroughly investigated. Those complaints having merit were brought to the attention of the commission by its secretary. The confidentiality requirement before the formal filing of the complaint with the commission was an effective fulcrum to induce judges, who were found to be physically or mentally disabled or guilty of serious judicial impropriety, to retire or resign from the bench. The courts commission was an effective but unobserved body that truly served the best interests of the public and its judges.

The requirement of confidentiality was a powerful tool of the commission, yet that same requirement contributed to the unfortunate belief by those not familiar with the facts, that the commission was inactive. That belief found acceptance in the constitutional convention; and with the adoption of the 1970 Constitution, a new disciplinary process was created.

Section 15 of Article VI now provides, effective July 1, 1971, that the Judicial Inquiry Board "shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. . . . All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission." The Board is composed of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor, and two circuit judges appointed by the Supreme Court. The Court has appointed Judge Walter P. Dahl of Cook County and Judge John T. Reardon of Quincy to the Board.

No complaints were filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board with the Courts Commission during 1971.

The powers of the Board and the application of that power has caused some concern. Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood commented on the concern in a recent law review article, 47 Notre Dame Lawyer 247:

"While the creation of the Judicial Inquiry Board was opposed by the members of the Supreme Court as unnecessary, and as creating a potential threat to the independence of the judicial branch of government, I am sure that the members to be appointed will be selected with care and will be sincere, conscientious individuals, aware of the seriousness of their responsibilities. It is their constitutional obligation to maintain the confidentiality of all complaints until such time as a formal charge, if warranted, is filed against a judge. A working knowledge of the judicial process will be imperative for the Board members if they are to distinguish between improper judicial conduct as opposed to mere dissatisfaction with a judicial ruling or opinion. While a potential threat to judicial indepen-

dence has been created, I trust that will never become a reality. That independence can, in fact, be enhanced if the Board performs its duties in a responsible, impartial and nonsensational manner."

Under the new Constitution, the Courts Commission retains its organization and adjudicatory power. The Supreme Court continues to appoint one of its justices as chairman and two circuit court judges, and the Appellate Court selects two of its judges as commissioners. The Commission is authorized to hear and rule on complaints filed by the Inquiry Board. Upon a finding against the respondent judge, the Commission after a public hearing has authority to discipline by removal from office, suspension with or without pay, retirement, censure or reprimand.

The present commissioners are Justice Daniel P. Ward, chairman, Judge Joseph Burke and Judge Samuel O. Smith (both from the Appellate Court), Judge Robert J. Dunne and Judge Seely P. Forbes (both from the circuit court). Roy O. Gulley, the Administrative Director, is the Commission secretary.

Pursuant to its constitutional obligation the Courts Commission has adopted the following rules of procedure.

PREAMBLE

These Rules shall govern the proceedings of the Illinois Courts Commission.

RULE 1

Definitions when used in these Rules:

- (a) "Constitution" means the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois.
- (b) "Commission" means the Courts Commission created by the Constitution.
- (c) "Board" means the Judicial Inquiry Board created by the Constitution.
- (d) "Alternate" means a Supreme Court judge selected by the Supreme Court; or a Circuit Court judge selected by the Supreme Court; or an Appellate Court judge selected by the Appellate Court; to act in place of a specific member of the Commission who is unable for any reason to act.
- (e) "Judge" means a judge of the Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit Court, or an associate judge of the Circuit Court.
- (f) "Chairman" means the Supreme Court Judge selected by the Supreme Court as a member of the Commission, or his alternate in the event of his inability to act.
- (g) The terms "Service" and "Notice" shall include service or notice by personal delivery, certified mail, or registered mail.
- (h) "Complaint" means a formal written charge filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board.
- (i) "Secretary" means the person designated by the Commission to perform that function.

RULE 2

The Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts is designated as Secretary in all proceedings before the Commission. He is empowered to perform those duties ordinarily performed by a clerk of a court of record in this state, and such other duties as the Commission may delegate to him. He shall be the custodian of the records of the Commission, which shall be preserved by him.

RULE 3

Formal proceedings respecting any judge shall be commenced by the filing of a complaint in the Office of the Secretary in Springfield. The complaint shall specify in plain and concise language the charges against the judge and the allegations of fact upon which such charges are based and, in addition, shall advise the judge of his right to file responsive pleadings to the charges not less than twenty-one (21) days after service of notice upon him. No other process or summons shall be necessary to institute said proceedings.

RULE 4

Service of notice of filing of a complaint shall be made by the Secretary by certified mail or registered mail, with a copy of the complaint to be sent to the judge at his chambers, or at his last known residence address or, in the alternative, service may be made in a manner consistent with rules for service of process in civil cases in Illinois.

RULE 5

It is the duty of the judge to file responsive pleadings and he shall file them in the Office of the Secretary in Springfield not more than twenty-one (21) days following the service of the notice and the copy of the complaint upon him. For good cause shown, the Commission may extend the time for filing such pleadings. They shall be in ordinary, plain and concise language designed to fairly respond to the charges brought against him.

RULE 6

In the absence or inability to participate in a given proceeding by any member of the Commission, his alternate shall act as a member of the Commission.

RULE 7

No member of the Commission, or any alternate, may participate in any proceedings before the Commission involving his own conduct.

RULE 8

Dilatory motions will be treated with disfavor. Any action which in the opinion of the Commission, or any Commissioner acting in its behalf, would interfere

with the prompt disposition of the proceedings pending before the Commission shall be discouraged, and may be avoided by proper order of the Commission.

RULE 9

The Commission shall fix a date for hearing upon the complaint as expeditiously as possible. Notice of the date, time and place of the hearing shall be served upon the judge and any counsel designated by him not less than twenty-one (21) days prior to the date upon which the hearing is set.

RULE 10

Hearings on the complaint shall be public before five members of the Commission, except that the Commission may delegate to any Commissioner such matters for preliminary determination as it may deem desirable or necessary to expedite the proceedings.

RULE 11

The process and procedure before the Commission shall be as simple and summary as reasonably may be. Except where inappropriate, the provisions of the Civil Practice Act and the Rules of Evidence used in civil cases in Illinois shall govern proceedings before the Commission, but the allegations of the complaint must be proved by clear and convincing evidence.

RULE 12

Notwithstanding the failure of any judge to file responsive pleadings or to appear, the Commission may proceed with the hearing, provided however that all evidence in support of the complaint shall be heard by the Commission in public hearing.

RULE 13

Whenever it appears to the Commission to be necessary or advisable, the Commission may appoint counsel to represent any person who may be materially affected by the proceedings.

RULE 14

The Commission may permit, upon written request, any person who may be materially affected by the hearing to be designated as an interested party who shall be entitled to be represented by personal counsel to attend all hearings, to cross examine witnesses, and to adduce evidence, if the Commission deems same to be pertinent.

RULE 15

Any witness at any hearing of the Commission shall, upon leave of the Commission, have the right to be represented by counsel, but such counsel shall not participate in the hearing, or cross examine witnesses, except by permission of the Commission. The exami-

nation of all witnesses shall be conducted by counsel for the parties, and may also be conducted by any of the Commissioners.

RULE 16

It shall be the obligation of all judges and attorneys licensed to practice law in this state, when called upon to assist in any hearing, or to testify concerning any matter as to which he or they do not properly claim privilege as an attorney, to so assist, to testify and aid the Commission in their duties.

RULE 17

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Commission shall enter an appropriate order, exercising the authority vested in it by sub-paragraph (e) of Section 15 of Article VI of the Constitution, or shall dismiss the complaint. The concurrence of at least three members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

RULE 18

The Commission may punish breaches of order and unprofessional conduct on the part of counsel, or any other person, by censure, exclusion from the hearing, if appropriate, or by punishment for contempt as in civil proceedings. The Commission may designate a person, or persons, to act as bailiff to be in attendance at all of its hearings.

RULE 19

The Commission shall have the right to take judicial notice of such matters of which courts of record of this state may take judicial notice.

RULE 20

The Commission shall conduct the hearings at such place or places in the state as it shall determine will best serve the public interest.

RULE 21

All orders of the Commission shall be in writing, and shall be preserved by the Secretary in the permanent records of the Commission.

RULE 22

A verbatim transcript of the proceedings before the Commission shall be kept, and the original thereof transcribed and filed in the Office of the Secretary in Springfield as a part of the record of the proceedings. The transcript shall be prepared by a reporter designated by the Commission.

RULE 23

The Secretary shall prepare and have available for issuance at the request of any party, subpoenas re-

turnable before the Illinois Courts Commission. All witnesses shall be entitled to such witness fees and expenses as in any civil proceeding in this state.

RULE 24

Prior to the hearings, all interested parties that appear of record at the time of the commencement of the proceedings, and any interested party who may subsequently become a part of such proceedings, shall be entitled to receive copies of these Rules of Procedure, and shall be governed thereby.

RULE 25

Expert medical testimony in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 215 may be required by the Commission.

RULE 26

[Effective date]

What the future holds for the judges of Illinois relating to the regulation of the judiciary is difficult to perceive. The overwhelming majority of judicial officers are men and women of high integrity, honesty, virtue and self-discipline for hard work and devotion to their judicial duties. Judges are human beings with the same virtues and failings of other professional people; but because they are public servants, they are rightly held to a high degree of trust and confidence. It remains to be seen whether the Judicial Inquiry Board will perform, as the Chief Justice stated, "its duties in a responsible, impartial and nonsensational manner." However, the Illinois Courts Commission stands ready to perform, as it has in the past, its constitutional function with fidelity and impartiality.

The Judicial Conference

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

The Judicial Conference membership includes all elected judicial officers in the State; i.e., Supreme Court justices, Appellate Court judges and circuit court judges. From this pool of judges, the Supreme Court designates six judges from Cook County and six judges outside Cook County as members of the executive committee. As of December 1, 1971, the executive committee consisted of Appellate Court judges Jay J. Alloy (3rd District), Henry W. Dieringer (1st District), John J. Lyons (1st District) and Daniel J. McNamara (1st District); and circuit court judges

Nicholas J. Bua (Cook County), Harold R. Clark (3rd Circuit), George Fiedler (Cook County), Frederick S. Green (6th Circuit), Peyton H. Kunce (1st Circuit), Daniel J. Roberts (9th Circuit), Rodney A. Scott (6th Circuit), and Eugene L. Wachowski (Cook County). Supreme Court Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski is the liaison officer to the executive committee. The Supreme Court appointed Judge Scott as chairman and Judge McNamara as vice-chairman.

The executive committee meets regularly every month except during July and August and discusses, studies, and makes recommendations relating to the business of the courts. In recent years, the Judicial Conference has devoted considerable time to continuing judicial education in the form of planning seminars; however, a constant concern of the Conference and its executive committee is the improvement of the administration of justice through legislation, rule changes, and procedural modifications. Illinois has long been an innovative leader in continuing judicial education. Many years before judicial education was fashionable, the Illinois Judicial Conference and its predecessor conference were bringing judges together from every corner of the State to discuss and develop recent case law and legislation which affected the courts.

On June 16, 1971, the Judicial Conference convened its eighteenth annual meeting and seminar. The 336 judges from the Supreme, Appellate, and circuit courts, who had gathered together for the three day meeting, heard lectures and investigated current developments in the law. Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski opened the Conference by tracing the history of the Conference and detailing the work and recommendations emanating from the conferences; and he concluded his address on a poignant note:

"We are now at the crossroads where we must begin to provide not only for increased judicial education, but a program of education for all court-related personnel. For it is only by providing these opportunities that our judicial system in Illinois can meet the problems of today—and the challenge of the future. If meaningful justice is to survive for all citizens in Illinois, every person within our judicial structure must be competent in the performance of his duties. Problems must be resolved before they result in emergencies. To this end we must dedicate ourselves without reservation or timidity."

Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood, in the main address to the assembled judges, dwelled at length on the rule changes necessitated by the 1970 Constitution, and he admonished the conferees about the importance of competent and effective administration of the court system on the circuit level:

"There are many able judges who have no particular talent for resolving administrative problems, or who dislike them, and this is certainly no reflection upon their judicial abilities. It is, however, unfair to those judges and a disservice to our judi-

cial system to burden them with the responsibility of dealing with the many problems a chief judge has In the final analysis, it is at the circuit level that the ultimate success or failure of our system will be determined. The Supreme Court and the Administrative Office can make rules and suggestions for improvement, but success or failure is determined by the degree to which they are implemented at the circuit level. And this, in turn, depends in very large measure upon the ability and dedication of the chief judge."

The educational portion of the Conference offered six topics of which any four could be selected by the judges. Each topic was presented four times simultaneously with every other topic. Two topics were discussed by lecture while the remaining four topics were presented in seminar format. The executive committee established the following Conference committees to research and conduct the seminar:

- I. Evidence Lecture. The Illinois Deadman's Act and confidential communication privileges.
- II. Criminal Law Lecture. In depth analysis of recent developments in the law of search and seizure.
- III. The 1970 Constitution and Its Implementation. Panel discussion on the Local Government Article, Environmental Article, The Bill of Rights and Sovereign Immunity, and the Judicial Article.
- IV. Professional (Medical) Malpractice. Analysis of the trial of medical malpractice cases and theory of cause of action thereunder.
- V. Chancery Problems. Discussion of the court's role in environmental protection, class actions, and jury trial in chancery cases.
- VI. Juvenile Problems. Study of bail, transfer from juvenile to criminal jurisdiction, probation, etc.

The second educational seminar for Illinois judges was held on February 3, 4 and 5, 1971 in Chicago for the appointed judiciary; i.e., the associate judges (former magistrates). The executive committee appointed a coordinating committee, chaired by Judge Glenn K. Seidenfeld and Judge Charles P. Horan, to organize and plan the seminar.

A total of 219 judges were assembled for the three day seminar, and they heard lectures on contempt and sanctions, the Appellate Court's view of trial court procedures, and the effect of the 1970 Constitution on judges. The Director of the Administrative Office, Roy O. Gulley, addressed the seminar on behalf of the Supreme Court, and he conveyed the Court's appreciation for the fine job being done by the appointed judges:

"I have been extremely proud of the category of professionals in the Illinois court system, known as magistrates, who have done yeoman work since 1964. I will be just as proud of you, of course, after July 1 when you will be known as associate judges

. . . . [The] magistrates have been responsible in large measure, for the confidence that people have in our courts. The truth of that fact was demonstrated by what the constitutional convention did [magistrates were elevated to associate judges] In my own opinion the magistrates are by far the most important segment of our judiciary. They create the public image of all judges."

The coordinating committee selected the following committees to research and present topics at the seminar. As with the Judicial Conference, each topic was presented four times.

- I. Evidence Lecture. Investigation of problems in documentary and demonstrative evidence.
- II. Problems of Motion Practice. Discussion of discovery, third party practice, and motion practice.
- III. Lecture on Bail, Sentencing, and Probation.
- IV. Special Remedies And Supplemental Proceedings. Development of garnishment and supplemental proceedings, small claims cases, and changes in forcible entry and detainer.
- V. Problems of Search and Seizure. Emphasis on recent developments in search and seizure in narcotic cases.
- VI. Family Law. Discussion of paternity and nonsupport, divorce and juvenile problems.

The third educational program for judges was a series of regional seminars on criminal law. The executive committee appointed a committee on criminal law seminars for Illinois judges, chaired by Judge Richard Mills, to plan and to obtain the necessary funds to conduct the seminars. The committee developed a program and requested the Supreme Court committee on criminal justice programs to apply for a grant of funds from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The grant was approved, and seminars were held in Mount Vernon and Chicago with another seminar planned for January 1972 at Peoria. Each seminar was limited to less than 60 judge participants; and from all indications, the seminars were very successful.

In addition to the considerable time devoted to judicial education, the executive committee spent untold hours studying the ramifications of the new Constitution on the judiciary. At the request of the Supreme Court, the executive committee reviewed proposed rule changes to implement the Constitution and made recommendations thereon. Additionally, the executive committee approved a comprehensive set of uniform forms for use in juvenile cases which were developed by its standing committee on juvenile problems. The forms were printed and distributed throughout the State. Another standing committee of the Conference, the committee on probation, reported that it had completed a detailed survey of every probation office in the State and that the survey will be analyzed upon the employment of additional staff.

The executive committee also discussed and studied during 1971 the feasibility of using videotape in

court procedures (in that regard, the Administrative Office is in the process of constructing a model videotape deposition studio in the city of Bloomington); the advisability of creating a committee to develop a code of evidence; the possibility of providing a pro se small claims division within the circuit courts; and the desirability of reorganizing the Conference with a view toward being able to offer the Supreme Court greater assistance in the area of planning seminars and making recommendations.

It is anticipated that the Illinois Judicial Conference, with the guidance of the Supreme Court, will continue to grow in stature and provide the judiciary of this State with continued leadership in judicial education and in suggesting recommendations to improve the administration of justice.

The Conference Of Chief Circuit Judges

The Constitution of 1970 continued the office of chief judge which was created by the 1964 Judicial Article. Subject to the Supreme Court, the chief judge of each circuit has a very responsible role in the administration of his circuit's business. As the day to day manager of the circuit court, the chief judge is immediately responsible for operating his circuit court in such a manner that the ends of justice on the trial court level are fully satisfied.

As an organized body, the State's 21 chief judges are something of an anomaly. In late 1963, shortly before the effective date of the Judicial Article, the Supreme Court convened the chief judges so that the transition from multiple trial courts to a circuit court would be *fait accompli* prior to January 1, 1964. As an outgrowth of these first early meetings, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges resulted. The Conference is a voluntary organization without a constitutional or statutory base, albeit the Juvenile Court Act provides that the Conference shall promulgate minimum standards of qualifications for juvenile probation officers, and Supreme Court Rule 552 provides that uniform traffic tickets shall be in forms approved by the Conference.

The Administrative Office acts as secretary to the Conference, and the Supreme Court has appointed

Justice Thomas E. Kluczynski as its liaison officer to the Conference.

The regular meetings of the Conference present invaluable opportunities for the chief judges to discuss problems, to propose solutions thereto, and to compare notes on how each chief judge is managing his circuit court. In 1971, the Conference held seven meetings, and some of the more significant matters discussed included:

- (1) A draft of a uniform jail population report.
- (2) Appointment of a committee to propose rules and legislation to implement the 1970 Constitution. Chief Judge William H. Chamberlain was designated chairman.
- (3) Approval of the uniform forms for use in juvenile cases.
- (4) Reapportionment of Judicial District and circuit boundaries. By resolution, the Conference recommended that the Supreme Court appoint a committee to study the reapportionment problem.
- (5) Jury trials in minor civil cases.
- (6) Approved minor amendments to the uniform traffic ticket.
- (7) Received a report on the proposed Unified Code of Corrections.
- (8) Conducted surveys to determine how many circuits have official court reporters take preliminary hearings in felony cases and how many circuits provide for automatic transcripts in proof of heirship and default divorce cases.
- (9) Approved a recommendation that each State correctional institution maintain a docket of correspondence to keep track of letters and petitions that inmates file with the courts.
- (10) Concluded that a circuit court by local rule could not require a court appearance as to the defendant where a traffic accident involves property damage only.
- (11) Resolved that salaries of circuit judges should be uniform throughout the State.
- (12) Lack of qualified applicants for the office of official court reporter.

At its December 1971 meeting, the Conference selected Richard T. Carter, Chief Judge of the 20th Circuit, as its chairman for a term ending in 1973.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Introduction

The predecessor to the present Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts was a statutory creature into which the General Assembly breathed life in 1959. The entity was known as the Court Administrator's Office, and it so existed until 1964. The office in those past years was chiefly concerned with studying case-loads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies.

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties." That verbiage was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964. Two Illinois constitutional commentators, Messrs. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five [states] have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois . . .", and they urged the constitutional convention to retain the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as exercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director since that power provided "the mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden and Cohn, *The Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis*, at page 335.

During the thirteen years that it has been in existence, the Administrative Office has matured from infancy to adulthood, and correspondingly it has taken on and has been assigned by the Supreme Court greater duties and responsibilities. The growth of the office has been carefully nurtured by a succession of highly qualified and distinguished lawyers: Henry P. Chandler, former administrator of the federal court system; Albert J. Harno, former dean of the University of Illinois College of Law; Hon. John C. Fitzgerald, now a circuit judge, former dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago; John W. Freels, now a special assistant Attorney General, former general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. The present Director is Roy O. Gulley, former chief judge of the Second Judicial Circuit.

Today, the Administrative Office has more than a score of employees who serve the Supreme Court and supervise the activities of the judges of all the courts in the State and court-related personnel. In addition to the Director, the office employs six persons (three of whom are lawyers) on a managerial or supervisory level, with the balance of employees serving in various supporting capacities.

The many duties performed by this office are not all easily reducible to writing; however, some of the

more prominent functions of this office are summarized below. Generally, the Constitution provides for the obligations of the Administrative Office as directed by the Chief Justice; yet by Supreme Court order or rule or by legislative enactments, the office has been delegated specific functions. Additionally, the office has assumed other duties relating to the courts by necessity or by default or for the simplistic reason that this office is the "logical place" to execute a given responsibility.

Fiscal

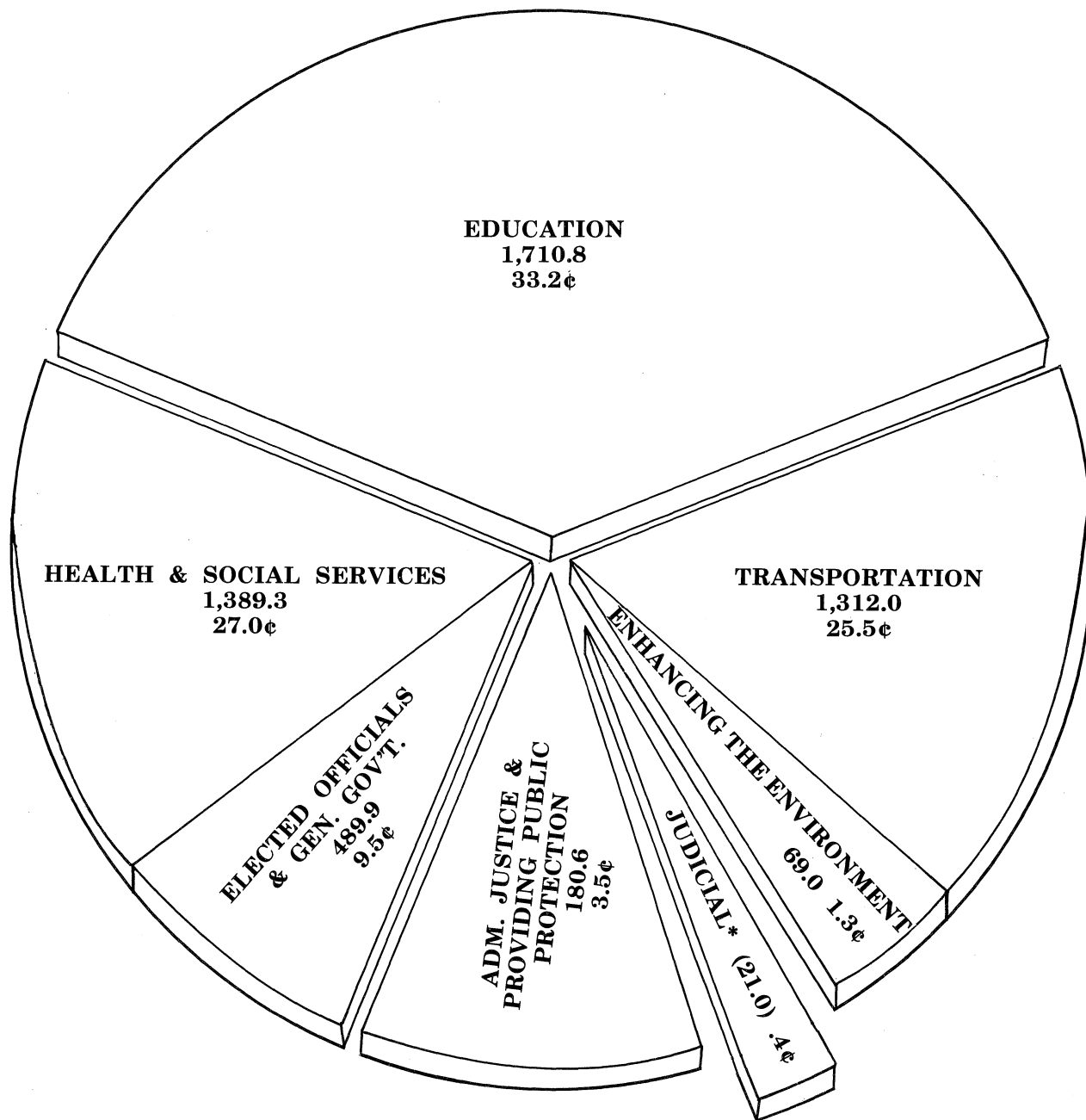
An integral part of the structure of the Administrative Office is the accounting division which administers monies appropriated by the legislature to the judicial system. Monthly reports are submitted to the Supreme Court reflecting the expenditures of funds for salaries, travel for judges and court reporters, transcript fees, and general operational costs. The division is supervised by Jeanne Meeks of the Springfield office.

