

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**  
OF THE  
**ILLINOIS COURTS**



**1967**

ANNUAL REPORT

to the  
SUPREME COURT  
OF ILLINOIS



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# SUPREME COURT

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ROY O. GULLEY, DIRECTOR  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS  
JOHN W. FREELS

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS:  
CARL H. ROLEWICK  
WILLIAM M. MADDEN

SUPREME COURT BUILDING  
SPRINGFIELD 62706  
(217) 525-7770

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE  
SUITE 2010, CHICAGO 60602  
(312) 236-1128

April 15, 1968

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

I tender herewith the report of my administration as Director of the Courts of the State for the calendar year 1967, together with the statistical reports for all courts of the state, and the report of Assistant Director Carl H. Rolewick on Cook County.

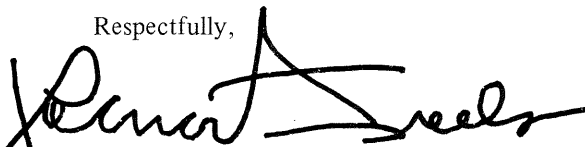
When I tendered my resignation as Director effective December 31, 1967 you asked me to remain with the office for such period in 1968 as might be necessary to acquaint Judge Gulley, my successor as Director, with the functions of the office, to conclude certain matters I had been handling, and to prepare the 1967 Annual Report. Because of Judge Gulley's legal training and his long experience as a lawyer and on the bench and in administrative activities, the first assignment was easy. Before the end of February the organization of the Cook County assignment program, both for the balance of this court year and for next summer, had been concluded. Though we encountered the usual delays in receiving from all circuits and organizing the statistical reports for the year, this annual report is now ready to be sent to the printer, and my direct service to the Court can be terminated on May 1.

I say "direct service" advisedly. Since my admission to the Bar in 1916, I have of course been an officer of the Court, and since January 1, 1964 — the entire period of the New Judicial Article — I have had the privilege and honor of directly serving you and the rest of the judiciary in your Administrative Office, and as Director. I will, of course, in the future, as an officer of the Court, be ready to serve in any capacity if needed.

Chief Justice Solfisburg, in his address last January at the mid-winter meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association, referred to the first four years under the New Judicial Article as the formative period of experimentation, trial and error, new legislation and formulation of new programs. Because of the interest nationally, as well as throughout Illinois, in the new system and its programs I had prepared the annual reports for 1964, 1965, and 1966 as an analysis of the Article and an historical record of the program and developments thereunder. Since virtually all transitional provisions have now been implemented, the year 1967 seems to conclude the formative period under the Article, and this report may provide the final historical record. Being designed as a history of an era, and because of its national distribution, this report, though addressed to you, will necessarily cover matters already well known to you.

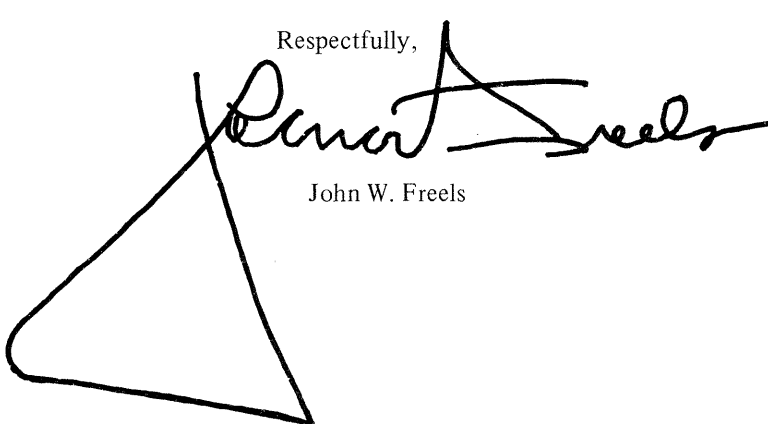
It has been a privilege and a distinct honor to work with and for the courts. I feel that the fifty-two months I have served in the office and as Director have been the most rewarding in my fifty-two years as a lawyer. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work with you and the other fine judges of Illinois, and deeply appreciate the opportunity you have given me to be of service.

Respectfully,



John W. Freels

JWF:lms





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

I tender herewith my annual report on the administration of the courts of the state for the calendar year 1967, the report of Carl H. Rolewick on Cook County and the statistical reports for all courts of the state.

As with the reports I submitted for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, this report is addressed to you as a record of various judicial developments in Illinois, some resulting from legislative enactments, changes in our judicial personnel, and as a resumé of the activities of your Administrative Office.

Because of their nature, most of the matters covered in this report are already well known to you as members of the Court. The purpose of this formal annual report is not to remind you of matters with which you are thoroughly familiar but to provide a permanent record of the operation of the court system in Illinois during the year 1967.

These reports are sent to all judges in Illinois and to lawyers who have requested them. Because of the extreme interest nationally as well as in Illinois in the operation of our new Judicial Article during its first four years, copies have been requested annually by the court administrators in all states, by virtually all law schools in the country, by constitutional conventions and citizens groups studying court reform in many states, and by many other schools and civic groups in Illinois and elsewhere. For that reason this report will follow the pattern of my three previous reports and so will present the historical picture and other developments which, though already well known to you, should prove helpful to those who are studying our program and progress.

As with my previous reports, this report will cover the activities of the courts, list the state's judicial personnel and give the statistical data on all courts during the year, and will in addition record the following significant developments:

Final implementation of the transitional provisions set out in the Schedule

A summary of significant legislation adopted by the General Assembly in 1967 which vitally affected the operation of the courts or the judges individually

Legislation resulting in changes in the court structure and operation

Legislation affecting judges as individuals

The Judiciary – Retirements and Changes

The Judiciary – Activities

The Judiciary – Comments made in answers to Illinois State Bar questionnaire

The Courts Commission and Its Activities

The Judicial Conference and Schools

The Conference of Chief Judges

The new rules which became effective January 1, 1967 and the far reaching traffic rule subsequently adopted

The new Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts

The amazing financial results from the operation of the new court system

The Administrative Office – Duties and Accomplishments.

#### **Final Implementation of the Provisions of the Article**

The Judicial Article set out with clarity and exactness the basic framework of the court system, the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and the classes, qualifications, authority and powers of the judges. Matters not so fundamental or necessarily permanent were set out in detail but power given to the General Assembly to modify if conditions changed.

It was recognized that certain features could not become effective immediately and necessary transitional provisions were set out in the Schedule attached to the Article. Those features, among others, covered temporary assignments and powers until elections could be held, at which time the former offices were abolished. The only such judges remaining in office after 1966 were 33 elected police magistrates, 20 downstate and 13 in Cook County, whose terms of office expired in April 1967. When those 33 police magistrates went out of office all transitional provisions of the Schedule had been completed except the right of four Supreme Court Justices to run for retention when their original elective terms expire.

#### **Significant Court Legislation in 1967**

The 75th General Assembly convened in January 1967, just after the new court system began its fourth formative year. Much constructive legislation affecting the courts was adopted. No report on the 1967 court operations in Illinois would be complete without comment on the highly significant changes brought about by the new legislation.

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

1. An emergency act, HB 179, was approved March 17, 1967 to permit salary adjustments for judges assigned by the Supreme Court to fill vacancies on the Appellate Court until a succeeding election.
2. Because the terms of 33 elected police magistrates who had been actively serving in the several courts expired in April 1967, the General Assembly in SB 663 authorized the Supreme Court to permit the appointment of 20 additional magistrates where necessary in the state. This likewise was passed as emergency legislation and approved April 6, 1967.
3. Several ethics bills were introduced. The bill passed related chiefly to the executive and legislative departments. A special judicial section related to all judges and magistrates and all candidates for judicial office.
4. HB 2352 prohibited judges and magistrates from serving as corporate officers or directors of any business or other for-profit corporation after January 1, 1971.

5. The Judicial Advisory Council, after extensive hearings, drafted a salary bill, HB 2355, for judges and magistrates. The details of this bill will be discussed hereinafter.

6. An extensive modification of the judge's pension program was adopted.

7. In connection with the new pension bill, SB 511 was passed to permit a judge who had previously elected not to participate either for himself or his wife, to file a written recision of that election prior to November 1, 1967.

8. When the Article became effective January 1, 1964 the 36 judges of the municipal court of Chicago and the 26 judges of the various city and municipal courts in suburban Cook County all became associate circuit judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Constitution provided there must be at least 12 associate judges in the suburban area. It was contemplated that attrition would ultimately reduce the number of such suburban judges to 12, or a total of 48 for the circuit. HB 1310 authorized elections to fill all vacancies until the number of associate judges was again 62.

9. A court reporter bill, HB 1786 was passed to correct some of the deficiencies in the original bill passed the last day of the 1965 session. The new bill permitted the Supreme Court, after a survey by the Director, to determine the number of full-time and part-time reporters for each circuit and provided a new salary schedule becoming effective January 1, 1968.

10. A companion bill to amend the Certified Shorthand Reporters Act was passed. This permitted a restricted certificate to those doing limited court work under certain conditions.

11. Several amendments to traffic laws were adopted. The most significant was HB 620 which provided that where a defendant had deposited his driver's license as bail and failed to appear on the date set, his license would be suspended, and failure to appear after a further thirty-day continuance would result in a revocation of the driver's license.

12. Some defendants appearing in response to a traffic ticket were discharged because no one had verified the complaint as then required by statute. HB 2241 provided that when a citation was issued on a Uniform Traffic Ticket (an approved form filed with the Supreme Court) the copy of such ticket filed with the circuit court would constitute a complaint to which a defendant might plead, unless he specifically requested a verified complaint be filed.

13. HB 1464 provided that all cases where the claim for damages does not exceed \$10,000 shall be tried by a jury of six, unless either party demands a jury of twelve.

14. HB 2241 set out a completely revised set of uniform circuit court fees, applying in all downstate circuits.

#### **Legislation Affecting the Courts**

While no legislation attempted to modify the court structures provided in the Article, statutes were passed

affecting court personnel by changing the number and selection of judges, magistrates and court reporters. Other legislation changed the handling of traffic offenses, the make-up of juries, and the fees chargeable by clerks of the circuit courts.

#### **Associate Judges**

Paragraph 4c of the Schedule provided that the 36 judges of the Municipal Court of Chicago and all judges (then 26) of the several municipal, city, village and town courts of suburban Cook County should be associate judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Section 8 of the Article provided there should be such number of associate judges "as may be prescribed by law" and that there should permanently be at least 36 from the City of Chicago and at least 12 from the suburban area, or a minimum total of 48 for the circuit.

By 1967, attrition had reduced the number of associate judges in the suburban area to 22, or a total of 58 for the circuit. HB 1310 provided that there should permanently be 62 associate judges in the circuit court of Cook County. It provided the first suburban vacancy should be filled from the suburban area, the second such vacancy from the city, and alternately thereafter. Under this statute there will ultimately be 43 associate judges from the city and 19 from the suburban area.

HB 1310 also provided that judicial vacancies should be filled by appointment by the Governor. The Article in Section 10 had provided that all vacancies should be filled at the next general election unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote of each house should provide otherwise, and the proposed changed method be approved by the electors at the next general election. Since no such referendum was provided, the appointment part of HB 1310 may well have been unconstitutional. Apparently the General Assembly recognized this possibility, since a severability clause was carefully adopted.

#### **Magistrates**

The new Judicial Article merely authorized the appointment by circuit judges of magistrates but did not fix the number. The Schedule in paragraph 4e provided that all elected justices of the peace and police magistrates should continue to serve during the remainder of their elective terms, after which dates their offices were abolished. Approximately 700 served actively until their terms expired in April and May 1965. The 73rd General Assembly adopted a population formula under which magistrates could be appointed after April 1965.

The formula, based on population alone, had not taken into account the additional judicial burdens in circuits having penitentiaries, mental institutions, truck-weighing stations or involved traffic problems. Serious caseloads developed in some circuits. The 74th General Assembly, recognizing these special factors, authorized the Supreme Court, on a showing of positive need, to approve additional permissive magistrates in certain circuits, with a maximum of twenty for the entire state.

A similar situation arose in 1967. Thirty-three police magistrates, whose terms did not expire until April 1967,



were not charged against the population formula and had all been on active duty in busy circuits. The prospective loss of those experienced magistrates presented a serious work-load problem in their circuits. The 75th General Assembly, by SB 663, authorized the Supreme Court to permit the appointment of 20 additional permissive magistrates on a showing of positive need. Since the "carry-over" magistrates were to go out of office in April, the General Assembly passed the bill as an emergency and it was approved by the Governor on April 6, 1967. A survey made by our office indicated which circuits required additional help, and the Supreme Court authorized eight circuits to appoint additional magistrates.

#### **Court Reporters**

Prior to July 1, 1965 the 112 court reporters serving circuit judges in Illinois were all paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts, while 134 court reporters previously appointed to serve in various county, probate and municipal courts, but serving associate judges in 1965, were all still being paid by their respective counties or municipalities. The 74th General Assembly passed a statute providing that on July 1, 1965 our office should take over on our payroll all reporters who had formerly been paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and that on January 1, 1966 we should take over on our payroll as state employees all previously county-paid court reporters who could qualify on an examination to be set up and conducted by our office.

The statute provided salaries of \$9,000 and \$6,000 per year, depending upon whether the reporter passed the "A" or "B" part of the examination. It further provided a court reporter who failed the first examination could be kept on by the chief judge for a second effort, at his previous salary. Many of the county-paid court reporters had been on a part-time *per diem* basis. However, because the statute was passed on the last day of the session, no provision was made for part time or *per diem* reporters.

As authorized by the statute, the Supreme Court, based on a survey made by our office, allocated the number of reporters of each class which could be authorized in each circuit. Allocations of "A" reporters were normally restricted to circuit judges. Two examinations were held by our office in 1966. A number of reporters passed the "A" examination in circuits where there were no additional "A" allocations. These reporters had been assigned to work which could not possibly justify a salary of \$9,000 per year. Most of them preferred to stay on at \$6,000 per year rather than move to some other circuit where there might be an "A" opening. Some multi-county circuits had used a majority of part-time reporters who were willing to work a day or so a week but were not able to travel to other counties. As a practical matter, these reporters were kept on, where needed, on a *per diem* basis and performed satisfactory work.

Because in many instances the statutory wage scale had no real relationship to the caliber or type of work being done, the 75th General Assembly corrected the salary inequities by expressly permitting the hiring of part-time *per diem* reporters, and by authorizing the Supreme Court to adopt for full-time reporters a sliding scale between

\$6,000 and \$9,000 based on type and amount of work being done. The statute set out the various factors which were to be considered by the Supreme Court in fixing a schedule on which salaries should be based. Our office submitted a proposed administrative order and schedule of salaries based on varying types of work, population and other factors. This was submitted to the Supreme Court in December 1967 and adopted in January, 1968.

In 1965 the General Assembly had also passed another statute called the Certified Shorthand Reporters Act. This Act permitted the licensing without examination of all court reporters then engaged in court or similar activities and provided that after January 1, 1966 it would be illegal for anyone to practice as a court reporter who was not certified under that Act. The CSR Act required a future applicant to pass its examination before a certificate would be granted. Its examination was based on the same speed and accuracy which would qualify a reporter as an "A" under the Court Reporters Act. The standards of the CSR Act were so high that it was unlikely that a reporter, doing part time work in the courts, or who was fully qualified as a "B" to take magistrate, probate or similar work, could ever qualify under the CSR Act. Inability to pass such an examination, of course, had no effect on those "B" reporters who had been doing such work prior to January 1, 1966, but the CSR standards made it impossible after that date to hire reporters, even though they were fully competent, to do the work in magistrates' or similar courts in the court system.

Because of that difficulty, we submitted an amendment to the CSR Act to permit the issuance of a restricted certificate to those doing limited court work, under certain conditions, when such a certificate was requested by our office. This was adopted as SB 1155.

#### **Juries**

Under the Civil Practice Act, either the plaintiff or the defendant could demand a jury, and failure to make such a request by either resulted in a waiver of the right to a jury. If the plaintiff had filed a jury demand and thereafter waived it, the defendant, upon prompt demand after being advised of the waiver, could demand a jury. By HB 593 the section was changed to provide, in cases of multiple defendants, that if the defendant who had served a jury demand thereafter filed a waiver, any other defendant should be granted a jury upon timely demand.

HB 1464 also passed by the 75th General Assembly, but approved later than HB 593, provided that all jury cases where the claim for damage does not exceed \$10,000 shall be tried by a jury of six, unless either party demands a jury of twelve. If a jury fee is required, one-half shall be paid for a jury of six — if the other party demands a jury of twelve, he shall pay the other one-half.

#### **Circuit Clerks**

Chapter 53 on Fees and Salaries contained many provisions concerning fees to be charged by circuit clerks. Much confusion resulted because statutes passed at different times contained various inconsistencies. A committee of circuit clerks worked for a year with our

office to prepare a uniform schedule applicable to all downstate circuits. The resulting bill repealed the former confusing and sometimes inconsistent provisions and set up a uniform schedule. The proposed bill was submitted to, studied and adopted by the Judicial Advisory Council and was passed as HB 2455. The new uniform schedule appears in Chapter 53, Section 31.

#### **Legislation Affecting Judges As Individuals**

A number of statutes affecting the judges individually were adopted by the 75th General Assembly. These included an ethics act covering possible conflicts of interest, an act specifically forbidding certain outside activities and acts providing increased salaries for most judges and bettering and protecting pension benefits for all judges.

##### **The Ethics Statute**

The Judicial Article in Section 16 provided

“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.”

The Illinois Judicial Conference in its 1964 meeting (the first after it became a constitutional body pursuant to Section 19) amended and re-affirmed previous canons of ethics. The preamble recited:

*“These Canons of Judicial Ethics alone shall be applicable and shall refer to all judges of trial courts, courts of review, and to all appointed magistrates. The assumption of the office of judge casts upon the incumbent duties in respect to his personal conduct which concern his relation to the state and its inhabitants, the litigants before him, the principles of law, the practitioners of law in his court, and the witnesses, jurors and attendants who aid him in the administration of its functions. In every particular his conduct should be above reproach. He should be conscientious, studious, thorough, courteous, patient, punctual, just, impartial, fearless of public clamor, regardless of public praise, and indifferent to private, political or partisan influences. He should administer justice according to law, and deal with his appointments as a public trust. He should not allow other affairs or his private interests to interfere with the prompt and proper performance of his judicial duties, nor should he administer the office for the purpose of advancing his personal ambitions or increasing his popularity.*

This all-inclusive recital of principles was followed by thirty-one specific canons. Canon #1 provided

“A judge should bear in mind that ours is a government of law and not of men and that his duty is the application of general law to particular instances. He should administer the office with due regard to the integrity of the system of the law itself, remembering that he is not a depository of arbitrary power, but a judge under the law.”

The thirty other canons specifically covered the essential features of proper court operation and the principal obligations, duties and responsibilities of the judge.

It was felt by the members of the judiciary that the mandatory provisions of the Constitution and the principles recited in the various canons were all-inclusive and necessarily exclusive. The Courts Commission established by Section 18 had full power to enforce the prohibitions of both the Constitution and canons. For those reasons most judges have felt no further recital of principles was necessary.

The General Assembly passed SB 506 which related to ethical standards in the state government generally. Parts 1 and 2 related to standards applying to the executive and the legislative branches. Part 3 refers to the judicial department.

Section 4-301 provides that all judges and magistrates and every person filing as a candidate for election as judge shall file with the Supreme Court or with any person designated by the court at such times “in such detail and in such manner as the Supreme Court prescribes written statements of economic interests and relationships likely to create conflicts of interest”. It then provides such statements should include the information specified in Sections 4-202, 4-203 and 4-302.

These sections read as follows:

“Section 4-202. (S.H.A. ch. 127, Sec. 604-202)

A list of economic interests of the person making the disclosure and of members of his immediate family (spouse and minor children living with him), whether in the form of stocks, bonds, realty, equity or creditor interests in proprietorships or partnerships, or otherwise. Exempted from disclosure are:

- (a) interests in the form of accounts in banks and savings and loan associations
- (b) in the case of equity interests, interests valued at less than \$5000 and representing less than 5% of the total equity interests in the entity.

“Section 4-203. (S.H.A. ch. 127, Sec. 604-203)

A list of every office, directorship and salaried employment of the person making the disclosure and of members of his immediate family (spouse and minor children living with him). However, offices, directorships and salaried employments in political, religious, charitable and educational entities need not be reported if compensation of less than \$1000 per year is being received.

“Section 4-302. (S.H.A. ch. 127, Sec. 604-302)

Other economic interests and relationships which could create substantial conflicts of interest, if so determined by the Supreme Court.”

The Supreme Court appointed three of its members to draft forms to be used by the reporting judges and instructions requiring them to comply with the statute. The forms and instructions so prepared were approved by the entire Court and distributed to all present judges and magistrates to be filled out and returned under seal to the Chief Justice before March 31, 1968.

#### **Outside Activities**

Lawyers serving as attorneys for banks, building and loan, title and other companies often served also as directors. Such lawyers who were later elected as judges

often remained on as directors, even though no longer serving as attorneys. Many banks elected other judges as directors. Judges serving as directors, of course, refused to hear cases involving the bank or corporation in question. Prior to the Judicial Article, there was nothing suggesting that such service as director was an impropriety.