Annual budgets with written justifications are prepared and submitted to both the House of Representatives and to the Senate for approval. The budget includes salaries for judicial and related personnel as well as ordinary and all contingent expenses for the Administrative Office, Supreme and Appellate Courts, Judicial Conference, Courts Commission, travel reimbursement for all judges and court reporters, and other appropriations for operating the court system. The total amount of State funds allocated to the Supreme Court for administering the court system for fiscal year 1971 was \$23,379,096.00 of which \$18,436,482.21 was for salaries of judicial and related personnel. Operational costs of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference and allied accounts amounted to \$2,570,862.63.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971, the cost of the entire judicial system was four-tenths of one percent of the total State expenditures (see chart); yet, court related revenue accruing to local government units was more than double the funds appropriated to the State judicial system. While financial cost is not the standard to be used in evaluating a judicial system, it is interesting to note that in 1971, the total court revenue received in Cook County for filing fees, sheriff's fees, bail bond forfeitures and fines exceeded \$32,439,368. The downstate counties received approximately \$21,173,895 in court generated funds. That is more than \$53,613,263 which was distributed during 1971! The cost to the State for the comparable period including payment of judicial salaries, court reporters and other operational costs totaled less than \$21,500,000; i.e., less than one-half of the revenue produced.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1971—in millions of dollars \$5,151.6



*The cost of administering the Judicial System is .4 of 1 per cent of the total State budget for fiscal year 1971.

All vouchers submitted to the accounting division are thoroughly checked against vendor records to avoid duplicate payment. Each voucher must be audited according to the administrative standards set within the office. Any discrepancy concerning a voucher is corrected by correspondence or returned for adjustment. The division handles from 12,000 to 15,000 State vouchers per year, which include vouchers for judges' and court reporters' travel reimbursement as well as transcript fee vouchers. Each of the travel vouchers is checked for proper charges for mileage, lodging and food as well as receipts and signatures. Transcript fees are audited as to the number of words, and the indictment number and the transcript filing date are checked against previous vouchers to avoid duplicate payment. The division also processes vouchers for the federally funded Supreme Court committee on criminal justice programs, and reports monthly thereon to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

The payroll section computes all deductions affecting warrants such as federal and state income tax withholding, judicial and State employees' retirement, social security, bonds, and State employees' insurance. It adds new employees to current payrolls, deletes resigned, retired and deceased personnel, and calculates all salaries for approximately 1100 judicial and related personnel on a monthly basis. Other payroll functions of the accounting division are to maintain payroll controls, registers and ledgers, and make monthly entries in posting ledgers for each employee. For the month of January, 1971, the judicial payroll was \$1,526,004.74.

Additional duties created by HB 2601, which provides for health and life insurance for State employees, are performed within the office. Each employee's record must be checked monthly to establish ages which affect insurance rates. Any changes in rates automatically dictate adjustments on the payrolls. Insurance claims must be handled in the division; and because of a change in insurance carriers in 1971, many questions were raised as to new procedures which required answers by letter or telephone. The division maintains detailed insurance reports which cover transactions in the various options contained in the types of health and life insurance for which each employee has subscribed. These intricate reports are furnished to the Insurance Commission on a semi-monthly and monthly basis.

The accounting division is audited each fiscal year by independent accountants who scrutinize the accounting procedures, internal controls, and all ledgers. To date, no recommendations for procedural changes have been made by the auditors. The formulation of the accounting procedures of the office has been accomplished through hard work, tight controls, and constant vigilance. The accounting division's accounting system has been praised by certified public accountants, who have made annual audits, as the model fiscal system in the State. Credit for the suc-

cess of this system is due to the division's diligent and faithful employees who continue to contribute to the efficient operation of the carefully designed system. The function and procedures of the accounting division will continue to be reviewed, evaluated, and revised as dictated by the expanding responsibilities of the judicial system.

Secretariat

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Supreme Court Committee on Quasi-Criminal Litigation. By order of the Court, this committee is charged with recommending appropriate rules or legislation in the area of quasi-criminal litigation, including prosecutions for violations of municipal ordinances. The office provides research assistance and records the minutes of the committee.

Recordkeeping

Prior to the adoption of the 1964 Judicial Article, little effort had been made to modernize or simplify the archaic and antiquated method of making and preserving records in the trial court. The basic recordkeeping system prior to 1964 was provided for by statutes enacted in 1874.

In 1963, the Illinois State Bar Association formed a committee to develop a modern and efficient approach to recordkeeping. The committee was formed from all segments of the court system: lawyers, judges, clerks, court administrators, certified public accountants and land title experts. The bar association committee subsequently gained the full support of the Supreme Court and the Administrative Office.

After a thorough study of the old recordkeeping system, the committee concluded that (a) each of the 102 counties in the State maintained its own individually stylized recordkeeping methods, and (b) recordkeeping should be uniform throughout the State. Subsequently, the General Assembly was asked to amend the recordkeeping statute; and in 1965 enabling legislation passed which provided that the statutory recordkeeping system could be changed by Supreme Court rule or administrative order.

A recordkeeping manual, which includes sample forms and instructions for maintaining records, was proposed; and after further study and revisions, the Supreme Court approved the manual in 1968. The task of implementing the new recordkeeping system fell to the Administrative Office and the State's 102 circuit court clerks.

Prior to 1971, the Administrative Office assisted the clerks in 17 counties in installing the recordkeeping system and assisted them in operating under the new system. During 1971, sixteen additional counties were brought under the system; and assistant director Jerry Gott of the Administrative Office, a former circuit court clerk, personally oversaw the installation in the following counties: In the Eighth Judicial Circuit—Brown, Calhoun, Mason, Menard, Pike and Schuyler—this circuit is now totally under the new recordkeeping system; In the First Judicial Circuit, all nine counties were converted—Alexander, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union and Williamson; In the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, Kendall County became the first northern county to come under the new system. With the addition of the above sixteen counties, the recordkeeping system is now in effect in nearly one-third of the State's counties.

The recordkeeping system is a sound, practical, efficient, and economical approach to managing the courts, and the system will be further improved and refined as its use becomes more commonplace. The Illinois recordkeeping experience under the new system has attracted the interest of lawyers, judges, clerks and court administrators throughout the United States, and undoubtedly, other states will seek to implement the model system developed in Illinois.

Official Court Reporters

Since January 1, 1966, all official court reporters in the State have been supervised and paid by the Administrative Office. By statute, court reporters are qualified by testing their proficiency in taking the spoken word and reducing it to writing. The tests and standards are devised by the Administrative Office in accordance with accepted criteria promulgated by the court reporting profession. The tests are administered by the Administrative Office at least twice every year.

Tests are composed of three parts. The "A" test requires the greatest proficiency, while the other tests are less demanding. Each test consists of "Q & A" and a legal opinion (the former being given on a two-voice basis) which are dictated by professional instructors. No official court reporter may remain in the system unless he has eventually passed a test. Those who have performed satisfactorily in the test may be appointed by the circuit court as official court reporters.

The Supreme Court determines the number of court reporters in each circuit, and the Court may allocate additional court reporters upon a showing of need. The statute sets out the criteria for the number of court reporters in the circuits, and the Administrative Director can recommend to the Supreme Court employment of additional court reporters. As of December 31, 1971, there were 345 official court reporters in Illinois, of whom 12 were on a part-time basis.

During 1971, a total of five court reporter proficiency examinations were administered—three in Chicago and two at Illinois State University in Normal. Of the 150 test applicants, 33 passed the "A" test, 10 passed the "B" test and 1 passed the "C" test. The paucity of successful applicants in 1971 and in previous years has caused great concern. It is apparent that unless more qualified court reporters are employed, appropriate measures will have to be taken to record the proceedings in a trial by some substitute method.

Depending on demonstrated proficiency, experience, and the population of the area served, official court reporters are paid up to \$13,000 per annum, exclusive of fees for preparing transcripts. In 1971, the legislature increased the allowance for preparing transcripts in indigent cases and provided for payment of travel expenses within the county for court reporters. It is anticipated that the Supreme Court will authorize a revised fee schedule for transcripts.

Teller Of Elections

The Director acts as a teller of judicial elections in two areas. By agreement of the circuit judges, several circuits have the Administrative Office mail out ballots and tabulate the votes in elections to select the chief judge of the circuit.

Supreme Court Rule 39 provides that a vacancy in the office of associate judge shall be filled by an elective process among the circuit judges. In general, the number of associate judges each circuit may have is

determined by population (one associate judge for every 35,000 inhabitants in the circuit or fraction thereof) and by need. In the latter instance, the chief judge files with the Director a statement supporting the circuit's need for an additional associate judge, and the Director then makes a recommendation to the Supreme Court which may allocate an additional associate judge to the circuit. The "permissive" associate judgeships are in addition to those authorized under the population formula, and the Supreme Court can authorize new associate judgeships in those circuits where litigation is particularly heavy.

Once a vacancy exists in the ranks of associate judges, whether by death, resignation or authorization of additional associate judges, the chief judge notifies the bar of the circuit that a vacancy exists and that it will be filled by the circuit judges. Any Illinois licensed attorney may apply for the position by completing an application and filing it with the chief judge and the Director. The names of the applicants are certified to the Director, who then places the names on a ballot which is mailed to the circuit judges. The Director tabulates the ballots and certifies the results to the chief judge, maintaining the secrecy of the ballots. The applicant receiving the majority of votes is then declared appointed to the associate judge vacancy.

During 1971, the Director certified that the following persons had been selected as associate judges:

- Seventh Circuit—I. J. Feuer and Charles J. Ryan
- Eighth Circuit—Owen D. Lierman and A. L. Pezman
- Eleventh Circuit—Luther H. Dearborn
- Twelfth Circuit—Thomas P. Faulkner and Louis K. Fontenot
- Sixteenth Circuit—Joseph T. Suhler
- Seventeenth Circuit—John W. Nielsen and Alford R. Penniman
- Cook County—Charles A. Alfano, Nicholas J. Bohling, Thomas P. Cawley, William F. Fitzpatrick, John Gannon, Arthur N. Hamilton, Reuben J. Liffshin, Anthony S. Montelione, John J. McDonnell, Francis X. Poynton.

Public Information And Publications

One of the time consuming duties of the Administrative Office is its contact with the public, organizations interested in the Illinois court system, and the news media. People constantly telephone, write or appear at the office to inquire about specific litigation or about the general organization of the judicial system. It is the policy of the Administrative Office to supply each inquirer with a complete answer to questions which he may ask about the Illinois courts. The office is of the firm belief that it must be oriented to serve the public. This philosophy has enhanced the reputation of the Administrative Office in Illinois and in sister states.

Because the Illinois courts are a model among judi-

cial systems, citizens, judges, lawyers and court administrators from the other states and from foreign nations are constantly visiting the office and the courts throughout the State. An important function of the office is to discuss the court system with the visitors and arrange visits to courthouses and interviews with judges. The Director, or his assistants, is asked to address civic groups, bar associations, legislative commissions, and court reform organizations to tell the Illinois story regarding the operation of the unified trial court. Some of the organizations which were addressed in 1971 were: Joint Judiciary Committee of the Rhode Island legislature; Citizens Study Committee on Judicial Organization of Wisconsin; Court Modernization Committee of the Missouri bar; Wisconsin Circuit Judges Summer Conference; Sentencing and Correction Workshop of Georgia; Illinois Information Center on Volunteers in Courts; Connecticut Citizens Conference; Illinois State Traffic Court Conference; and the Springfield Rotary Club.

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

- (1) A Short History of the Illinois Judicial System
- (2) Manual on Recordkeeping
- (3) Annual Report of the Administrative Office
- (4) Annual Report of the Judicial Conference
- (5) Article V of the Supreme Court Rules relating to trial court proceedings in traffic cases
- (6) A series of handbooks for jurors in grand jury proceedings, in criminal cases and in civil cases
- (7) A pamphlet relating the history of the Supreme Court Building in Springfield.

Legislation

In addition to appearing before the appropriation committees of the legislature regarding the judicial budget of the State, the Director regularly appears before the Judicial Advisory Council of the legislature. The Director's advice is sought on proposed legislation which may affect the courts or its personnel. The Director also frequently appears before the judiciary committees of the House and Senate to testify on bills affecting court procedure and the number of judicial officers required to maintain currency in the disposition of litigation.

The Administrative Office has developed a sound working relationship with the legislature and the Governor's office, and the office operates as a clearing house for information between the judicial branch of government and the legislative and executive branches. This flow of information and data is constantly maintained and updated, and the Director is in close communication with the Supreme Court, apprising the justices of the status of legislation.

Judicial Visitation Programs To Penal Institutions

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

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

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and its programs, the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections was invited to report on the State's correctional institutions at the 1970 Judicial Conference. The Director responded with an invitation to all judges to visit the Department's institutions. Plans were formulated by the Director of the Administrative Office for organized visits by judges to the various correctional facilities.

To date, two programs have been conducted: On April 23, 1971, sixty judges, from every circuit in the State, visited Stateville Penitentiary and the Reception and Diagnostic Center in Joliet. On October 1, 1971, forty judges, from every circuit, toured the State Training School for Boys at St. Charles and the School for Boys at Valley View.

Each of these programs ran for a full day, and the judges were given access to institutional buildings, including vocational workshops, cell-houses, and isolation units. The judges freely mixed with and conversed with inmates and wards. Both visits ended with a question and answer period in which the Director of Corrections, the Chairman of the Parole and Pardon Board, and institutional administrators participated.

Impartial Medical Expert Rule

Supreme Court Rule 215(d) as illustrated in the accompanying statistical summaries, continues to be utilized on a selective basis. The trial courts are ordering impartial medical examinations where in the opinion of the judge such an examination will materially aid in a just determination of the case. It is apparent that examinations are being ordered more frequently in criminal and divorce matters where there is a dispute as to the litigants' mental or emotional competency. This trend is expected to continue, and the State Medical Society is in the process of placing additional qualified psychiatrists on the panel.

The Cumulative Statistical Summary set out elsewhere in this Report is self-explanatory; it should be noted that the number of Impartial Medical Expert (IME) examinations scheduled exceeds the number

of IME orders since some orders provided for more than one party to be examined.

The 1971 Statistical Summary is similar to the Cumulative Summary, but contains additional information, and several items should be explained:

The fact that the number of IME examinations exceeds the number of IME orders entered during 1971, is explained by considering that some orders provided for examinations of more than one party in the case and that two 1970 orders resulted in examinations in 1971, although two 1971 orders provided for 1972 examinations.

Further, the IME panelists' average fee per examination includes costs ancillary to the examination, e.g., pathology, radiology, psychology, etc. However, where an IME physician used the services of another medical specialist, no recordation was made for the second physician's specialty unless his services were more than incidental to completing the examination.

Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

Supreme Court Rule 711, which the Administrative Office also administers, has now been in effect for 31 months; and as evidenced by student participation, the rule continues to be utilized to augment classroom learning with practical legal experiences. The licensees, under the supervision of a licensed attorney, represent persons who are financially unable to retain a private attorney, and they are employed by State and local government entities; e.g., office of the Attorney General and the offices of the various state's attorneys.

In a poll of a very limited number of licensees, it was ascertained that licensees appear quite regularly in court in criminal and misdemeanor cases, forcible entry and detainer, administrative review, contract, various motions, juvenile matters, divorce, garnishment and housing cases. The range of legal matters handled by licensees as denoted by the poll would appear to indicate the licensees are deeply involved in the practice of law.

Many judges and licensees have offered favorable comments on the operation of the rule. One licensee perhaps most cogently stated the effect of the rule: "Supreme Court Rule 711 has made a valuable clinical educational experience available to a substantial number of Illinois law school students and has vastly improved the ability of legal aid clinics to provide necessary and otherwise unavailable services to the economically disadvantaged."

During 1971, an additional 339 law students have been certified and licensed. The number of students and their law schools are as follows:

- University of Illinois (92)
- IIT—Chicago-Kent (64)
- DePaul University (55)
- University of Chicago (34)
- Loyola University—Chicago (28)
- Northwestern University (28)

1971 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

48

Subject							
Orders Entered During 1971	Downstate (9)		Circuit Court of Cook County (25)			34	
Action	Criminal (3)	Divorce-Child Custody (5)	Civil-Personal Injury (26)			34	
Frequency of Use by Judges	8 different judges in 16 different cases		6 judges in 6 cases	1 judge in 4 cases	1 judge in 8 cases	34	
IME Exams Scheduled	Cases settled prior to trial (1)	Cancelled Exams (2)	Examinations Actually Performed (41)			44	
Type of Medical Specialist	Internal Medicine (1)	Neurologist (6)	Psychiatrist (17)	Orthopedist (17)		41	
Frequency of Use of Panelists	12 different panelists each used once		3 panelists used twice	3 panelists used 4 times	1 panelist used 5 times	1 panelist used 6 times	41
Panelist's Testimony Required at Trial and Average Fee	Cases (1)	1					
	Average Fee (\$200.00)						
Panelist's Average Fee (Including Ancillary Costs)	Downstate - \$74.00 per exam		Cook County - \$89.00 per exam				
Orders Entered During 1970	Downstate (16)		Circuit Court of Cook County (30)				

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(January 1970—December 1971)

Total Orders Entered	Downstate (25)		Circuit Court of Cook County (55)			80
Action	Divorce- Child Custody (7)	Criminal (11)	Civil-Personal Injury (62)			80
IME Exams Scheduled	Cases Settled Prior to Trial (3)	Cancelled Exams (7)	Examinations Actually Performed (81)			91
Panelist's Testimony Required at Trial	Cases (3)	3				
Panelist's Average Fee (Including Ancillary Costs and Testimony)	Statewide \$101.00 per exam					
Type of Medical Specialist	Internal Medicine (1)	Ophthalmologist (2)	Neurologist (12)	Psychiatrist (28)	Orthopedist (38)	81

The John Marshall Law School (12)
 St. Louis University (9)
 Notre Dame University (3)
 Washington University—St. Louis (3)
 Georgetown University (1)
 The George Washington University (1)
 University of Texas (1)
 Harvard University (1)
 Vanderbilt University (1)
 University of Kentucky (1)
 University of Denver (1)
 University of Michigan (1)
 University of Wisconsin (1)
 Valparaiso University (1)
 University of Pennsylvania (1)

Judicial Economic Statements

The Administrative Director is directed in Supreme Court Rule 68 to be custodian of certain statements which every judge is required to file.

The rule provides that "a judge shall file annually with the Director. . . (1) a sealed, verified, written statement of economic interests and relationships of himself and members of his immediate family and (2) an unsealed, verified, written list of names of the corporations and other businesses in which he or members of his immediate family have a financial interest." The sealed statements cannot be disclosed except on order of the Supreme Court or Courts Commission. The unsealed statements may be revealed to any party in a case where specific information is requested as to whether the presiding judge or members of his immediate family had a financial interest in the outcome of the case or in the corporation or business which was a party to the case.

Judicial Statistics

Nearly 75 years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes remarked, "For the rational study of the law the black-letter man may be the man of the present, but the man of the future is the man of statistics and the master of economics." As far as the judicial system is concerned, Justice Holmes' prophetic statement is a reality today. There is, perhaps, no more accurate method of determining the progression and disposition of caseloads than by compiling numbers and analyzing them. On the other hand, Disraeli warned that there is nothing quite as dangerous as statistics which prevaricate.

The Administrative Office receives from every division and department in the Circuit Court of Cook County monthly reports which, in general, show the number, kind, and disposition of cases handled by the judges. The judges of the other twenty circuits also file monthly reports which additionally indicate the amount of time spent on their cases. Detailed reports are also received from the clerks of the circuit courts and Appellate Court. The reports are analyzed for correctness and tabulated by Mr. Clarence Hellwig in

Chicago and assistant director Jerry Gott in Springfield. Monthly reports showing the trend of cases in Cook County are issued and a periodic report is published for the downstate circuits. In addition, the office receives regular reports from the Appellate Court.

The reports are valuable for many obvious reasons; however, one truly significant advantage to the reports is that they enable the Supreme Court, through the Director, to assign on a temporary or permanent basis judges to Appellate Court districts and to judicial circuits where the caseloads are so heavy as to delay timely disposition. Thus, as Justice Holmes prophesied, statistics have permitted the Illinois Supreme Court and its Administrative Director to master the economy of judicial manpower.

Other Duties Of The Administrative Office

Some of the other duties of the office which the Director and his assistants perform are summarized below:

(A) Suggest amendments to Supreme Court rules and recommend legislation where appropriate.

(B) Keep the judiciary informed of current legislation, rule changes and decisions emanating from the federal and State courts of review.

(C) Advise the Secretary of State and Governor's Office of judicial vacancies created by death, retirement, or resignation.

(D) Reply to correspondence from inmates at the State penitentiaries.

(E) Act as a repository of rules adopted by the Appellate Court and the circuits, pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 21.

(F) Meet formally with the Supreme Court during each of its five terms and more frequently if necessary. These administrative sessions are guided by an agenda prepared by the Director, and they serve to keep the Court informed of recent developments in the court system and provide guidance to the Director as to the action he should take regarding administrative problems.

(G) Arrange for judges to attend judicial education programs outside of Illinois; e.g., National College of the State Judiciary.

(H) Arrange for the State Attorney General to represent judges who are named as defendants in law suits. Many of these cases are filed in the federal and State courts by inmates of the State penitentiary system and by other disgruntled litigants.

Membership In Organizations

The Administrative Office, Director and/or his assistants maintain membership or are participants in the following organizations.

(1) The Director is a member of the Council On

The Diagnosis And Evaluation Of Criminal Defendants. The Council is a creature of the legislature, and one of its purposes is to draft a correctional code for Illinois.

The Council established five major committees to study corrections: Sentencing, Community Supervision, Institutions, Organization of Probation Services, and Juveniles. The Director serves on the following advisory committees: Organization of Correctional Services, Juvenile, and Supervision in the Community. Additionally, deputy director William M. Madden serves as a special consultant.

(2) The Director by appointment of the Governor is a commissioner of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. This is the State agency which oversees the allocation of federal funds granted by the Safe Streets and Highways Act.

(3) The Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee. By statute, the Director is a member of

this committee.

(4) National Conference of Court Administrators.

(5) The Director serves on the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society.

(6) Council of State Governments.

(7) By order of the Supreme Court, the Director is an ex officio member of the Supreme Court committee on criminal justice programs. This committee has an executive secretary and staff and is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. It is charged with studying and proposing recommendations in the area of criminal and juvenile justice.

(8) The Institute of Judicial Administration.

(9) National Conference of Trial Court Administrators.

(10) Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations.

CONCLUSION

It is highly improbable that any state judicial system could retain its constitutional character after being completely reorganized pursuant to constitutional mandate, and then less than ten years later, be the subject of another constitutional revision. Yet, that is exactly what happened in Illinois. After the courts of Illinois were transformed from a multi-trial court system to the unified court structure of the 1964 Judicial Article, the 1970 Constitution retained the court system virtually intact as it was created under the 1964 Article.

The reaffirmation of the unified court system by the constitutional convention and the subsequent adoption of the 1970 Constitution by the people was an expression of confidence in the judicial system and its judges. The obvious success of the unified court structure was the most powerful advocate for retaining the judicial system in the 1970 Constitution.