As noted in the section above, section 16 of the Judicial Article prohibits judges from practicing law or holding any position of honor or profit under the United States, the State, any municipality or any political party. Under the rule of constitutional construction – that inclusion of several parallel situations at least impliedly excluded all others – judges felt they were entitled to continue as directors. There was certainly no express prohibition in that regard unless it was contended that the provision “shall devote full time to their judicial duties” prohibited any outside activity, even tending his garden or his livestock if the judge owned a farm.

Even though there was no express prohibition, judges elected since the effective date of the new Article have usually turned down offers of directorships in banks or other companies. However, many judges who held directorships before the effective date of the Article, especially those held before they became judges, retained those long time relationships. The General Assembly in HB 2352 extended the constitutional prohibitions by providing that after January 1, 1971 no judge or magistrate could serve as a corporate officer or director of any business or other for profit corporation.

#### Salary Changes

In Section 17 the Judicial Article provided that judges and magistrates should receive for their services “the salaries provided by law”. It further provided 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”. Changes made by the 74th General Assembly in 1965 established uniform “state paid” salaries. Judges of the Appellate Court received \$25,000 per year. Judges of the Circuit Court \$20,000; associate judges \$17,500 and magistrates \$10,000. Appellate judges in the First District and circuit and associate judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County each received an additional \$9,000 from Cook County, and magistrates in that circuit an additional \$6,000.

Dissatisfaction with the wide disparity in salaries and difficulties downstate in persuading top lawyers to seek judicial office caused the Judicial Advisory Council in 1966 and early 1967 to review the entire question. Hearings were conducted at which representatives of the bar associations and of the different groups of judges testified. Studies were conducted of salary scales in other states and of comparative work loads in Illinois. After exhaustive study and research the Judicial Advisory Council drafted a bill which was acceptable to the Governor as being within budget limitations and was passed without amendment (although after some violent opposition) by both houses as HB 2355.

No increases were given to the justices of the Supreme

Court who continued to receive \$37,500. The salaries of all Appellate Court judges were made uniform at \$35,000, which Cook County was not permitted to supplement. All circuit judges in the state were to be paid \$23,500 per year. Those not in Cook County received an additional \$1500 per year from the state, which the counties in their circuit were required to refund to the state in proportion to their respective populations. Cook County circuit judges received an additional \$9,000 from the county. Associate judges in all counties over 40,000 population were to be paid \$20,000 by the state, supplemented by \$3,000 from his county downstate and by \$9,000 in Cook County. Associate judges from counties under 40,000 population were kept at their former salaries of \$17,500, but with a *per diem* allowance for each day served in a county over 40,000 under assignment by the chief judge in his own circuit, or under assignment by the Supreme Court in some other circuit. The *per diem* for such judges when serving in a county over 40,000 population (except Cook) was \$22 per day and for service in Cook County was \$46 per day. The statute required the counties over 40,000 to refund to the state \$12 for each such *per diem* and required Cook County to refund to the state \$36 for each such *per diem*.

The statute provided that all lawyer magistrates should be paid \$15,000 per year by the state and any non-lawyer magistrates still on duty should be paid \$12,500 per year by the state. Cook County was permitted to pay an additional \$4500 per year to its magistrates.

A constitutional question, as yet unresolved, was raised by certain counties as to their obligation to refund to the state any part of the \$1500 paid to circuit judges downstate, or any part of the *per diem* paid to associate judges from counties under 40,000 population.

#### Pensions For Judges

Pensions for Judges in Illinois are governed by Article 18 of the Illinois Pension Code. The purpose of the System as set forth in the Code is

“to establish an efficient method of permitting retirement, without hardships or prejudice, of judges who are aged or otherwise incapacitated, by enabling them to accumulate reserves for themselves and their dependents for old age, disability, death and termination of employment.”

The Judges Retirement System was created by an Act of the General Assembly, approved July 2, 1941. It commenced operations on November 1, 1941, at which date contributions by participants began and all provisions of the System became fully operative.

The present System superseded an informal and non-contributory retirement plan established in 1919. The 1919 plan provided only for an annuity of 50% of salary to any Judge attaining 65 years of age having rendered at least 24 years of service. No other benefits were prescribed.

A number of amendments were made over the years in the present retirement system. In 1949 widows' annuities were added, financed in part by an additional contribution on the part of the Judges. While the original qualifying conditions for retirement, of age 60 and the completion of

12 years of service, remained unchanged over the years, periodic revisions occurred in the rates of annuity for judges entering the system at different dates. Contribution rates on the part of the judges were also revised and fixed according to dates of entry into the System. Because of the numerous variances among the judges in rates of benefit and contributions, a completely revised law was proposed in 1967 with the support of the Illinois Public Employees Pension Laws Commission. This proposal was enacted into law at the 1967 session of the General Assembly. The new law became operative July 1, 1967.

The present law provides uniform standards for all judges with respect to conditions for retirement, rates of benefit and rates of contribution irrespective of dates of participation. More adequate survivors' provisions are also included. The judges in service were given the option of electing before January 1, 1968, in a written direction to the Board of Trustees, to exclude themselves from the application of the new law and continue to be subject to the provisions in effect prior to July 1, 1967. Of the 528 participants eligible for coverage in the System, only four judges elected not to be included under the new legislation.

The following is a summary of the provisions presently in effect for judges and survivors as established by the 1967 legislation:

**1. Conditions for retirement.** The minimum age for retirement is 60 years and the minimum qualifying period of service is 10 years.

**2. Retirement annuity.** The rate of annuity is 25% of final average salary for the first 10 years of service and 5% of final average salary per year of service thereafter, subject to a maximum annuity of 75% of final average salary. This maximum is attained after 20 years of service.

**3. Final average salary defined.** The average for the last 4 years of judicial service.

**4. Death in service.** After 1½ years of service, a surviving widow is entitled to the greater of 66-2/3% of the retirement annuity earned by the judge at the date of death or 7½% of his last salary. If a widow is under age 55 at the date of death of the judge, payment of the annuity is deferred until such age.

If both a widow and minor children under age 18 survive the judge, the annuity payable is the greater of 75% of the annuity earned by the judge at the date of death or 15% of his last salary. In such a case, annuity payments begin immediately even though the widow is under age 55.

When all minor children attain age 18 or marry, the annuity to the widow is reduced to 66-2/3% of the retirement annuity earned by the deceased judge and payment thereof is deferred to age 55 if she is then under such age.

If remarriage or death of a widow occurs while any child is still under age 18, each such child is entitled to receive an annuity equal to 5% of the judge's final salary, provided the combined payments to all children may not exceed the greater of 20% of final salary of the judge or 66-2/3% of the annuity received or earned by the judge.

**5. Death on retirement.** The widow's annuity in such a case is 66-2/3% of the retirement annuity received by the annuitant.

**6. Financing.** All judges contribute 7½% of salary towards the retirement annuity and 2½% to defray a part of the cost of the widow's annuity. Contributions by the judges continue during the entire time they are in service. The State of Illinois is obligated to meet the remainder of the cost of the System of 15% of payroll by biennial appropriations.

## **The Judiciary**

### **The Judiciary – Retirement and Changes**

Under the Judicial Article judges can be elected or retained only at the general elections held in November of each even year. Accordingly, no judges were added to the judicial personnel in 1967. The year instead brought grievous loss to Illinois through the death of one Justice of the Supreme Court and nine other fine judges.

As stated in the 1966 report, Supreme Court Justice Harry B. Hershey resigned effective November 7, 1966. He had been a member of the Supreme Court since 1951 and his term still had four years to run until 1970. He felt, however, that his health would not permit him to serve beyond the November Term, and to prevent an extended vacancy on the Court filed his resignation early enough so that nominating conventions could nominate candidates for his unexpired term.

At the time of his resignation, his colleagues and his myriad of friends hoped the relief from the arduous labors on the Court would allow Justice Hershey to enjoy a long and happy retirement. However, fate decreed otherwise and after a short illness he passed away on August 30, 1967.

At the time of his resignation, Justice Hershey had been exceeded in seniority only by Justice Walter V. Schaefer. In addition to 15 years service on the Supreme Court, Justice Hershey had had a long and very distinguished career as one of the great lawyers and leading citizens of Illinois. He had practiced at Taylorville in Christian County, Illinois representing in addition to several railroads many other important clients. His recognition as a lawyer was statewide and in 1940 his party gave him the Democratic nomination for Governor, where his campaign enhanced his already great reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. In 1951 his neighbors and other citizens in what was then the Second Supreme Court District elected him to that high post even though his District was normally Republican.

For fifteen years Justice Hershey served with great distinction on the Supreme Court and was the author of many outstanding opinions. At the close of his first term on the Supreme Court the Republicans refused to nominate anyone to oppose him and he was returned unanimously to his high office.

The loss of Justice Hershey, besides being a severe personal blow to those colleagues who had served with him so long on the bench, was a great loss to the bench and bar of Illinois in general. He will always be remembered as one of the truly great Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

On October 10, 1967 the Honorable John R. Coryn of Moline, Illinois, who was then serving as presiding judge on the Appellate Court for the Third District, was killed in an airplane accident. Judge Coryn, though he had been on the bench for less than three years, had established an enviable reputation for legal knowledge, diligence and consideration for those who appeared before him. His opinions had been outstanding and his work as presiding judge very effective. In his untimely death the bench and bar of Illinois lost a truly great judge.

In addition to the loss of Justice Hershey and of Appellate Court Judge Coryn, the Illinois courts lost other long-time and honored judges through death. These included Judge Forrest Dizotell of the 14th Circuit on March 4, 1967, Judge Leonard J. Jakes of the Circuit Court of Cook County on May 1, 1967, Judge Philip Shapiro of the Circuit Court of Cook County on June 2, 1967, Judge Robert S. Goodyear of the Circuit Court of the 12th Circuit on August 31, 1967, Judge Frank A. Kerr of the 15th Circuit on September 13, 1967, and Judge Irwin Cohen of the Circuit Court of Cook County on October 5, 1967.

In addition, Illinois lost two outstanding magistrates through death. Magistrate George Traicoff of the 10th Circuit died on July 6, 1967 and Magistrate Robert Costello of the 20th Circuit on January 28, 1968.

In addition to the losses of the above from death, Illinois lost four judges during 1967 through retirement. Judge Zollie O. Arbogast of the 5th Circuit resigned on July 1, 1967. Judge Louis W. Kizas of the Circuit Court of Cook County resigned October 30, 1967. Judge James R. Bryant of the Appellate Court for the First District resigned effective December 7, 1967. Circuit Judge Roy O. Gulley, former Chief Judge of the 2nd Circuit and a long-time member of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference, resigned December 31, 1967 to accept appointment as Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

As set out in the 1966 report, the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Hershey was filled in November 1966 by the election of the Honorable Thomas E. Kluczynski as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The other vacancies existing in 1966 as well as the two additional vacancies on the Appellate Court and the nine vacancies among circuit and associate judges resulting from death or retirement in 1967, will all be filled at the general election in November 1968.

## **The Judiciary — Activities of the Courts**

### **The Supreme Court**

As set out in the statistical tables and charts which appear on pages 25 to 76 immediately after this formal report, the Supreme Court during 1967 consisted of the same seven justices on duty at the close of 1966. Effective January 1, 1967, the Hon. Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr. was elected Chief Justice for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969, succeeding Justice Ray I. Klingbiel who had served in that post for the first three years under the new Article.

During the year 1967 the Supreme Court decided 245 cases with full opinions, disposed of 81 petitions for rehearing, 336 petitions for leave to appeal and 898 motions of various other types.

In addition to this heavy judicial load which was distributed as equitably as possible among the seven members of the Court, the individual justices have had other court responsibilities and duties.

The Chief Justice, under the Constitution, is charged with the administration of all courts in Illinois and supervises the work of the Director and staff of the Administrative Office appointed to assist him in that tremendous responsibility. In addition, Justice Solfisburg has been constantly called upon during the year for addresses at bar association meetings and other functions both in Illinois and in many other states.

Justice Schaefer, the senior justice, for many years had been the only justice having chambers in Cook County and because of that fact has carried for many years the terrific burden of motions arising in Cook County. He has also been called upon each year for addresses at national and international seminars and meetings.

Justice Schaefer is now being relieved of part of the arduous burden of motions by Justices Kluczynski and Ward, the two junior justices, both of whom are residents of Cook County and have chambers in the Civic Center adjoining those of Justice Schaefer. Justices Kluczynski and Ward are called upon for many addresses before law schools, bar associations and other civic groups in Cook County and other parts of the state.

Justice Klingbiel, after his term as Chief Justice, was appointed as Chairman of the Courts Commission. During the year complaints in two highly publicized actions have been filed by the Attorney General with the Courts Commission. Justice Klingbiel and the four other members of the Commission have been required to have a number of public hearings in addition to the exhaustive preparation required for the proper handling of such complaints by the Commission.

Justice House was relieved of his previous duties as Chairman of the Courts Commission because of the growing burden of the fiscal and budgetary responsibilities which he handles on behalf of the Court. Justice House works with the Director of the Administrative Office in close supervision of the Accounting Division which handles all salaries, expense accounts and matters of similar nature. He also works with the Director on the preparation of the annual budget for the Court after conferences with other members of the Court. He personally appears before the Appropriation Committee of the General Assembly to answer any inquiries concerning the various items of the appropriations.

Justice Underwood has been assigned as liaison officer from the Supreme Court to the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference and to the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges. Through his work with the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference, Justice Underwood guides the course of its planning for possible substantive and other changes in the administration of justice and has



supervision over the various seminars and other activities conducted by the Judicial Conference. Through his work with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, Justice Underwood affects the administrative problems which arise in the various circuits and confers with the chief judges on pending legislation and other matters.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, the Chief Justice in the Second District and Justices Klingbiel, Underwood and House in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts pass upon such emergency motions as arise in vacation in their respective districts.

### **The Appellate Court**

Immediately following the statistical section which relates to the Supreme Court appears a listing of all members of the Appellate Court and charts showing the trend of cases, the number of cases disposed of, and the time elapsing before opinion in each of the several districts.

The Appellate Court of Illinois is organized in the same five districts from which the Supreme Court is elected. The First District, made up of Cook County, has approximately 52% of the population of the state. Just as the First District has three of the seven justices of the Supreme Court, that District has twelve of the twenty-four judges of the Appellate Court. The twelve judges in the First District are divided into four equal divisions. Each of the other four Districts has three elected judges resident in that district.

The Constitution provides that the judges of the several Districts of the Appellate Court shall be residents of the District and be elected for terms of ten years. Prior to January 1, 1964, the effective date of the new Article, the judges had been appointed from the circuit or superior court bench by the Supreme Court. Those serving in the District which included Cook County were relieved from all other duties and served full-time. Those appointed downstate served only part-time, and were assigned to a district remote from their own circuit.

The first general election after the effective date of the Article was in November 1964. The Schedule adopted with the Article, among its other transitional provisions, required the Supreme Court to appoint resident judges until the first general election. Those appointments were made. At the election of November, 1964, in order to provide continuity of experience in the Appellate Court, one-third of the judges were elected for six-year terms, one-third for eight-year terms, and the balance for ten-year terms. The minimum elected term of six years would continue until the general election of 1970. The Schedule provided that any vacancies should be filled for the unexpired term at the next general election. The general assignment power of the Supreme Court permitted assignments of judges to fill such unexpired terms until the time of the subsequent election.

The first such vacancy resulted from the election of November, 1966 when the Hon. Thomas E. Kluczynski, formerly of the Appellate Court for the First District, was elected to the Supreme Court. He was sworn in as a Justice of the Supreme Court on December 13, 1966, at which time a vacancy was created in the Appellate Court for the First District. That vacancy had almost two years to run

before the next general election. The Supreme Court assigned the Hon. Thaddeus V. Adesko, a circuit judge of Cook County, to serve on the Appellate Court during the period of that vacancy.

In September 1967, the Hon. John R. Coryn of Moline, Illinois, who was then serving on the Appellate Court for the Third District, was killed in an airplane accident. The Supreme Court assigned the Hon. August J. Scheineman, a circuit judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, to fill the vacancy in the Appellate Court until the election of November, 1968. Because Judge Scheineman had been an active trial judge in the Third District, it was recognized that the court might have occasion to hear appeals in cases in which he had been the trial judge. For that reason, the Hon. John T. Culbertson, Jr., circuit judge of the Tenth circuit, was assigned to sit from time to time in the Appellate Court for the Third District to hear such cases as might be assigned to him by the presiding judge.

In December 1967, the Hon. James R. Bryant, a judge of the Second Division of the Appellate Court for the First District, retired. His vacancy was filled until the next election through assignment by the Supreme Court of the Hon. Daniel J. McNamara, a circuit judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The only other change in the personnel of the Appellate Court of Illinois was the assignment by the Supreme Court to the Appellate Court of the Second District of an additional judge. That District had a heavy case load since it contained DuPage, Lake and Kane counties, metropolitan areas adjoining Cook County as well as the busy Rockford and Freeport areas. The heavy burden in the Second District had been recognized by the General Assembly, which in 1967 provided an appropriation to cover an additional law clerk and a secretary should the Supreme Court assign a circuit judge to that District as a temporary matter.

Pursuant to Section 6 which authorized it to assign additional judges to service in the Appellate Court as the business of that court requires, the Supreme Court assigned the Honorable Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Chief Judge of the 19th Circuit, to serve with the three elected judges of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Judge Seidenfeld was relieved by the court order from any further duties as a circuit judge during the period when he would be serving on the Appellate Court.

As listed hereinabove under Significant Legislation, the General Assembly in January 1967 passed HB 179 which provided that if and when the Supreme Court should assign a circuit judge to serve on the Appellate Court during the period of a vacancy and until the next general election, the judge so assigned during that period of service would be entitled to the salary which had been appropriated for the judge whose vacancy he was filling. Under this act, Judges Adesko, Scheineman and McNamara are receiving the salaries of the judges whose vacancies they are temporarily filling.

Because the new Judicial Article required the transfer to the respective Appellate Courts of certain criminal cases then pending in the Supreme Court, and because the

criminal appeal jurisdiction of the Appellate Court was enlarged, the caseload of criminal appeals in each of the Appellate Districts was greatly increased. This was especially true in the First District because of the great number of cases heard by the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

At the end of 1966, the caseload in the Appellate Court for the First District had increased from 866 to 1035. Two of the twelve judges were incapacitated for part of the year 1967 by illness. In order to give some relief in the First District the Supreme Court assigned the judges of the Appellate Court for the Fourth and Fifth Districts to serve temporarily in the First District as separate additional divisions. The three judges of the Appellate Court for the Fourth District and the three judges of the Fifth District sat as separate divisions in the First District in May and each division heard twelve cases. The Opinions in all twenty-four cases have been concluded. Similar assignments have been made for the early spring of 1968.

In addition to these assignments of complete divisions to the Appellate Court for the First District, assignments were necessary in 1967 in several other districts. As pointed out in my previous reports, the resident judges elected in November 1964 to the Appellate Court in the downstate districts had been either active trial judges or active trial lawyers in those districts. When examination of the docket disclosed the fact that one of the judges had heard the case below or had been associated therein as an attorney, he requested that he be excused.

When appeal was from a judgment entered below by one of the judges, the Supreme Court felt it best that an entirely new division hear the appeal. In those cases it was ordinarily arranged for the three judges from the adjoining district to hear the case. When a judge withdrew because he had at any time been in the case below as an attorney, a single judge was ordinarily assigned to sit in his place. Where possible, we assigned one of the active or retired circuit judges who had formerly served on the Appellate Court by appointment of the Supreme Court. When no former Appellate Judge was available, a circuit judge, usually from the district in question, was assigned.

### **The Circuit Courts**

Section 2 of the Judicial Article giving the Supreme Court authority to assign any judge for temporary duty to a court other than the one to which he was elected, and Section 8 giving the chief judge of a circuit power to assign judges to different divisions, have permitted a highly flexible and efficient use of judicial manpower.

The retention as associate circuit judges of all county, probate and municipal judges resulted in great inequalities between circuits in judicial manpower. Some multi-county circuits which had had a multiplicity of city courts had one circuit or associate circuit judge for each 12,000 people, while some of the densely populated circuits had one for each 50,000. By this accident of geography, some of the busiest courts had the fewest judges.

This state-wide disparity in judicial manpower also existed within some circuits where many large counties were understaffed. Though St. Clair, Madison and Kane

Counties, each with four associate judges, were adequately staffed, many other large and very busy counties were not. There were only two associate judges in DuPage, Winnebago, Will, Kankakee, Vermilion, Peoria, Macon, Champaign and Sangamon Counties and only one in Tazewell, Stephenson, Adams and Knox.

The chief judges in the circuits containing those thirteen busy counties, by studying the case load in all of the counties, were usually able to handle the situation by assigning associate judges part time from some smaller county, where the normal case load could be handled in perhaps two days per week. Where that was impossible, through lack of judges, or sickness or death, a request to the Administrative Office resulted in assignment by the Supreme Court of some judge from another circuit. Many such assignments were made during the year.

A special 1967 illustration of the efficient use of the assignment power related to Cook County. Existing vacancies which could not be filled at the November 1966 election, the assignment of two circuit judges to the Appellate Court, the death, retirement and serious illnesses of several others left Cook County short about 15 judges. The Supreme Court insisted that the jury calendar continue through the summer. Trips to the American Bar Association convention and other vacation plans long made by various judges made a jury calendar, in addition to the regular summer pre-trial program, very difficult. The Supreme Court agreed to assign sufficient judges to help. Seven circuit judges, including two chief judges, and 25 associate judges from fourteen downstate circuits served a total of 84 weeks in the summer program in Cook County. The combined summer jury and pre-trial program resulted in a net reduction (over new cases filed) of 2300 in the backlog.