As this report clearly illustrates, 1971 was a busy and fruitful year, particularly for the Supreme Court and the Administrative Office. Much was accomplished in the form of implementing the new Constitution by rule changes, shepherding legislation through the General Assembly, and executing new and old duties in the Administrative Office. We anticipate that the Court will continue to be occupied in the coming years with questions arising under the 1970 Constitution which require adjudication by the State's highest court. Because the Court's mandatory appellate jurisdiction is not as burdensome under the new Constitution as it was under the 1964 Judicial Article, we believe the Court will be able to devote substantially more of its time to administration of the entire judicial system. Therefore, we foresee great demands being made upon the Administrative Office to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties.

Illinois has what we firmly believe to be the soundest court structure in the nation. We have the basic implements to permit the judiciary and the Administrative Office to make great progress in the efficient administration of justice. Our praises have been sung many times by judges, lawyers and court administrators throughout this nation. In such an environment, it is not uncommon for human nature to relax and to bask in the glory and to rest on its laurels. We are determined that Illinois will continue to push ahead.

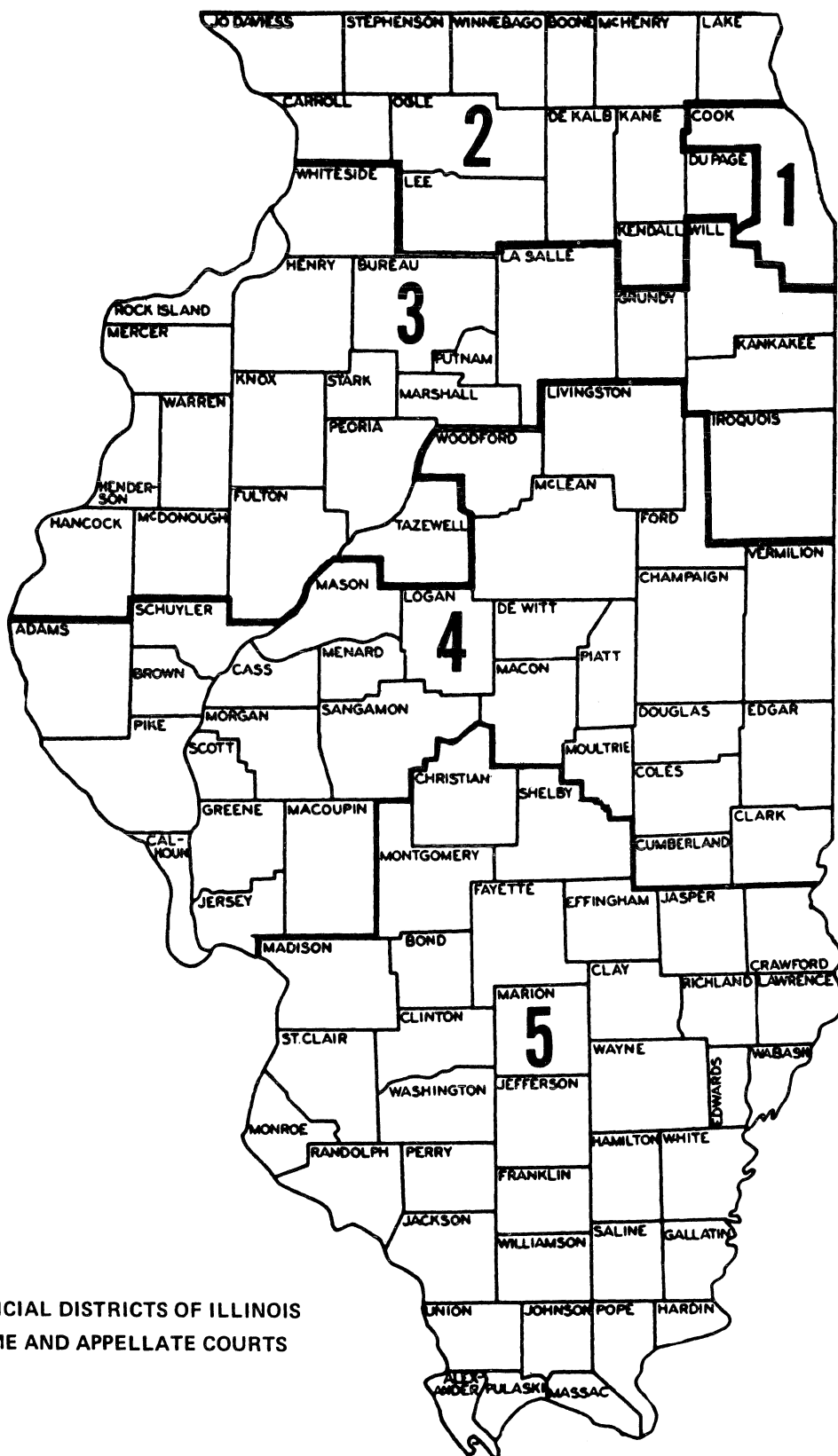
We are resolute in our determination that the Supreme Court, with the assistance of its Administrative Office, will be in the forefront of resolving administrative problems as they arise as well as planning for the future needs of the Illinois judiciary and its citizenry. Solutions must be found to eliminate the official court reporter shortage, to accelerate the disposition of cases on appeal, to amplify the statistical process especially in criminal and juvenile cases, to construct new court facilities and refurbish antiquated courthouses, to provide for a more effective utilization of probation officers, and to adequately fund the judicial system to meet its present and future needs.

With the help of the legislative and executive branches of government, we believe the judicial branch can and will provide Illinois with a court system which will more efficiently and justly serve the requirements and best interests of its citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy O. Gulley
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF
THE ILLINOIS COURTS

**CASE LOADS
AND
STATISTICAL RECORDS
1971**



THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIRST DISTRICT

Walter V. Schaefer
Chicago, Illinois

Thomas E. Kluczynski
Chicago, Illinois

Daniel P. Ward
Chicago, Illinois

SECOND DISTRICT

Charles H. Davis
Rockford, Illinois

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan
Tonica, Illinois

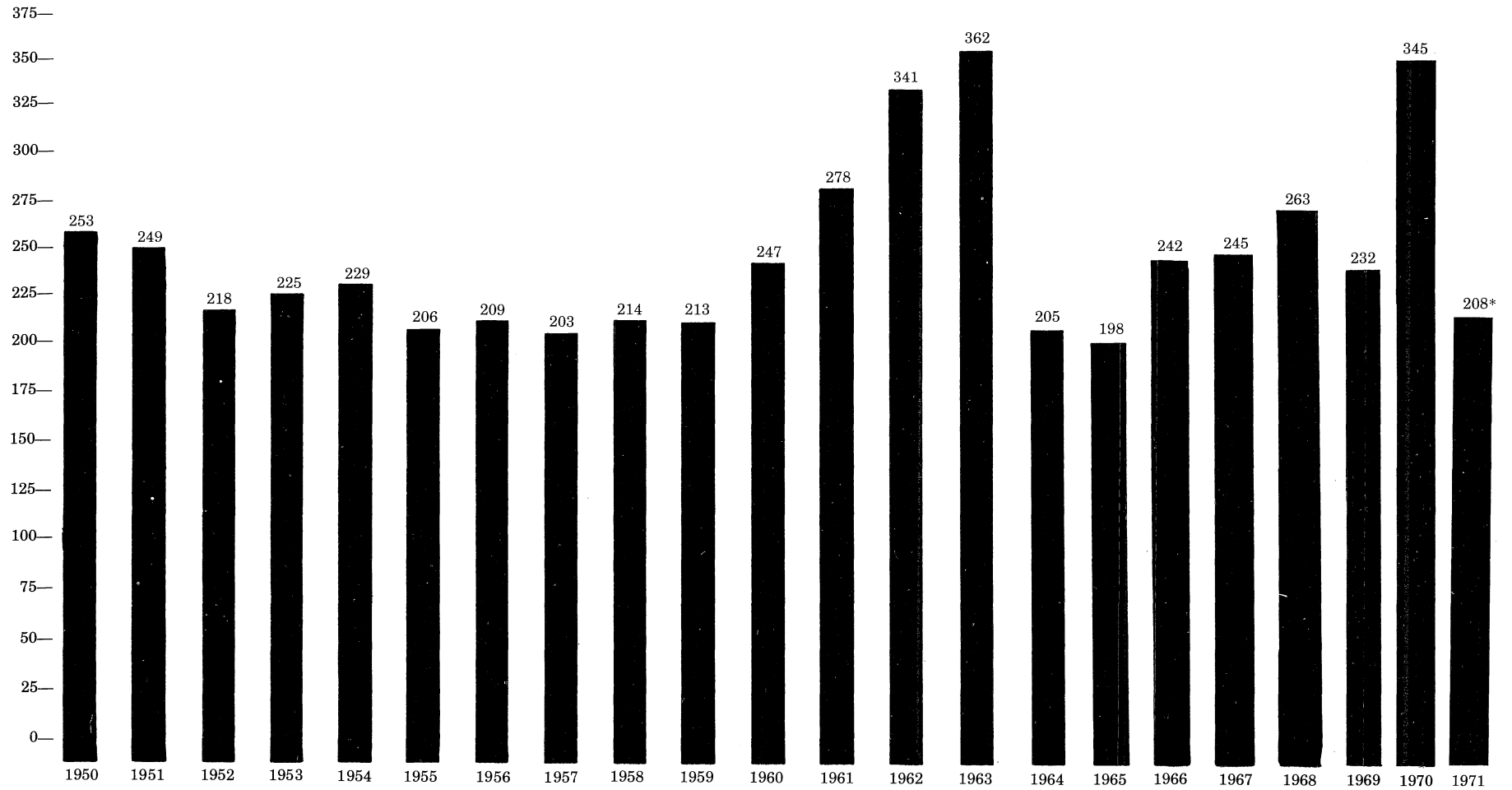
FOURTH DISTRICT

Robert C. Underwood
Bloomington, Illinois

FIFTH DISTRICT

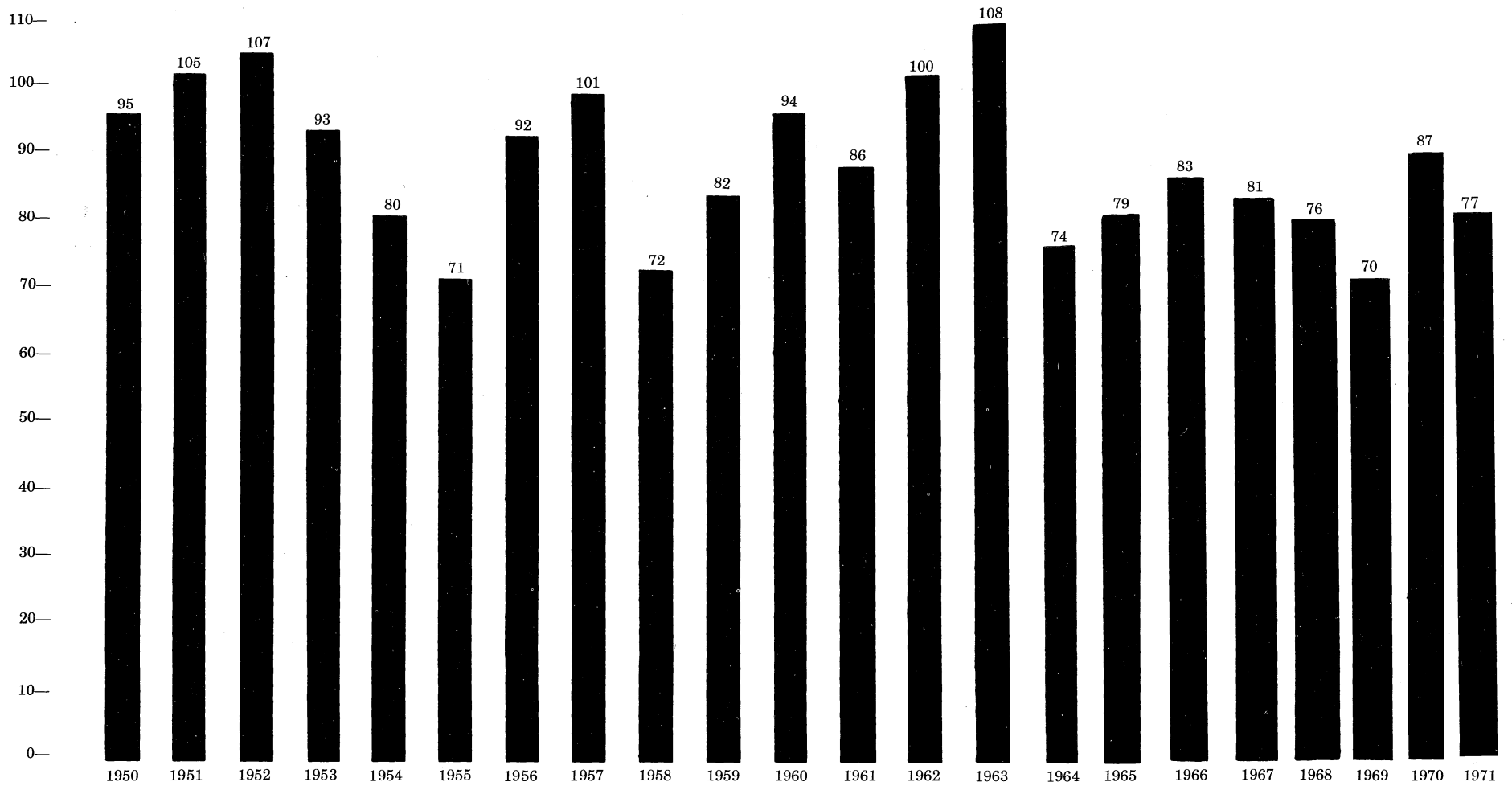
Joseph H. Goldenhersh
East St. Louis, Illinois

**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1950-1971**

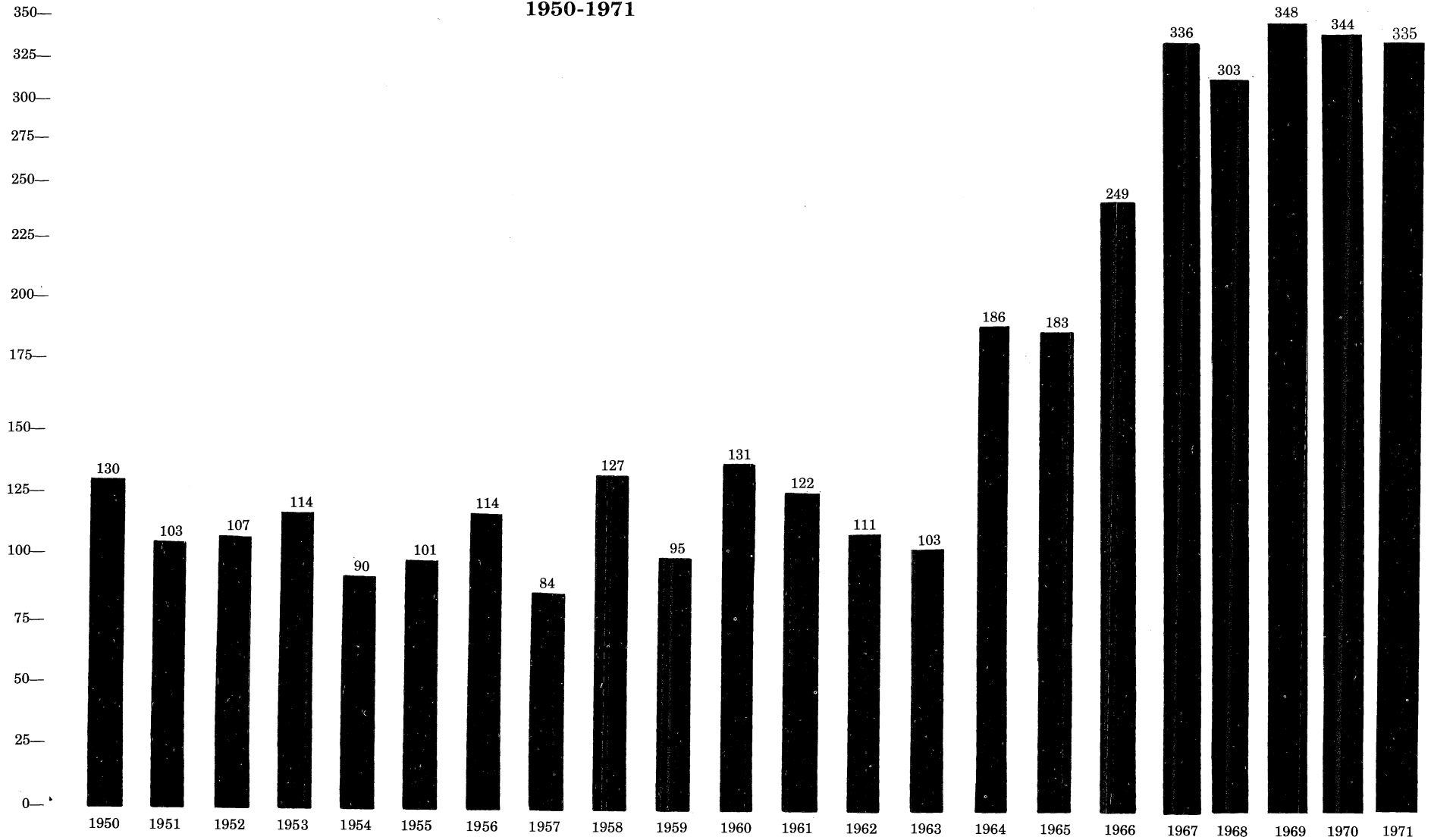


*Not included is a total of 62 Memorandum Opinions filed.

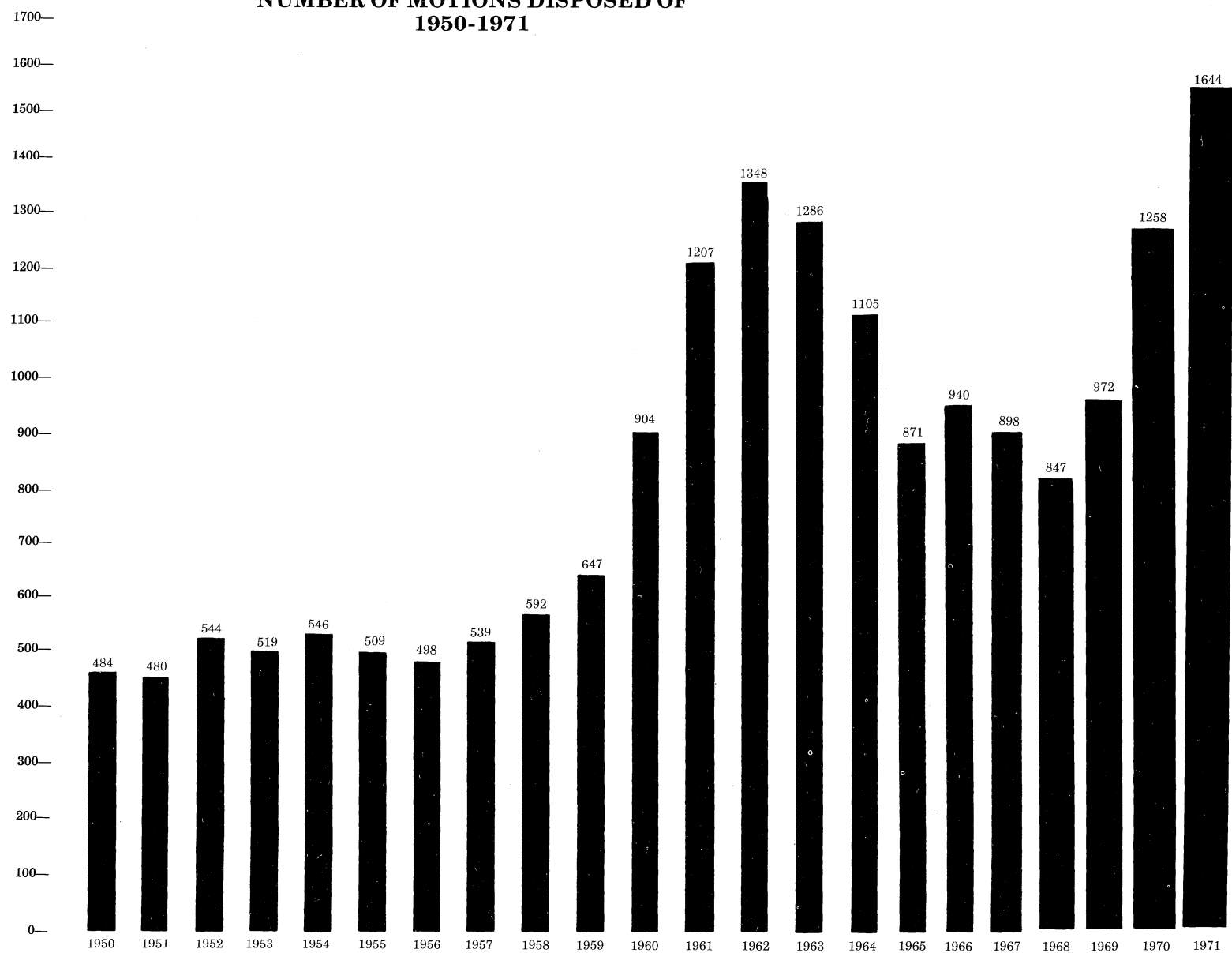
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1950-1971**



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1950-1971**



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF
1950-1971**



APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS

(June 30, 1971)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Joseph Burke
Mayer Goldberg
John J. Lyons

Second Division

George N. Leighton
John V. McCormick
John J. Stamos

Third Division

John T. Dempsey
Thomas A. McGloon
Daniel J. McNamara

Fourth Division

Thaddeus V. Adesko
Henry L. Burman
Henry W. Dieringer

Fifth Division

Joseph J. Drucker
Robert E. English
Francis S. Lorenz

Ulysses S. Schwartz (retired) is serving in the Appellate Court by assignment as an alternate judge in the First District.

SECOND DISTRICT

Mel Abrahamson
William L. Guild
Thomas J. Moran
Glenn K. Seidenfeld (assigned from the 19th
Judicial Circuit)

THIRD DISTRICT

Jay J. Alloy
Albert Scott (assigned from the 9th
Judicial Circuit)
Allan L. Stouder

FOURTH DISTRICT

James C. Craven
Samuel O. Smith
Harold Trapp

FIFTH DISTRICT

Caswell J. Crebs
Edward C. Eberspacher
Charles E. Jones (assigned from the 2nd
Judicial Circuit)
George J. Moran

THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1971

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-71	No. of Cases Filed During 1971*	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1971	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1971 With Full Opinions	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-71	Gain or Loss in Currency	
							Gain	Loss
First	Civil ...	763	645	528	321	880	.....	117
	Criminal	658	603	492	419	769	.....	111
Second	Civil ...	132	213	165	126	180	.....	48
	Criminal	86	185	110	86	161	.....	75
Third	Civil ...	87	119	123	90	83	4	....
	Criminal	100	104	105	85	99	1	....
Fourth	Civil ...	105	123	91	64	137	.....	32
	Criminal	110	156	94	75	172	.....	62
Fifth	Civil ...	119	156	115	66	160	.....	41
	Criminal	101	195	121	78	175	.....	74
Total	Civil ...	1206	1256	1022	667	1440	.....	234
	Criminal	1055	1243	922	743	1376	.....	321

* Includes a total of 245 cases transferred from the Supreme Court to the five Appellate Court Districts

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT IN 1971

Appellate District		Affirmed	Reversed	Affirmed in Part	Dismissed	Other Dispositions
First	Civil	158	137	20	191*	22
	Criminal	312**	90	14	44***	32
Second	Civil	84	31	6	35	9
	Criminal	53	34	4	9	10
Third	Civil	66	18	1	33	5
	Criminal	54	27	6	14	4
Fourth	Civil	39	17	7	—	28
	Criminal	49	16	8	3***	18
Fifth	Civil	36	23	2	45	9
	Criminal	54	28	—	14	25
Total	Civil	383	226	36	304	73
	Criminal	522	195	32	84	89

* Includes 6 disposed of by opinion

** Includes 25 affirmed as modified

*** Includes 3 disposed of by opinion

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1971**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½ -2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First	Civil	95	116	82	81	125	29
	Criminal	28	61	97	105	163	38
Second	Civil	37	111	16	1	—	—
	Criminal	23	61	24	2	—	—
Third	Civil	35	57	29	1	1	—
	Criminal	28	54	20	2	1	—
Fourth	Civil	18	28	39	4	2	—
	Criminal	13	42	30	7	2	—
Fifth	Civil	38	25	32	16	4	—
	Criminal	41	44	25	6	5	—
Total	Civil	223	337	198	103	132	29
	Criminal	133	262	196	122	171	38

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1971**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½ -2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First	Civil	122	231	139	28	4	4
	Criminal .	153	188	113	36	2	—
Second	Civil	107*	58	—	—	—	—
	Criminal .	82**	28	—	—	—	—
Third	Civil	79***	42	2	—	—	—
	Criminal .	90****	14	1	—	—	—
Fourth	Civil	25	56	10	—	—	—
	Criminal .	40	47	7	—	—	—
Fifth	Civil	52	33	28	—	2	—
	Criminal .	91	22	7	—	1	—
Total	Civil	385	420	179	28	6	4
	Criminal .	456	299	128	36	3	—

* Includes 12 disposed of before briefs filed
 ** Includes 21 disposed of before briefs filed
 *** Includes 28 disposed of before briefs filed
 **** Includes 34 disposed of before briefs filed

Judges of the Circuit Courts of the State (June 30, 1971)

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle,
Chief Judge
James M. Bailey
Charles R. Barrett
Norman C. Barry
Raymond K. Berg
L. Sheldon Brown
Abraham W. Brussell
Joseph J. Butler
David A. Canel
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.
Nathan M. Cohen
Robert J. Collins
Harry G. Comerford
Daniel A. Covelli
James D. Crosson
Wilbert F. Crowley
Walter P. Dahl

William V. Daly
Francis T. Delaney
Thomas C. Donovan
Robert J. Downing
Raymond P. Drymalski
Robert J. Dunne
Edward J. Egan
Herbert A. Ellis
Samuel B. Epstein
Hyman Feldman
George Fiedler
John C. Fitzgerald
Richard J. Fitzgerald
Thomas H. Fitzgerald
Herbert R. Friedlund
James A. Geroulis
Louis J. Giliberto
Albert E. Hallett

Richard A. Harewood
Edward F. Healy
Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Harry G. Hershenson
Elmer N. Holmgren
Reginald J. Holzer
Robert L. Hunter
Glenn T. Johnson
Anthony J. Kogut
Walter J. Kowalski
Irving Landesman
Robert L. Massey
Robert A. Meier, III
James J. Mejda
F. Emmett Morrissey
James C. Murray
Donald J. O'Brien
Herbert C. Paschen

Edward E. Plusdrak
Joseph A. Power
Daniel A. Roberts
Philip Romiti
Daniel J. Ryan
George J. Schaller
Pasquale A. Sorrentino
Harry S. Stark
Sigmund J. Stefanowicz
Earl E. Strayhorn
Eugene L. Wachowski
Harold G. Ward
Alfonse F. Wells
William Sylvester White
Kenneth E. Wilson
Minor K. Wilson
Joseph M. Wosik

Associate Judges

Thomas W. Barrett
William M. Barth
Nicholas J. Bua
Felix M. Buoscio
David Cerda
George E. Dolezal
Norman N. Eiger
Irving W. Eiserman
Paul F. Elward
Saul A. Epton
James H. Felt
Philip A. Fleischman
Louis B. Garippo
James A. Geocariss
John F. Hechinger

Joseph B. Hermes
Charles P. Horan
Harry A. Iseberg
Mel R. Jiganti
Mark E. Jones
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
William B. Kane
Nathan J. Kaplan
Norman A. Korfist
Franklin I. Kral
Alvin J. Kvistad
David Lefkovits
Frank B. Machala
Nicholas J. Matkovic
Robert E. McAuliffe

Francis T. McCurrie
Helen F. McGillicuddy
John P. McGury
Francis T. Moran
James E. Murphy
Gordon B. Nash
Benjamin Nelson
Wayne W. Olson
John E. Pavlik
Maurice D. Pompey
Albert S. Porter
Harry H. Porter
Thomas Rosenberg
Edith S. Sampson
Maurice J. Schultz

Ben Schwartz
Anton A. Smigiel
James E. Strunck
Chester J. Strzalka
Harold W. Sullivan
Robert J. Sulski
Fred G. Suria, Jr.
Vincent W. Tondryk
Raymond E. Trafelet
Kenneth R. Wendt
Louis A. Wexler
Frank J. Wilson
Arthur V. Zelezinski

Magistrates

Earl Arkiss
Peter Bakakos
Frank W. Barbaro
Lionel J. Berc
Francis M. Blake
George A. Blakey
Edwin T. Breen
Robert C. Buckley
Thomas R. Casey, Jr.
Paul G. Ceaser
Cornelius J. Collins
Francis X. Connell
Richard K. Cooper
Ronald James Crane
John J. Crowley
Russell R. DeBow
Robert J. Dempsey
Russell J. Dolce
John T. Duffy
George B. Duggan
Arthur L. Dunne
Charles J. Durham
Ben Edelstein
Nathan B. Engelstein
Carl F. Faust
Irwin Field
John M. Flaherty
Lawrence Genesen
Paul F. Gerrity

Joseph R. Gill
Francis W. Glowacki
Meyer G. Goldstein
Ben Gorenstein
James L. Griffin
Richard D. Gumbel, Jr.
Jacob S. Guthman
Edwin C. Hatfield
George A. Higgins
Louis J. Hyde
Thomas J. Janczy
Rudolph L. Janega
Lester Jankowski
Robert F. Jerrick, Sr.
Eddie C. Johnson
Richard H. Jorzak
Benjamin J. Kanter
Wallace I. Kargman
Helen J. Kelleher
John J. Kelly, Jr.
Irving Kipnis
Marilyn R. Komosa
Edwin Kretske
Albert H. LaPlante
Maurice W. Lee
Richard F. LeFevour
John J. Limperis
David Linn
Frank S. Loverde

Martin J. Luken
James Maher, Jr.
Harry H. Malkin
Erwin L. Martay
J. Warren McCaffrey
John H. McCollom
William J. McGah, Jr.
Dwight McKay
Anthony J. Mentone
Joseph W. Mioduski
Joseph C. Mooney
John Joseph Moran
John William Navin
Earl J. Neal
James L. Oakey, Jr.
Margaret Galvin O'Malley
Paul A. O'Malley
John A. Ouska
Burton H. Palmer
William F. Patterson
Marvin J. Peters
Frank R. Petrone
James P. Piragine
Bernard A. Polikoff
Simon S. Porter
Seymour S. Price
John F. Reynolds
Emanuel A. Rissman
Allen F. Rosin

Joseph A. Salerno
Richard L. Samuels
Raymond S. Sarnow
George M. Schatz
Joseph Schneider
Harry A. Schrier
Anthony J. Scotillo
Samuel Shamberg
David J. Shields
Harold A. Siegan
Frank M. Siracusa
Jerome C. Slad
Raymond C. Sodini
Joseph A. Solan
Milton H. Solomon
Robert C. Springsguth
Adam N. Stillo
Myrtle B. Stryker
James N. Sullivan
Robert A. Sweeney
John F. Thornton
Alvin A. Turner
James M. Walton
Jack Arnold Welfeld
Daniel John White
Willie Mae Whiting
Leroy Winer
James A. Zafirato
George J. Zimmerman

FIRST CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John H. Clayton,
Chief Judge
Peyton H. Kunce
William A. Lewis

Associate Judges

Albert R. Cagle
Robert H. Chase
Stewart Cluster
Trafton Dennis
Harry L. McCabe
Jack C. Morris

George Oros
Robert B. Porter
Everett Prosser
Paul D. Reese
Dorothy W. Spomer
R. Gerald Trampe

Magistrates

Michael P. O'Shea
Robert W. Schwartz

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

William G. Eovaldi,
Chief Judge
Charles E. Jones (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Randall S. Quindry

Associate Judges

Philip B. Benefiel
John D. Daily
Don Al Foster
Charles Woodrow Frailey
F. P. Hanagan
William Webb Johnson
A. Hanby Jones

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

Magistrates

Roland J. DeMarco
Charles Deneen Mathews
Charles L. Quindry

THIRD CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

William L. Beatty,
Chief Judge
Joseph J. Barr
Harold R. Clark
James O. Monroe, Jr.

Associate Judges

Michael Kinney
Foss D. Meyer
Fred P. Schuman

Magistrates

Harold Oliver Gwillim
Merlin Gerald Hiscott
William E. Johnson

A. Andreas Matoesian
Harry R. Mondhink
G. Edward Moorman
Roy W. Strawn

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Daniel H. Dailey,
Chief Judge
Paul M. Hickman
Raymond O. Horn

Associate Judges

William A. Ginos, Jr.
Arthur G. Henken
George W. Kasserman, Jr.
George R. Kelly
James E. McMackin, Jr.

Magistrate

Robert M. Washburn

Gail E. McWard
Jack M. Michaelree
Robert J. Sanders
Bill J. Slater
E. Harold Wineland

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harry I. Hannah,
Chief Judge
Robert F. Cotton
John F. Spivey

Associate Judges

Caslon K. Bennett
Jacob Berkowitz
James Kent Robinson

Howard T. Ruff
William J. Sunderman
James R. Watson
Paul M. Wright

Magistrates

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr.
Thomas Michael Burke
Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Henri I. Ripstra
John F. Twomey

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Birch E. Morgan,
Chief Judge
Frederick S. Green
Rodney A. Scott
Albert G. Webber, III

Associate Judges

William C. Calvin
Burl A. Edie
Frank J. Gollings
Roger H. Little

Donald W. Morthland
Joseph C. Munch
James M. Sherrick
Creed D. Tucker

Magistrates

Henry Lester Brinkoetter
John L. Davis
Wilbur A. Flessner
Sarah McAllister Lumppp
James R. Palmer
John Payson Shonkwiler
George Richard Skillman
Andrew Stecyk

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

William Henry Chamberlain,
Chief Judge
Harvey Beam
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

Richard J. Cadagin
August C. Caylor
Eugene O. Duban
Paul Fenstermaker
Robert B. McKechnan
Jerry S. Rhodes

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. Reardon,
Chief Judge
Richard H. Mills
Richard F. Scholz

Associate Judges

Cecil J. Burrows
Paul R. Durr
Lyle E. Lipe
J. Ross Pool

Fred W. Reither
Edward D. Turner
Ernest H. Utter
Lyle R. Wheeler

Magistrates

Leo J. Altmix
Duane L. Martin
Virgil W. Timpe
Guy R. Williams

NINTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Gale A. Mathers,
Chief Judge
Albert Scott (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Keith F. Scott

Associate Judges

Edwin Becker
Ezra J. Clark
John W. Gorby

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

Magistrates

Jack R. Kirkpatrick
Lewis D. Murphy
Russell A. Myers
G. Durbin Ranney
William K. Richardson
Keith Sanderson

TENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Ivan L. Yontz,
Chief Judge
Robert E. Hunt
John E. Richards
Calvin R. Stone

Associate Judges

Richard E. Eagleton
Edward E. Haugens
James D. Heiple
Charles W. Iben
Albert Pucci
Charles M. Wilson

Magistrates

Robert A. Coney
Carl O. Davies
Arthur H. Gross
John A. Holtzman
David C. McCarthy

William John Reardon
John D. Sullivan
Oswald D. Vespa
John A. Whitney
Espey C. Williamson

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Leland Simkins,
Chief Judge
Stephen Adsit
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

J. H. Benjamin
Keith Campbell
Wilton Erlenborn
Samuel Glenn Harrod, III
John T. McCullough
Wendell E. Oliver

Magistrates

William T. Caisley
George W. Hunt
Ivan Dean Johnson
Darrell H. Reno
Robert Leo Thornton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

David E. Oram,
Chief Judge
Victor N. Cardosi
Robert E. Higgins
Michael A. Orenic

Associate Judges

Wayne P. Dyer
Stewart C. Hutchison
Robert J. Immel
Angelo F. Pistilli
Herman W. Snow

Magistrates

Roger A. Benson
Patrick M. Burns
Robert W. Boyd
Robert R. Buchar
Charles P. Connor
Frank W. Curran
Emil DiLorenzo
John F. Gnadinger
John R. Jaworski
John C. Lang
John Verklan

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Thomas R. Clydesdale,
Chief Judge
Walter Dixon
Leonard Hoffman

Associate Judges

Robert W. Malmquist
John S. Massieon
W. J. Wimbiscus

Magistrates

John J. Clinch, Jr.
William P. Denny
Herman Ritter
Wendell LeRoy Thompson
C. Howard Wampler
Chester P. Winsor

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

George O. Hebel,
Chief Judge
Dan H. McNeal
Charles J. Smith
Conway L. Spanton

Associate Judges

Robert M. Bell
Charles H. Carlstrom
Robert J. Horberg
John Louis Poole
Paul E. Rink
Richard Stengel
Julian P. Wilamoski
L. L. Winn

Magistrates

Robert W. Boeye
Walter E. Clark
John B. Cunningham
John R. Erhart
Jay M. Hanson
Ivan Lovaas
Edwin Clare Malone
Ralph E. Stephenson

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

James E. Bales,
Chief Judge
Wesley A. Eberle
John L. Moore

Associate Judges

John Dixon
L. Melvin Gundry

Robert D. Law
William B. Phillips
John W. Rapp, Jr.

Magistrates

Richard L. Caldwell
James R. Hansgen
James M. Thorp

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John S. Page,
Chief Judge
John A. Krause
John S. Petersen
Charles G. Seidel
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.

Associate Judges

Ernest W. Akemann
James E. Boyle
Neil E. Mahoney
Paul W. Schnake
Robert J. Sears

Magistrates

Donald T. Anderson
Thomas J. Burke
James W. Cadwell
Thomas S. Cliffe
William H. Ellsworth
Rex F. Meilinger
Carlyle Whipple

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Albert S. O'Sullivan,
Chief Judge
Seely P. Forbes
Fred J. Kullberg
William R. Nash

Associate Judges

John S. Ghent, Jr.
John C. Layng
Harold C. Sewell

Magistrates

Robert A. Blodgett
Jack R. Cook
Richard N. DeGunther
Edwin John Kotche
Robert Elwood Leake
Keith S. Morse

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Bert E. Rathje,
Chief Judge
Philip F. Locke
LeRoy L. Rechenmacher
George W. Unverzagt
Alfred E. Woodward

Associate Judges

Edwin L. Douglas
Bruce R. Fawell

Magistrates

William E. Black
George Borovic, Jr.
George Herbert Bunge
Richard L. Calkins
James E. Fitzgerald
Marvin E. Johnson
Gordon Moffett
Robert A. Nolan
Jack T. Parish
Lester P. Reiff
George B. Van Vleck
Blair Varnes

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

LaVerne A. Dixon,
Chief Judge
William M. Carroll
Glenn K. Seidenfeld
(assigned to Appellate
Court)
Harry D. Strouse, Jr.
Lloyd Van Deusen

Associate Judges

L. Eric Carey
James H. Cooney
Fred H. Geiger
John J. Kaufman
Charles S. Parker

Magistrates

Leonard Brody
Eugene T. Daly
Ezra L. D'Isa
Thomas R. Doran
William Joseph Gleason

John L. Hughes
Bernard J. Juron
Paul J. Kilkelly
Peter L. Melius
Nello Ori
Alvin I. Singer

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Richard T. Carter,
Chief Judge
Harold O. Farmer
Joseph E. Fleming
Quinten Spivey

Associate Judges

Robert Bastien
Carl H. Becker
William P. Fleming
James Wendell Gray
Alvin H. Maey, Jr.
Francis E. Maxwell
Joseph A. Troy

Magistrates

Anthony A. Bloemer
David W. Costello
Joseph F. Cunningham
John T. Fiedler
Barney E. Johnston
Billy Jones

Ora Polk
Robert Blackburn
Rutledge, Jr.
George H. Sansom
James F. Wheatley

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT—1971

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
1st	Alexander	Begun	11	6	5	23	4	17	2	71	1	29	83	35	49	53	24	172	62	44	432	2,579	132	3,834
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	6	5	23	4	17	2	71	1	29	83	35	49	53	24	172	62	45	432	2,579	132	3,835
		Terminated	14	1	3	39	8	10	-	49	-	42	78	66	25	60	23	162	47	26	426	2,351	125	3,555
	Jackson	Begun	59	24	9	161	33	10	13	63	1	7	257	76	81	159	27	536	2,688	122	1,477	4,663	97	10,563
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	59	24	9	161	33	10	13	63	1	7	257	76	81	159	27	536	2,688	122	1,477	4,663	97	10,563
		Terminated	66	2	10	209	30	5	8	52	1	7	250	73	75	184	16	623	2,694	112	1,258	4,504	94	10,273
	Johnson	Begun	12	1	2	17	6	4	8	4	-	-	24	4	-	16	-	129	82	24	-	761	-	1,094
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	12	1	2	17	6	4	8	4	-	-	24	4	-	16	-	130	82	24	-	761	-	1,094
		Terminated	12	5	4	13	7	1	1	9	-	-	34	4	-	18	-	121	145	21	-	772	-	1,167
	Massac	Begun	15	3	2	22	8	27	4	10	3	2	87	24	21	39	11	176	118	38	106	1,281	23	2,020
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	7
		Transferred	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	16	2	2	22	8	27	4	10	3	2	88	24	21	39	13	176	122	38	106	1,281	23	2,027
		Terminated	13	2	3	30	3	23	-	8	3	2	94	41	34	38	45	175	150	62	112	1,251	26	2,115
	Pope	Begun	-	1	1	6	5	2	-	8	5	-	17	1	3	8	-	41	28	19	5	150	18	318
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	-	1	1	6	5	2	-	8	5	-	17	1	3	8	-	41	28	19	5	150	18	318
		Terminated	1	2	3	5	4	2	-	8	-	-	17	1	3	7	-	40	28	23	6	153	18	321
	Pulaski	Begun	-	1	-	11	4	3	-	7	-	-	40	9	1	15	2	203	85	48	63	1,494	16	2,002
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	-	1	-	11	5	3	-	7	-	-	40	9	1	15	2	205	85	48	63	1,494	16	2,005
		Terminated	3	-	1	13	4	2	-	90	-	-	39	6	1	6	2	191	252	29	62	1,569	16	2,286
	Saline	Begun	36	14	11	108	34	3	3	108	1	22	158	47	27	52	28	334	1,694	74	298	1,262	17	4,331
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	+10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	46	4	11	108	34	3	3	108	1	22	158	47	27	52	28	334	1,694	74	298	1,262	17	4,331
		Terminated	39	13	5	110	27	3	3	122	-	22	173	43	27	43	38	295	1,641	83	366	1,308	17	4,378
	Union	Begun	10	10	2	33	6	-	-	23	-	653	90	11	8	30	-	152	178	42	224	1,530	16	3,018
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	94	-	113
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	10	10	2	33	6	-	-	23	-	653	90	11	8	30	-	152	178	42	243	1,624	16	3,131
		Terminated	8	3	2	26	8	15	-	18	-	646	66	20	4	50	1	149	169	37	237	1,446	18	2,923
	Williamson	Begun	71	13	23	113	49	20	5	25	4	10	306	64	62	70	48	293	498	143	429	3,426	107	5,779
		Reinstated	14	-	4	21	3	1	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	7	8	27	-	1	-	-	-	99
		Transferred	+1	-	+7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	86	12	34	127	52	21	5	25	4	10	318	65	62	77	56	320	498	144	429	3,426	107	5,878
		Terminated	66	10	21	90	53	83	3	58	2	6	320	82	56	63	32	332	610	148	515	3,348	107	6,005
1st	Circuit Totals	Begun	214	73	55	494	149	86	35	319	15	723	1,062	271	252	442	140	2,036	5,433	554	3,034	17,146	426	32,959
		Reinstated	14	-	4	21	4	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	7	10	29	4	2	19	94	-	223
		Transferred	+12	-	+7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	240	61	66	508	153	87	35	319	15	723	1,075	272	252	447	150	2,066	5,437	556	3,053	17,240	426	33,182
		Terminated	222	38	52	535	144	144	15	414	6	725	1,071	336	225	469	157	2,088	5,736	541	2,982	16,702	421	33,023
2nd	Crawford	Begun	11	6	3	48	19	3	-	17	1	14	116	40	11	45	3	312	219	89	163	1,078	8	2,206
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-7	-	+7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	6	3	48	19	3	-	17	1	14	116	40	11	38	3	319	219	89	163	1,078	8	2,206
		Terminated	4	9	3	50	9	3	-	13	-	14	112	14	9	31	5	275	160	57	145	1,050	7	1,970

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
Edwards		Begun	1	3	-	15	3	-	-	12	1	6	35	6	8	15	3	36	160	33	3	632	24	996
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	-	+1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	1	3	1	14	3	-	-	12	1	6	35	8	8	15	3	36	160	33	3	632	24	998
		Terminated	-	3	1	18	8	-	-	10	1	6	31	8	7	7	2	41	153	36	2	589	24	947
Franklin		Begun	49	14	16	109	23	9	-	23	2	12	185	55	40	62	24	376	349	96	323	2,762	9	4,538
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	49	14	16	109	23	9	-	23	2	12	185	55	40	62	24	376	349	96	323	2,762	9	4,538
		Terminated	77	51	13	137	31	4	-	5	1	4	206	32	12	106	1	339	336	69	326	2,370	10	4,130
Gallatin		Begun	7	7	3	26	12	4	-	35	2	4	48	17	21	50	19	141	196	39	251	396	20	1,298
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	7	7	3	26	12	4	-	35	2	4	48	17	21	50	19	141	196	39	251	396	20	1,298
		Terminated	4	1	2	9	5	11	4	15	-	2	42	26	18	45	10	264	183	22	242	389	23	1,317
Hamilton		Begun	3	1	1	15	11	-	1	9	1	1	35	7	5	12	6	60	78	32	-	542	22	842
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	+1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	4	-	1	15	11	-	1	9	1	1	35	7	5	12	6	62	78	32	-	542	22	844
		Terminated	7	3	4	25	7	2	-	14	-	1	31	8	8	6	2	61	79	18	-	527	22	825
Hardin		Begun	8	-	4	9	2	2	-	5	-	1	28	4	12	5	-	55	44	17	6	249	3	454
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	+2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	8	-	4	9	2	2	-	5	-	1	28	4	12	3	-	57	44	17	6	249	3	454
		Terminated	2	-	3	6	1	1	-	7	-	1	26	3	-	4	-	45	37	11	5	233	3	388
Jefferson		Begun	41	10	8	115	12	15	13	29	2	47	198	47	80	131	32	319	355	88	86	2,143	12	3,783
		Reinstated	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	29
		Transferred	-	-	+4	-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	+2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	44	10	12	111	12	15	13	29	2	47	217	47	81	131	32	322	358	88	86	2,143	12	3,812
		Terminated	41	11	5	95	12	18	7	33	-	41	185	32	46	114	17	267	358	60	82	1,965	12	3,401
Lawrence		Begun	6	2	1	22	11	-	-	35	1	11	68	25	18	37	26	196	833	73	149	1,620	22	3,156
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4	-	+4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	7	1	2	22	13	1	-	35	1	11	70	25	18	33	26	200	833	73	149	1,620	22	3,162
		Terminated	6	4	2	13	21	1	-	20	-	11	81	19	10	22	23	160	790	36	125	1,496	21	2,861
Richland		Begun	8	9	2	44	14	1	-	24	4	14	66	29	23	10	-	322	562	52	-	1,133	14	2,331
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	8	9	2	44	14	1	-	24	4	14	66	29	23	9	-	323	562	52	-	1,133	14	2,331
		Terminated	8	4	1	26	8	-	-	5	-	14	71	20	8	6	1	289	445	33	-	889	11	1,839
Wabash		Begun	3	4	-	43	14	2	3	14	-	15	50	23	4	38	5	99	135	56	129	717	26	1,380
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	3	4	-	43	14	2	3	14	-	15	50	23	4	38	1	103	135	56	129	717	26	1,380
		Terminated	1	3	-	32	3	2	-	2	-	15	36	11	1	29	6	72	104	18	106	620	14	1,075
Wayne		Begun	5	1	1	64	7	4	5	23	2	11	76	27	15	25	19	93	372	43	16	1,040	10	1,859
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	+2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	5	1	1	64	7	4	5	23	2	11	76	27	15	24	19	95	372	43	16	1,040	10	1,860
		Terminated	6	3	-	52	4	4	-	33	-	3	59	24	7	18	14	69	268	36	10	801	9	1,420
White		Begun	2	2	3	48	15	4	5	16	6	4	126	30	42	33	11	147	395	100	118	1,484	40	2,631
		Reinstated	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	2	2	3	50	16	4	5	16	6	4	130	30	42	33	12	147	395	100	118	1,484	40	2,639
		Terminated	6	4	-	42	10	2	-	11	6	7	100	33	40	31	7	144	339	77	109	1,379	48	2,395