In November, Chief Judge Boyle, to alleviate some of the backlog in the Criminal Division of Cook County, assigned four regular jury judges in the Civic Center to hear felony cases of defendants out on bond. Removal of these four judges added to the vacancies already existing, and Judge Boyle asked for additional help from the Supreme Court. Beginning the last week in November and to continue all winter and spring, four downstate judges have been assigned to Cook County each week.

Assignments for the 1968 Cook County summer program were begun in January. Thirty downstate judges were tentatively assigned in January and February to the 1968 summer program in Cook County.

The comments above on the assignment power of both the Supreme Court, statewide and the chief judge in his own circuit, demonstrates the flexibility of the Judicial Article in the most efficient use of judicial manpower. Experience during the past four years in the circuit courts has shown other advantages of our new plan. Both circuit and associate circuit judges have unlimited jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, and either can try anything from a traffic case up to the most important civil or criminal litigation. All of the former circuit judges had wide general experience as did some of the associate judges who had presided over very active city courts. Other associate judges, however, had been judges of specialized courts and may have had little experience except in probate, juvenile or

similar matters. The power of the chief judge at the local level to set up divisions such as chancery, criminal and law jury in the larger and busier counties, permits him to assign his more experienced judges, whether circuit or associate, to such work. In the meantime, the less experienced associate judges — those who previously had only county or probate court experience or had presided over very inactive municipal courts — could be developed by appropriate assignments to other and varying types of work.

The Circuit Courts also increased efficiency through the better use of magistrates. The abolition of the old system of justices of the peace and police magistrates and the creation of the new judicial category of appointed magistrates was one of the most significant changes made by the Judicial Article.

As noted in previous reports, the elected justices of the peace and police magistrates continued in office as magistrates until the expiration of their elected terms. Because of the large number of these “carry-over” magistrates no magistrates were appointed before April 1965 in any circuit except Cook and the 18th (DuPage County). Some 700 of the former justices of the peace went out of office in April 1965 and the balance in December 1965 and April 1967. As the terms of these “carry-over” magistrates terminated, magistrates were appointed by the various circuits under the population formula fixed by the General Assembly.

It had been expected that the appointed magistrates would relieve the circuit and associate circuit judges of all except the most important matters. Matters assignable to them were at first limited to \$5,000 in civil cases but subsequently raised to \$10,000. The General Assembly also increased other categories of cases which could be assigned to magistrates and empowered the Supreme Court by rule to expand assignability even further.

In Cook County all appointed magistrates were lawyers and that rule was followed where possible downstate. When the “carry-over” magistrates left and were succeeded by the new appointed magistrates most circuits began their more effective use. All traffic cases, all misdemeanors and ordinance violations and many other types of matters were assigned to magistrates.

Separate courtrooms were set up which were located, where possible, in the main courthouse. Since appeals from the magistrates went directly to the Appellate Court it was necessary to provide court reporters in many types of cases.

As their experience and familiarity with the work developed, the chief judges assigned more and more types of cases to magistrates for handling. The increase in the types of cases which could be assigned also furthered this transfer of work. Many circuits set up two separate calendars to handle personal injury and similar matters. Actions in those categories under \$10,000 were put on a separate calendar to be tried by magistrates.

Many circuits are planning new, better and more dignified court facilities for magistrates. Several circuits have experimented with tape recorders for use when court reporters are not available. The Conference of Chief Judges

regularly reviews developments in various circuits and exchanges suggestions for the more effective use of magistrates. As set out hereinafter after “Judicial Conference” separate seminars for all magistrates are being conducted annually.

It is felt past experience and present planning will result in an even broader and more effective use of magistrates and that their seminar training in procedure and substantive law will fully equip the magistrates for even additional types of work. The experience thus far and the prospect of even more use in the future proves the wisdom of the drafters in creating the judicial category of magistrates and indicates an even greater success in the future.

#### **The Judiciary — Comments by the Bar**

In the spring of 1967 Senator Alan Dixon, Chairman of the Judicial Advisory Council, sent a questionnaire to all lawyers in Illinois. The questionnaire requested answers from lawyers on many aspects of the new Judicial Article. Replies were received from 6,088 lawyers. Of those answering, 5,297 said they were in active practice. Almost 70% of those answering stated they were from Cook County. The answers to the questionnaire were compiled and revealed some very interesting attitudes of the members of the bar.

It is significant that in answer to question 35 the lawyers gave overwhelming approval to the new magistrate system, only 10% saying they preferred the old justice of the peace system. The answers from 95.7% of the lawyers stated that all magistrates should be lawyers.

Questions 5 and 6 related to selection of both trial and appellate judges. The answers to these questions were very enlightening. As to trial court judges only 15.6% of those answering favored a partisan ballot. 30.9% favored a non-partisan ballot and 46.2% preferred appointment by the Governor on recommendation of a non-partisan committee. For Supreme and Appellate Court Judges only 12.8% favored a partisan ballot, 22.3% a non-partisan ballot and 55.9% appointment by the Governor on recommendation of a non-partisan committee.

This dissatisfaction with the partisan selection of judges was even more evident in question 7, covering retention of judges. It was amazing to note that 64.1% of those answering did not favor retention, while 30.4% did favor the present plan.

The appointment rather than the election of court clerks was also favored by 59.3% of those answering.

There were a number of other very significant questions. No. 18 asked whether judges were generally available during normal court hours. As to circuit judges, 70.3% said “yes” and 12.9% “no”. As to associate judges, 71.8% said “yes” and 10.6% “no”.

Other questions related to court reporters, court clerks, the magistrate system and other matters of great interest to the bar. One rather significant question concerned complaints made to the Courts Commission about judges. 27 lawyers out of the state said they had made written complaints. A check of our files showed that the bulk of these complaints related to only two judges.

### **The Courts Commission**

Previous reports have discussed the organization of the Courts Commission and the usually frivolous or unsubstantial type of complaints received.

Prior to the new Judicial Article the only procedure to remove a judge from office was the cumbersome method of impeachment. The requirement of trial by the General Assembly was wholly ineffective.

Section 18 of the new Judicial Article set up a workable procedure for retirement of a judge for disability or his removal or suspension for cause. It provided for a commission to hear complaints against judges. Early in 1964 the Supreme Court appointed the Courts Commission, and on May 18, 1964 adopted Rule 59-2 setting up the procedure to be followed on every written complaint. The present Commission consists of Justice Klingbiel as Chairman and two appellate and two circuit judges, one in each category from Cook County and downstate.

In order to protect against injury a judge who may have been spitefully or unjustly charged, the rule required that all complaints and all preliminary investigations shall be confidential. The original rule is now incorporated in Rule 51. The Rules Committee on the confidential requirement said: "This is important in view of the virtual certainty that some of the charges which are made will be clearly unfounded. Fairness to the judge, as well as the public interest in preserving his effectiveness as a judge when the charges are not well-founded, require that no publicity be given charges which are found so unsubstantial as not to warrant a commission hearing. The requirement of confidentiality will also permit the disposition of some proceedings on an informal basis by the acceptance of the resignation or voluntary retirement of a judge."

Because of this requirement there has been no publicity permitted on any case that did not require a full Commission hearing.

The Committee's concern over "unfounded complaints" and "unwarranted charges" has been fully justified by the investigations made of the various complaints. Many complaints were received from disappointed litigants dissatisfied with rulings made by the trial judge. Many other complaints were received from inmates of the penitentiaries who complained of alleged delay in ordering transcripts, appointment of attorneys, etc. Most complaints were so frivolous and unsubstantial as not to warrant much attention.

Many complaints alleged the type of trial errors which could be corrected on appeal. These were acknowledged usually with a statement that the decision had been within the discretion of the trial judge. All complaints having any substance whatever were thoroughly investigated by the Administrative Office and submitted to the Supreme Court for action.

In four instances where a hearing by the Commission might have been warranted, the judges voluntarily retired and thus made any further proceeding unnecessary. In two other cases, reprimands were given by the Court. No

publicity whatever resulted from these cases. In two widely publicized cases, Commission hearings were instituted and complaints filed by the Attorney General.

The last section of this report covered replies made by lawyers to the questionnaire sent out by the Judicial Advisory Council. In answer to Question 70, 46.9% of the lawyers stated they felt the existence of the Courts Commission with power over judges had already had a beneficial effect.

There is no question the existence of the power of the Court to convene the Commission has been very effective. A somewhat similar program in existence in New York for 18 years has conducted only three formal hearings. As noted above two formal hearings have already been instituted under our program and a number of judges who faced the possibility of a hearing have voluntarily retired.

### **The Judicial Conference And Schools**

Section 19 of the Judicial Article provides "The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for and 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 31 in each legislative year".

This mandatory constitutional provision resulted because annual judicial conferences which had been convened for eleven years pursuant to a rule of the Supreme Court had been very effective in studying and recommending changes in both substantive and procedural law. The requirement for a report in writing to the General Assembly resulted because the changes recommended had proved so necessary and desirable that legislation had customarily been adopted.

The first constitutionally required Judicial Conference was convened in June, 1964. As in previous years, it was held at the College of Law of Northwestern University and because of the space limitation was attended only by circuit and appellate judges, plus a few associate judges specially invited. As in earlier years, that Conference considered only formal reports, prepared and submitted by committees appointed the previous year.

One of the reports so submitted recommended that annual seminars be held to familiarize all judges with current changes and developments in the law. The report was adopted and the Executive Committee of the Conference was directed to arrange a seminar to be held that fall, to submit topics to the Supreme Court for approval, and to appoint committees to prepare and present the topics chosen.

The Supreme Court felt the seminar should be attended also by all associate judges, since the experience of many had been limited solely to probate, county, juvenile or inactive city courts. Arrangements were accordingly made to have a two-day seminar in October 1964 at the Center for Continuing Education of the University of Chicago. Almost 300 appellate, circuit and associate judges attended. The committees had prepared advance reading material on each of the four timely topics to be presented. This

material was reproduced by the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice and sent to each judge who was to attend. Each subject was given twice each half day. Those attending were divided into eight groups and the groups were rotated so that each judge heard a half day of discussion and comment on each subject.

The 1964 Seminar was so successful and proved so valuable that the Supreme Court decided for 1965 and thereafter to combine the formal portion of the Judicial Conference with the fall seminar. The first combined conference-seminar was held November 11, 12, 1965 at the Center for Continuing Education. It followed the pattern of the first, with four major topics given each half day. The advance reading material prepared by the committees was reproduced and distributed by the Administrative Office to each judge who was to attend.

In order not to disrupt regular court calendars, the Supreme Court directed that the 1966 and future conference-seminars be held the Thursday and Friday after each Labor Day. The 1966 Conference, attended by 350 judges, was held September 7 and 8, 1966 following the same plan as previously used.

The type and importance of matters which could be assigned to magistrates had been greatly expanded by the 74th General Assembly, and by orders of the Supreme Court. Many magistrates had attended traffic schools conducted by the American Bar Association, but the Supreme Court felt training in that limited field did not qualify them for the broader and more important types of work which they could handle and to which many were already assigned. At the direction of the Supreme Court, the Executive Committee of the Conference arranged for a two-day Magistrate Seminar to be held December 19, 20, 1966, again at the Center for Continuing Education. As with the seminars previously held, four major topics were selected, committees appointed, and reading material prepared by the committees and distributed by the Administrative Office. Two hundred and eighteen magistrates attended this highly successful seminar.

The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference on January 1, 1967 consisted as formerly of twelve judges, six from Cook County and six from downstate. The Cook County judges included Appellate Judge John J. Lyons and Circuit Court Judges Wilbert F. Crowley, George Fiedler, Daniel J. McNamara, Henry W. Dieringer and Irwin N. Cohen. The downstate judges included Appellate Judge Mel Abrahamson and Circuit Court Judges Roy O. Gulley, George O. Hebel, John T. Reardon, Rodney A. Scott and John F. Spivey. Judge Crowley had been re-appointed by the Supreme Court as chairman. The Supreme Court appointed the Honorable Robert C. Underwood, Justice of the Supreme Court, as liaison officer to the Executive Committee.

At its meetings in January and February 1967, the Executive Committee considered the various topic suggestions made by judges in response to a questionnaire and submitted a number to the Supreme Court for approval. The Supreme Court approved four topics, each to be presented for a half day and one topic to be discussed at an evening meeting.

The four half day topics were: The Role of Minors in Civil Litigation, The Trial and the Judge's Authority, Discovery in Civil Cases, and Miranda and Its Implications. The Court selected Juvenile Problems to be discussed at the evening meeting.

The committees appointed by the Executive Committee to prepare the advance reading material and to present the topics at the seminar were:

I. *The Role of Minors in Civil Litigation* — Judge Harry G. Hershenson, Chairman; Judge Frederick S. Green, Vice-Chairman; together with Judges Marvin F. Burt, John C. Fitzgerald, Donald W. Morthland, P. A. Sorrentino, Howard C. Ryan and Professor-Reporters Robert E. Burns and Richard C. Groll.

II. *The Trial and the Judge's Authority* — Judge James O. Monroe, Jr., Chairman; Judge Nathan M. Cohen, Vice-Chairman; together with Judges Victor N. Cardosi, Edward Egan, William Sunderman, Eugene L. Wachowski and Professor-Reporters Vincent F. Vitullo and Arthur G. Leisten.

III. *Discovery in Civil Cases* — Judge Abraham W. Brussell, Chairman; Judge William C. Atten, Vice-Chairman; together with Judges Nicholas J. Bua, William H. Chamberlain, Albert E. Hallett, Richard H. Mills and Professor-Reporters Prentice H. Marshall and Richard A. Michael.

IV. *Miranda and Its Implications* — Judge Daniel H. Dailey, Chairman; Judge George N. Leighton, Vice-Chairman; together with Judges William J. Bauer, Richard J. Fitzgerald, Charles E. Jones, Joseph A. Power and Professor-Reporters Charles H. Bowman and Wayne R. LaFave.

V. *Juvenile Problems* — Judge Richard F. Scholz, Chairman; Judge Walter P. Dahl, Vice-Chairman; together with Judges William C. Atten, Sidney A. Jones, Helen F. McGillicuddy, James K. Robinson, Fred Suria and Professor-Reporter Rev. William C. Cunningham, S.J.

The Committees and the assigned professors met regularly and concluded preparation of the advance reading material in June. Our Administrative Office then reproduced the material and sent it to all judges at least a month before the Conference. As in the past, the reading material consisted of bar journals and other review articles, excerpts from controlling cases and original analysis and discussion by the committees. The 1967 material consisted of approximately 275 pages and was sent to the judges in a form to be useful to them as a reference manual.

The 1967 conference-seminar convened on Thursday morning, September 7, with a general session attended by all 350 judges. After a welcome by Chairman Wilbert F. Crowley and an invocation by Dr. Edwin F. Manthei, President of Chicago Theological Seminary, opening remarks were made by Justice Robert C. Underwood, liaison officer to the Executive Committee. The judges then separated into their assigned groups for the four half day sessions on Thursday and Friday. General sessions were again held after dinner on Thursday and at 4 P.M. Friday. Thursday evening Justice Underwood presided over a panel discussion on juvenile problems with special attention to



the implications of the *Gault* case. Friday afternoon Judge Arthur A. Sullivan gave the report of the Memorials Committee and Chief Justice Solfisburg concluded the Conference with his comments on the seminar program, the steps being taken to implement recent legislation and plans for the future.

The Magistrate Seminar held in December 1966 had proved so valuable that the Supreme Court authorized its continuance. Because some judges were on committees for both seminars and because the limited staff of the Administrative Office made it impossible to prepare the new reading material in time for a second fall seminar, the Executive Committee recommended and the Supreme Court approved, postponement of the Magistrate Seminar until February, 1968.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Supreme Court topics chosen from the many suggestions made by magistrates who attended the first seminar. To permit magistrates to select topics with which they were most concerned the Supreme Court approved five half-day topics so that each magistrate could select four. The Supreme Court also approved two topics to be given at evening sessions.

The Executive Committee in March 1967 appointed a Coordinating Committee to organize the Magistrate Seminar. Chief Judge Gale A. Mathers and Appellate Judge Mel Abrahamson, who had been so successful as chairman and liaison officer, in organizing the first seminar, were reappointed to those same posts. So that the experience and comments of the magistrates could be made available Magistrates Robert J. Dempsey, John A. Ouska and Ben F. Railsback were appointed to the Coordinating Committee along with Judges Eugene T. Daly, Charles P. Horan, James J. Mejda, James O. Monroe, Jr., Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Eugene L. Wachowski and Ivan L. Yontz.

By authority of the Executive Committee the Coordinating Committee made the following committee assignments for the various topics:

I. *Administration of Estates* — Associate Judge Roger H. Little, Chairman and Associate Judge Seely Forbes, Vice-Chairman; together with Magistrates Stuart C. Hyer and Joseph C. Munch and Reporters Dean Edward J. Kionka and Mr. John W. McMillan.

II. *Post Trial Procedures in Civil and Criminal Cases* — Appellate Judge Charles H. Davis, Chairman and Circuit Judge George N. Leighton, Vice-Chairman; together with Associate Judge William L. Guild and Magistrates Richard D. Gumbel, Jr., Keith Sanderson, Robert J. Dempsey, Robert F. Small and Professor-Reporters Robert E. Burns and Richard C. Groll.

III. *Discovery in Civil and Criminal Cases* — Circuit Judge William J. Bauer, Chairman and Associate Judge Nicholas J. Bua, Vice-Chairman; together with Associate Judge Ben Schwartz and Magistrates Eugene T. Daly, Joseph R. Gill, James E. Fitzgerald, Arthur L. Dunne, Burton H. Palmer and Professor-Reporters Prentice H. Marshall and Richard A. Michael.

IV. *Magistrates in Illinois* — Associate Judge Charles P. Horan, Chairman, and Associate Judge Peyton H. Kuncie,

Vice-Chairman; together with Circuit Judge John E. Richards, Associate Judge Franklin I. Kral, Magistrates John A. Ouska, Espey C. Williamson, Robert C. Buckley and Professor-Reporters Vincent F. Vitullo and Arthur G. Leisten.

V. *Juveniles and the Court* — Associate Judge James K. Robinson, Chairman, Associate Judge Fred G. Suria, Jr., Vice-Chairman; together with Associate Judge James Watson, Magistrates Carol O. Davies, James L. Oakey, Jr., John W. Navin, David S. Schaffer, John Shonkwiler and Reporters Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni and Rev. William C. Cunningham, S.J.

VI. *The New Supreme Court "Traffic" Rule* — Associate Judges Raymond K. Berg and John Dixon, Magistrate Joseph J. Kelleher, Jr. and Attorneys William E. Gainer and Robert Davlin.

VII. *Search Warrants and Preliminary Hearings* — Circuit Judges James J. Mejda and James O. Monroe, Jr., Associate Judge Robert M. Bell and Magistrate Rudolph L. Janega.

The committees and their assigned professors met and prepared the advance reading material. All the material was finished by November 1st and reproduced and distributed by the Administrative Office before the end of December.

Judge Irwin N. Cohen, a member of the Executive Committee, died October 5, 1967. Because of his duties as Chief Judge, Judge John F. Spivey, who had served nine years on the Executive Committee, requested that he not be reappointed. Judge Roy O. Gulley resigned from the Executive Committee effective December 31, 1967, to accept appointment by the Supreme Court as Director of the Administrative Office. In December 1967 the Supreme Court appointed Circuit Judge Eugene L. Wachowski of Cook County and Circuit Judge Harold R. Clark of the 3rd Circuit, to fill the unexpired terms of Judges Cohen and Gulley. Circuit Judge Frederick S. Green of the 6th Circuit was appointed for a three year term to succeed Judge Spivey. The Supreme Court appointed Appellate Judge Mel Abrahamson to serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee and reappointed the Honorable Robert C. Underwood, Justice of the Supreme Court, to serve as liaison officer to the Executive Committee.

#### **The Conference Of Chief Circuit Judges**

The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges met eight times during calendar year 1967. Throughout the regular session of 75th General Assembly, the Conference reviewed legislative proposals that would affect administration of circuit courts, drafted original bills and amendments to pending bills and, through its Chairman, actively supported or opposed selected proposals.

Among the proposals originating with or identical to bills originating with the Conference were the two court reporter acts mentioned hereinabove as items 9 and 10 under Significant Legislation and analyzed under Legislation Affecting the Courts.

The Conference also submitted bills relating to bail and procedures in traffic and conservation cases referred

hereinabove as items 11 and 12 under Significant Legislation and analyzed above under The New Rules.

Bills not originating in, but actively supported by, the Conference were:

(1) SB 313, approved June 29, 1967 (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1967, ch. 78, para. 24) which requires the jury commission system of selecting veniremen in any county having 40,000 or more persons and permits the system in smaller counties. This bill originally would have required the jury commission system only in counties of 75,000 persons or more, but was later amended in accordance with the Conference's resolution of February 17, 1967 which read, in pertinent part, as follows:

"... jury commissions [should] be required in all counties having a population in excess of 40,000 persons and ... be permissive in all counties having a population under 40,000 persons." (Conference Minutes, Feb. 17, 1967, p. 9)

(2) HB 376 (tabled March 1, 1967) and SB 1410 (tabled May 11, 1967) which would have made a plea of guilty to a traffic offense inadmissible in a civil action relating to the same incident.