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			July	Non-July	July	Non-July											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
2nd ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	144	59	42	558	143	44	27	242	22	140	1,031	310	279	463	148	2,156	3,698	718	1,244	13,796	210	25,474
		Reinstated	3	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	25	2	1	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	48
		Transferred	+2	-2	+6	-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18	-4	+22	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	149	57	48	555	146	45	27	242	22	140	1,056	312	280	448	145	2,181	3,701	718	1,244	13,796	210	25,522
		Terminated	162	96	34	505	119	48	11	168	8	119	980	230	166	419	88	2,026	3,252	473	1,152	12,308	204	22,568
3rd	Bond	Begun	4	6	5	38	10	4	-	6	-	-	68	10	7	8	1	103	239	22	1	878	7	1,417
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	4	6	5	38	10	4	-	6	-	-	68	10	7	8	1	103	239	22	1	878	7	1,417
		Terminated	8	1	1	42	5	4	-	2	-	-	61	10	7	4	1	110	204	39	1	717	7	1,224
3rd	Madison	Begun	436	270	291	469	200	183	45	292	14	629	1,582	827	247	321	-	7,956	5,595	661	4,853	12,606	-	37,477
		Reinstated	4	1	36	22	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
		Transferred	+48	-40	+142	-145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	488	231	469	346	202	184	45	292	14	629	1,582	827	247	321	-	7,956	5,590	661	4,853	12,606	-	37,543
		Terminated	557	218	550	554	180	178	14	175	-	678	3,593	853	181	293	-	7,704	6,180	521	5,308	12,603	-	38,354
3rd	Circuit Totals	Begun	440	276	296	507	210	187	45	298	14	629	1,650	837	254	329	1	8,059	5,834	683	4,854	13,484	7	38,894
		Reinstated	4	1	36	22	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
		Transferred	48	(-)40	142	(-)145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)5	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	492	237	474	384	212	188	45	298	14	629	1,650	837	254	329	1	8,059	5,829	683	4,854	13,484	7	38,960
		Terminated	565	219	551	596	185	182	14	177	-	678	1,654	863	188	297	1	7,814	6,384	560	5,309	13,320	7	39,578
4th	Christian	Begun	16	1	3	134	29	6	1	184	-	3	162	44	36	46	35	282	833	286	34	2,529	75	4,739
		Reinstated	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	109
		Transferred	2	-	(-)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)8	(-)7	(+)15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	20	1	1	137	31	6	1	184	-	3	197	45	36	38	28	297	899	286	34	2,529	75	4,848
		Terminated	19	7	4	119	27	3	-	151	-	-	213	35	66	80	30	645	1,080	78	19	2,349	76	5,001
4th	Clay	Begun	5	2	4	43	9	5	-	32	-	13	53	40	9	3	1	103	142	85	37	1,175	6	1,767
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	5	2	4	43	9	5	-	32	-	13	53	40	9	3	1	103	142	85	37	1,175	6	1,767
		Terminated	6	3	1	40	1	2	2	99	-	7	54	20	14	5	1	130	279	83	24	1,180	8	1,959
4th	Clinton	Begun	25	-	2	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	11	6	-	119	169	133	101	1,021	262	1,904
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	25	-	2	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	11	6	-	119	169	133	101	1,021	262	1,904
		Terminated	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	14	2	-	123	252	84	91	1,070	258	1,937
4th	Effingham	Begun	11	5	4	41	11	1	2	31	-	2	79	35	16	24	-	305	292	117	-	3,793	-	4,769
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	5	4	41	11	1	2	31	-	2	79	35	16	24	-	305	292	117	-	3,793	-	4,769
		Terminated	13	2	2	27	4	1	-	27	-	1	59	32	15	10	4	265	232	98	-	3,567	-	1,359
4th	Fayette	Begun	8	4	1	42	5	18	-	12	-	10	58	37	28	92	-	108	130	147	-	2,185	44	2,929
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)2	-	(+)2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	8	4	1	42	5	18	-	12	-	10	58	37	28	90	-	110	130	147	-	2,185	44	2,929
		Terminated	16	2	3	40	11	17	-	7	-	10	59	37	23	111	-	116	124	139	5	2,299	46	3,065
4th	Jasper	Begun	7	4	4	46	6	2	1	20	-	-	18	9	7	5	3	24	82	45	7	360	7	657
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)3	-	(+)3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	7	4	4	46	7	2	1	20	-	-	18	9	7	2	3	27	82	45	77	360	7	658
		Terminated	4	3	2	43	8	3	2	20	-	-	18	9	6	3	1	34	121	24	5	381	7	694
4th	Marion	Begun	40	6	7	189	18	2	-	53	-	67	215	84	44	82	4	296	380	210	582	3,334	44	5,657
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	(+)2	(-)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)1	-	(+)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	40	6	9	187	18	2	-	53	-	67	215	84	44	81	4	297	380	210	582	3,334	44	5,657
		Terminated	37	4	6	176	18	2	-	21	-	66	217	72	82	52	2	227	297	143	626	3,443	53	5,544

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
4th ...	Montgomery	Begun	23	4	8	58	12	10	31	53	-	3	126	60	27	19	7	139	748	187	304	2,537	192	4,548
		Reinstated	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	11
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-3	(+)-1	(+)-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	23	4	8	60	12	10	31	54	-	3	127	60	27	16	9	147	748	187	304	2,537	192	4,559
		Terminated	13	-	3	20	16	3	6	49	-	-	129	19	18	13	9	104	463	159	240	2,286	215	3,765
	Shelby	Begun	9	5	2	39	8	5	-	16	-	-	50	17	32	6	1	113	134	123	38	1,393	142	2,133
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	9	5	2	39	8	5	-	16	-	-	50	17	32	6	1	113	134	123	38	1,393	142	2,133
		Terminated	10	2	5	42	13	4	-	15	-	-	47	15	57	10	-	74	100	112	38	1,258	157	1,959
	Circuit Totals	Begun	144	31	35	601	106	49	35	401	-	98	799	326	210	283	51	1,489	2,910	1,333	1,103	18,327	772	29,103
		Reinstated	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	36	1	-	-	1	6	66	-	-	-	-	121
		Transferred	(+)-2	-	-	(-)-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-17	(-)-6	(+)-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	148	31	35	604	109	49	35	402	-	98	835	327	210	266	46	1,518	2,976	1,333	1,103	18,327	772	29,224
		Terminated	130	23	26	507	99	35	10	389	-	84	826	239	295	286	47	1,718	2,948	920	1,048	17,833	820	28,283
5th ...	Clark	Begun	11	3	1	14	6	8	3	22	-	-	48	53	-	22	-	122	297	84	38	1,755	33	2,520
		Reinstated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	13	3	1	14	6	8	3	22	-	-	48	53	-	22	-	122	297	84	38	1,755	35	2,522
		Terminated	11	3	2	12	5	10	-	3	-	-	48	46	-	18	-	127	243	63	37	1,759	32	2,419
	Coles	Begun	32	6	7	138	29	8	-	12	1	3	220	116	56	130	8	429	538	-	551	3,104	11	5,399
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	32	6	7	138	29	8	-	12	1	3	220	118	56	130	8	429	538	-	551	3,104	11	5,401
		Terminated	39	18	6	147	40	20	-	2	-	-	280	104	50	126	10	454	569	-	551	3,104	11	5,531
	Cumberland	Begun	4	3	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	31	11	2	15	-	94	26	38	4	1,013	1	1,254
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	4	3	3	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	31	11	2	15	-	94	26	38	4	1,013	1	1,254
		Terminated	5	4	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	30	4	2	7	-	76	22	50	4	968	1	1,178
	Edgar	Begun	10	3	-	43	5	2	-	29	-	1	85	59	37	39	4	314	164	121	59	1,240	28	2,243
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	(+)-1	(-)-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-1	(+)-1	(+)-1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	2	-	43	5	2	-	29	-	1	85	59	37	38	4	316	164	121	59	1,240	28	2,244
		Terminated	9	6	-	22	2	2	-	13	-	1	77	23	33	36	4	273	144	132	56	1,303	31	2,167
	Vermilion	Begun	66	9	13	314	31	33	19	132	-	20	491	184	146	185	1	1,025	837	333	2,259	9,366	91	15,555
		Reinstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	20
		Transferred	(+)-1	(-)-1	(+)-1	(-)-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-44	(+)-2	(+)-42	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	68	8	14	313	31	33	19	132	-	20	492	184	146	152	4	1,073	837	333	2,259	9,366	91	15,575
		Terminated	82	8	16	275	33	29	17	89	-	12	435	170	175	175	3	1,051	815	406	2,373	9,304	90	15,558
5th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	123	24	24	514	74	51	22	195	1	25	875	423	241	391	13	1,984	1,862	576	2,911	16,478	164	26,971
		Reinstated	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	11	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	25
		Transferred	(+)-2	(-)-2	(+)-1	(-)-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-45	(+)-2	(+)-43	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	128	22	25	513	74	51	22	195	1	25	876	425	241	357	16	2,034	1,862	576	2,911	16,478	164	26,996
		Terminated	146	39	24	459	80	61	17	109	-	13	870	347	260	362	17	1,981	1,793	651	3,021	16,438	165	28,853
	Champaign	Begun	168	35	144	419	89	46	7	29	-	67	796	289	258	655	12	1,549	2,137	553	1,966	13,745	-	22,964
		Reinstated	12	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-10	(+)-26	(+)-84	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	180	35	145	422	89	46	7	29	-	67	796	292	258	546	38	1,633	2,137	553	1,966	13,745	-	22,984
		Terminated	171	28	60	570	47	26	6	31	-	45	689	345	236	420	37	1,383	1,474	395	1,392	13,597	26	20,978
	DeWitt	Begun	18	4	1	70	12	6	-	35	-	6	80	35	33	25	12	183	503	112	14	1,330	12	2,491
		Reinstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-3	(+)-1	(+)-2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	19	4	1	70	12	6	-	35	-	6	80	35	33	22	13	185	503	112	14	1,330	12	2,492
		Terminated	16	3	4	80	15	6	-	33	-	6	68	30	34	25	6	197	532	117	13	1,229	10	2,424

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
6th ...	Douglas	Begun	16	-	3	54	10	5	2	17	-	1	54	22	19	28	-	126	251	99	6	1,415	18	2,146
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	(+)2	(-)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	16	-	5	52	10	5	2	17	-	1	54	22	19	28	-	126	251	99	6	1,415	18	2,146
		Terminated	15	4	6	70	11	5	1	15	-	1	60	28	24	28	-	96	849	103	1	1,403	18	2,738
	Macon	Begun	90	47	52	565	87	27	8	58	29	50	684	193	457	223	77	1,771	3,940	452	1,267	12,930	157	23,164
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)5	(-)2	(+)7	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	90	47	52	565	87	27	8	58	29	50	684	193	457	219	75	1,780	3,940	452	1,267	12,930	157	23,167
		Terminated	105	51	35	731	87	32	14	87	22	33	635	331	400	209	59	1,641	4,375	395	1,162	11,744	165	22,313
	Moultrie	Begun	7	4	4	46	7	2	5	12	-	-	45	12	29	10	3	48	221	77	20	981	45	1,578
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)1	(-)1	(+)2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	7	4	4	46	7	2	5	12	-	-	45	12	30	9	2	50	221	77	20	981	45	1,579
		Terminated	12	22	4	179	10	3	2	21	-	-	68	14	36	8	6	46	195	73	23	992	45	1,759
	Piatt	Begun	-	2	4	28	4	6	2	17	1	4	76	20	10	17	-	226	250	92	48	1,613	40	2,460
		Reinstated	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)8	-	(+)8	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	1	2	5	28	4	6	2	17	1	4	76	20	10	9	-	234	250	92	48	1,613	40	2,462
		Terminated	9	3	7	25	3	1	2	9	1	1	75	12	8	20	-	242	224	73	49	1,596	36	2,396
	Circuit Totals	Begun	299	92	208	1,182	209	92	24	168	30	128	1,735	571	806	958	104	3,903	7,302	1,385	3,321	32,014	272	54,803
		Reinstated	14	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
		Transferred	-	-	(+)2	(-)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)127	(+)24	(+)103	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	313	92	212	1,183	209	92	24	168	30	128	1,735	574	807	833	128	4,008	7,302	1,385	3,321	32,014	272	54,830
		Terminated	328	111	116	1,655	173	73	25	196	23	86	1,595	760	738	710	108	3,605	7,649	1,156	2,640	30,561	300	52,608
7th ...	Greene	Begun	3	2	3	57	5	6	3	8	-	5	66	19	14	12	4	193	126	113	15	514	13	1,181
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)1	(+)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	3	2	3	58	5	6	3	8	-	6	72	19	15	11	5	194	126	113	15	514	13	1,191
		Terminated	-	-	1	85	19	3	3	10	-	6	54	14	17	2	3	276	40	85	11	461	13	1,103
	Jersey	Begun	15	5	1	44	12	-	-	6	-	3	72	42	69	32	4	254	147	83	16	943	39	1,787
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	15	5	1	44	12	-	-	6	-	3	72	42	69	32	4	254	147	83	16	943	39	1,787
		Terminated	12	5	17	41	9	-	-	-	-	-	58	48	62	36	12	241	116	62	2	822	41	1,584
	Maucoupin	Begun	38	3	5	71	27	11	17	84	-	6	211	32	60	26	99	592	467	261	202	2,282	17	4,511
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	38	3	5	71	27	11	17	84	-	6	211	32	60	26	99	592	467	261	202	2,282	17	4,511
		Terminated	51	5	3	73	23	8	4	156	-	7	210	19	138	42	137	675	494	225	146	2,292	20	4,728
	Morgan	Begun	18	11	2	76	17	10	1	22	-	381	160	27	36	46	-	356	299	162	-	3,217	8	4,849
		Reinstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)17	(+)17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	19	11	2	76	17	10	1	22	-	381	161	27	36	29	-	374	299	162	-	3,217	8	4,852
		Terminated	5	2	3	80	7	8	-	2	-	381	145	33	14	38	-	397	288	257	-	3,130	8	4,798
	Sangamon	Begun	168	44	1	442	122	161	61	162	-	195	1,095	395	299	571	-	1,255	3,195	676	473	15,021	-	24,336
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	168	44	1	442	122	161	61	162	-	195	1,095	395	299	571	-	1,255	3,195	676	473	15,021	-	24,336
		Terminated	104	46	6	359	105	110	45	38	18	104	1,453	1,700	382	329	-	607	2,004	554	528	14,368	-	22,860
	Scott	Begun	1	4	-	18	-	1	-	6	-	-	16	9	-	5	-	20	117	44	-	279	8	528
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	(+)1	(-)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	1	4	1	17	-	1	-	6	-	-	16	9	-	5	-	20	117	44	-	279	8	528
		Terminated	-	2	1	7	4	-	-	8	-	-	19	3	-	3	-	18	122	59	-	248	7	501

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
7th	Circuit Totals	Begun	243	69	12	708	183	189	82	288	-	590	1,620	524	478	692	107	2,670	4,351	1,339	706	22,256	85	37,192
		Reinstated	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13
		Transferred	-	-	(+1)	(-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-18)	(+1)	(+17)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	244	69	13	708	183	189	82	288	-	591	1,627	524	479	674	108	2,689	4,351	1,339	706	22,256	85	37,205
		Terminated	172	60	31	645	167	129	52	214	18	498	1,939	1,817	613	450	152	2,414	3,064	1,242	687	21,321	89	35,574
8th	Adams	Begun	47	17	17	185	36	39	2	65	4	6	365	75	141	119	31	342	1,151	286	1,320	5,070	34	9,352
		Reinstated	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	23
		Transferred	(+8)	(-5)	(+3)	(-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-12)	(-9)	(+21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	55	14	20	182	38	39	2	65	4	6	374	75	141	108	22	363	1,154	289	1,320	5,070	34	9,375
		Terminated	47	18	31	186	40	31	2	54	4	11	377	88	155	155	14	342	930	293	1,301	4,841	33	8,949
	Brown	Begun	5	3	3	10	4	6	-	11	-	-	26	3	1	4	-	20	38	47	1	502	11	695
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	5	3	3	10	4	6	-	11	-	-	26	3	1	4	-	20	38	47	1	502	11	695
		Terminated	4	-	2	11	3	2	2	7	-	-	24	2	2	4	-	21	27	27	1	481	10	630
	Calhoun	Begun	-	-	2	4	2	9	-	2	3	1	6	4	4	15	17	125	29	35	-	486	60	804
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	(+1)	-	(-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	-	1	2	4	2	9	-	2	3	1	6	4	4	16	17	125	29	35	-	486	60	806
		Terminated	2	-	1	4	3	8	-	2	1	3	7	22	9	11	17	110	32	34	-	449	49	764
	Cass	Begun	3	1	1	28	5	1	-	17	-	3	67	16	31	37	2	162	135	70	10	1,134	15	1,738
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	3	1	1	28	5	1	-	17	-	3	67	16	31	37	2	162	135	70	10	1,134	15	1,738
		Terminated	5	-	1	19	9	2	-	13	-	3	57	26	43	28	2	189	252	63	14	1,172	19	1,917
	Mason	Begun	10	1	1	60	6	9	-	31	-	2	59	37	18	72	10	152	108	84	48	876	74	1,658
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Transferred	-	-	(+3)	(-3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1)	(+1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	10	1	4	58	6	9	-	31	-	2	59	37	18	73	11	152	108	84	48	876	74	1,661
		Terminated	12	-	7	64	11	3	-	26	-	3	55	38	22	60	8	157	119	56	46	854	79	1,620
	Menard	Begun	2	-	-	20	3	2	-	8	-	-	31	15	13	16	7	118	180	57	17	804	14	1,307
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
		Transferred	-	-	(+1)	(-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	2	-	1	20	3	2	-	8	-	-	34	15	13	16	7	119	180	57	17	804	14	1,312
		Terminated	2	-	4	20	5	2	1	2	-	-	30	31	15	16	7	108	255	66	8	784	14	1,370
	Pike	Begun	7	3	5	94	13	13	-	22	-	1	82	27	28	23	7	195	341	97	53	2,163	29	3,203
		Reinstated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		Transferred	(+1)	(-1)	(+2)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	9	2	7	92	13	13	-	22	-	1	83	27	28	23	7	195	341	97	53	2,163	29	3,205
		Terminated	14	3	2	73	19	17	-	23	-	1	85	20	19	16	6	206	324	79	45	2,167	24	3,143
	Schuyler	Begun	2	1	-	11	9	2	-	8	5	-	27	12	7	7	3	43	50	45	31	934	11	1,208
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	(+1)	(-1)	(+2)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1)	(+1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	3	-	2	9	9	2	-	8	5	-	27	12	7	7	2	44	50	45	31	934	11	1,208
		Terminated	7	1	2	11	6	2	1	5	1	-	23	9	3	4	2	39	49	32	28	950	11	1,186
8th	Circuit Totals	Begun	76	26	29	412	78	81	2	164	12	13	663	189	243	293	77	1,157	2,032	721	1,480	11,969	248	19,965
		Reinstated	1	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	35
		Transferred	(+10)	(-6)	(+11)	(-15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-13)	(-9)	(+22)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	87	22	40	403	80	81	2	164	12	13	676	189	243	284	68	1,180	2,035	724	1,480	11,969	248	20,000
		Terminated	93	22	50	388	96	67	6	132	2	21	658	236	268	294	56	1,172	1,988	650	1,443	11,698	239	19,579
9th	Fulton	Begun	38	2	8	111	18	8	2	43	-	1	178	38	34	72	-	408	375	213	323	2,250	87	4,209
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5
		Transferred	(+1)	(-1)	(+4)	(-4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-9)	(+9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	39	1	12	107	18	8	2	43	-	1	178	38	34	63	-	419	375	216	323	2,250	87	4,214
		Terminated	34	4	9	91	30	7	1	51	-	-	194	74	35	51	-	434	367	160	356	2,270	84	4,252

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			July	Non-July	July	Non-July											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
9th	Hancock	Begun	7	2	3	53	11	7	2	34	1	5	63	32	18	23	7	295	180	143	54	1,611	29	2,580
	Reinstated	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
	Transferred	-	(-)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Net Added	7	1	4	53	12	-	2	34	1	5	63	32	18	15	8	303	181	143	54	1,613	29	2,585	
	Terminated	16	1	3	44	11	7	1	32	1	4	54	24	26	28	5	300	185	107	50	1,556	28	2,483	
	Henderson	Begun	6	1	-	17	4	3	-	193	-	5	51	17	14	27	-	134	81	52	145	628	163	1,541
	Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Net Added	6	1	-	17	4	3	-	193	-	5	51	17	14	22	-	139	81	52	145	628	163	1,541	
	Terminated	4	-	4	17	7	4	-	140	-	3	47	8	2	12	-	130	59	113	158	588	171	1,467	
Knox	Begun	38	4	6	134	33	52	2	2	-	138	421	97	80	188	7	679	484	272	869	6,993	65	10,564	
Reinstated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	
Transferred	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(+)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	39	3	17	124	33	52	2	2	-	138	422	97	80	152	8	714	484	275	869	6,993	65	10,569		
Terminated	44	3	12	134	22	31	4	3	-	165	428	110	44	89	8	757	442	285	872	7,056	64	10,573		
McDonough	Begun	27	10	-	69	7	19	3	20	-	-	117	42	5	87	1	318	250	154	458	3,987	67	5,641	
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	27	10	-	69	7	19	3	20	-	-	117	42	5	87	1	318	250	154	458	3,987	67	5,641		
Terminated	15	1	4	50	10	15	1	17	-	-	100	18	-	42	-	250	177	167	305	3,723	25	4,820		
Warren	Begun	11	5	3	44	5	7	1	9	1	-	95	36	19	20	-	201	237	114	176	1,954	46	2,984	
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	11	5	3	44	5	7	1	9	1	-	95	36	19	16	-	205	237	114	176	1,954	46	2,984		
Terminated	14	5	6	30	5	8	-	11	-	-	85	31	20	30	-	174	179	102	144	1,983	43	2,870		
Circuit Totals	Begun	127	24	20	428	78	96	10	301	2	149	925	262	170	417	15	2,035	1,607	948	2,025	17,423	457	27,519	
Reinstated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	2	-	15	
Transferred	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(+)	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	129	21	36	414	79	96	10	301	2	149	926	262	170	355	17	2,098	1,608	954	2,025	17,425	457	27,534		
Terminated	127	14	38	366	85	72	7	254	1	172	908	265	127	355	13	2,045	1,409	934	1,885	17,076	415	26,465		
Marshall	Begun	11	11	1	22	12	4	1	15	-	4	39	19	-	13	-	87	100	75	2	645	55	1,116	
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	9	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	11	11	1	22	12	4	1	15	-	4	44	20	-	13	-	87	100	78	2	645	55	1,125		
Terminated	11	8	4	21	7	5	1	17	-	-	35	17	-	24	-	75	68	67	1	611	55	1,027		
Peoria	Begun	364	79	93	622	160	87	8	538	-	346	1,281	561	332	331	81	2,743	3,386	636	1,872	18,478	31	32,029	
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	364	79	93	622	160	87	8	538	-	346	1,282	561	332	333	81	2,743	3,386	636	1,872	18,478	31	32,032		
Terminated	428	42	127	535	120	84	7	405	-	319	1,420	465	333	367	68	2,279	2,779	494	1,588	19,365	28	31,253		
Putnam	Begun	7	1	-	2	6	-	1	-	-	-	15	7	1	-	-	2	29	27	1	270	43	412	
Reinstated	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	7	1	-	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	17	7	1	-	-	2	29	27	1	270	43	417	
Terminated	3	2	2	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	16	7	1	-	-	1	31	12	-	242	45	372	
Stark	Begun	5	2	2	12	1	-	1	10	-	2	14	7	2	3	1	71	41	45	2	198	25	444	
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	5	2	2	12	1	-	1	10	-	2	14	7	2	3	1	71	41	45	2	198	25	444		
Terminated	2	2	2	17	3	1	-	5	-	2	16	10	2	6	1	48	44	31	2	189	26	409		
Tazewell	Begun	158	10	42	260	62	50	8	44	-	-	578	196	105	136	27	721	1,154	387	1,146	11,932	248	17,264	
Reinstated	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	16	-	39	
Transferred	(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added	165	7	66	236	63	50	8	45	-	-	581	196	105	136	27	733	1,154	387	1,148	11,948	248	17,303		
Terminated	185	11	79	248	71	45	6	27	-	-	559	200	133	126	21	714	1,133	305	1,160	11,820	247	17,090		

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
10th ..	Circuit Totals	Begun	545	103	138	918	241	141	19	607	-	352	1,927	790	440	483	109	3,624	4,710	1,170	3,023	31,523	402	51,265
		Reinstated	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	11	1	-	2	-	12	-	3	2	16	-	56
		Transferred	(+)-5	(-)-3	(+)-22	(-)-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	552	100	162	896	243	141	19	608	-	352	1,938	791	440	485	109	3,636	4,710	1,173	3,025	31,539	402	51,321
		Terminated	629	65	214	824	204	135	16	456	-	321	2,046	699	469	523	90	3,117	4,055	909	2,751	32,227	401	50,151
11th ..	Ford	Begun	8	4	3	27	6	4	3	1	-	-	56	17	11	3	-	115	124	113	32	1,041	65	1,633
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	(+)-1	(-)-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	8	4	4	26	6	4	3	1	-	-	56	17	11	3	-	115	124	113	32	1,041	65	1,633
		Terminated	9	3	1	25	13	2	1	-	-	-	49	3	10	2	-	112	116	90	43	954	67	1,500
	Livingston	Begun	44	20	2	66	30	46	14	34	-	37	160	82	71	98	-	210	510	310	67	5,580	56	7,437
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	44	20	2	66	30	46	14	34	-	37	160	82	71	98	-	210	510	310	67	5,580	56	7,437
		Terminated	44	8	4	52	18	28	-	10	-	34	116	51	67	39	-	186	553	186	40	5,427	57	6,920
	Logan	Begun	24	4	2	157	21	8	12	33	1	-	146	56	80	98	-	454	586	188	60	4,402	12	6,344
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	(+)-2	(-)-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	26	2	2	157	21	8	12	33	1	-	146	56	80	98	-	454	586	188	60	4,402	12	6,344
		Terminated	20	6	5	166	25	9	3	34	-	1	146	46	62	86	-	456	549	133	53	4,485	11	6,296
	McLean	Begun	122	33	38	251	59	33	20	134	7	1	542	187	142	217	92	1,632	2,055	541	783	15,044	22	21,955
		Reinstated	8	1	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	-	6	4	91	59	-	13	51	2	263
		Transferred	(+)-8	(-)-8	(+)-21	(-)-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-1	(-)-2	(+)-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	138	26	62	240	60	33	20	134	7	1	555	188	142	222	94	1,726	2,114	541	796	15,095	24	22,218
		Terminated	135	43	44	276	52	36	49	125	7	1	554	183	153	170	71	1,690	2,102	562	794	15,229	23	22,299
	Woodford	Begun	18	9	9	71	10	-	3	9	-	-	72	32	5	81	-	497	477	139	10	2,438	18	3,898
		Reinstated	-	1	1	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	23
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	18	10	10	80	17	-	3	9	-	-	75	32	5	81	-	497	477	141	10	2,438	18	3,921
		Terminated	16	10	6	88	20	1	3	10	-	-	88	28	5	85	-	575	498	182	8	2,452	18	4,093
11th ..	Circuit Totals	Begun	216	70	54	572	126	91	52	211	8	38	976	374	309	497	92	2,908	3,752	1,291	952	28,505	173	41,267
		Reinstated	8	2	4	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	6	4	91	59	2	13	51	2	286
		Transferred	(+)-10	(-)-10	(+)-22	(-)-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-1	(-)-2	(+)-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	234	62	80	569	134	91	52	211	8	38	992	375	309	502	94	3,002	3,811	1,293	965	28,556	175	41,553
		Terminated	224	70	60	607	128	76	56	179	7	36	953	311	297	382	71	3,019	3,818	1,153	938	28,547	176	41,108
12th ..	Iroquois	Begun	25	7	3	76	8	5	-	13	3	1	90	49	38	58	-	292	374	197	6	4,196	108	5,549
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	25	7	3	76	8	5	-	13	3	1	90	49	38	58	-	292	374	197	6	4,196	108	5,549
		Terminated	30	3	5	55	22	3	-	5	-	-	84	41	39	63	-	258	388	173	1	4,264	83	5,517
	Kankakee	Begun	84	49	18	445	50	43	12	139	-	291	531	248	88	131	156	595	1,926	273	680	10,236	276	16,271
		Reinstated	3	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	26	33	4	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	215
		Transferred	(+)-7	(-)-7	(+)-14	(-)-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	94	43	32	475	50	43	12	139	-	291	626	274	121	135	160	597	1,929	273	680	10,236	276	16,486
		Terminated	112	59	39	519	46	30	12	114	-	283	701	220	135	160	185	481	1,885	222	670	9,773	286	15,932
	Will	Begun	219	183	48	872	245	123	36	176	3	107	1,145	292	220	326	97	1,389	2,839	435	2,313	23,743	282	35,093
		Reinstated	8	15	15	69	6	-	1	4	-	-	61	-	7	2	8	194	-	5	179	-	-	574
		Transferred	(+)-103	(-)-99	(+)-72	(-)-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-73	(+)-5	(+)-68	(-)-14	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	330	99	135	879	251	123	37	180	3	107	1,206	292	227	255	102	1,465	3,019	435	2,318	23,922	282	35,667
		Terminated	381	111	151	853	175	106	19	911	3	110	1,070	283	139	196	93	1,481	2,919	389	2,163	24,030	283	35,866
12th ..	Circuit Totals	Begun	328	239	69	1,393	303	171	48	328	6	399	1,766	589	346	515	253	2,276	5,139	905	2,999	38,175	666	56,913
		Reinstated	11	16	15	113	6	-	1	4	-	-	156	26	40	6	4	10	197	-	5	179	-	789
		Transferred	(+)-110	(-)-106	(+)-86	(-)-76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)-73	(+)-5	(+)-68	(-)-14	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	449	149	170	1,430	309	171	49	332	6	399	1,922	615	386	448	262	2,354	5,322	905	3,004	38,354	666	57,702
		Terminated	523	173	195	1,427	243	139	31	1,030	3	393	1,855	544	313	419	278	2,220	5,192	784	2,834	38,067	652	57,315

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
13th	Bureau	Begun	36	18	4	136	28	20	3	21	-	-	140	56	37	45	10	459	603	186	71	5,030	30	6,933
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	(+3	(-3	(+2	(-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	39	15	6	134	28	20	3	21	-	-	140	56	37	45	10	459	603	186	71	5,030	30	6,933
		Terminated	29	14	6	137	30	18	2	22	-	-	138	52	26	37	12	440	643	136	50	5,000	28	6,820
	Grundy	Begun	25	20	5	66	10	12	11	25	-	-	164	56	50	20	-	355	591	109	122	3,140	102	4,883
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	(+12	(-12	(+9	(-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-3	-	(+3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	37	8	14	58	10	12	11	25	-	-	164	56	50	17	-	358	592	109	122	3,140	102	4,885
		Terminated	32	5	3	44	7	9	1	19	-	7	145	47	13	17	-	400	443	96	124	3,203	121	4,736
	LaSalle	Begun	171	64	27	335	66	37	27	6	-	17	511	251	101	77	10	1,427	3,348	467	600	7,227	54	14,823
		Reinstated	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
		Transferred	(+2	(-2	(+13	(-13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-40	(+1	(+39	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	181	62	40	322	66	37	28	6	-	17	513	251	101	37	11	1,466	3,348	467	600	7,227	54	14,834
		Terminated	318	117	33	306	81	42	16	9	-	17	557	302	107	112	-	1,444	3,629	451	632	6,762	70	15,009
13th	Circuit Totals	Begun	232	102	36	537	104	69	41	52	-	17	815	363	188	142	20	2,241	4,542	762	793	15,397	186	26,639
		Reinstated	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
		Transferred	(+17	(-17	(+24	(-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-43	(+1	(+42	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	257	85	60	514	104	69	42	52	-	17	817	363	188	99	21	2,283	4,543	762	793	15,397	186	26,652
		Terminated	379	136	42	487	118	69	19	50	-	24	840	401	146	166	16	2,284	4,715	683	806	14,965	219	26,565
14th	Henry	Begun	25	9	8	96	31	11	2	2	-	12	186	83	78	51	-	288	493	256	265	8,107	47	10,050
		Reinstated	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
		Transferred	(+5	(-5	(+6	(-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	30	4	18	90	31	11	2	2	-	12	186	83	78	52	-	288	493	257	265	8,107	47	10,056
		Terminated	33	8	8	87	36	10	1	-	-	12	189	83	61	48	-	280	453	233	247	8,008	47	9,844
	Mercer	Begun	4	6	3	41	10	4	1	10	-	8	74	39	10	29	1	134	534	89	2	660	69	1,728
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	4	6	3	41	10	4	1	10	-	8	74	39	10	29	1	134	534	89	2	660	69	1,728
		Terminated	4	3	1	32	6	4	1	11	-	8	69	46	9	22	1	144	532	97	1	540	65	1,696
	Rock Island	Begun	146	32	52	651	179	77	30	150	-	211	1,146	465	234	630	-	3,204	3,725	626	849	23,053	131	35,591
		Reinstated	11	4	2	5	6	3	1	-	-	2	11	1	-	-	-	2	17	-	1	-	-	67
		Transferred	(+29	(-28	(+48	(-48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	186	8	102	608	185	80	31	150	-	213	1,157	466	234	630	-	3,206	3,741	626	850	23,054	131	35,658
		Terminated	217	59	64	700	213	68	28	253	-	213	1,210	470	388	570	-	3,329	4,055	504	813	23,250	144	36,548
	Whiteside	Begun	24	7	7	165	23	18	18	45	-	8	327	136	156	214	-	1,140	702	241	42	5,391	151	8,815
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	7	165	23	18	18	45	-	8	327	136	156	124	-	1,140	702	241	42	5,391	151	8,815
		Net Added	24	7	18	161	21	19	5	45	-	8	318	150	165	235	-	1,059	745	188	38	4,993	179	8,411
		Terminated	38	6	18	181	21	19	5	45	-	8	318	150	165	235	-	1,059	745	188	38	4,993	179	8,411
14	Circuit Totals	Begun	199	54	70	953	243	110	51	207	-	239	1,733	723	478	924	1	4,766	5,454	1,212	1,158	37,211	398	56,184
		Reinstated	11	4	6	5	6	3	1	-	-	2	11	1	-	1	-	2	17	1	1	-	-	73
		Transferred	(+34	(-33	(+54	(-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	244	25	130	904	249	113	52	207	-	241	1,744	724	478	925	1	4,768	5,470	1,213	1,159	37,212	398	56,257
		Terminated	292	76	91	1,000	276	101	35	309	-	241	1,786	749	623	875	1	4,812	5,785	1,022	1,099	36,891	435	56,499
15th	Carroll	Begun	5	3	2	31	7	4	-	22	1	2	68	26	45	35	-	282	130	96	102	1,749	59	2,669
		Reinstated	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	5	3	2	33	7	4	-	22	1	3	69	26	45	34	-	283	130	96	102	1,749	59	2,673
		Terminated	13	1	4	40	5	2	-	20	-	3	87	24	25	34	2	279	137	80	125	1,723	59	2,663
	JoDavies	Begun	11	4	4	40	5	5	1	37	2	8	38	21	17	7	-	296	279	117	504	2,753	210	4,359
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
		Transferred	-	-	(+4	(-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	4	8	36	5	5	1	37	2	9	42	22	18	7	-	296	279	117	504	2,753	210	4,366
		Terminated	14	3	3	42	3	3	1	39	3	9	47	17	14	14	-	252	273	97	489	2,743	194	4,260

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			July	Non-Jury	July	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
15th	Lee	Begun	16	14	7	87	24	12	32	40	-	5	148	70	52	123	60	583	311	182	64	4,220	76	6,126
		Reinstated	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6
		Transferred	(+9)	(-5)	(+2)	(-6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-2)	(-1)	(+3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	25	9	10	82	24	12	32	40	-	6	148	70	52	122	59	586	312	183	64	4,220	76	6,132
		Terminated	34	6	6	88	23	7	3	48	-	17	188	72	58	45	14	543	265	147	60	4,205	73	5,902
	Ogle	Begun	15	4	8	137	30	10	6	5	-	16	163	73	65	107	123	1,207	454	226	-	3,920	146	6,715
		Reinstated	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	-	-	(+2)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	15	4	10	136	30	10	6	5	-	16	164	73	65	107	123	1,207	454	226	-	3,920	146	6,717
	Terminated	26	9	9	154	34	9	1	13	-	16	181	80	32	96	103	1,204	409	164	-	3,718	147	6,405	
	Stephenson	Begun	27	10	9	108	43	14	-	14	-	12	220	184	54	193	2	588	628	261	762	4,356	48	7,533
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Transferred		(+5)	(-5)	(+2)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-28)	(+5)	(+23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added		32	5	11	106	43	14	-	16	-	12	223	184	54	165	7	611	628	261	762	4,356	48	7,538	
Terminated	22	8	18	133	29	11	-	7	-	1	252	124	38	139	7	469	597	227	662	-	3,901	48	6,693	
Circuit Totals	Begun	74	35	30	403	109	45	39	118	3	43	637	374	233	465	185	2,956	1,802	882	1,432	16,998	539	27,402	
	Reinstated	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	9	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	24	
	Transferred	(+14)	(-10)	(+10)	(-14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-31)	(+4)	(+27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Net Added	88	25	41	393	109	45	39	120	3	46	646	375	234	435	189	2,983	1,803	883	1,432	16,998	539	27,426	
	Terminated	109	27	40	457	94	32	5	127	3	46	755	317	167	328	126	2,747	1,681	715	1,336	16,290	521	25,923	
16th	DeKalb	Begun	33	40	12	187	21	23	16	102	-	7	276	112	47	205	18	1,318	2,432	151	217	6,257	35	11,509
		Reinstated	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	5	-	-	30	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
		Transferred	(+11)	(-9)	(+12)	(-12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1)	(+1)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	45	31	25	180	22	23	16	107	-	7	306	114	75	204	18	1,319	2,430	151	217	6,257	35	11,582
		Terminated	55	29	26	172	32	18	1	80	1	6	294	101	61	201	11	1,315	2,369	154	180	5,377	35	10,518
	Kane	Begun	284	163	68	773	191	93	12	190	3	1,029	1,531	540	482	647	223	3,597	5,264	848	1,780	41,567	77	59,362
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	284	163	68	773	191	93	12	190	3	1,029	1,532	540	482	647	223	3,597	5,664	848	1,780	41,567	77	59,363
	Terminated	415	151	71	876	218	81	5	161	1	1,035	1,563	668	481	770	172	3,367	6,166	1,076	1,833	38,840	75	58,025	
	Kendall	Begun	17	13	7	64	14	6	-	15	-	10	122	55	23	48	1	225	134	71	67	2,327	58	3,277
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred		(+2)	(-2)	(+9)	(-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-1)	(-3)	(+4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added		19	11	16	55	14	6	-	15	-	10	122	55	23	47	(-2)	229	134	71	67	2,327	58	3,277	
Terminated	20	3	17	39	17	8	-	13	-	8	122	48	13	43	-	163	159	68	67	2,380	54	3,242		
Circuit Totals	Begun	334	216	87	1,024	226	122	28	307	3	1,046	1,929	707	552	900	242	5,140	7,830	1,070	2,064	50,151	170	74,148	
	Reinstated	1	-	1	5	1	-	-	5	-	-	31	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	
	Transferred	(+13)	(-11)	(+21)	(-21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-2)	(-3)	(+5)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	
	Net Added	348	205	109	1,008	227	122	28	312	3	1,046	1,960	709	580	898	239	5,145	7,828	1,070	2,064	50,151	170	74,222	
	Terminated	490	183	114	1,087	267	107	6	254	2	1,049	1,979	817	555	1,014	183	4,845	8,694	1,298	2,080	46,597	164	71,785	
17th	Boone	Begun	22	7	2	88	22	11	-	2	-	-	166	94	26	22	-	599	1,072	112	1,257	3,024	2	6,528
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	(+2)	(-2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	24	5	2	88	22	11	-	2	-	-	166	94	26	22	-	599	1,072	112	1,257	3,024	2	6,528
		Terminated	22	8	-	63	23	7	-	2	-	-	157	82	13	15	-	551	821	79	1,238	2,929	2	6,012
	Winnebago	Begun	270	70	66	1,143	349	173	22	22	-	685	1,535	768	580	623	179	2,790	10,022	812	991	44,308	86	65,494
		Reinstated	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	38	-	25	227	2	-	19	46	-	-	-	-	364
		Transferred	(+1)	(-1)	(+5)	(-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-102)	(-28)	(+130)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	273	69	72	1,140	350	174	22	22	-	723	1,535	793	807	523	151	2,939	10,068	812	991	44,308	86	65,858
	Terminated	306	75	135	1,191	305	120	15	26	-	681	1,184	678	1,194	344	112	3,646	11,279	507	991	44,153	86	67,028	
	Circuit Totals	Begun	292	77	68	1,231	371	184	22	24	-	685	1,701	862	606	645	179	3,389	11,094	924	2,248	47,332	88	72,022
		Reinstated	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	38	-	25	227	2	-	19	46	-	-	-	-	364
Transferred		(+3)	(-3)	(+5)	(-5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-102)	(-28)	(+130)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Added		297	74	74	1,228	372	185	22	24	-	723	1,701	887	833	545	151	3,538	11,140	924	2,248	47,332	88	72,386	
Terminated		328	83	135	1,254	328	127	15	28	-	681	1,341	760	1,207	359	112	4,197	12,100	586	2,229	47,082	88	73,040	

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
18th	DuPage	Begun	409	322	96	1,340	296	281	27	20,470	-	18	1,762	585	603	1,550	320	3,566	3,161	732	7,296	57,466	-	100,300
		Reinstated	20	10	8	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
		Transferred	(+)155	(-)155	(+)80	(-)80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	584	177	184	1,281	313	281	27	20,470	-	18	1,770	585	603	1,556	320	3,566	3,161	732	7,296	57,466	-	100,390
		Terminated	675	138	190	1,159	256	221	60	19,803	-	7	1,644	576	496	1,230	261	3,098	3,086	605	6,525	56,472	-	96,502
18th	Circuit Totals	Begun	409	322	96	1,340	296	281	27	20,470	-	18	1,762	585	603	1,550	320	3,566	3,161	732	7,296	57,466	-	100,300
		Reinstated	20	10	8	21	17	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
		Transferred	(+)155	(-)155	(+)80	(-)80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	584	177	184	1,281	313	281	27	20,470	-	18	1,770	585	603	1,556	320	3,566	3,161	732	7,296	57,466	-	100,390
		Terminated	675	138	190	1,159	256	221	60	19,803	-	7	1,644	576	496	1,230	261	3,098	3,086	605	6,525	56,472	-	96,502
19th	Lake	Begun	421	243	81	1,469	415	133	16	100	5	113	1,866	652	552	453	116	3,326	10,860	1,293	5,632	50,964	214	78,924
		Reinstated	7	2	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
		Transferred	(+)8	(-)7	(+)2	(+)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)4	(-)1	(+)5	(-)4	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	436	238	84	1,482	416	133	16	100	5	113	1,867	652	552	449	115	3,331	10,856	1,293	5,632	50,964	214	78,948
		Terminated	479	254	67	1,210	400	132	22	104	1	107	1,838	597	328	428	83	3,413	12,494	1,223	5,247	50,426	216	79,075
	McHenry	Begun	115	10	17	358	106	60	7	25	-	-	511	199	151	163	-	1,675	3,272	604	457	12,367	-	20,097
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	115	10	17	358	106	60	7	25	-	-	511	199	151	163	-	1,675	3,272	604	457	12,367	-	20,097
		Terminated	125	7	12	292	72	26	2	26	1	-	424	144	107	141	-	1,584	3,468	414	391	11,200	-	18,436
19th	Circuit Totals	Begun	536	253	98	1,827	521	193	23	125	5	113	2,377	851	703	616	116	5,001	14,132	1,897	6,089	63,331	214	99,021
		Reinstated	7	2	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
		Transferred	(+)7	(-)7	(+)2	(+)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)4	(-)1	(+)5	(-)4	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	551	248	101	1,840	522	193	23	125	5	113	2,378	851	703	612	115	5,006	14,128	1,897	6,089	63,331	214	99,045
		Terminated	604	261	79	1,502	472	158	24	130	8	107	2,262	741	435	569	83	4,997	15,962	1,637	5,638	61,626	216	97,511
20th	Monroe	Begun	9	8	2	36	11	17	-	13	-	6	50	10	19	44	-	256	281	82	-	1,295	42	2,181
		Reinstated	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Transferred	+2	-2	+2	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	11	7	4	35	11	17	-	13	-	6	50	10	19	43	-	257	281	82	-	1,295	42	2,183
		Terminated	9	8	3	31	5	23	1	-	-	10	46	13	23	37	-	286	271	58	-	1,154	42	2,020
	Perry	Begun	10	1	6	28	5	3	-	33	-	-	87	39	12	19	-	72	191	99	198	1,240	6	2,049
		Reinstated	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	14	-	6	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	52
		Transferred	+3	-1	-	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	13	0	13	32	5	3	-	34	-	-	99	53	12	25	-	73	191	104	198	1,240	6	2,101
		Terminated	16	3	6	36	26	3	2	64	-	-	88	58	18	30	-	89	172	80	189	1,232	6	2,118
	Randolph	Begun	23	2	2	26	-	85	-	78	-	163	109	42	21	20	1	375	247	106	19	1,463	29	2,811
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	9
		Transferred	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	23	2	2	26	-	85	-	78	-	163	111	45	21	19	1	377	247	109	19	1,463	29	2,820
		Terminated	13	1	2	25	2	87	1	43	-	149	104	77	14	24	9	362	226	97	15	1,392	31	2,674
	St. Clair	Begun	578	114	281	904	239	110	162	3,322	11	3	1,573	913	638	427	26	3,176	3,417	786	1,914	20,286	28	38,908
		Reinstated	12	2	6	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
		Transferred	+14	-4	+15	-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	+3	-4	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	604	112	302	897	241	110	162	3,322	11	3	1,577	915	638	433	23	3,179	3,413	786	1,914	20,286	28	38,956
		Terminated	649	39	594	1,094	227	48	18	4,668	-	3	1,346	458	537	380	48	2,996	3,726	666	1,660	18,580	25	37,762
	Washington	Begun	1	4	-	13	11	-	1	17	-	4	20	8	13	14	-	45	146	93	-	644	8	1,042
		Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Transferred	+1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	+1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	2	3	-	13	11	-	1	17	-	4	20	8	13	13	-	46	146	93	-	644	8	1,042
		Terminated	8	4	1	14	7	1	2	19	-	7	20	5	6	23	-	50	121	72	1	621	7	989
20th	Circuit Totals	Begun	621	129	291	1,007	266	215	163	3,463	11	176	1,839	1,012	703	524	27	3,924	4,282	1,166	2,131	24,928	113	46,991
		Reinstated	12	3	13	21	2	-	-	1	-	-	18	19	-	12	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	111
		Transferred	+20	-8	+17	-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-3	+6	-4	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	653	124	321	1,003	268	215	163	3,464	11	176	1,857	1,031	703	533	24	3,932	4,278	1,174	2,131	24,928	113	47,102
		Terminated	695	55	606	1,200	267	162	24	4,794	-	169	1,604	611	598	494	57	3,783	4,516	973	1,865	22,979	111	45,563