The Conference diligently studied several sweeping legislative proposals relating to a unified, statewide public defender system, resolving to support the principle of such a system but, reserving approval of any specific bill until it completed a study of all aspects of the problem and evaluated the merit of several alternative solutions.

Chief Judges John T. Reardon, Chairman, Glenn Seidenfeld and John Boyle, completed and submitted to the Supreme Court a proposal for uniform rules relating to bail and procedures in traffic offenses, conservation offenses, municipal ordinance offenses and certain misdemeanors. As explained elsewhere in this Report, the Court adopted that proposal as Rules of the Supreme Court, effective January 1, 1968.

At its September meeting, the Conference voted to meet quarterly rather than monthly. While this limits the opportunities for this Office to have regular personal contact with the administrative head of each circuit, the lack of staff and supporting services to properly follow through on Conference recommendations militates against more frequent meetings at this time. Nonetheless, with proper staffing and organization, more frequent conference meetings would be desirable. As I have frequently said in the past, the excellent cooperation between this office and the chief judge of each circuit is due, in no small part, to the understanding generated by the opportunity to discuss mutual problems at conference meetings.

### **The New Rules**

The Judicial Article conferred broad rule making authority upon the Supreme Court. In 1963 the Court appointed a committee to study and draft new rules which would be necessary to effectuate an orderly transition to procedures under the new Article. The Court adopted the suggested rules effective January 1, 1964. Additional changes were made in May 1964.

The rules so adopted covered the necessary changeover to the new system. However, the Supreme Court wanted a more complete overall revision, and commissioned the Supreme Court Rules Committee, under the chairmanship of Owen Rall, Esq., to make a comprehensive reorganization of the rules. The committee met diligently for over two years and, as stated in our 1966 report, completed a final tentative draft in July 1966. This was distributed by our office to all judges in the state and any attorneys who requested copies. The Committee received numerous comments and suggestions. The committee considered all suggestions and prepared a final draft which it submitted to the Court at the November Term 1966. The rules were adopted by the Court November 28, 1966 and became effective January 1, 1967. Amendments in 1967 included the necessity of advising even defendants who pleaded guilty of their right to appeal.

The rules so adopted have proved highly effective and have received national attention. Many states are now studying and planning similar programs.

The new rules so adopted covered all necessary general matters and all features of trial and appellate procedure in both civil and criminal cases. The only category not covered related to traffic cases.

Previous Supreme Court rules had authorized Cook County to handle traffic cases under a different procedure than that applying in the rest of the state. Because of the different methods of handling and various complications arising out of the bail statutes, the Supreme Court appointed a separate committee to consider the special problems incident to a traffic rule. The special committee, with Chief Judge John Reardon as Chairman, held hearings which extended over two years. Corrective legislation recommended by the committee was adopted by the 75th General Assembly. Several drafts of the new traffic rule were considered by the Supreme Court, and on October 26, 1967 the final draft was adopted effective January 1st, 1968 as Article V, par. 501-565 of the Supreme Court Rules.

The new rules resolved many conflicts between the 1965 legislation relating to bail and the former unnumbered "special" traffic rules of the Supreme Court and the separate implementing rules of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Significant changes include:

1. The Supreme Court Rules are now truly uniform, applying to Cook County as well as to all downstate counties.
2. The terms "Traffic Offense" and "Conservation Offense" are defined in Rule 501. While statutes and cases have long referred to "traffic cases" etc., the term has never been defined by law or by rule.
3. Violations of statutes, ordinances and regulations relating to fishing, hunting, trapping, boating, forests and parks are, for the first time, expressly covered by rules pre-setting bail and establishing procedures similar to procedures applicable to traffic offenses.
4. The word "quasi-criminal" has been dropped from the rules. This may require future legislative and

judicial thinking to define whether or to what extent procedural protections available to defendants in "criminal" cases should apply also in "traffic" cases.

5. The troublesome "appearance date" provisions of the old rules have been modified. Because most arrests are made by local officers and because state troopers who make some arrests can group their cases on special dates, it is still required in Cook County that the arresting officer be present on the date the defendant is ordered to appear. Such "first date" appearance by the arresting officer was not required downstate under the old rules. Rule 504 now provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

It is the policy of this court that an accused who appears and pleads "not guilty" to an alleged traffic or conservation offense, should be granted a trial on the merits on the appearance date set by the arresting officer.

With the exception of state troopers, arresting officers downstate must appear and be prepared to testify on the date they set for a defendant's first appearance in court or face the probability that their case will be dismissed for want of prosecution. Under Rule 505 state troopers must issue notices informing violators to advise the clerk if they intend to plead "not guilty". This procedure, it is hoped, will foreclose most double appearances by defendants cited by state troopers.

6. Mandatory court appearances for numerous violations previously specified by the rules have been substantially reduced. However, appearances are now required in the following cases, regardless of the nature of the particular offense:
  - a. If death or personal injury has resulted.
  - b. Alleged U.A.R.T. offenses occurring within one year following any other U.A.R.T. offense conviction.

The new rules and the corrective legislation adopted have clarified traffic procedure and strengthened traffic enforcement. Under the former 10% cash deposit bail provisions, many out-of-state overweight truckers would happily deposit 10% of the statutory fine based on the excess weight, leave the state, and never be caught. S.B.1168 approved August 14, 1967 provided the 10% bond provisions are not now applicable to offenses punishable by fine only. Thus bail for overweight violations must now be in a cash amount "equal to the amount of the fine fixed by statute, plus costs". S.B. 1168 also strengthened the bail provisions by requiring for certain named violations the deposit of a valid Illinois driver's license in addition to 10% of the full cash bail fixed by the rules. Rule 526d provides if a defendant cannot deposit a valid Illinois driver's license in those cases he must post the full cash amount of bail.

Violators who deposit their driver's license in lieu of bail may find their driving privilege indefinitely suspended, if they ignore a traffic ticket. House Bill 620 complements the long-standing privilege of depositing a license in lieu of bail by providing a serious sanction against those who would abuse the privilege. If the defendant fails to appear

on the day set, the case is continued for 30 days, and the defendant notified that failure to appear then will result in an indefinite suspension of his driver's license by the Secretary of State.

### **Circuit Court Recordkeeping**

Past reports have discussed the need for revision and updating the methods of recordkeeping (case records, financial records and statistical records) in the circuit clerks' offices, the work of the Circuit Court Records Committee, and the 1965 legislation which enables the Supreme Court by rule or administrative order to change the method of keeping records.

In 1967 a tentative draft of the Administrative Order on Recordkeeping was widely distributed by the Administrative Order to lawyers, clerks, accountants and judges. Recommendations and suggestions from all these groups were collected and incorporated into a final draft. A special committee of the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges revised the present statistical reporting system in order to make it consistent with the recordkeeping plan prepared by the Circuit Court Records Committee. In 1968 the recordkeeping plan was submitted to the Supreme Court for approval. Approved on May 20, 1968, the entire system will be installed initially in Logan County, Lincoln, Illinois and ultimately in every circuit of the state, on a county by county basis.

The basic drafting work of the Circuit Court Records Committee has been completed. Each member of the Committee is to be complimented on the monumental job done. The future work of the Committee will consist mainly of changes and improvements necessitated by actual experience in the application of the system. The Committee should continue to function on a stand-by basis, to periodically review recordkeeping in the circuits, and to recommend changes that will keep the system current, modern and efficient.

### **The Financial Results Under The New System**

The amazing financial results under the new Judicial System were discussed by Chief Justice Solfisburg in an article in the April 1967 Illinois Bar Journal, and in his address in January 1968 at the mid-winter meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association. However, because of the national distribution of this report, and because many, even in Illinois, have not seen the article or heard the address, a summary of his comments here seems appropriate.

The new Judicial Article was not intended as a money-making operation. The sole purpose was to create a modern, efficient court system designed to protect the liberties and guarantee the rights of our citizens. However, during the campaign for its adoption, one of the chief criticisms was the allegation that the cost would be prohibitive.

It was widely recognized that creation of a unified state judiciary would result in an increased burden on the State. Under the new plan, the salaries of all judges were to be paid in full by the State. This has transferred from the City of Chicago to the State the obligation of paying the 36 judges of the former Municipal Court of Chicago. The State

has also assumed the salary of all city, town, village and municipal judges who had formerly been paid by the municipalities. The State has now also assumed the payment of all court reporters formerly paid by the various counties, as well as the salary of all magistrates appointed to take the place of the former police magistrates and justices of the peace. The additional financial burden on the State amounts to over seven million dollars per year, all of which had formerly been borne by the counties or municipalities.

In 1966 the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges sponsored a study to determine the amount of revenue generated by the new court system, as compared to the revenue received in 1963 before the adoption of the new Article. In some counties it proved impossible to get exact comparisons. The revenues under the old Article were received by circuit clerks, county clerks, probate clerks, city and municipal clerks, state's attorneys, sheriffs and other officers. Some counties, however, were able to give comparative figures which demonstrated the difference between the court generated income before and after the new Article became effective.

Because of its data processing equipment, the most complete and the most significant figures were received from Cook County. The figures relating to the suburban area of Cook County were separate from those relating to the City of Chicago itself. The results in the suburban area are amazing. In 1963, the last year before the effective date of the Article, the total income from fines and costs in the suburban area was \$511,876. In 1964 the aggregate income in this area had increased to \$2,582,540 or more than five times as much. In 1965 the total was \$3,825,000. In 1966 the total was \$3,919,000, and in 1967 the same figure was \$4,881,077.

The results in the City of Chicago proper were very similar. There has been a steady increase in the fines from \$9,230,000 in 1964 to \$12,048,000 in 1967. In addition to the fines recovered in the city, there was a total of over \$10,000,000 collected in 1967 for filing fees, sheriff's fees, bail bond forfeitures and other sources of court revenue. Thus the total court revenue in 1967 from Cook County alone was over \$27,000,000.

The figures from downstate, while not as spectacular, all indicate greatly augmented revenue. Our first study had reports from only 49 downstate counties. Those reports indicated that revenues in those counties in 1963 had totaled \$2,610,422. In the first year under the new system those same counties reported revenues of \$6,500,000 and for 1965 over \$7,000,000. Individual counties downstate uniformly reported an increase in revenue of two to three times that received under the old system.

The comments above gave the 1967 figures from Cook County. The 1967 reports from only 91 downstate counties showed an aggregate income from fines and costs of \$14,296,592.33.

With a few exceptions, such as building and maintaining courthouses, operating circuit clerks' offices and supplementing judges' salaries as permitted by law in Cook County, the appropriations to our Court cover the great bulk of the cost of operating all the courts.

The appropriations made to the Supreme Court to cover judicial salaries, court reporters and similar expenses total less than 35 million for the two year period ending June 30, 1969, or just under 17 and a half million per year. As noted above, the court income generated in Cook County alone is almost 10 million more than the State's cost of the entire court system. Adding the revenue from the other 91 counties which have reported gives a total of over \$41,000,000 or much more than twice the total cost to the State of operating the courts.

Only a small part of this court generated income went to the State to cover overweight fines, conservation and similar matters. Some went to the various municipalities, but the great bulk has been retained by the counties. Because of this augmented revenue, many counties have made needed improvements to existing courthouses, and others have built, or are planning, new court facilities. It is hoped that other counties will follow their example. Though only a small part went to the State, the total revenue influenced the General Assembly to provide adequate pensions and increased salaries for most of the judiciary.

#### **The Administrative Office**

In 1959 the General Assembly created the Court Administrator's Office and provided for a Court Administrator at Springfield and a Deputy Court Administrator at Chicago. Mr. Henry P. Chandler, who had just retired as Court Administrator of all Federal courts, was appointed as the first Court Administrator and was succeeded by Dean Albert J. Harno after the latter retired from the University of Illinois College of Law. The Deputy Administrator at Chicago was Dean John C. Fitzgerald, who took a leave of absence from the School of Law of Loyola University, Chicago.

The office which developed under these three was concerned chiefly with studying caseloads to determine the needs of particular courts for assistance and to provide a statistical background for further studies. Based on the showing of these caseloads, arrangements were made for the Supreme Court, through the Chief Justice, to assign judges to courts lacking sufficient judicial personnel. The statutory office also studied other court features which might have a bearing on better administration of justice. After approval of the new Judicial Article at the November, 1962 election, the office became the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and had a very active part in preparing for the change-over effective January 1, 1964.

The new Judicial Article recognized the beneficial results of the statutory office and provided, in Section 2, that administrative control over all courts in the state should be vested in the Chief Justice. It further provided that the court should appoint a Director and staff of its administrative office to work with the Chief Justice. Dean Fitzgerald was appointed in the fall of 1963 to become Director, effective January 1, 1964.

On January 1, 1964 five lawyers were on the staff. In August 1964 Dean Albert J. Harno, former Court Administrator and in 1964 full time consultant, left to join the faculty of Hastings College. In November 1964 Director

Fitzgerald resigned when elected a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and Assistant Director Douglas Marti of the Springfield office resigned when elected State's Attorney of Bond County. The Court then promoted me from Deputy at Chicago to Director. From November 1964 until July 1965 Assistant Director Carl H. Rolewick at the Chicago office and I, commuting between both offices, endeavored to carry on even though the 74th General Assembly was in session in 1965. Effective July 1, 1965 William M. Madden, formerly Assistant Director of the National Defender Project, joined our staff, also as Assistant Director.

In the intervening two and one-half years, the work and responsibilities of the office have been greatly increased by legislative enactment and Court orders. Though Messrs. Rolewick and Madden have done yeoman work, and though neither has had a vacation, our office since November 1964 has been so under-manned that little constructive planning has been possible, and many worthwhile projects have had to be postponed.

The formal duties of the office are those outlined by the State Constitution, by legislative enactments and by rules and administrative orders of the Supreme Court. The informal duties include a carry-over of the correspondence relating to the court functions and problems, the gathering and compilation of statistics, the secretarial service for various Supreme Court and Judicial Conference committees, and other duties which had been performed by the statutory office. In addition, as developed by custom over the years, public relations, legislative liaison and special projects and services have been added to the responsibilities of the office.

The work of the office as it relates to various formal and informal duties, may be summarized:

1. *Illinois Judicial Conference.* Rule 41 provides the Administrative office shall be secretary of the Judicial Conference. We handle all the details, prepare notices and agenda for the meetings, attend all of the meetings of the Executive Committee, and handle all correspondence for the chairman. We also notify all those nominated for membership on any of the conference or seminar committees, arrange for meetings of all committees, notify all committee members, attend all committee meetings and validate all resulting expense accounts. Our office also attends to all of the details of both the Judge Seminar and the Magistrate Seminar, including editing, publishing and distributing of the advance reading material, sending out notices about all seminars, handling the registration and attending all seminar sessions. We also prepare the annual Conference report and prepare for the signature of the Chief Justice the notice required by the Constitution, advising both Houses of the General Assembly of the legislative recommendations made by the Conference.

2. *Illinois Courts Commission.* Rule 51 provides that any complaint against a judge be filed with our office, in writing. Though few formal complaints have come into the office, a great volume of informal complaints are received. Each requires some investigation and research,

correspondence and time. These matters come directly from disgruntled citizens, prisoners in the penitentiary, and lawyers; indirectly from the Governor, Attorney General, members of the legislature and bar associations. These letters also require both careful investigation and explanation. When a formal complaint is filed with the Commission, our office arranges for settings, court reporters, and attends all sessions.

3. *Temporary Assignment of Judges.* As provided in the Constitution and by direct authority of the Chief Justice, our office handles temporary assignment of judges, both to the Appellate Court and between Circuits, including arranging for the special winter and summer programs in Cook County. This duty necessitates much correspondence, many phone calls, preparation of orders and other paper work.

4. *Fiscal.* By court order, the Director is empowered to approve the expenditure of all money appropriated by the General Assembly to the Supreme Court. Under that authority an accounting department, under a supervisor of accounts, was established to prepare payrolls, vouchers, keep books and handle the details involved with the expenditure of funds. Subsequently, the 74th General Assembly in 1965 transferred to the Supreme Court the responsibility for the payment of all court reporters and certain other categories previously paid by the Auditor of Public Accounts. This forced an enlargement of the accounting department and its removal to separate quarters about two blocks from the Supreme Court building. Under the salary bill of 1967, our accounting office also computes and vouchers all *per diem* payments to certain associate judges serving in other circuits.

By direction of the Court, the Director submits in the fall of every even year budgetary requirements for both the Administrative office and the Judicial Conference to be incorporated in the appropriations submitted the following year. By custom, the Director also works with Justice House in preparing the budget for all judicial functions and appears with him before appropriation committees of the General Assembly.

5. *Impartial Medical Experts Rule.* Rule 215(d) provides our office is charged with the administration of the Impartial Medical Experts Rule. Though this program started slowly (67 cases from September 1961 through December 1965) it seems to have "taken root" in 1966 and 1967. Even though the forms and procedures have now been greatly simplified, each case requires a significant amount of time, numerous phone calls and extensive correspondence.

6. *Qualification of Court Reporters.* Under the Court Reporters Act of 1965, our office is responsible for aiding the Court in determining the number of court reporters needed in each circuit and for preparing and administering tests at least every six months to determine reporters' proficiency. In February and August of 1966, reporters wrote 184 Class A examinations and 237 Class B examinations offered simultaneously by our office in Carbondale, Normal and Chicago. In 1967 an additional 153 exams have been



written in six (6) testing sessions either at Chicago or Normal. Our examination is now being offered any person who wishes to take it to create a pool of qualified candidates for appointment to vacancies which arise. Our office has also assumed responsibility for creation and guidance of an unprecedented program to provide a comprehensive professional official court reporting system for Cook County.

7. *Magistrate Survey.* The 74th General Assembly in H.B. 933 empowered the Supreme Court to authorize some additional magistrates in certain circuits where positive need was shown by a survey to be conducted by our office. Such a survey was conducted in 1965 and again in 1967, when a similar bill was passed authorizing the appointment of not more than 20 additional magistrates for the entire State.

8. *The Conference of Chief Judges.* As noted in an earlier section, the Conference of Chief Judges meets monthly during legislative sessions, and bi-monthly at other times. Our office is in touch with the chairman at all times concerning matters which should be considered. We arrange for all meetings, prepare agenda, notify all of the judges, attend all sessions and prepare a report of all proceedings for the use of the Supreme Court.

9. *Judicial Statistics.* One of the basic functions of court administration is the compilation, analysis and publication of complete and meaningful judicial statistics. The statistical work of the office is performed both in Chicago and in Springfield. Weekly reports are received from the presiding judge and each individual judge hearing divorce cases in Cook County. Monthly reports are received from all individual judges handling law jury trials in Cook County. These reports list every case handled and its disposition. Monthly reports are also received from the presiding judge of all municipal districts and from the chief deputy clerks of all other judicial divisions and departments in Cook County. Monthly reports are required from all downstate judges covering the types of work done and time consumed. The circuit clerk in each county sends in a monthly report of the number and types of all cases handled. Many reports are delayed and others need correction by correspondence. When all reports are in, a monthly report showing the trend of all cases in Cook County is issued. A similar quarterly report is issued covering all circuits in the state.

10. *Secretariat.* In addition to the Conference, seminars and Chief Judges committees mentioned above, our office devotes a significant portion of time to serving numerous other court appointed and court-related organizations and committees. These committees include but are not limited to all subcommittees of the Judicial Conference and the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, the Committee on Circuit Court Records and its sub-committees, the Committee on Circuit Clerks' Manual and its sub-committees, and the Committee on Revision of Circuit Court Rules.

11. *Information and Public Relations.* A considerable number of questions and requests for information come

from interested citizens, civic groups, schools, state officers, bar associations, clerks, other states and countries, lawyers, judges, law schools, newspapers, periodicals, and so forth, relating to our court system and our progress under the new Judicial Article. Our office operates as a clearing house on such information. Dissemination of information, oral and written, has become a major and highly significant function of the office. In addition, foreign and out-of-state visitors avail themselves of the services of the office in their study of our judicial system.

12. *Legislative.* Our knowledge of the problems of administration necessitates a close working relationship with the Judicial Advisory Council which, in turn, requires research, correspondence and much time. Though never officially designated as legislative liaison for the judicial system, this office has become the de facto clearing house for the exchange of information between the judiciary and the legislature, the Governor's office, the Judicial Advisory Council, and the Legislative Reference Bureau on legislation affecting the courts.

Each week during the legislative session our office prepares a synopsis of all bills affecting the courts or the administration of justice and sends copies each week to each member of the Supreme Court and to all chief judges.

13. *Conferences.* During each term the Chief Justice arranges one or more conferences to enable the Director to discuss administrative matters with all members of the Court. About two weeks before each term begins the Director addresses to each member of the Court an "agenda" letter covering administrative problems for discussion and requesting instructions relating to the action to be taken by the Administrative Office.

14. *Other Correspondence.* As noted above, we have a great deal of correspondence entailed in work for the Judicial Conference, the Commission, The Conference of Chief Judges and various committees, and in handling statistics, assignment of judges, examination and qualification of reporters, impartial medical and inquiries as to travel vouchers and other fiscal matters. In addition the Director handles as far as possible much routine correspondence addressed to the Chief Justice, other members of the Court and to the Administrative Office concerning court practices, suggestions for improvement, minor criticism and other similar matters.

15. *Office Related Committees and Projects.* We are members of the following organizations and committees:

- a. The Governor's Traffic Safety Committee
- b. The Governor's Committee on Criminal Justice
- c. The National Conference of Court Administrative Offices
- d. The Metropolitan Courts Conference
- e. The Institute of Judicial Administration
- f. Section on Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association and numerous committees.
- g. Section on Judicial Administration of the Illinois State Bar Association and following committees:

- (i) Committee to prepare a short history of the Illinois Judicial System
- (ii) Committee on questionnaire to all lawyers in the state on the administration of justice in the state
- (iii) Committee to obtain lawyers to handle indigent cases in the appellate districts.

### Conclusion

December 31, 1967 marked the end of the first four years under the New Judicial Article. It also marked the completion of my four years service in the Administrative Office and my last day as Director.

As stated in the letter transmitting this report, Chief Justice Solfisburg referred to the first four years under the Judicial Article as the formative period of experimentation, trial and error, new legislation, and formulation of new programs. It has been both an honor and a very real privilege to serve during those four years and to have had a part in that history-making period of experimentation and progress. As mentioned above, I endeavored to reflect the history of the period in my reports for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 and in this report for the year 1967.

Because of the duties and responsibilities added to the office in the last four years by court order, legislative enactments and natural growth, and because the office has been under-manned, it has been impossible to fulfill all the

hopes of the office in the administration of justice or to achieve all of the results for which it was designed.

One project we were unable to complete was a study to modernize court houses. When I officially leave the office on May 1, after conclusion of this report, I will resume working on that unfinished study. A joint American Bar Association-American Institute of Architects study on modernization of court houses is to be conducted at the University of Michigan under a Ford Foundation grant and I have accepted appointment to head up the law study. Our national report, available in about eighteen months, should obviate the necessity for a special Illinois study.

Because he was so eminently qualified, I believe the Court made an excellent appointment of Judge Roy O. Gulley as my successor as Director, and I congratulate the judiciary and bar of Illinois on his selection. I am sure he will receive the same fine cooperation I received from the entire bench. I wish him every success and hope he will be given sufficient staff to fulfill the potentialities of the office.

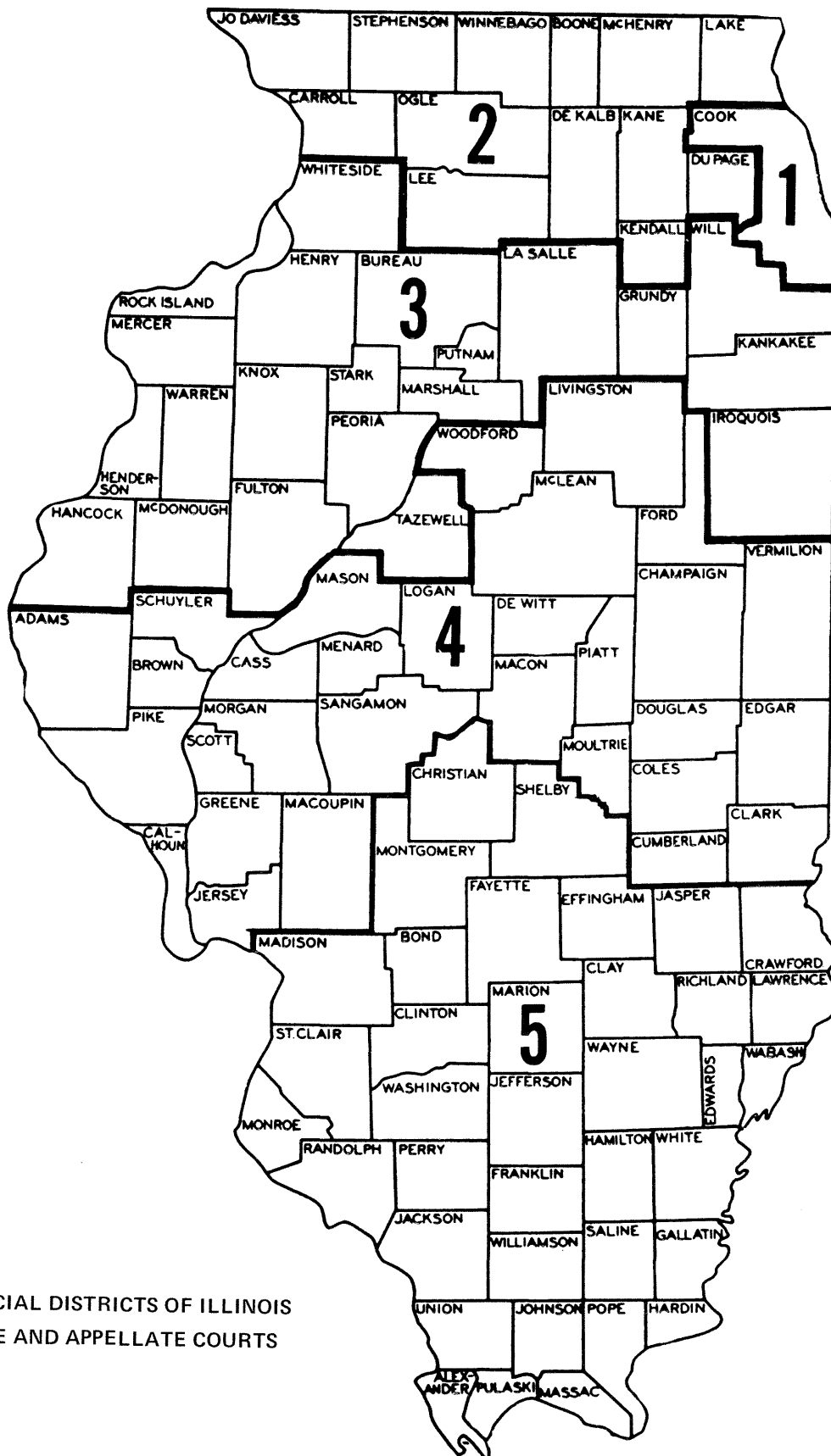
With thanks again for the honor and opportunity to serve which you gave me, and with my very best regards to the Court and to each of you individually, I am,

Respectfully,

John W. Freels



**CASE LOADS  
AND  
STATISTICAL RECORDS  
1967**



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**

Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.  
Aurora, Illinois

### **THIRD DISTRICT**

Ray I. Klingbiel  
East Moline, Illinois

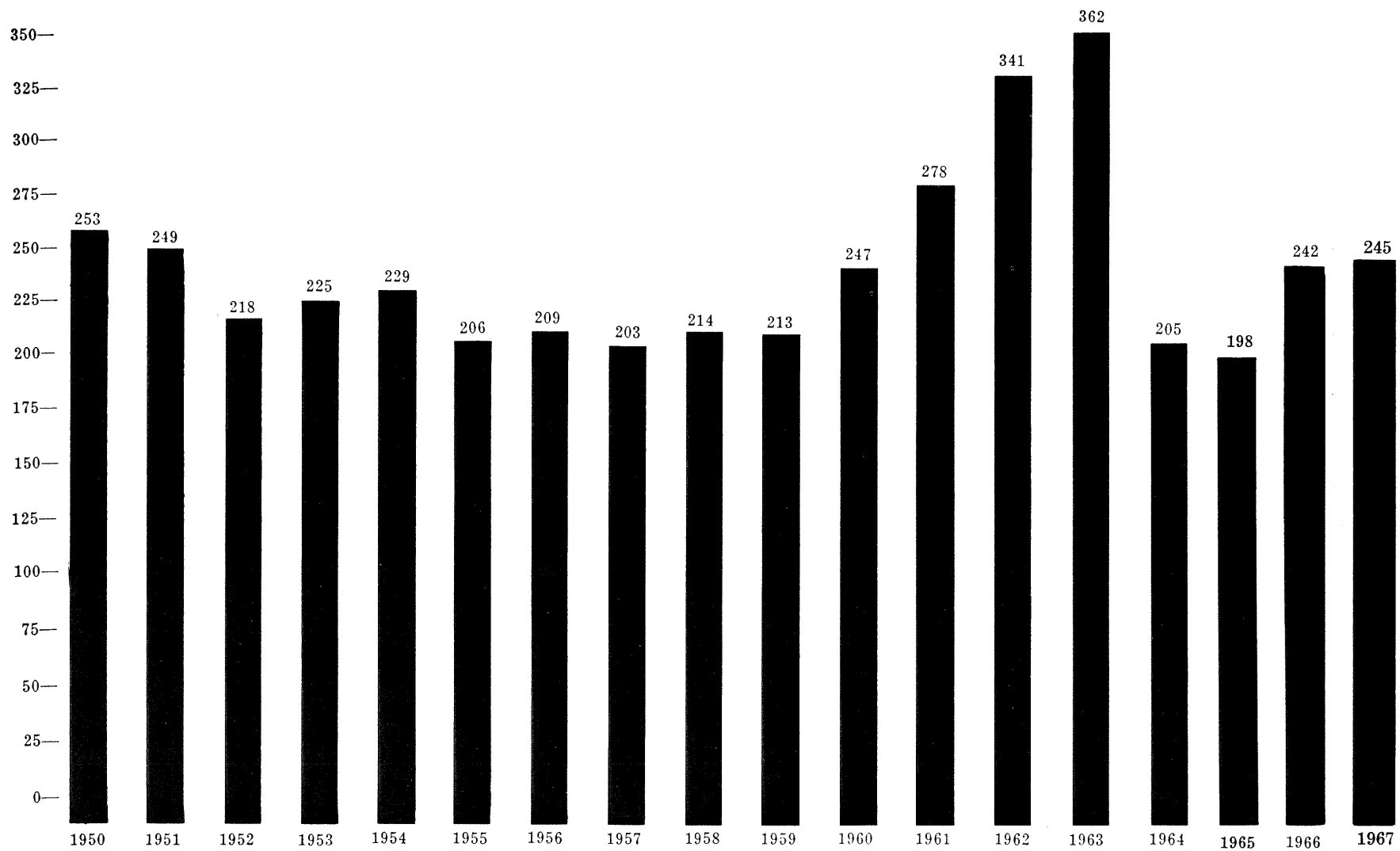
### **FOURTH DISTRICT**

Robert C. Underwood  
Bloomington, Illinois

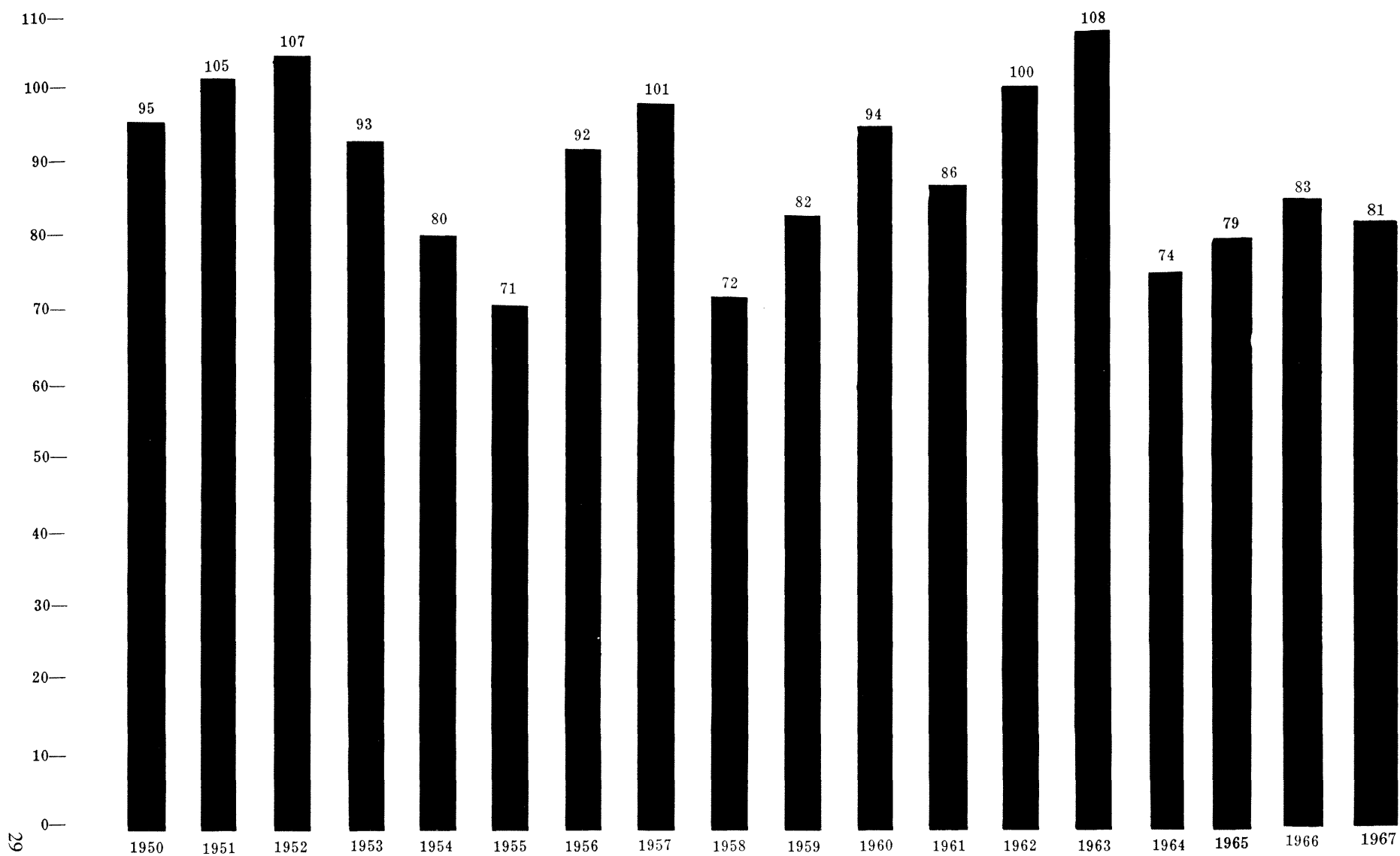
### **FIFTH DISTRICT**

Bryon O. House  
Nashville, Illinois

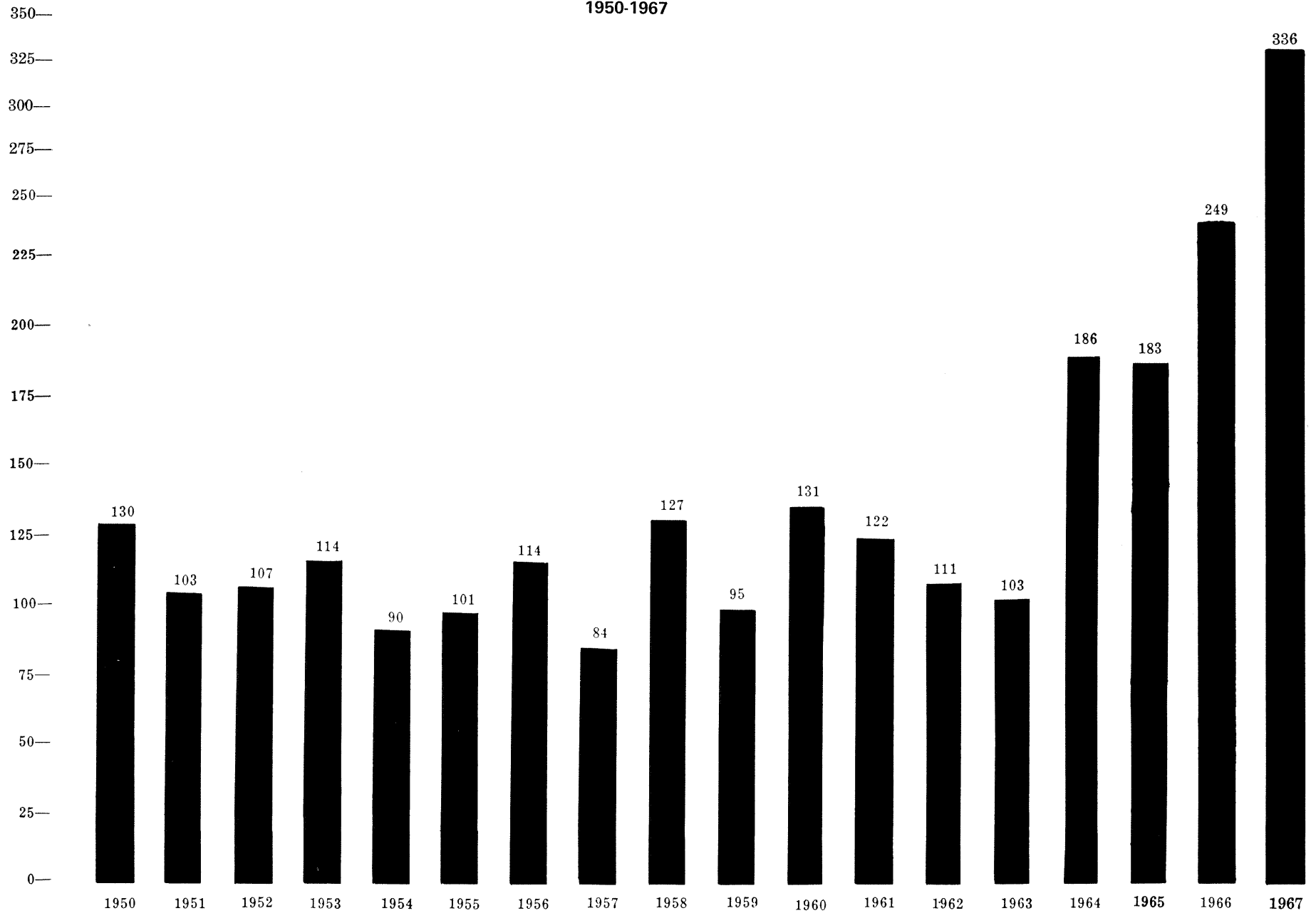
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS  
1950-1967



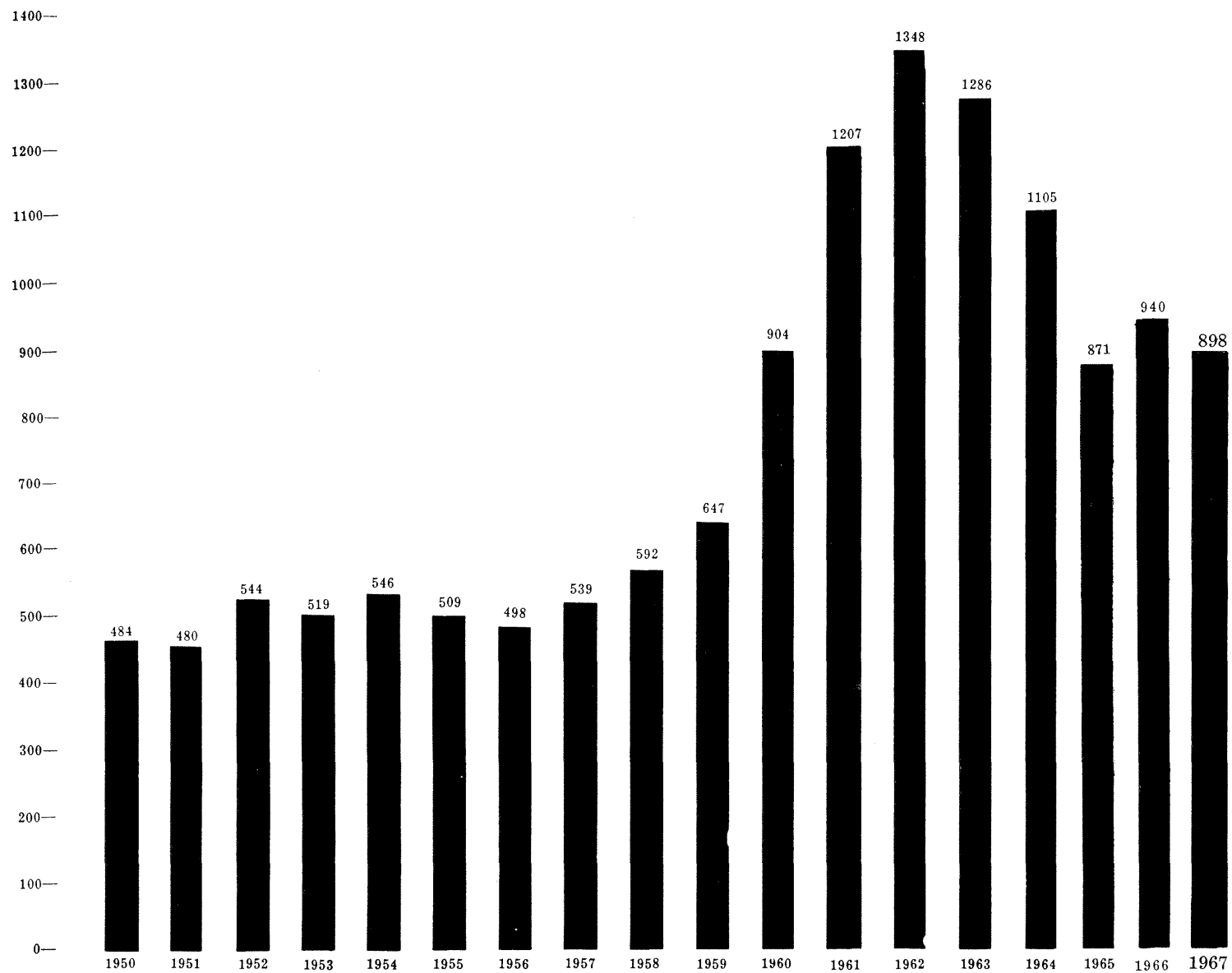
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING  
1950-1967



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL  
1950-1967



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF  
1950-1967**



## APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS

### FIRST DISTRICT

#### First Division

Henry L. Burman, Presiding Justice  
Thaddeus V. Adesko  
Arthur J. Murphy

#### Second Division

Joseph Burke, Presiding Justice  
James R. Bryant (Resigned 12/7/67)  
John J. Lyons  
Daniel J. McNamara (Appointed 11/16/67) (Effective 12/8/67)

#### Third Division

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

#### Fourth Division

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

### SECOND DISTRICT

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

### THIRD DISTRICT

Jay J. Alloy, Presiding Justice  
John R. Coryn (Deceased 10/18/67)  
A. J. Scheineman (Appointed 12/26/67)  
Allan L. Stouder

### FOURTH DISTRICT

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

### FIFTH DISTRICT

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

**THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT  
DURING 1967**

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-67	No. of Cases Filed During 1967	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1967	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-67	Gain or Loss in Currency	
						Gain	Loss
First .....	Civil .....	572	558	473	657		85
	Criminal .....	463	310	308	465		2
Second .....	Civil .....	73	141	153	61	12	
	Criminal .....	22	38	37	23		1
Third .....	Civil .....	61	69	70	60	1	
	Criminal .....	34	34	33	35		1
Fourth .....	Civil .....	56	67	67	56	0	0
	Criminal .....	19	43	36	26		7
Fifth .....	Civil .....	51	94	88	57		6
	Criminal .....	19	48	45	22		3
Total .....	Civil .....	813	929	851	891		78
	Criminal .....	557	473	459	571		14



**CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT IN 1967**

Appellate District		Affirmed	Reversed	Affirmed In Part	Dismissed	Other Dispositions
First .....	Civil .....	181	104 *	17	142 **	29
	Criminal .....	184	43 ***	13	48 ****	20
Second .....	Civil .....	71	41	8	32	1
	Criminal .....	14	7	5	6	5
Third .....	Civil .....	42	14	4	10	
	Criminal .....	14	6	1	10	1
Fourth .....	Civil .....	36	17	2	9	3
	Criminal .....	20	6	3	4	3
Fifth .....	Civil .....	36	19	2	25	6
	Criminal .....	9	10		6	20
Total .....	Civil .....	366	195	33	218	39
	Criminal .....	241	72	22	74	49

\* Included in total are 75 cases reversed and remanded with directions.