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce	Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors		Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury											Penitentiary	Jail or Fine						
Total	Cook County	Begun	2,834	13,502	8,625	79,193	12,801	960	142	91,023	73	3,327	25,956	51,555	31,131	4,522	-	3,076 ¹	77,270	10,731	278,903 ²	1,385,339	-	2,080,963
		Reinstated	1,190	1,172	1,333	2,260	84	7	-	2,656	-	-	160	-	79	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	9,339
		Transferred	+10,706	-10,706	+2,878	-2,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-14	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	14,730	3,968	12,836	78,589	12,885	967	142	93,679	73	3,327	26,116	51,555	31,210	4,522	-	3,076 ¹	77,654	10,731	278,903 ²	1,385,339	-	2,090,302
		Terminated	18,247	7,241	13,501	81,758	13,099	665	83	85,524	36	3,373	27,956	51,022	35,319	5,216	-	1,821 ¹	77,606	10,580	228,503 ²	1,372,446	-	2,033,996
Total	Downstate	Begun	5,596	2,274	1,758	16,609	4,036	2,497	795	28,288	132	5,621	27,822	10,943	8,094	11,529	2,200	65,280	100,927	20,268	50,863	573,910	5,590	945,032
		Reinstated	124	40	95	266	59	7	3	14	-	44	359	85	299	63	21	189	398	26	40	343	2	2,477
		Transferred	(+)467	(-)428	(+)528	(-)537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)560	(-)17	(+)577	(-)30	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	6,187	1,886	2,381	16,338	4,095	2,504	798	28,302	132	5,665	28,181	11,028	8,393	11,032	2,204	66,046	101,295	20,294	50,903	574,253	5,592	947,509
		Terminated	6,893	1,889	2,688	16,660	3,801	2,138	448	29,213	95	5,470	27,566	11,619	8,186	9,898	1,917	63,782	103,827	17,492	48,268	559,000	5,643	926,493
Total	State	Begun	8,430	15,776	10,383	95,802	16,837	3,457	937	119,311	205	8,948	53,778	62,498	39,225	16,051	2,200	68,356	178,197	30,999	329,766	1,959,249	5,590	3,025,995
		Reinstated	1,314	1,212	1,428	2,526	143	14	3	2,670	-	44	519	85	378	63	21	189	796	26	40	343	2	11,816
		Transferred	+11,173	-11,134	+3,406	3,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-560	-17	+577	-44	-	-	-	-	-
		Net Added	20,917	5,854	15,217	94,927	16,980	3,471	940	121,981	205	8,992	54,297	62,583	39,603	15,554	2,204	69,122	178,949	31,025	329,806	1,959,592	5,592	3,037,811
		Terminated	25,140	9,130	16,189	98,418	16,900	2,803	531	114,737	131	8,843	55,522	62,641	43,505	15,114	1,917	65,603	181,433	28,072	276,771	1,931,446	5,643	2,960,489

1 Figures are from "County Department" only

2 Includes Misdemeanor Cases filed in "Municipal Department"

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY VERDICTS
AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING VERDICT
OF LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED IN 1971**

Circuit	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Total No. of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Average Time Elapsed
			Gain	Loss		
1st	33,182	33,023	.....	159	27	23.4
2nd	25,522	22,568	.....	2,954	26	18.7
3rd	38,960	39,578	618	.....	60	31.4
4th	29,224	28,283	.....	941	27	19.9
5th	26,996	26,853	.....	143	19	13.4
6th	54,830	52,608	.....	2,222	35	22.6
7th	37,205	35,574	.....	1,631	31	17.6
8th	20,000	19,579	.....	421	8	14
9th	27,534	26,465	.....	1,069	18	27.1
10th	51,321	50,151	.....	1,170	62	19.3
11th	41,553	41,108	.....	445	20	22.9
12th	57,702	57,315	.....	387	34	35.2
13th	26,652	26,565	.....	87	30	30.5
14th	56,257	56,499	242	.....	54	20.1
15th	27,426	25,923	.....	1,503	21	19.1
16th	74,222	71,785	.....	2,437	44	19.2
17th	72,386	73,040	654	.....	64	16.6
18th	100,390	96,502	.....	3,888	46	17
19th	99,045	97,511	.....	1,534	68	25.6
20th	47,102	45,563	.....	1,539	78	29.2
Downstate Totals	947,509	926,493	.....	21,016	772	22.9
Cook County	2,090,302	2,033,996	.....	56,306	1,236	48.4
State Totals	3,037,811	2,960,489	.....	77,322	2,008	38.6

**DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES OR MISDEMEANORS PUNISHABLE
BY IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY AND PENALTIES IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR 1971**

Circuit	County	Total Number Of Defendants Disposed Of		NOT CONVICTED																CONVICTED									
				Total Not Convicted		Reduced or Dismissed								Tried But Not Convicted								Total Convicted		Plea Of Guilty		Convicted By Court		Convicted By Jury	
						Discharged At Preliminary Hearing		Dismissed On Motion Of Defendant		Dismissed On Motion Of State		Reduced To Jail/Fine Misdemeanor		Acquitted By Court		Acquitted By Jury		Convicted Of Jail/Fine Misdemeanor											
CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM		
1st	Alexander	81	37	73	32	—	1	—	—	66	31	3	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	8	5	8	2	—	2	—	1		
	Jackson	247	77	162	69	—	—	—	—	147	33	8	36	3	—	4	—	—	—	85	8	85	7	—	1	—	—		
	Johnson	19	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Massac	37	46	28	35	—	—	—	—	25	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	11	8	11	—	—	1	—			
	Pope	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Pulaski	5	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Saline	46	45	29	31	—	—	4	10	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	13	14	—	—	4	—			
	Union	54	2	44	2	—	—	—	—	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Williamson	88	29	54	12	2	—	1	—	46	11	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	34	17	33	16	1	1	—	—			
	TOTALS	584	238	410	183	2	2	5	10	371	132	15	36	6	—	9	1	2	2	174	55	168	50	1	4	5	1		
2nd	Crawford	36	6	26	5	—	—	—	—	19	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	10	1	—	—	—	—	—		
	Edwards	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	2	—	—	2	—			
	Franklin	107	1	106	1	—	—	—	—	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
	Gallatin	45	10	21	4	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	24	6	—	—	—	—	—		
	Hamilton	12	2	11	2	—	1	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Hardin	6	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Jefferson	113	18	74	15	1	—	—	—	68	14	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	39	3	35	2	4	1	—	—	—		
	Lawrence	27	23	20	18	1	—	—	—	13	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	7	5	—	—	—	—	—		
	Richland	7	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—		
	Wabash	23	11	11	4	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5	11	7	9	2	—	4	2	1			
	Wayne	20	14	11	2	1	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	12	9	12	—	—	—	—	—		
	White	42	8	23	5	—	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	3	19	3	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	445	96	313	56	8	1	1	—	272	48	19	6	—	—	6	—	7	131	40	122	34	4	5	5	1			
3rd	Bond	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—		
	Madison	407	—	207	—	—	—	47	—	148	—	1	—	4	—	7	—	—	198	—	181	—	4	—	13	—	—		
	TOTALS	412	1	208	—	1	—	47	—	148	—	1	—	4	—	7	—	—	202	1	185	1	4	—	13	—	—		
4th	Christian	39	29	29	13	5	—	—	—	15	7	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	16	10	14	—	2	—	—	—		
	Clay	5	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Clinton	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—		
	Effingham	10	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—		
	Fayette	113	2	71	1	—	—	2	—	67	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	42	—	—	—	—	1	—		
	Jasper	6	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	Marion	73	2	28	1	1	—	—	—	21	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	44	1	41	1	1	—	2	—	—		
	Montgomery	16	10	13	8	—	—	1	2	7	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—		
	Shelby	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	273	49	164	25	6	—	3	2	129	15	20	8	2	—	4	—	—	108	24	103	20	2	3	3	1	—		
5th	Clark	18	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Coles	115	44	41	34	8	4	—	1	20	12	3	9	4	5	1	—	5	74	10	69	9	4	1	1	—	—		
	Cumberland	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Edgar	33	4	27	4	—	—	—	—	24	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Vermilion	230	5	155	—	1	—	9	—	122	—	18	—	2	—	3	—	—	73	5	68	3	4	2	1	—	—		
	TOTALS	404	53	236	38	9	4	9	1	178	16	25	9	6	5	4	—	5	166	15	156	12	8	3	2	—	—		
6th	Champaign	451	67	350	49	43	3	53	—	178	2	63	44	8	—	5	—	—	101	18	87	17	4	—	10	1	—		
	DeWitt	20	4	12	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	4	8	4	—	—	—	—	—		
	Douglas	34	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	—		
	Macon	248	65	78	20	3	—	10	—	59	19	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	166	45	157	39	1	1	8	5			
	Moultrie	9	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	4	3	—	—	1	—	—		
	Piatt	28	—	27	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	790	143	493	73	46	3	65	—	286	24	77	45	8	—	11	1	—	293	70	268	63	5	1	20	6	—		

Circuit	County	PENALTIES																								Committed As Incompetent Before Trial Or As Sexually Dangerous	
		Sentences														Probation											
		Death		Imprisonment Penitentiary		Imprisonment and Fine		Jail		Jail and Fine		Fine		Total Sentences		With Fine Or Jail Or Both		With Restitution Or Costs Or Both		With Other Special Conditions		With No Special Conditions		Total Probations			
CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM		
1st	Alexander	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Jackson	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	20	3	34	3	44	4	—	—	1	—	6	1	51	5	—	
	Johnson	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	
	Massac	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	
	Pope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pulaski	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Saline	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	7	7	8	4	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	10	6	—	
	Union	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	
	Williamson	—	—	15	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	17	7	5	4	10	5	2	1	—	—	17	10	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	51	4	1	—	3	3	1	1	23	15	79	23	61	23	19	7	8	1	7	1	95	32	—	
2nd	Crawford	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
	Edwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	
	Franklin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gallatin	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	3	11	6	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	
	Hamilton	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hardin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jefferson	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	2	4	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	
	Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	
	Richland	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
	Wabash	—	—	9	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
	Wayne	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	5	7	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	
	White	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	6	1	10	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	13	2	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	46	6	—	4	1	2	3	1	9	16	59	29	40	9	30	2	1	—	1	—	72	11	1	
3rd	Bond	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Madison	—	—	46	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	62	—	29	—	3	—	11	—	93	—	136	—	2	
	TOTALS	—	—	47	1	14	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	65	1	30	—	3	—	11	—	93	—	137	—	2	
4th	Christian	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	7	4	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	
	Clay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clinton	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Effingham	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	—	
	Fayette	—	—	35	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	39	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	
	Jasper	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Marion	—	—	21	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	25	1	8	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	19	—	1	
	Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
	Shelby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	65	6	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	2	75	11	16	6	9	5	4	2	4	—	33	13	1	
5th	Clark	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	Coles	—	—	23	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	8	—	38	2	11	1	15	7	—	—	10	—	36	8	—	
	Cumberland	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	
	Edgar	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
	Vermilion	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	1	18	2	16	2	8	—	2	—	44	4	2	
	TOTALS	—	—	63	2	—	—	7	—	1	—	8	1	79	3	30	3	33	9	11	—	13	—	87	12	2	
6th	Champaign	—	—	34	1	—	—	5	4	2	—	11	2	52	7	10	3	27	7	10	1	2	—	49	11	—	
	DeWitt	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	7	1	—	
	Douglas	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	
	Macon	—	—	66	13	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	67	19	9	2	86	22	4	2	—	—	99	26	4	
	Moultrie	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	
	Piatt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	107	15	—	—	7	13	2	1	11	2	127	31	22	5	125	31	14	3	5	—	166	39	4	

Circuit	County	Total Number Of Defendants Disposed Of		NOT CONVICTED																CONVICTED									
				Total Not Convicted		Reduced or Dismissed								Tried But Not Convicted								Total Convicted		Plea Of Guilty		Convicted By Court		Convicted By Jury	
						Discharged At Preliminary Hearing		Dismissed On Motion Of Defendant		Dismissed On Motion Of State		Reduced To Jail/ Fine Misdemeanor		Acquitted By Court		Acquitted By Jury		Convicted Of Jail/ Fine Misdemeanor											
		CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM
7th	Greene	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
	Jersey	36	12	27	10	—	—	—	—	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	8	2	—	—	1	—		
	Macoupin	42	110	8	104	—	—	—	—	7	75	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	33	6	33	5	—	1	—	—		
	Morgan	58	2	53	2	2	—	—	—	29	1	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—		
	Sangamon	145	60	48	60	4	5	1	1	13	25	1	4	—	—	25	20	—	3	94	—	73	—	7	—	14	—		
	Scott	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	25	20	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	287	187	140	176	6	5	1	1	76	111	26	5	6	25	22	—	3	29	143	11	121	7	7	4	15	—		
8th	Adams	165	25	126	18	1	—	35	1	81	4	8	12	—	—	1	1	—	—	39	7	31	6	1	—	7	1		
	Brown	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	Calhoun	11	18	8	16	—	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—		
	Cass	31	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	16	2	—	—	3	—		
	Mason	60	8	27	1	6	—	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	7	31	7	—	—	1	—		
	Menard	19	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	12	4	—	—	—	—		
	Pike	23	6	16	3	—	—	—	—	15	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	7	3	—	—	—	—		
	Schuyler	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	316	69	198	42	7	—	35	2	141	26	11	13	—	—	4	1	—	—	115	27	102	26	2	—	11	1		
9th	Fulton	60	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	1	—	2	—		
	Hancock	34	5	24	5	2	—	—	—	14	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—		
	Henderson	17	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—		
	Knox	123	17	68	8	—	—	—	—	46	7	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	9	53	9	—	—	—	—		
	McDonough	42	1	28	—	1	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	14	1	—	—	—	—		
	Warren	30	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	306	23	206	13	3	—	—	—	150	12	52	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	98	10	94	10	2	—	2	—		
10th	Marshall	21	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	1	—		
	Peoria	426	68	244	42	1	—	24	11	216	19	2	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	182	26	159	17	11	9	12	—		
	Putnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Stark	6	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	Tazewell	126	21	78	12	2	—	2	—	72	12	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	48	9	47	8	—	1	1	—		
	TOTALS	579	90	342	54	4	—	26	11	306	31	4	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	237	36	212	26	11	10	14	—		
11th	Ford	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Livingston	39	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—		
	Logan	87	—	65	—	1	—	1	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—		
	McLean	183	71	92	55	—	—	—	—	84	43	4	6	3	5	1	—	—	1	90	16	88	16	1	—	1	—		
	Woodford	85	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	396	71	210	55	2	—	1	—	196	43	4	6	3	5	4	—	—	1	185	16	183	16	1	—	1	—		
12th	Iroquois	64	—	46	—	5	—	—	—	34	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	16	—	1	—	1	—		
	Kankakee	171	207	74	82	9	8	9	18	42	35	8	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	97	125	86	114	8	11	3	—		
	Will	315	101	242	74	1	—	—	—	158	60	75	11	—	2	1	1	7	—	73	27	53	22	5	5	15	—		
	TOTALS	550	308	362	156	15	8	9	18	234	95	88	11	1	22	8	2	7	—	188	152	155	136	14	16	19	—		
13th	Bureau	37	12	24	3	3	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	13	9	13	9	—	—	—	—		
	Grundy	18	—	11	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—		
	LaSalle	154	4	122	1	—	—	3	—	63	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	30	3	—	—	1	—		
	TOTALS	209	16	157	4	3	—	4	—	39	4	58	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	50	12	49	12	—	—	1	—		
14th	Henry	65	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	35	—	—	—	1	—		
	Mercer	27	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	1	10	1	—	—	—	—		
	Rock Island	468	—	183	—	—	—	9	—	156	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	251	—	14	—	—	19	—	
	Whiteside	248	—	169	—	2	—	—	—	157	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	79	—	79	—	—	—	—	—		
	TOTALS	808	1	398	—	2	—	9	—	345	—	26	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	409	1	375	1	14	—	—	20	—	

Circuit	County	PENALTIES																								Committed As Incompetent Before Trial Or As Sexually Dangerous	
		Sentences														Probation											
		Death		Imprisonment Penitentiary		Imprisonment and Fine		Jail		Jail and Fine		Fine		Total Sentences		With Fine Or Jail Or Both		With Restitution Or Costs Or Both		With Other Special Conditions		With No Special Conditions		Total Probations			
		CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM
7th	Greene	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jersey	—	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	Macoupin	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	4	15	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	1
	Morgan	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Sangamon	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	TOTALS	—	—	115	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	117	9	22	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	4
8th	Adams	—	—	23	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	26	3	4	2	3	2	6	—	—	—	—	13	4	—
	Brown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calhoun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	
	Cass	—	—	3	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	3	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	2	
	Mason	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	13	7	1	—	9	—	7	—	2	—	19	—	1	
	Menard	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	3	5	—	2	—	1	—	9	3	—	
	Pike	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	
	Schuyler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	42	6	8	1	1	4	—	—	3	7	54	18	12	5	28	4	17	—	4	—	61	9	3	
9th	Fulton	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
	Hancock	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
	Henderson	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Knox	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	14	4	8	3	28	—	2	2	1	—	39	5	2	
	McDonough	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	1	—	7	1	—	
	Warren	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	31	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	3	1	40	4	14	3	34	—	8	3	2	—	58	6	2	
10th	Marshall	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	
	Peoria	—	—	41	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	9	7	56	9	51	15	27	1	11	1	37	—	126	17	—	
	Putnam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Stark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Tazewell	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	3	24	3	10	3	—	—	3	—	37	6	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	51	2	2	—	6	1	—	—	10	10	69	13	79	18	37	4	12	1	40	—	168	23	—	
11th	Ford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Livingston	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	
	Logan	—	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	13	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	9	—	—	
	McLean	—	—	31	—	1	—	6	2	—	1	1	1	39	4	19	4	28	7	4	1	—	—	51	12	1	
	Woodford	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	14	—	7	—	13	—	14	—	2	—	36	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	46	—	1	—	17	2	1	1	5	1	70	4	39	4	52	7	20	1	4	—	115	12	1	
12th	Iroquois	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	8	—	—	
	Kankakee	—	—	31	2	—	—	2	6	—	1	19	89	52	98	5	4	10	7	18	1	12	15	45	27	—	
	Will	—	—	37	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	1	9	40	14	18	7	3	3	1	1	11	2	33	13	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	74	2	—	—	7	10	—	2	21	98	102	112	26	11	14	10	20	2	26	17	86	40	—	
13th	Bureau	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	4	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	9	—	
	Grundy	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	
	LaSalle	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	1	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	6	2	1	
	TOTALS	—	—	33	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	36	1	7	5	4	—	3	4	—	2	14	11	2	
14th	Henry	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	13	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	24	—	—	
	Mercer	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	
	Rock Island	—	—	87	—	4	—	35	—	—	—	24	—	150	—	53	—	31	—	2	—	48	—	134	—	1	
	Whiteside	—	—	14	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	13	—	36	—	31	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	43	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	110	—	7	—	50	—	—	—	38	1	205	1	97	—	45	—	2	—	60	—	204	—	1	

Circuit	County	Total Number Of Defendants Disposed Of		NOT CONVICTED																CONVICTED													
				Total Not Convicted				Reduced or Dismissed								Tried But Not Convicted								Total Convicted				Plea Of Guilty		Convicted By Court		Convicted By Jury	
								Discharged At Preliminary Hearing		Dismissed On Motion Of Defendant		Dismissed On Motion Of State		Reduced To Jail/ Fine Misdemeanor		Acquitted By Court		Acquitted By Jury		Convicted Of Jail/ Fine Misdemeanor													
		CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM				
15th	Carroll	32	2	19	2	1	—	—	—	16	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—					
	Jo Daviess	16	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—					
	Lee	46	15	37	6	3	—	1	—	27	5	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Ogle	96	103	50	72	—	—	—	—	47	69	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	46	31	39	30	2	1	5	—	—					
	Stephenson	149	7	118	—	4	—	7	—	75	—	28	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	31	7	31	5	—	—	—	2	—					
	TOTALS	339	127	233	80	8	—	8	—	173	76	34	2	3	1	6	—	1	1	106	47	93	44	4	1	9	2	—					
16th	DeKalb	195	10	127	7	5	—	—	—	105	4	—	3	5	—	12	—	—	—	68	3	66	2	—	—	2	1	—					
	Kane	754	102	474	56	31	4	3	3	389	23	44	6	—	7	7	—	—	13	279	46	70	14	197	32	12	—						
	Kendall	44	3	41	3	—	—	4	—	31	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	TOTALS	993	115	642	66	36	4	7	3	525	27	47	12	6	7	20	—	1	13	350	49	139	16	197	32	14	1	—					
17th	Boone	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—					
	Winnebago	380	89	203	49	15	1	4	—	88	21	91	24	2	1	2	1	1	1	177	40	150	37	10	1	17	2						
	TOTALS	395	89	208	49	15	1	4	—	93	21	91	24	2	1	2	1	1	1	187	40	159	37	10	1	18	2	—					
18th	DuPage	396	—	96	—	—	—	4	—	91	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	263	—	16	—	21	—	—					
	TOTALS	396	—	96	—	—	—	4	—	91	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	263	—	16	—	21	—	—					
19th	Lake	465	85	299	70	45	17	3	—	151	38	79	12	6	1	6	—	9	2	164	15	148	13	5	2	11	—						
	McHenry	142	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	58	—	57	—	—	—	1	—	—					
	TOTALS	607	85	383	70	45	17	3	—	232	38	79	12	6	1	9	—	9	2	222	15	205	13	5	2	12	—	—					
20th	Monroe	38	—	24	—	—	—	2	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Perry	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—					
	Randolph	33	10	8	4	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	6	23	6	—	—	2	—	—					
	St. Clair	412	50	165	28	—	—	3	—	148	28	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	—	246	22	224	22	1	—	21	—	—					
	Washington	24	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	TOTALS	531	60	218	32	—	—	5	2	195	30	2	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	311	28	286	28	2	—	23	—	—					
Downstate Totals		9,620	1,821	5,617	1,172	218	45	246	50	4,230	749	679	190	65	79	142	6	37	53	3,975	649	3,438	552	309	81	228	16	—					
Cook County Totals		5,043	—	2,340	—	—	—	—	—	1,884	—	—	—	367	—	89	—	—	—	2,703	—	2,111	—	389	—	203	—	—					
	Total State	14,663	1,821	7,957	1,172	218	45	246	50	6,114	749	679	190	432	79	231	6	37	53	6,678	649	5,549	552	698	81	431	16	—					

Circuit	County	PENALTIES																										Committed As Incompetent Before Trial Or As Sexually Dangerous
		Sentences														Probation												
		Death		Imprisonment Penitentiary		Imprisonment and Fine		Jail		Jail and Fine		Fine		Total Sentences		With Fine Or Jail Or Both		With Restitution Or Costs Or Both		With Other Special Conditions		With No Special Conditions		Total Probations				
		CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM	CF	CM			
15th	Carroll	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
	Jo Daviess	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	
	Lee	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	6	5	—	—	
	Ogle	—	—	9	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	3	8	16	13	20	8	8	8	—	1	2	1	30	18	—	—	
	Stephenson	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	26	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	28	5	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	21	2	—	1	7	8	1	—	3	8	32	19	54	13	13	11	4	2	3	2	74	28	—	—	
16th	DeKalb	—	—	9	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	14	3	5	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	
	Kane	—	—	68	4	8	2	12	8	1	—	18	25	107	39	10	1	134	—	20	3	8	3	172	7	1	—	
	Kendall	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	79	7	8	2	14	8	2	—	20	25	123	42	15	1	183	—	21	3	8	3	227	7	1	—	
17th	Boone	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
	Winnebago	—	—	74	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	74	18	8	1	95	18	—	1	—	2	103	22	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	76	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	76	18	13	1	98	18	—	1	—	2	111	22	—	—	—	
18th	DuPage	—	—	109	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	8	—	136	—	68	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	109	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	8	—	136	—	68	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	
19th	Lake	—	—	44	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	47	4	35	1	76	10	3	—	3	—	117	11	2	—	
	McHenry	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	36	—	49	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	53	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	56	4	37	1	76	10	14	—	39	—	166	11	2	—	
20th	Monroe	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Perry	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	10	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	
	Randolph	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	1	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	14	6	—	—	
	St. Clair	—	—	101	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	108	5	18	1	4	—	9	2	107	14	138	17	1	—	
	Washington	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
	TOTALS	—	—	125	5	—	—	8	—	1	—	11	—	145	5	27	1	22	6	10	2	107	14	166	23	2	—	
Downstate Totals		—	—	1,344	72	41	8	163	68	14	6	183	194	1,745	348	709	111	925	124	180	25	416	41	2,230	301	28	—	
Cook County Totals		—	—	1,871*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810**	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total State	—	—	3,215	72	41	8	163	68	14	6	205	194	1,745	348	709	111	925	124	180	25	1,226	41	2,230	301	28	—	

* Includes all sentences of confinement, both to penitentiary and to jail, and also includes 484 placed on probation with the condition that time be served in jail.