\*\* Opinions written in 12 dismissals.

\*\*\* Included in total are 26 cases reversed and remanded with directions.

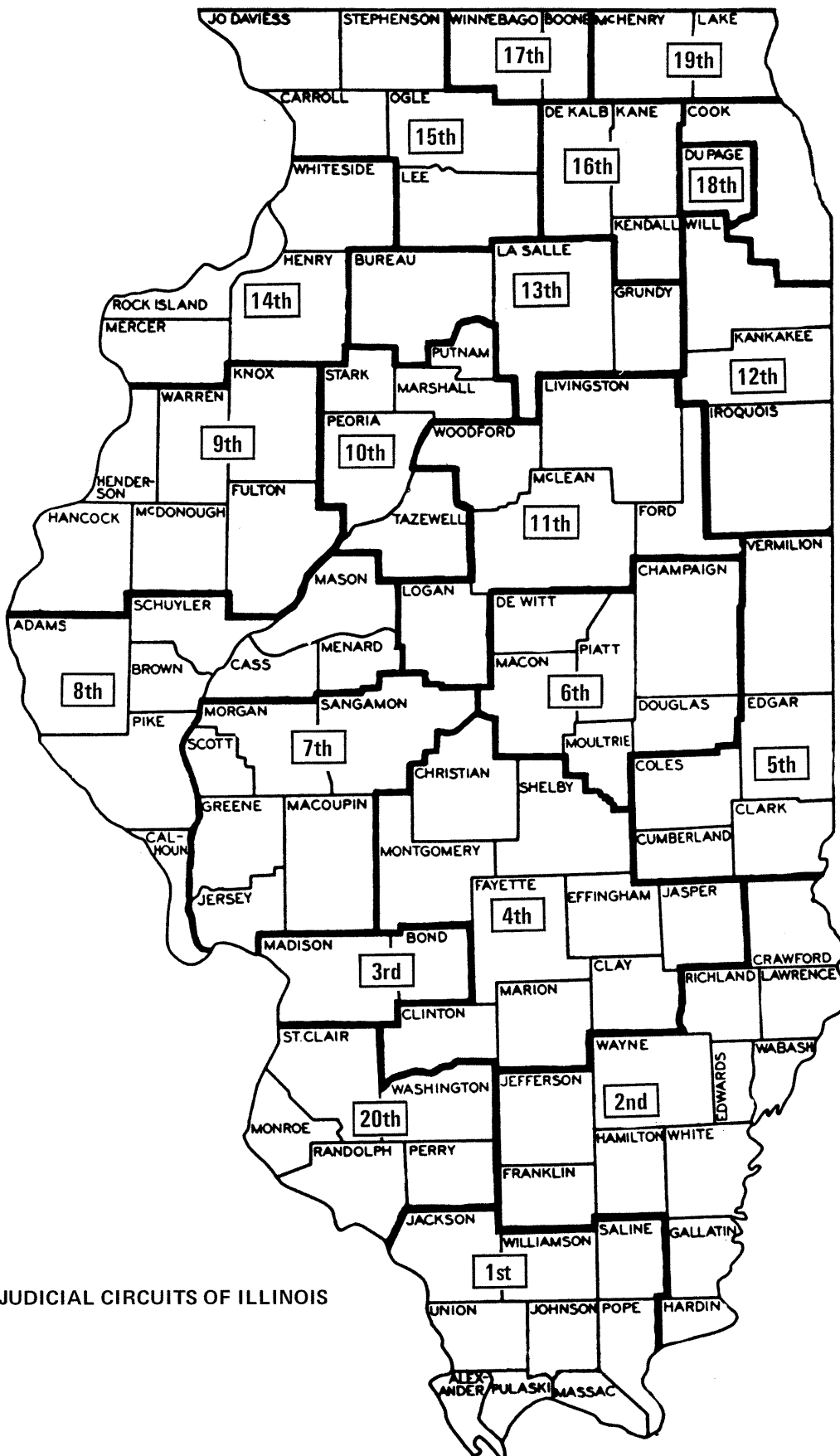
\*\*\*\* Opinions written in 14 dismissals.

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF  
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE  
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1967**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First .....	Civil .....	99	101	157	61	51	4
	Criminal .....	20	53	78	84	69	4
Second .....	Civil .....	57	88	8			
	Criminal .....	14	20	2	1		
Third .....	Civil .....	30	34	5	1		
	Criminal .....	12	13	7			1
Fourth .....	Civil .....	15	47	5			
	Criminal .....	10	22	4			
Fifth .....	Civil .....	32	43	12	1		
	Criminal .....	30	10	5			
Total .....	Civil .....	233	313	187	63	51	4
	Criminal .....	86	118	96	85	69	5

**TIME ELAPSED BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED  
AND DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE  
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1967**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First .....	Civil .....	218	187	41	18	9	
	Criminal .....	167	118	22			1
Second .....	Civil .....	114	17				
	Criminal .....	23	4	1			
Third .....	Civil .....	55	8				
	Criminal .....	19	3				
Fourth .....	Civil .....	47	20				
	Criminal .....	22	14				
Fifth .....	Civil .....	63	23	2			
	Criminal .....	44	1				
Total .....	Civil .....	497	255	43	18	9	
	Criminal .....	275	140	23			1



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

# JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE AS OF MARCH 1, 1968

## COOK COUNTY

### Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle*	Casimir V. Cwiklinski	John Gutknecht	F. Emmett Morrissey
Charles R. Barrett	Walter P. Dahl	Albert E. Hallett	Donald J. O'Brien
Norman C. Barry	William V. Daly	Richard A. Harewood	Herbert C. Paschen
Frank H. Bicek	Francis T. Delaney	Cornelius J. Harrington	Edward E. Plusdrak
Jacob M. Braude	Henry W. Dieringer	Edward F. Healy	Joseph A. Power
Sheldon L. Brown	Thomas C. Donovan	Jacques F. Heilingoetter	George L. Quilici
Abraham W. Brussell	Charles S. Dougherty	Harry G. Hershenson	Daniel J. Roberts
Joseph J. Butler	Raymond P. Drymalski	Elmer N. Holmgren	Philip A. Shapiro
Walker Butler	Robert J. Dunne	Reginald J. Holzer	(Deceased 6/2/67)
David A. Canel	Edward J. Egan	Robert L. Hunter	Pasquale A. Sorrentino
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.	Samuel B. Epstein	Walter J. Kowalski	Harry S. Stark
Irwin N. Cohen	Hyman Feldman	Irving Landesman	Sigmund J. Stefanowicz
(Deceased 10/5/67)	George Fiedler	George N. Leighton	B. Fain Tucker
Nathan M. Cohen	Edward R. Finnegan	John J. Lupe	Eugene L. Wachowski
Thomas J. Courtney	John C. Fitzgerald	Robert L. Massey	Harold G. Ward
Daniel A. Covelli	Richard J. Fitzgerald	Donald S. McKinlay	Alfonse F. Wells
James D. Crosson	Thomas H. Fitzgerald	Thomas R. McMillen	Benjamin Wham
Wilbert F. Crowley	Herbert R. Friedlund	James J. Mejda	William Sylvester White
	James A. Geroulis	John C. Melaniphy	

### Associate Judges

Thomas W. Barrett	John F. Hechinger	David Lefkovits	Edith S. Sampson
William M. Barth	Joseph B. Hermes	Frank B. Machala	Edward G. Schultz
Raymond K. Berg	Charles P. Horan	Nicholas J. Matkovic	Maurice J. Schultz
Nicholas J. Bua	Harry A. Iseberg	Robert E. McAuliffe	Ben Schwartz
Felix M. Buoscio	Leonard J. Jakes	Francis T. McCurrie	Anton A. Smigiel
David Cerda	(Deceased 5/1/67)	Carl W. McGehee	James L. Sparing
James K. Chelos	Mel R. Jiganti	Helen F. McGillicuddy	Chester J. Strzalka
Harry G. Comerford	Glenn T. Johnson	Francis T. Moran	Harold W. Sullivan
James M. Corcoran	Mark E. Jones	James E. Murphy	John J. Sullivan
Norman N. Eiger	Sidney A. Jones, Jr.	Richard A. Napolitano	Fred G. Suria, Jr.
Irving W. Eiserman	Nathan J. Kaplan	Gordon B. Nash	Kenneth R. Wendt
Saul A. Epton	Louis W. Kizas	Benjamin Nelson	Louis A. Wexler
James H. Felt	(Resigned 10/30/67)	Wayne W. Olson	Frank J. Wilson
Irving Goldstein	Norman A. Korfist	John E. Pavlik	Joseph M. Wosik
Raymond Glenn Hall	Franklin I. Kral	Harry H. Porter	Arthur V. Zelezinski
	Alvin J. Kvistad	Daniel J. Ryan	

### Magistrates

Earl Arkiss	John J. Crowley	Paul F. Gerrity	Eddie C. Johnson
James M. Bailey	Joseph S. Czekala	Louis J. Giliberto	Richard H. Jorzak
Peter Bakakos	(Term expired 4/18/67)	Joseph R. Gill	Benjamin J. Kanter
Frank W. Barbaro	Russell R. DeBow	Francis W. Glowacki	Wallace I. Kargman
Lionel J. Berc	Robert J. Dempsey	Meyer H. Goldstein	Helen J. Kelleher
George A. Blakey	Russell J. Dolce	Ben Gorenstein	John J. Kelly, Jr.
John O. Braeseke	John T. Duffy	John J. Grealis	Irving Kipnis
(Term expired 4/18/67)	George B. Duggan	Richard D. Gumbel, Jr.	Anthony J. Kogut
Edwin T. Breen	Arthur L. Dunne	Jacob S. Guthman	Marilyn R. Komosa
Robert C. Buckley	Ben Edelstein	Edwin C. Hatfield	Albert H. LaPlante
Robert T. Casey	Herbert A. Ellis	James L. Henry	Maurice W. Lee
(Term expired 4/18/67)	Carl F. Faust	George A. Higgins	John J. Limperis
Thomas R. Casey, Jr.	Melvin Feldman	Louis J. Hyde	Frank S. Loverde
Paul G. Ceaser	(Term expired 4/18/67)	Lowell H. Jacobson	Martin G. Luken
Cornelius J. Collins	Irwin Field	(Term expired 4/18/67)	John E. Lundholm
Francis X. Connell	John M. Flaherty	Rudolph L. Janega	(Term expired 4/18/67)
Ronald James Crane	Lawrence Genesen	Lester Jankowski	James Maher, Jr.
	James A. Geocaris	Robert F. Jerrick	Harry H. Malkin
		(Term expired 4/18/67)	

\* Chief Judge

## COOK COUNTY—Continued

Erwin L. Martay  
James E. McBride  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
J. Warren McCaffrey  
William J. McGah, Jr.  
Glenn W. McGee  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
John P. McGury  
Dwight McKay  
Robert A. Meier, III  
Anthony J. Mentone  
Joseph C. Mooney  
John Joseph Moran  
William King Murphy  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
John William Navin

Earl J. Neal  
James L. Oakey, Jr.  
Margaret Galvin O'Malley  
Paul A. O'Malley  
Joseph F. O'Reilly  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
John A. Ouska  
Burton H. Palmer  
William F. Patterson  
Marvin J. Peters  
James P. Piragine  
Bernard A. Polikoff  
Maurice Pompey  
Simon S. Porter  
John F. Reynolds  
Allen F. Rosin

Henry W. Sakawich  
Joseph A. Salerno  
Raymond S. Sarnow  
David S. Schaffer  
George M. Schatz  
Joseph Schneider  
Harry A. Schrier  
Samuel Shamberg  
Frank M. Siracusa  
Jerome C. Slad  
Joseph A. Solan  
Milton H. Solomon  
Robert C. Springsguth  
Adam N. Stillo  
Myrtle B. Stryker  
James N. Sullivan

Robert A. Sweeney  
John F. Thornton  
Vincent W. Tondryk, Jr.  
Alvin A. Turner  
James M. Walton  
Jack Arnold Welfeld  
Daniel John White  
Willie Mae Whiting  
Edwin L. Wojciak  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
Ralph H. Young  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
James A. Zafiratos  
George J. Zimmerman

## FIRST CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

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

Jack C. Morris  
George Oros  
Robert B. Porter  
Everett Prosser  
Paul D. Reese  
Carl H. Smith  
Dorothy W. Spomer  
R. Gerald Trampe

### Magistrates

Michael P. O'Shea  
Robert W. Schwartz  
William Shannon  
(Term expired 4/18/67)

## SECOND CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

Randall S. Quindry\*  
Roy O. Gulley  
(Appointed Director,  
Administrative Office,  
1/1/68)  
Charles E. Jones

### Associate Judges

John D. Daily  
William G. Eovaldi  
Lester B. Fish  
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

Charles Deneen Matthews  
Ray Earl Wesner

## THIRD CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

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

### Magistrates

Harold Oliver Gwillim  
Merlin Gerald Hiscott  
Stephen J. Jianakopulos  
William E. Johnson

Joseph T. Kelleher, Jr.  
A. Andreas Matoesian  
George Edward Roberts  
(Term expired 4/4/67)  
Thomas Mathew Welch

## FOURTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

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

James E. McMackin, Jr.  
Gail E. McWard  
Jack M. Michaelree  
Robert J. Sanders  
Bill J. Slater  
E. Harold Wineland

### Magistrate

Robert M. Washburn

\* Chief Judge

## FIFTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

Zollie O. Arbogast, Jr.  
(Resigned 7/1/67)  
Jacob Berkowitz  
James Kent Robinson  
Howard T. Ruff

### Magistrates

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

### Magistrates

Lawrence T. Allen, Jr.  
Thomas Michael Burke  
Matthew Andrew Jurczak  
Fred W. Prettyman  
(Term expired 4/4/67)  
Henri I. Ripstra  
John F. Twomey

## SIXTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

Birch E. Morgan\*  
Frederick S. Green  
Rodney A. Scott  
Albert G. Webber, III

### Associate Judges

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

### Magistrates

Robert W. Martin  
Donald W. Morthland  
Harry L. Pate  
Creed D. Tucker

### Magistrates

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

## SEVENTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

Francis J. Bergen  
William D. Conway  
George P. Coutrakon  
Byron E. Koch  
L. A. Mehrhoff  
Howard Lee White  
John B. Wright

### Magistrates

Eugene O. Duban  
Paul Fenstermaker  
Claude C. Gustine  
(Resigned 8/31/67)  
Charles C. McBrian

Robert B. McKechn  
Michael D. Polonius  
(Resigned 1/31/68)  
Jerry S. Rhodes  
Lawrence Swinyer  
(Resigned 1/31/68)

## EIGHTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

John T. Reardon\*  
Richard H. Mills  
Richard F. Scholz

### Associate Judges

Winthrop B. Anderson  
Paul R. Durr  
Lyle E. Lipe  
J. Ross Pool

### Magistrates

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

### Magistrates

Leo J. Altmix  
Duane L. Martin  
Virgil W. Timpe

## NINTH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

Gale A. Mathers\*  
Albert Scott  
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

Dale Talman DeVore  
(Resigned 4/18/67)  
Jack R. Kirkpatrick  
James E. Murphy

Russell A. Myers  
G. Durbin Ranney  
William K. Richardson  
Keith Sanderson

\* Chief Judge



### TENTH CIRCUIT

#### Circuit Judges

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

#### Associate Judges

Edward E. Haugens  
Robert E. Hunt  
Charles W. Iben  
Albert Pucci  
Charles M. Wilson  
Ivan L. Yontz

#### Magistrates

Harold L. Arnold  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
J. Lewis Bond  
Robert A. Coney  
Carl O. Davies  
John A. Holtzman  
Clarence D. Klatt  
(Resigned 2/28/67)

David C. McCarthy  
Ben F. Railsback  
William John Reardon  
George Traicoff  
(Deceased 7/6/67)  
Oswald D. Vespa  
Espey C. Williamson

### ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

#### Circuit Judges

Leland Simkins\*  
R. Burnell Phillips  
Walter A. Yoder

#### Associate Judges

J. H. Benjamin  
Wilton Erlenborn  
Samuel Glenn Harrod III  
John T. McCullough  
Wendell E. Oliver  
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

#### Magistrates

William T. Caisley  
Albert A. Grabs  
(Term expired 4/4/67)

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

### TWELFTH CIRCUIT

#### Circuit Judges

David E. Oram\*  
Victor N. Cardosi  
Robert E. Higgins  
Michael A. Orenic

#### Associate Judges

Robert F. Goodyear  
(Deceased 8/31/67)  
Stewart C. Hutchison  
Angelo F. Pistilli  
Herman W. Snow  
Irwin C. Taylor

#### Magistrates

Robert R. Buchar  
Charles P. Connor  
Frank W. Curran  
Emil DiLorenzo  
John F. Gnadinger  
Robert J. Immel

John C. Lang  
John F. Michela  
(Resigned 8/31/67)  
Sheldon Wilson Reagan  
Peter F. Swier  
John Verklan  
Thomas Raine Wilson

### THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

#### Circuit Judges

Howard C. Ryan\*  
Walter Dixon  
Leonard Hoffman

#### Associate Judges

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

#### Magistrates

John J. Clinch, Jr.  
Fred Cronk  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
William P. Denny  
Francis H. Gielow  
(Term expired 4/18/67)

Terrence B. Lyman  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
Herman Ritter  
Wendell LeRoy Thompson  
Chester P. Winsor

### FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

#### Circuit Judges

Dan H. McNeal\*  
George O. Hebel

#### Associate Judges

Robert M. Bell  
Charles H. Carlstrom  
Forest Dizotell  
(Deceased 3/4/67)  
John Louis Poole  
Charles John Smith  
Conway L. Spanton  
Julian P. Wilamoski  
L. L. Winn

#### Magistrates

Robert W. Boeye  
Walter E. Clark  
John B. Cunningham  
Francis A. Dean  
(Term expired 4/18/67)

John R. Erhardt  
Robert J. Horberg  
Ivan Lovaas  
Edwin Clare Malone  
Ralph E. Stephenson

\* Chief Judge

### FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges	Associate Judges	Magistrates	
Marvin F. Burt*	John Dixon	James R. Hansgen	Wm. B. Phillips
James E. Bales	Wesley A. Eberle	William E. Kintzel	Morey C. Pires
Helen M. Rutkowski	L. Melvin Gundry	Chester Landers	James M. Thorp
	Frank A. Kerr	(Resigned 8/31/67)	
	(Deceased 9/13/67)		
	Edward J. Turnbaugh		

### SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges	Associate Judges	Magistrates	
John S. Petersen**	John A. Krause	Donald T. Anderson	DeEstin LeRoy Pasley
Casius Poust	Neil E. Mahoney	John Joseph Chivari	(Resigned 11/10/67)
Charles G. Seidel*	Ross E. Millet	Thomas S. Cliffe	Carlyle Whipple
	John S. Page	Harold D. Nealis, Jr.	Albert N. Zettinger
	Robert J. Sears		
	Carl A. Swanson, Jr.		
	Dan B. Withers, Jr.		

### SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges	Associate Judges	Magistrates	
Albert S. O'Sullivan*	Seely P. Forbes	Robert A. Blodgett	Ralph Henry Haen
Arthur V. Essington	John S. Ghent, Jr.	Robert G. Coplan	Stuart C. Hyer
Fred J. Kullberg	Harold C. Sewell	Richard N. DeGunther	Edwin John Kotche
		Robert Guide Gemignani	Robert Elwood Leake
		(Resigned 3/15/67)	

### EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges	Associate Judges	Magistrates	
Bert E. Rathje*	William L. Guild	Fred N. Banister	Bruce R. Fawell
William C. Atten	LeRoy L. Rechenmacher	(Term expired 4/18/67)	James E. Fitzgerald
William J. Bauer		George Borovic, Jr.	Marvin E. Johnson
Philip F. Locke		George Herbert Bunge	Gordon Moffett
		Wence F. Cerne	Robert A. Nolan
		(Term expired 4/18/67)	Jack T. Parish
		Beryl H. Childs	Lester P. Reiff

### NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges	Associate Judges	Magistrates	
Glenn K. Seidenfeld*#	L. Eric Carey	Anthony Bobrowski	Bernard J. Juron
William M. Carroll	James H. Cooney	(Term expired 4/18/67)	John J. Kaufman
LaVerne A. Dixon**	Charles S. Parker	Eugene T. Daly	Paul C. Kilkelly
Philip W. Yager	Harry D. Strouse, Jr.	Thomas R. Doran	Cyrus Mead III
	Lloyd A. Van Deusen	William Joseph Gleason	(Term expired 4/18/67)
		Paul R. Hatten	Peter L. Melius
		(Term expired 4/4/67)	Nello Ori
		John L. Hughes	Charles T. Smith

\* Chief Judge

\*\* Acting Chief Judge

# Appointed to duties in the Appellate Court

## TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

### Circuit Judges

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

### Associate Judges

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

### Magistrates

Virgil L. Calvert  
Robert E. Costello  
(Deceased 1/28/68)  
Joseph F. Cunningham  
John T. Fiedler  
Barney E. Johnston

Billy Jones  
Vaharam Narsigian  
(Term expired 4/18/67)  
Robert Blackburn Rutledge, Jr.  
George H. Sansom  
Robert Franklin Small  
James F. Wheatley

\* Chief Judge

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN<sup>1</sup> AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1967

Circuit	County		Law Over \$10,000		Law \$10,000 and Under		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
1st ...	Cook .....	Begun .....	14,977	4,535	5,800	75,544	85,250	67,022	190	7,217	8,245	65,548	22,009	11,846	5,323	209,921 <sup>2</sup>	XXX	1,044,648	1,628,075
		Terminated .	18,644	4,130	13,629	71,291	82,852	69,810	11	7,100	7,681	74,391	21,430	11,127	4,508	205,271 <sup>2</sup>	XXX	1,079,602	1,671,477
	Alexander .	Begun .....	18	1	1	29	50	60	5	54	4	206	67	70	27	232	496	1,744	3,064
		Terminated .	12	3	5	34	47	68	1	58	8	202	68	36	41	321	496	1,693	3,093
	Jackson ...	Begun .....	55	16	12	168	761	342	34	14	54	121	216	173	82	470	767	3,079	6,364
		Terminated .	50	24	9	132	752	373	10	11	55	179	200	77	54	491	768	3,058	6,243
	Johnson ...	Begun .....	6	2	4	20	70	4	1	0	7	6	20	16	23	32	0	393	604
		Terminated .	7	2	4	23	71	6	2	0	5	5	23	7	16	31	0	381	583
	Massac ....	Begun .....	13	4	6	22	77	8	1	32	13	122	79	61	42	393	416	533	1,822
		Terminated .	9	4	4	30	74	7	1	31	14	129	79	41	38	399	434	532	1,826
	Pope .....	Begun .....	0	1	0	3	8	6	0	3	1	3	14	16	7	50	0	271	383
		Terminated .	5	0	0	8	9	6	1	7	6	1	14	12	9	62	0	257	397
	Pulaski ....	Begun .....	3	2	1	20	56	2	1	6	2	27	32	42	19	79	0	475	767
		Terminated .	4	0	1	15	56	0	1	5	6	15	26	15	5	67	0	457	673
	Saline .....	Begun .....	29	11	4	123	254	9	0	11	21	37	174	100	24	395	678	1,255	3,125
		Terminated .	22	8	3	121	240	1	1	10	30	47	179	61	15	400	677	1,314	3,129
	Union .....	Begun .....	13	6	1	54	414	5	6	55	8	43	43	82	20	302	315	1,585	2,952
		Terminated .	14	4	6	50	373	0	2	48	4	19	63	19	7	252	341	1,524	2,726
	Williamson .	Begun .....	66	14	33	149	417	124	20	163	74	243	190	147	219	574	454	1,498	4,385
		Terminated .	81	26	23	141	370	80	20	148	59	292	178	115	223	654	422	1,474	4,306
Total for Circuit ...		Begun .....	203	57	62	588	2,107	560	68	338	184	808	835	707	463	2,527	3,126	10,833	23,466
		Terminated .	204	71	55	554	1,992	541	39	318	187	889	830	383	408	2,677	3,138	10,690	22,976

2nd ..	Crawford ..	Begun .....	3	1	0	65	116	22	0	10	7	50	58	68	13	80	269	730	1,492
		Terminated ..	9	2	2	64	111	0	0	7	5	48	60	79	10	67	257	671	1,392
	Edwards ...	Begun .....	4	0	3	18	108	2	0	7	5	2	20	45	2	41	4	525	786
		Terminated ..	6	3	1	12	88	9	0	8	5	0	14	57	0	32	4	546	785
	Franklin ...	Begun .....	45	4	23	81	274	4	13	0	37	52	129	118	157	174	720	1,864	3,695
		Terminated ..	55	4	31	73	249	0	6	0	30	29	106	60	148	183	727	1,692	3,393
	Gallatin ...	Begun .....	4	2	5	20	118	1	3	7	12	41	48	32	39	193	200	320	1,045
		Terminated ..	6	0	3	15	91	5	2	0	11	25	39	35	44	195	191	318	980
	Hamilton ...	Begun .....	4	4	9	25	112	17	0	4	20	17	33	36	2	52	0	845	1,180
		Terminated ..	4	1	6	30	93	7	0	4	13	17	34	25	11	79	0	856	1,180
	Hardin ....	Begun .....	3	0	0	4	3	4	0	5	0	5	40	6	5	20	1	193	289
		Terminated ..	3	0	1	0	9	6	0	4	1	6	39	9	4	9	1	185	277
	Jefferson ..	Begun .....	35	8	8	109	367	37	8	79	31	61	100	104	84	283	275	1,445	3,034
		Terminated ..	21	9	7	90	258	17	3	94	7	34	91	69	80	224	272	1,463	2,739
	Lawrence ..	Begun .....	7	3	2	54	316	8	1	24	21	5	57	100	10	74	0	1,275	1,957
		Terminated ..	5	3	1	18	499	1	2	25	6	0	56	39	10	35	0	1,150	1,850
	Richland ...	Begun .....	3	5	0	64	198	0	0	15	18	39	44	60	14	100	0	699	1,259
		Terminated ..	10	8	3	68	169	4	0	15	22	10	40	52	14	122	0	657	1,194
	Wabash ...	Begun .....	1	5	7	47	377	7	0	1	14	14	45	60	51	49	10	686	1,374
		Terminated ..	7	2	0	48	450	7	1	3	4	9	35	2	26	49	9	620	1,272
	Wayne ....	Begun .....	8	5	2	64	462	0	0	0	22	30	47	82	8	95	62	873	1,760
		Terminated ..	5	3	1	76	346	0	0	0	14	18	42	35	15	86	40	785	1,466
	White .....	Begun .....	11	5	10	46	332	14	0	0	33	33	93	96	14	261	37	1,382	2,367
		Terminated ..	4	1	6	27	310	12	0	0	9	20	72	80	13	161	35	1,266	2,016
Total for Circuit ...		Begun .....	128	42	69	597	2,783	116	25	152	220	349	714	807	399	1,422	1,578	10,837	20,238
		Terminated ..	135	36	62	521	2,673	68	14	160	127	216	628	542	375	1,242	1,536	10,209	18,544

**NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN<sup>1</sup> AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1967**

Circuit	County		Law Over \$10,000		Law \$10,000 and Under		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
3rd . . .	Bond . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	6	1	3	36	201	15	1	2	6	30	36	49	17	123	0	706	1,232
		Terminated . . . . .	18	1	5	39	160	10	4	2	11	31	36	47	16	82	0	662	1,124
	Madison . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	498	317	299	630	4,433	237	9	361	218	1,339	1,319	571	189	0	6,820 <sup>3</sup>	15,449	32,689
		Terminated . . . . .	437	301	301	814	4,109	52	15	388	249	786	1,139	555	163	0	6,552 <sup>3</sup>	14,996	30,857
Total for Circuit . . . . .	Begun . . . . .		504	318	302	666	4,634	252	10	363	224	1,369	1,355	620	206	123	6,820	16,155	33,921
	Terminated . . . . .		455	302	306	853	4,269	62	19	390	260	817	1,175	602	179	82	6,552	15,658	31,981
4th . . .	Christian . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	26	4	13	168	436	2	14	8	37	96	152	384	62	353	80	1,649	3,484
		Terminated . . . . .	28	5	11	258	419	5	2	3	10	62	119	305	50	500	70	1,528	3,375
	Clay . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	9	1	3	43	363	6	2	17	33	42	30	89	6	214	30	665	1,553
		Terminated . . . . .	6	2	1	43	272	8	2	2	35	9	33	52	5	195	25	680	1,370
	Clinton . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	18	2	3	23	430	16	4	0	9	12	21	20	18	42	0	1,097	1,715
		Terminated . . . . .	16	8	10	46	413	3	2	0	8	4	22	15	9	45	0	1,101	1,702
	Effingham . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	9	5	10	95	209	17	8	19	5	26	48	103	19	185	0	1,900	2,658
		Terminated . . . . .	9	2	4	52	195	100	3	17	5	12	40	86	10	162	0	1,804	2,501
	Fayette . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	9	4	4	72	172	3	1	44	22	56	48	145	26	151	13	1,281	2,051
		Terminated . . . . .	14	4	2	59	176	2	2	42	18	46	43	157	45	115	11	1,314	2,050
	Jasper . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	3	5	2	19	90	2	0	6	28	11	8	62	3	47	0	237	523
		Terminated . . . . .	6	5	1	22	68	0	0	3	9	8	7	48	1	40	0	234	452
	Marion . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	41	20	5	234	628	0	0	0	37	97	129	185	64	320	596	3,003	5,359
		Terminated . . . . .	27	8	4	195	547	0	0	0	14	51	84	81	51	210	605	2,813	4,690
	Montgomery . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	24	10	14	161	546	20	0	0	14	44	94	186	46	138	0	2,685	3,982
		Terminated . . . . .	25	4	10	77	321	24	0	0	14	2	82	143	49	183	0	2,442	3,376
	Shelby . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	7	16	1	41	111	9	1	10	15	36	45	149	7	97	154	755	1,454
		Terminated . . . . .	12	10	2	41	150	7	2	9	20	7	43	111	10	84	137	707	1,352
Total for Circuit . . . . .	Begun . . . . .		146	67	55	856	2,985	75	30	104	200	420	575	1,323	251	1,547	873	13,272	22,779
	Terminated . . . . .		143	48	45	793	2,561	149	13	76	133	201	473	998	230	1,534	848	12,623	20,868

5th ...	Clark .....	Begun .....	5	4	0	24	152	9	3	4	7	21	50	89	11	139	2	1,824	2,344
		Terminated ..	2	6	0	24	151	10	0	2	6	27	58	113	15	132	3	1,823	2,372
	Coles .....	Begun .....	35	20	7	105	685	8	2	24	21	89	158	303	61	227	553	1,725	4,023
		Terminated ..	38	22	9	158	706	6	2	23	23	75	157	157	75	223	506	1,725	3,905
	Cumberland	Begun .....	0	0	0	11	32	2	1	1	2	9	27	21	7	145	0	451	709
		Terminated ..	3	0	0	8	37	2	0	3	3	5	19	0	49	124	0	527	780
	Edgar .....	Begun .....	6	1	3	52	183	15	1	24	12	82	72	135	28	314	65	955	1,948
		Terminated ..	12	3	4	54	181	4	1	29	8	64	71	118	33	322	59	977	1,940
	Vermilion	Begun .....	87	17	15	412	979	1	15	86	74	599	479	386	123	1,162	1,556	6,610	12,601
		Terminated ..	103	40	15	544	934	0	21	144	51	97	484	335	89	897	1,541	6,327	11,622
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	133	42	25	604	2,031	35	22	139	116	800	786	934	230	1,987	2,176	11,565	21,625
		Terminated ..	158	71	28	788	2,009	22	24	201	91	268	789	723	261	1,698	2,109	11,379	20,619
6th ...	Champaign	Begun .....	211	66	71	552	1,855	44	13	168	104	484	692	588	506	2,151	2,112	9,634	19,251
		Terminated ..	161	60	66	510	1,608	18	9	143	93	239	604	322	197	1,974	1,629	9,872	17,505
	DeWitt ....	Begun .....	24	3	3	50	94	121	0	7	9	68	65	189	48	181	5	718	1,585
		Terminated ..	15	0	2	55	87	123	2	3	12	67	70	195	50	175	2	686	1,544
	Douglas ...	Begun .....	18	2	9	41	387	5	4	43	11	33	32	120	16	182	1	1,101	2,005
		Terminated ..	10	1	3	15	222	4	0	7	13	20	39	85	10	228	1	1,161	1,819
	Macon ....	Begun .....	324	284	269	346	2,253	63	2	147	151	217	472	395	391	1,153	591	7,154	14,212
		Terminated ..	203	214	165	306	1,960	46	0	143	147	187	450	316	389	1,055	515	6,151	12,247
	Moultrie ...	Begun .....	9	7	2	51	256	17	0	2	13	30	40	96	7	52	91	402	1,075
		Terminated ..	6	1	3	30	223	11	0	1	9	22	30	66	6	40	95	390	933
	Piatt .....	Begun .....	7	5	1	17	483	5	1	11	5	26	35	80	24	100	31	1,111	1,942
		Terminated ..	7	3	0	21	415	4	1	9	5	19	28	83	19	92	32	1,157	1,895
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	593	367	355	1,057	5,328	255	20	378	293	858	1,336	1,468	992	3,819	2,831	20,120	40,070
		Terminated ..	402	279	239	937	4,515	206	12	306	279	554	1,221	1,067	671	3,564	2,274	19,417	35,943



NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN<sup>1</sup> AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1967

Circuit	County		Law Over \$10,000		Law \$10,000 and Under		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Miscellaneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													
7th . . .	Greene . . .	Begun . . . . .	14	0	1	55	326	1	0	1	2	14	43	101	18	178	0	793	1,547
		Terminated . . .	3	4	1	45	326	0	0	2	2	12	42	119	10	177	0	750	1,493
	Jersey . . .	Begun . . . . .	9	2	5	38	217	5	1	3	7	56	74	67	48	209	1	897	1,639
		Terminated . . .	14	6	14	50	205	3	0	0	10	21	74	79	34	205	0	879	1,594
	Macoupin . .	Begun . . . . .	26	6	3	84	617	0	5	2	36	0	116	251	23	570	0	1,575	3,314
		Terminated . . .	3	5	4	100	477	0	0	2	28	0	116	188	23	456	0	1,527	2,929
	Morgan . . .	Begun . . . . .	20	8	9	58	117	39	0	10	19	59	113	157	20	307	24	1,567	2,527
		Terminated . . .	27	5	7	53	139	50	1	7	21	33	119	173	39	355	26	1,635	2,690
	Sangamon . .	Begun . . . . .	134	115	4	661	2,069	35	14	153	84	729	824	1,235	165	166	2,081	13,473	21,942
		Terminated . . .	162	89	14	828	1,819	0	20	139	85	314	705	918	128	198	1,779	12,616	19,814
	Scott . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	0	5	0	13	55	2	1	2	4	8	12	50	1	18	36	134	341
		Terminated . . .	0	0	0	5	71	0	0	0	0	4	6	24	0	3	35	109	257
	Total for Circuit . . .	Begun . . . . .	203	136	22	909	3,401	82	21	171	152	866	1,182	1,861	275	1,448	2,142	18,439	31,310
		Terminated . . .	209	109	40	1,081	3,037	53	21	150	146	384	1,062	1,501	234	1,394	1,840	17,516	28,777
8th . . .	Adams . . . .	Begun . . . . .	55	20	43	314	540	12	12	6	27	264	340	355	100	398	1,193	3,908	7,587
		Terminated . . .	74	29	47	317	484	15	8	9	20	244	344	257	128	395	1,228	3,920	7,519
	Brown . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	2	0	0	21	58	6	0	2	0	13	16	34	0	35	0	303	490
		Terminated . . .	0	0	2	18	58	7	1	4	2	8	17	23	5	50	0	299	494
	Calhoun . . .	Begun . . . . .	2	0	3	12	28	0	0	14	6	8	7	22	18	85	0	385	590
		Terminated . . .	4	2	0	16	15	0	0	5	4	1	10	9	17	102	0	381	566
	Cass . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	4	1	0	18	337	3	0	5	4	75	45	67	23	210	1	945	1,738
		Terminated . . .	8	0	3	24	354	3	0	2	4	110	46	66	26	268	4	953	1,871
	Mason . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	8	2	9	73	123	11	2	3	9	50	42	82	23	247	100	748	1,532
		Terminated . . .	17	1	8	77	110	67	3	5	10	52	57	48	25	226	92	754	1,552
	Menard . . . .	Begun . . . . .	9	3	5	17	288	3	0	4	7	26	17	78	9	49	6	394	915
		Terminated . . .	9	2	3	15	313	1	0	5	10	17	16	47	13	44	6	408	909

	Pike . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	10	5	3	75	194	3	1	2	7	40	43	112	15	304	129	2,413	3,356
		Terminated . .	9	3	6	82	218	12	2	1	12	2	39	40	24	366	114	2,425	3,355
	Schuyler . .	Begun . . . . .	2	0	2	28	87	1	0	1	5	9	30	39	12	87	48	876	1,227
		Terminated . .	2	1	3	31	74	2	0	1	6	11	30	35	9	92	43	868	1,208
Total for Circuit . . .		Begun . . . . .	92	31	65	558	1,655	39	15	37	65	485	540	789	200	1,415	1,477	9,972	17,435
		Terminated . .	123	38	72	580	1,626	107	14	32	68	445	559	525	247	1,543	1,487	10,008	17,474
9th . . .	Fulton . . . .	Begun . . . . .	49	5	9	106	216	117	1	11	18	82	175	243	39	166	291	1,836	3,364
		Terminated . .	36	12	15	107	231	813	1	12	17	102	141	165	26	179	288	1,873	4,018
	Hancock . . .	Begun . . . . .	14	11	7	50	143	9	1	12	13	65	54	127	20	286	187	1,186	2,185
		Terminated . .	13	9	3	48	108	10	0	17	19	80	52	131	14	270	186	1,158	2,118
	Henderson . .	Begun . . . . .	4	2	17	38	97	27	1	7	6	16	39	37	11	100	244	680	1,326
		Terminated . .	12	5	10	35	92	2	0	3	33	26	31	33	9	106	241	681	1,319
	Knox . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	39	11	20	209	457	5	4	333 <sup>4</sup>	28	162	351	299	75	543	1,167	3,087	6,790
		Terminated . .	43	9	14	230	395	36	2	210	29	185	317	234	33	577	1,154	3,117	6,585
	McDonough . .	Begun . . . . .	21	4	3	81	159	13	4	36	9	20	79	174	45	178	226	2,252	3,304
		Terminated . .	24	6	7	88	166	5	4	29	9	9	83	136	34	183	233	2,267	3,283
	Warren . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	7	5	6	64	241	37	3	18	7	35	64	134	17	239	355	1,668	2,900
		Terminated . .	8	6	11	57	193	42	2	21	8	33	50	92	16	229	345	1,535	2,648
Total for Circuit . . .		Begun . . . . .	134	38	62	548	1,313	208	14	417	81	380	762	1,014	207	1,512	2,470	10,709	19,869
		Terminated . .	136	47	60	565	1,185	908	9	292	115	435	674	791	132	1,544	2,447	10,631	19,971
10th . . .	Marshall . . .	Begun . . . . .	8	6	1	38	46	8	1	5	11	17	44	89	1	49	15	542	881
		Terminated . .	3	4	0	17	25	0	0	1	10	7	31	57	2	66	16	518	757
	Peoria . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	451	127	71	775	2,612	214	8	767	170	643	1,357	709	155	3,148	3,115	16,999	31,321
		Terminated . .	582	125	142	772	2,469	239	11	750	162	653	1,414	468	115	3,057	3,057	16,980	30,996
	Putnam . . . .	Begun . . . . .	7	0	0	12	9	0	1	1	5	11	8	23	5	48	0	272	402
		Terminated . .	5	0	2	12	5	0	1	1	5	9	16	23	2	54	0	257	392
	Stark . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	5	3	1	22	65	2	0	1	0	0	15	70	0	53	4	134	375
		Terminated . .	4	4	0	27	77	6	0	3	11	8	11	50	4	56	4	130	395
	Tazewell . . .	Begun . . . . .	144	21	65	359	670	479	0	64	68	348	494	298	104	851	528	9,184	13,677
		Terminated . .	142	13	86	550	646	528	2	120	62	486	538	208	92	883	625	9,018	13,999
Total for Circuit . . .		Begun . . . . .	615	157	138	1,206	3,402	703	10	838	254	1,019	1,918	1,189	265	4,149	3,662	27,131	46,656
		Terminated . .	736	146	230	1,378	3,222	773	14	875	250	1,163	2,010	806	215	4,116	3,702	26,903	46,539