** Includes all defendants placed on probation except those given some jail time.

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1971**

Circuit	Number of Counties	Population 1970 Federal Census	Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of New Cases Filed During 71	Number of Judges	Average No. of Cases per Judge
Cook	1	5,427,237	954	2,080,963	247	8,424
1st	9	187,915	3,242	32,959	17	1,939
2nd	12	196,404	4,796	25,474	19	1,314
3rd	2	259,947	1,114	38,894	19	2,047
4th	9	223,553	5,425	29,103	14	2,079
5th	5	190,966	2,885	26,971	16	1,686
6th	6	350,317	3,178	54,803	20	2,740
7th	6	280,344	3,485	37,192	21	1,771
8th	8	147,767	3,918	19,965	15	1,331
9th	6	188,261	3,904	27,519	16	1,720
10th	5	338,168	2,129	51,265	20	2,563
11th	5	220,380	3,853	41,267	15	2,751
12th	3	374,840	2,647	56,913	21	2,710
13th	3	174,521	2,453	26,639	14	1,903
14th	4	296,604	2,492	56,184	19	2,957
15th	5	169,769	3,136	27,402	15	1,827
16th	3	348,972	1,472	74,148	17	4,362
17th	2	269,829	803	72,022	17	4,237
18th	1	484,301	331	100,300	15	6,687
19th	2	485,564	1,068	99,021	22	4,501
20th	5	362,249	2,652	46,991	21	2,238
Downstate Totals	101	5,550,671	54,983	945,032	353	2,677
State Totals	102	10,977,908	55,937	3,025,995	600	5,043

REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1971

TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT CALENDAR YEAR 1971

		Pending at Start	Begun	Rein- stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Inventory	
									Decrease	Increase
Law Over \$15,000	Jury	36,196	2,834	1,190	+10,706	14,730	18,247	32,875 ⁽¹⁾	3,321	
	Non-Jury . .	6,926	13,502	1,172	—10,706	3,968	7,241	3,653	3,273	
Tax		10,449	29,945	1,115	0	31,060	26,431	14,233 ⁽²⁾		3,784
Condemnation		440	142	0	0	142	83	499		59
Mental Health		308	3,327	0	0	3,327	3,373	12 ⁽³⁾	296	
Municipal Corp.		144	73	0	0	73	36	33 ⁽⁴⁾	111	
Misc. Remedy		1,200	960	7	0	967	665	1,502		302
Chancery		3,413	6,913	84	0	6,997	8,819	3,564 ⁽⁵⁾		151
Housing		4,290	5,888	0	0	5,888	4,280	5,898		1,608
Juvenile		2,047	31,131	79	0	31,210	35,319	5,024 ⁽⁶⁾		2,977
Divorce		13,288	25,956	160	0	26,116	27,956	11,448	1,840	
Probate			10,731	0	0	10,731	10,580			
Felony		2,185	4,522	0	0	4,522	5,216	1,491	694	
Misdemeanor		4,745	3,076	0	0	3,076	1,821	2,585 ⁽⁷⁾	2,160	
TOTALS		85,631	139,000	3,807	0	142,807	150,067	82,817	2,814	

The footnotes 1 thru 7 result from adjustments being made in the caseload after the completion of routine inventories made by the Clerk of the Circuit Court during 1971.

Division or Dept.	No. of Cases
(1) Jury	+ 196
(2) Tax	— 845
(3) Mental Hlth.	— 250
(4) Mun. Corp.	— 148
(5) Chancery	+ 1973
(6) Juvenile	+ 7086
(7) Misdemeanor	— 3415

AGE OF LAW CASES PENDING IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT*

			1963 and Earlier	During 1964	During 1965	During 1966	During 1967	During 1968	During 1969	During 1970	During 1971	Totals
Law Cases Over \$15,000	J U R Y	Total Filed or Transferred In				1,433	12,968	13,026	13,354	12,862	10,459	
		Pending	0	0	0	107	2,061	5,109	6,436	9,690	9,472	32,875
		% Terminated				99.3%	84.1%	60.8%	51.8%	24.7%	9.4%	
	Non- Jury	Total Filed				5,340	4,470	4,362	4,142	3,796	6,933	
		Pending	8	0	0	0	0	141	529	506	2,469	3,653
		% Terminated or Transferred out				100.0%	100.0%	96.8%	87.2%	86.7%	64.4%	

*Also See Appendix at page 106.

AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF TERMINATION OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT

Cases Terminated by Verdict			
Total Number of Verdicts Reached During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
770	145.9	5.3	58.0

Cases Terminated by any Means, Including Verdict			
Total Number of Cases Terminated During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Termination		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
18,247	Figures to Complete This Analysis are Unavailable.		

**ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES PROCESSED BY THE TRIAL JUDGES OF THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS**

	Number of Law Jury Cases			Number of Verdicts		Ratio of Contested Verdicts to Total Cases Terminated	Law Jury Trial Judges	
	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Assigned For Trial	Total	Contested		Substantially Full-Time	Substantially Part-Time
Number For December, 1971 ..	1,218	1,238	378	43	42	3.4	23	12
Average Per Month, 1971	1,228	1,521	429	65	60	3.9	26	7
Average Per Month, 1970	1,200	1,393	302	62	53	3.8	28	13
Average Per Month, 1969	1,345	1,474	398	62	50	3.5	33	8
Average Per Month, 1968	1,164	1,417	393	63	50	3.5	31	12
Average Per Month, 1967	1,247	1,551	421	79	65	4.2	35	11

**IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY TERMINATIONS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1971**

(1) Age of Law Jury Cases Disposed of During Calendar Year 1971

		1963 and Earlier	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Law Jury Cases Dis- posed of During	No.	75	79	886	5,643	4,106	2,016	3,125	1,778	538
	%age	0.4%	0.4%	4.9%	30.9%	22.5%	11.1%	17.1%	9.8%	2.9%

(2) Law Jury Cases Terminated During Calendar Year 1971

Terminations Credited by Clerk To:	Number of Terminations:
Assignment Judge	6,723
Pre-Trial Judges*	4,664
Motion Judges	863
Full-Time Trial Judges**	4,058
Part-Time Trial Judges***	457
No Progress Call	1,482
TOTAL	18,247

* Includes trial judges hearing summer pre-trials.

** Includes only Cook County judges who spent 75% or more of their time in the Law Division.

*** Includes Cook County judges who spent less than 75% of their time in the Law Division and Downstate judges who served in the Law Division on assignment.

(3) Maximum, minimum and average productivity of full-time trial Judges and stages at which full-time trial Judges terminated law jury cases during Calendar Year 1971

	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Verdicts		Cases Settled		
		Contested	Uncontested	Without Use of Jury	During Selection of Jury	After Selection of Jury
Maximum*	789	35	12	742	20	29
Minimum*	82	8	0	42	0	0
Average	153.9	18.9	2.8	114.4	5.5	12.2

* Maximum and Minimum reported by any judge in each category, not necessarily the same judge in each category.

**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 1971**

During calendar year 1971, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County terminated 18247 law jury cases which were credited by the Clerk as follows:

I. To the assignment judge (Judges Ward and Butler)	6,723
II. To the motion judges (Judges Bua, Hallett, Brussell and Schwartz)	863
III. To the pre-trial judges (Judges Fitzgerald, T., Frailey, Jones, Landesman, Law, Matkovic, Moran, Morrissey, Nelson, Porter, Stefanowicz, Trampe, Williams, Wilson, Wosik)	2,334
IV. To the judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program (Judges Barry, Barth, Canel, Carey, Crosson, Crowley, Daly, Ellis, Fiedler, Fitzgerald, J., Fitzgerald, T., Geroulis, Heilingoetter, Hershenson, Holmgren, Holzer, Jiganti, Kowalski, Lefkovits, Massey, McAuliffe, Moran, Murray, Nash, Roberts, Schaller, Sorrentino, Stark, Wilson, Wosik)	2,330
V. To the law jury trial judges as follows:	
A) To the 27 judges (Judges Barry, Barth, Canel, Carey, Crosson, Crowley, Daly, Ellis, Fiedler, Fitzgerald, J., Fitzgerald, T., Geroulis, Heilingoetter, Hershenson, Holmgren, Holzer, Kowalski, Lefkovits, Massey, McAuliffe, Murray, Roberts, Schaller, Sorrentino, Stark, Wilson, Wosik) whose service in the Law Jury Division was not substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	4,153
B) To the 16 judges (Judges Butler, DeBow, Felt, Iseberg, Jiganti, McMillen, Mejda, Moran, Nash, Nelson, Norman, Palmer, Paschen, Patterson, Porter, Wells) whose service in the Law Jury Division was limited by other judicial duties, assignments, and illnesses during the entire period	488
C) To the 30 judges on assignment from circuits outside of Cook County (Judges Benefiel, Chase, Clark, Coutrakon, Dennis, Foster, Frailey, Gorby, Gray, Hanagan, Hebel, Henken, Johnson, Kasserman, Lewis, Lipe, McNeal, Murphy, Oros, Quindry, Ruff, Saxe, Sunderman, Thomas, S., Trampe, Utter, Wheeler, Williams, Wineland, Winter)	1,356
Total Terminations	18,247

**SUMMARY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCEEDING OF THE 5141 LAW JURY
CASES REPORTED THROUGH THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE LAW
JURY TRIAL JUDGES (COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF
COOK COUNTY) DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1971**

Method of Disposition	No. of Cases	No. of Jury ½ Days	No. of Judge ½ Days in Excess of Jury ½ Days
1. With Use Of Jury:			
A. Dismissed By Agreement During Selection Of Jury	195	408	173
B. Dismissed By Agreement After Selection of Jury	369	1,374	362
C. Contested Verdicts For Plaintiff	408	2,371	368
D. Contested Verdicts For Defendant	276	1,601	346
E. Uncontested Verdicts For Plaintiff	47	77	67
F. Uncontested Verdicts For Defendant	39	64	22
G. Other Terminations	0	0	0
2. Mistrials For Error	36	220	28
3. Mistrials For Disagreement	5	304	39
4. Without Use of Jury			
A. Court Finding For Plaintiff	651	X	848
B. Court Finding For Defendant	62	X	213
C. Uncontested Prove-Ups	336	X	257
D. Dismissed Or Terminated By Agreement	2,352	X	2,538
E. Dismissed For Want Of Prosecution	140	X	117
F. Other Terminations	39	X	61
5. Returned To Assignment Judge	186	61	139
TOTALS	5,141*	6,480	5,578

* Includes Law Jury Cases Processed By The 30 Judges On Assignment From Circuits Outside Of Cook County During Calendar Year 1971

**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 1971—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 5141 cases processed and 4914 cases terminated. Subsections A, B and C below describe the processing of these Cases, classified according to the amount of time a Judge was assigned to the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

Settled Without Use of Jury	Settled During Selection of Jury	Settled After Selection of Jury	Verdicts		Returned to 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 27 Law Jury Judges whose service in the Law Jury Trial Division was not substantially interrupted by other Judicial duties, Assignment or Illness during Calendar Year 1971

TOTALS	3,090	148	330	510	75	172	39	4,153	4,364	5,515	4,612	9,857
Maximum	742	20	29	35	10	32	6	789	790	368	316	398
Minimum	42	0	0	8	0	0	0	82	87	77	72	307
Average	114.4	5.4	12.2	18.8	2.7	6.3	1.4	153.9	16.1	204.2	170.8	365

B. The Law Jury Record of the 16 Law Jury Judges, whose service in the Law Jury Trial Division was substantially limited by other Judicial duties, Assignments or Illness during Calendar Year 1971

TOTALS	338	35	32	75	8	11	2	488	501	727	642	1,453
Maximum	85	16	9	19	3	3	1	103	104	161	168	268
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	3	13
Average	21.1	2.2	2.0	4.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	30.5	31.3	45.4	40.1	90.8

C. The Law Jury Record of the 30 Judges on Assignment to the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Jury Division from Circuits Outside of Cook County During Calendar Year 1971

TOTALS	152	12	7	99	3	3	0	273	276	238	324	650
Maximum	15	2	1	5	1	1	0	21	22	22	24	30
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	10
Average	5.1	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0	9.1	7.5	7.9	10.8	21.7

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY DIVISION DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1971**

	Pending at Beginning of Month	Tax Cases Filed or Reinstated	Trans- ferred During	Cases Terminated During Month	Total Cases Pending at End of Month
Tax Cases					
Special Assessments—Chicago	206	88	0	59	450
Special Assessments—Suburban	210	47	0	12	309
Tax Deeds	2,830	1,334	0	1,446	1,559
Scavenger Tax Deeds	486	115	0	184	147
Inheritance Tax Petitions	0	10,404	0	6,986	3,418
Inheritance Tax Assessments	159	76	0	51	19
Petitions For Tax Refunds	83	37	0	7	81
Tax Objections	225	0	0	26	713
Condemnations	25	14	0	8	19
Other Tax Cases	0	6	0	5	1
Adoption Cases					
Related		1,511	0	1,448	221
Agency	167	1,642	0	1,661	163
Private Placement		1,334	0	870	291
Mental Health Procedures					
Petitions for Commitment					
Adults	290	3,305	0	3,348	12
Minors	0	12	0	12	0
Petitions for Restoration					
Adults		7	0	10	.....
Minors		0	0	0	.....
Petitions for Discharge	0	15	0	15	0
Support	0	0	0	0	0
Municipal Corporations					
Petition to Organize	16	2	0	0	1
Annexn's, Discn's, Dissol's	66	41	0	13	24
Local Options and Propositions	5	1	0	1	0
Election Contests	57	29	0	23	8
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Reciprocal Non Support					
Originating in Cook County		411	0	0	.....
Originating Outside Cook County	4,509	2,270	0	1,582	2,583
Served in Cook County		2	0	0	.....
Marriages of Minors	236	405	0	239	14

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Nature of Termination of Criminal Cases in The County Department, Criminal Division During Calendar Year 1971

Actual number of defendants in cases disposed of = 5087

Not Convicted	2,340	Convicted and Sentenced	2,703	Type of Sentence	
Dismissed	1,884*	Pleas of Guilty	2,111	Imprisonment	1,871**
Acquitted by Court	367	Convicted by Court	389	Probation	810
Acquitted by Jury	89	Convicted by Jury	203	Fine Only	22

* Includes: Stricken with leave to reinstate 1,483
 Nolle Prossed 242
 Discharged 42
 Others 117

* * Includes: 484 Probationers Serving
 Some Jail Time

Report on Probate Proceedings in the County Department, Probate Division During Calendar Year 1971

	Decedent Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of cases begun during month	8,065	1,716	950	10,731
Number of cases terminated during month	7,457	1,722	1,401	10,580

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION,
DURING CALENDAR YEAR, 1971**

Delinquents	Dependents	Truants	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
18,277	827	5,397	0	2,704	914	0	28,119

Initial action taken on cases referred to the County Department,
Juvenile Division during Calendar Year, 1971

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
387	94	27,638	28,119

Cases adjusted in the County Department, Juvenile Division During
Calendar Year, 1971

	Dependents	Delinquents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—
By the Complaint Unit Staff	287	46	78	—	17	428
TOTAL	287	46	78	—	17	428

Nature of Petitions Disposed of in the County Department, Juvenile
Division During Calendar Year, 1971

Petitions Dismissed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
32,063	48,848	4,969	496	1,926	3,596	2,040	93,938

**DISPOSITION OF DIVORCE CASES
DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1971
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

PART I	
TOTAL DIVORCE CASES TERMINATED	
	27,956

PART II	
DECREES	
TOTAL DECREES	19,255
1. Divorce	18,958
2. Separate Maintenance	147
3. Annulment	150

PART III	
CASES DISMISSED	
TOTAL DISMISSALS	8,701
1. Divorce	8,688
2. Separate Maintenance	2
3. Annulment	11

**TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,
CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY CALENDAR YEAR 1971**

		Pending at Start	Begun	Rein- stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Inventory	
									Decrease	Increase
Law	Dist. 1	15,826	8,534	1,292	+989	10,815	11,359	15,537*	289	.....
Jury	Dist. 2	333	0	0	+422	422	428	327	6	.....
Cases	Dist. 3	353	0	0	+410	410	454	309	44	.....
\$15,000	Dist. 4	407	39	40	+415	494	513	388	19	.....
and	Dist. 5	329	14	0	+229	243	292	280	49	.....
Less	Dist. 6	234	38	1	+413	452	455	231	3	.....
Law	Dist. 1	26,329	74,905	2,191	—989	76,107	79,229	23,303**	3,026	.....
Non-Jury	Dist. 2	118	728	0	—422	306	354	70	48	.....
Cases	Dist. 3	268	810	0	—410	400	408	260	8	.....
\$15,000	Dist. 4	205	1,137	63	—410	790	801	194	11	.....
and	Dist. 5	235	787	6	—224	569	516	288	.....	53
Less	Dist. 6	242	826	0	—409	417	450	209	33	.....
Small Claims	Dist. 1	3,666	73,026	339	0	73,365	73,339	3,692	.....	26
	Dist. 2-6 ...	1,024	4,244	59	—14	4,289	4,267	1,046	.....	22
Ordinance Violations and Misdemeanors	Dist. 1 .....	.....	255,736	0	0	255,736	216,140	.....	.....	.....
	Dist. 2-6 ...	.....	23,167	0	0	23,167	12,363	.....	.....	.....
Traffic	Dist. 1 .....	.....	978,269	0	0	978,269	961,630	.....	.....	.....
	Dist. 2-6 ...	.....	407,070	0	0	407,070	410,816	.....	.....	.....
Taxes	Dist. 1	2,551	61,078	1,541	0	62,619	59,093	6,077	.....	3,526
Family and Youth	Dist. 1 .....	.....	51,555	0	0	51,555	51,022	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS		52,120	1,941,963	5,532	0	1,947,495	1,883,929	52,211	.....	91

* Adjusted by +255 cases to account for cases transferred from the County Department, Law Division.

** Adjusted by +96 cases to account for cases transferred from the County Department, Law Division.

**AVERAGE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND
DATE OF VERDICT OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY**

Cases Terminated by Verdict, Municipal Department, Circuit Court of Cook County							
		District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total number of verdicts reached during period		295	31	44	44	18	34
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict	Average	43.0	18.7	16.2	12.9	18.0	11.4
	Maximum	81.3	34.4	45.4	37.9	43.4	27.6
	Minimum	6.7	5.3	8.5	0.6	2.5	4.6

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY*

	1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury
First District	2	0	67	3	400	91	827	444	3,255	1,682	5,402	6,630	5,584	14,453
Second District	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	2	10	4	99	10	206	52
Third District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	67	13	240	247
Fourth District	1	0	1	2	4	2	3	1	7	2	63	16	309	171
Fifth District	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	3	26	9	102	51	140	223
Sixth District	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	1	29	10	190	197
Totals	3	0	69	5	409	97	854	451	3,306	1,698	5,762	6,730	6,669	15,343

* Also See Appendix at page 106.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND
TRAFFIC CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1971**

Method of Termination or Disposition	Preliminary Hearings		Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations		Traffic	
	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Fine	XXX	XXX	20,611	4,533	442,828	267,695
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	12,967	4,227
3. House of Correction	XXX	XXX	6,412	153	XXX	XXX
4. County Jail	XXX	XXX	2,250	764	XXX	XXX
5. Probation	XXX	XXX	6,796	1,164	XXX	XXX
6. State Institutions	XXX	XXX	207	159	XXX	XXX
7. Transferred to Criminal Division	1,946	411	34	10	XXX	XXX
8. Ordered to Pay	XXX	XXX	322	175	XXX	XXX
9. Dismissed on Payment of Court Costs	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	14,542	116
10. Ex Parte, Satisfied	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0
11. Ex Parte, Execution to Issue	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0
12. Fine and Costs Suspended	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0
13. Discharged	257	129	32,821	5,239	297,065	70,726
14. D.W.P.	209	99	36,815	3,229	117,384	23,468
15. Leave to File Denied	262	2	93,159	152	1,373	1,341
16. Leave to File Denied—No Number	0	0	0	3	XXX	XXX
17. Non-Suit	159	2	23,028	197	31,884	8,412
18. Nolle Prosequi	158	398	11,437	1,325	30,789	14,999
19. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate	54	614	29,565	3,522	12,758	19,832
20. Other	4	24	656	59	0	0
TOTAL	3,049	1,679	264,113	20,684	961,630	410,816

APPENDIX

CHARTS COMPARING AGE OF PENDING CASES

LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS: YEAR-END AGE OF PENDING LAW JURY CASES

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1965	13,579	13,168	10,024	6,288	3,339	2,309	48,707
	27.9%	27.0%	20.6%	12.9%	6.9%	4.7%	100.0%
1966	11,464	12,211	11,400	8,276	4,487	1,421	49,259
	23.3%	24.8%	23.1%	16.8%	9.1%	2.9%	100.0%
1967	11,108	10,996	9,137	7,675	6,467	208	45,592
	24.4%	24.1%	20.0%	16.8%	14.2%	.5%	100.0%
1968	10,478	11,226	8,309	6,875	5,152	721	42,761
	24.5%	26.3%	19.4%	16.1%	12.0%	1.7%	100.0%
1969	10,691	10,414	8,205	6,257	4,822	1,538	41,931
	25.5%	24.8%	19.6%	14.9%	11.5%	3.7%	100.0%
1970	9,539	9,228	6,911	5,831	3,842	845	36,196
	26.4%	25.5%	19.1%	16.1%	10.6%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	9,472	9,690	6,436	5,109	2,061	107	32,875
	28.8%	29.5%	19.6%	15.5%	6.3%	0.3%	100.0%

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS: YEAR-END AGE OF PENDING LAW JURY CASES

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1965	8,819	5,725	5,024	2,833	938	2,897	26,236
	33.6%	21.8%	19.2%	10.8%	3.6%	11.0%	100.0%
1966	10,524	7,289	3,435	2,166	1,757	383	25,654
	41.4%	28.4%	13.4%	8.4%	6.9%	1.5%	100.0%
1967	6,277	5,134	2,534	1,693	1,530	645	17,822
	35.2%	28.8%	14.3%	9.5%	8.6%	3.6%	100.0%
1968	5,910	5,227	3,392	2,207	147	0	16,883
	35.0%	31.0%	20.1%	13.1%	.8%	.0%	100.0%
1969	6,310	5,086	2,730	880	70	0	15,076
	41.9%	33.7%	18.1%	5.8%	.5%	.0%	100.0%
1970	6,966	5,580	3,123	855	550	408	17,482
	39.9%	31.9%	17.9%	4.9%	3.1%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	6,669	5,762	3,306	854	409	72	17,072
	39.1%	33.7%	19.4%	5.0%	2.4%	0.4%	100.0%