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN<sup>1</sup> AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1967

Circuit	County		Law Over \$10,000		Law \$10,000 and Under		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
11th ...	Ford .....	Begun .....	1	6	2	42	167	2	17	4	13	25	26	96	14	215	88	1,079	1,797
		Terminated ..	7	2	0	30	113	1	9	2	2	40	14	84	12	195	83	1,085	1,679
	Livingston ..	Begun .....	31	11	9	74	268	52	2	39	22	108	101	305	47	171	135	5,901	7,276
		Terminated ..	31	6	16	53	213	30	1	35	16	34	99	186	52	141	174	5,289	6,376
	Logan .....	Begun .....	22	11	4	130	581	13	1	19	11	56	105	179	21	277	67	3,450	4,947
		Terminated ..	38	12	4	166	581	12	0	16	18	58	110	124	16	290	65	3,484	4,994
	McLean ...	Begun .....	126	34	46	505	1,625	63	27	71	75	341	478	471	96	1,111	1,225	8,553	14,847
		Terminated ..	97	27	41	524	1,564	112	19	62	207	355	444	386	97	1,361	1,123	8,192	14,611
	Woodford ..	Begun .....	17	10	1	55	44	8	4	5	13	35	26	164	74	337	6	1,349	2,148
		Terminated ..	12	12	2	46	31	2	0	3	11	17	24	116	43	299	7	1,420	2,045
Total for Circuit ...		Begun .....	197	72	62	806	2,685	138	51	138	134	565	736	1,215	252	2,111	1,521	20,332	31,015
		Terminated ..	185	59	63	819	2,502	157	29	118	254	504	691	896	220	2,286	1,452	19,470	29,705
12th ...	Iroquois ...	Begun .....	32	7	8	92	205	8	5	7	27	63	75	283	43	594	0	3,236	4,685
		Terminated ..	28	20	10	110	253	3	8	6	27	97	72	166	46	651	0	3,301	4,798
	Kankakee ...	Begun .....	75	36	47	792	963	39	35	363	44	223	364	301	46	1,352	0	9,594	14,274
		Terminated ..	69	25	38	847	778	35	85	502	212	283	474	264	73	1,222	4	9,556	14,467
	Will .....	Begun .....	362	264	121	813	1,806	727	53	218	220	547	877	408	50	1,245	1,755	22,289	31,755
		Terminated ..	272	123	166	1,001	1,613	659	58	198	377	165	766	396	46	1,156	1,737	22,274	31,007
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	469	307	176	1,697	2,974	774	93	588	291	833	1,316	992	139	3,191	1,755	35,119	50,714
		Terminated ..	369	168	214	1,958	2,644	697	151	706	616	545	1,312	826	165	3,029	1,741	35,131	50,272
13th ...	Bureau ...	Begun .....	34	14	11	88	419	24	26	44	18	76	110	221	18	298	154	3,105	4,660
		Terminated ..	32	14	3	87	363	63	15	45	22	76	113	186	27	292	152	2,937	4,427
	Grundy ...	Begun .....	27	13	10	73	183	173	0	18	34	118	90	118	18	243	41	2,055	3,214
		Terminated ..	18	5	7	52	185	81	0	14	19	83	83	81	18	249	37	2,041	2,973
	LaSalle ...	Begun .....	179	40	54	289	968	1,635	3	31	73	236	402	451	71	1,084	619	8,349	14,484
		Terminated ..	115	37	38	261	916	1,319	4	18	62	167	395	584	55	1,056	691	8,271	13,989
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	240	67	75	450	1,570	1,832	29	93	125	430	602	790	107	1,625	814	13,509	22,358
		Terminated ..	165	56	48	400	1,464	1,463	19	77	103	326	591	851	100	1,597	880	13,249	21,389

14th . .	Henry . . . .	Begun . . . .	40	7	16	105	382	51	0	11	20	109	163	240	33	386	325	5,163	7,051
		Terminated .	36	13	14	71	375	36	2	7	42	58	152	152	21	381	346	5,182	6,888
	Mercer . . . .	Begun . . . .	7	1	0	54	372	4	2	13	9	49	40	93	13	161	0	591	1,409
		Terminated .	6	5	0	97	377	7	2	8	7	45	34	79	16	175	0	550	1,408
	Rock Island	Begun . . . .	189	73	114	1,291	3,285	917	18	354	92	854	1,376	659	759	3,502	1,169	21,300	35,952
		Terminated .	238	30	67	1,444	3,021	880	9	350	88	721	1,215	1,479	685	3,724	1,087	21,978	37,016
	Whiteside . .	Begun . . . .	34	17	0	181	755	43	8	41	39	292	236	253	84	921	24	4,498	7,426
		Terminated .	29	14	0	159	679	94	10	37	39	158	227	240	84	850	18	4,485	7,123
	Total for Circuit . . .	Begun . . . .	270	98	130	1,631	4,794	1,015	28	419	160	1,304	1,815	1,245	889	4,970	1,518	31,552	51,838
		Terminated .	309	62	81	1,771	4,452	1,017	23	402	176	982	1,628	1,950	806	5,130	1,451	32,195	52,435
15th . .	Carroll . . . .	Begun . . . .	7	5	3	55	140	2	0	29	9	90	77	126	47	367	116	1,392	2,465
		Terminated .	10	4	1	59	126	1	0	28	4	37	66	76	35	297	112	1,370	2,226
	JoDavies . . . .	Begun . . . .	10	6	4	25	189	18	1	12	7	91	40	151	19	388	376	2,103	3,440
		Terminated .	16	6	3	53	174	23	1	7	13	96	39	112	15	368	354	2,099	3,379
	Lee . . . . .	Begun . . . .	45	16	28	135	455	157	1	36	30	154	127	152	19	802	84	4,348	6,589
		Terminated .	30	30	20	216	508	142	1	34	27	105	130	124	32	807	82	4,211	6,499
	Ogle . . . . .	Begun . . . .	27	7	14	117	1,003	12	0	15	56	100	135	189	44	700	0	7,578	9,997
		Terminated .	20	12	14	217	1,197	33	0	35	44	44	147	108	46	664	0	7,191	9,772
	Stephenson	Begun . . . .	29	9	1	81	1,079	18	4	4	23	170	194	264	69	829	618	4,909	8,301
		Terminated .	21	9	3	62	961	19	0	2	25	78	195	220	51	730	520	4,518	7,414
Total for Circuit . . .		Begun . . . .	118	43	50	413	2,866	207	6	96	125	605	573	882	198	3,086	1,194	20,330	30,792
		Terminated .	97	61	41	607	2,966	218	2	106	113	360	577	640	179	2,866	1,068	19,389	29,290
16th . .	DeKalb . . . .	Begun . . . .	43	25	7	117	1,833	29	12	19	34	112	178	160	130	1,576	192	5,613	10,080
		Terminated .	41	17	9	154	1,721	17	6	7	23	78	184	162	143	1,448	169	5,097	9,276
	Kane . . . . .	Begun . . . .	373	118	161	1,156	3,266	1,281	6	750	190	669	1,072	660	212	5,673	2,829	24,689	43,105
		Terminated .	333	38	103	1,114	3,791	1,129	7	716	185	772	1,050	665	199	5,191	2,820	24,558	42,671
	Kendall . . . .	Begun . . . .	15	4	12	40	78	125	5	17	13	93	62	90	40	332	2	1,786	2,714
		Terminated .	16	4	7	41	52	93	2	17	37	63	73	45	46	344	2	1,703	2,545
	Total for Circuit . . .	Begun . . . .	431	147	180	1,313	5,177	1,435	23	786	237	874	1,312	910	382	7,581	3,023	32,088	55,899
		Terminated .	390	59	119	1,309	5,564	1,239	15	740	245	913	1,307	872	388	6,983	2,991	31,358	54,492

**NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN<sup>1</sup> AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1967**

Circuit	County		Law Over \$10,000		Law \$10,000 and Under		Small Claims	Tax	Con- dem- nation	Miscel- laneous Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	Total
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
17th ..	Boone ....	Begun .....	25	19	3	125	236	1	1	9	17	84	111	92	12	657	614	2,028	4,034
		Terminated ..	15	13	6	195	265	23	0	4	21	28	79	72	13	580	607	2,024	3,945
	Winnebago ..	Begun .....	223	92	57	1,135	8,472	111	8	472	178	1,375	1,337	795	122	2,633	850	28,804	46,664
		Terminated ..	268	89	67	1,642	6,542	7	8	426	165	653	1,058	550	124	2,480	850	28,196	43,125
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	248	111	60	1,260	8,708	112	9	481	195	1,459	1,448	887	134	3,290	1,464	30,832	50,698
		Terminated ..	283	102	73	1,837	6,807	30	8	430	186	681	1,137	622	137	3,060	1,457	30,220	47,070
18th ..	DuPage ...	Begun .....	659	330	255	1,675	2,016	27,031	19	83	448	979	1,065	700	891	7,500	10,503	22,985	77,139
		Terminated ..	685	163	286	2,180	1,806	19,585	8	80	438	740	1,046	561	734	7,088	11,972	22,641	70,013
19th ..	Lake .....	Begun .....	656	283	116	1,569	2,985	609	12	335	395	882	1,324	1,072	95	3,709	5,792	39,670	59,504
		Terminated ..	517	286	137	2,049	2,797	624	9	323	427	892	1,314	1,049	107	3,122	7,829	39,140	60,622
	McHenry ..	Begun .....	174	28	16	543	5,367	92	3	84	78	287	334	327	65	1,180	274	7,717	16,569
		Terminated ..	137	33	21	524	5,054	204	2	66	79	183	301	310	53	1,104	233	7,479	15,783
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun .....	830	311	132	2,112	8,352	701	15	419	473	1,169	1,658	1,399	160	4,889	6,066	47,387	76,073
		Terminated ..	654	319	158	2,573	7,851	828	11	389	506	1,075	1,615	1,359	160	4,226	8,062	46,619	76,405

20th ...	Monroe ...	Begun . . . . .	9	5	2	44	169	4	2	3	1	29	28	108	6	166	2	1,211	1,789
		Terminated .	7	4	1	35	163	0	1	1	6	19	24	64	16	184	3	1,285	1,813
	Perry . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	10	9	9	63	255	28	1	6	9	50	59	92	31	72	42	1,126	1,862
		Terminated .	15	2	4	54	245	25	0	3	10	44	60	118	21	73	47	1,036	1,757
	Randolph . .	Begun . . . . .	18	6	2	59	410	19	12	502	2	102	65	135	57	220	37	1,791	3,437
		Terminated .	12	4	0	64	393	15	8	524	4	82	52	102	60	194	30	1,877	3,421
	St. Clair ...	Begun . . . . .	572	101	204	609	3,476	2,544	25	580	273	1,889	1,170	714	301	7	3,129	13,960	29,554
		Terminated .	656	36	209	887	3,293	1,662	17	407	151	2,211	991	1,437	246	54	3,072	12,840	28,169
	Washington	Begun . . . . .	9	2	2	5	131	4	4	10	2	9	15	101	7	44	8	787	1,140
		Terminated .	5	1	3	6	133	4	2	11	9	7	18	68	3	34	8	765	1,077
	Total for Circuit ...	Begun . . . . .	618	123	219	780	4,441	2,599	44	1,101	287	2,079	1,337	1,150	402	509	3,218	18,875	37,782
		Terminated .	695	47	217	1,046	4,227	1,706	28	946	180	2,363	1,145	1,789	346	539	3,160	17,803	36,237
	Downstate Total ...	Begun . . . . .	6,831	2,864	2,494	19,726	73,222	38,169	552	7,141	4,264	17,651	21,865	20,882	7,042	58,701	58,231	422,042	761,677
		Terminated .	6,533	2,243	2,437	22,550	67,372	29,829	473	6,794	4,473	13,861	20,470	18,304	6,187	56,198	60,167	413,109	731,000
	Cook County . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	14,977	4,535	5,800	75,544	85,250	67,022	190	7,217	8,245	65,548	22,009	11,846	5,323	209,921 <sup>2</sup>	0	1,044,648	1,628,075
		Terminated .	18,644	4,130	13,629	71,291	82,852	69,810	11	7,100	7,681	74,391	21,430	11,127	4,508	205,271 <sup>2</sup>	0	1,079,602	1,671,477
	State Total . . . . .	Begun . . . . .	21,808	7,399	8,294	95,270	158,472	105,191	742	14,358	12,509	83,199	43,874	32,728	12,365	268,622	58,231	1,466,690	2,389,752
		Terminated .	25,177	6,373	16,066	93,841	150,224	99,639	484	13,894	12,154	88,252	41,900	29,431	10,695	261,469	60,167	1,492,711	2,402,477

1 Includes cases reinstated

2 Combined with Ordinance Violations

3 Combined with Misdemeanors

4 Includes 134 mental cases filed but not reported for July 1966 through February 1967

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF CIVIL VERDICTS AND  
THE AVERAGE DELAY\* IN REACHING VERDICT DURING 1967**

Circuit	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Total No. of Civil Cases Terminated by Verdict	Average Delay*
			Gain	Loss		
Cook .....	1,628,075	1,671,477	43,402		1,431	56.2
1st .....	23,466	22,976		490	31	21.5
2nd .....	20,238	18,544		1,694	32	14.9
3rd .....	33,921	31,981		1,940	91	21.4
4th .....	22,779	20,868		1,911	37	21.9
5th .....	21,625	20,619		1,006	39	15.7
6th .....	40,070	35,943		4,127	48	11.2
7th .....	31,310	28,777		2,533	195	27.7
8th .....	17,435	17,474	39		33	13.8
9th .....	19,869	19,971	102		21	15.4
10th .....	46,656	46,539		117	83	25.6
11th .....	31,015	29,705		1,310	49	19.1
12th .....	50,714	50,272		442	81	23.5
13th .....	22,358	21,389		969	38	17.2
14th .....	51,838	52,435	597		66	13.3
15th .....	30,792	29,290		1,502	29	11.7
16th .....	55,899	54,492		1,407	67	21.2
17th .....	50,698	47,070		3,628	84	14.9
18th .....	77,139	70,013		7,126	95	20.6
19th .....	76,073	76,405	332		154	25.5
20th .....	37,782	36,237		1,545	109	22.5
Total .....	2,389,752	2,402,477	12,725		2,813	

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



**THE DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN FELONY CASES  
TERMINATED DURING 1967**

Circuit	Total No. of De- fendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence Imposed			
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plead Guilty	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury	Total	Imprison- ment	Pro- bation	Fine Only
Cook County . . . . .	4,486	1,756	1,450	223	83	2,730	2,288	281	161	2,730	1,795	828	107
1st . . . . .	425 <sup>1</sup>	271	270	0	1	153	145	2	6	153	91	55	6
2nd . . . . .	405	269	266	1	2	136	130	2	4	136	48	48	40
3rd . . . . .	207 <sup>2</sup>	106	98	1	7	101	95	2	4	100	40	51	9
4th . . . . .	262 <sup>3</sup>	143	134	0	9	118	110	6	2	118	59	45	14
5th . . . . .	281	170	169	0	1	111	94	14	3	111	58	47	6
6th . . . . .	730	351	331	3	17	379	332	11	36	379	174	198	7
7th . . . . .	254	91	72	19	0	163	122	30	11	163	100	46	17
8th . . . . .	254 <sup>4</sup>	138	133	0	5	115	113	1	1	115	50	50	15
9th . . . . .	136 <sup>5</sup>	59	57	0	2	77	72	4	1	76	30	45	1
10th . . . . .	278 <sup>6</sup>	161	153	3	5	117	97	8	12	116	75	32	9
11th . . . . .	224 <sup>7</sup>	120	113	0	7	98	91	5	2	98	49	43	6
12th . . . . .	182	80	71	4	5	102	87	8	7	102	62	37	3
13th . . . . .	96 <sup>8</sup>	21	21	0	0	68	61		7	68	37	25	6
14th . . . . .	389 <sup>9</sup>	182	174	4	4	206	193	2	11	206	116	75	15
15th . . . . .	153 <sup>10</sup>	67	60	4	3	82	79	1	2	82	51	29	2
16th . . . . .	442	170	151	1	18	272	224	38	10	272	166	95	11
17th . . . . .	166	22	12	1	9	144	110	15	19	144	64	80	0
18th . . . . .	260	85	78	6	1	175	154	2	19	175	88	78	9
19th . . . . .	201	77	68	2	7	124	119	1	4	124	26	95	3
20th . . . . .	352	157	121	25	11	195	182	2	11	195	127	61	7
Cook County Total .	4,486	1,756	1,450	223	83	2,730	2,288	281	161	2,730	1,795	828	107
Downstate Total . .	5,697	2,740	2,552	74	114	2,936	2,610	154	172	2,933	1,511	1,235	186
State Total . . . . .	10,183	4,496	4,002	297	197	5,666	4,898	435	333	5,663	3,306	2,063	293

- <sup>1</sup> 1 Defendant from Pope County extradited to State of Michigan.  
<sup>2</sup> 1 Defendant from Madison County given the death penalty.  
<sup>3</sup> 1 Change of venue from Clay County to Montgomery County.  
<sup>4</sup> 1 Defendant extradited from Pike County to State of Missouri.  
<sup>5</sup> 1 Defendant from Hancock County sentenced to death on September 29, 1956 but case was carried as pending until January 1967 because of various appeals.  
<sup>6</sup> 1 Defendant from Marshall County committed to Department of Mental Health.  
<sup>7</sup> 1 Change of venue from Livingston County to Logan County;  
1 Defendant from McLean County committed to Bartonville State Hospital;  
4 Defendants transferred from McLean County to Tazewell County.  
<sup>8</sup> 1 Defendant extradited from Bureau County to State of Texas;  
1 Defendant extradited from LaSalle County to State of Kentucky;  
1 Defendant extradited from LaSalle County to State of Montana;  
2 Defendants extradited from LaSalle County to State of Michigan;  
1 Defendant extradited from LaSalle County to State of Indiana;  
1 Defendant extradited from LaSalle County to State of Louisiana.  
<sup>9</sup> 1 Fugitive released from Henry County to Federal authorities.  
<sup>10</sup> 4 Defendants transferred from Stephenson County to JoDaviess County because of jurisdiction.

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1967**

Circuit	No. of Counties	Population (1960 Federal Census)	Area (sq. mi.)	Total No. of Cases Begun or Reinstated During 1967	No. of Judges, Associate Judges and Magistrates	Average No. Of Cases per Judge or Magistrate
Cook .....	1	5,129,725	954	1,628,075	236	6,898.1
1st .....	9	184,021	3,242	23,466	20	1,173.6
2nd .....	12	211,081	4,796	20,238	18	1,124.6
3rd .....	2	238,749	1,114	33,921	15	2,261.6
4th .....	9	227,447	5,425	22,779	15	1,518.9
5th .....	5	188,068	2,885	21,625	14	1,544.9
6th .....	6	315,784	3,178	40,070	20	2,003.1
7th .....	6	267,494	3,485	31,310	16	1,956.1
8th .....	8	148,888	3,918	17,435	14	1,245.5
9th .....	6	186,560	3,904	19,869	16	1,241.1
10th .....	5	314,889	2,129	46,656	19	2,455.1
11th .....	5	199,059	3,853	31,015	14	2,215.5
12th .....	3	317,242	2,647	50,714	19	2,669.3
13th .....	3	170,744	2,453	22,358	13	1,719.1
14th .....	4	277,344	2,492	51,838	17	3,049.5
15th .....	5	164,390	3,136	30,792	12	2,566.0
16th .....	3	277,500	1,472	55,899	16	3,493.1
17th .....	2	230,091	803	50,698	13	3,899.1
18th .....	1	313,459	331	77,139	16	4,821.3
19th .....	2	377,866	1,068	76,073	19	4,003.2
20th .....	5	340,757	2,652	37,782	21	1,799.3
Downstate Total	101	4,951,433	54,983	761,677	325	2,343.2
State Total	102	10,081,158	55,937	2,389,752	561	4,259.4

## REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

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

Submitted herewith is the 1967 statistical report on the Circuit Court of Cook County.

During 1967 substantial gains in currency were achieved in law jury cases in both the Law Division and in the Municipal Department. Significant losses in currency occurred in law non-jury cases, divorce cases, chancery cases and felony cases.

Specifically, the results were as follows:

Type of Case	Pending 1-1-67	Pending 12-31-67	Currency	
			Gain	Loss
Law Jury over \$10,000 .....	49,259	45,592	3,667	
Law Non-Jury over \$10,000 .....	10,424	10,829		405
Law Jury \$10,000 and under .....	25,651	17,822	7,829	
Law Non-Jury \$10,000 and under .....	24,461	28,714		4,253
Chancery .....	3,240	3,804		564
Divorce .....	9,040	9,619		579
Felony .....	1,692	2,507		815

### LAW JURY CASES OVER \$10,000

The very favorable gain in currency of 3,667 law jury cases (as compared to a loss of 552 law jury cases in 1966) has been attributed to several causes, including the summer trial and pre-trial programs and the use of data processing equipment. Any discussion of this favorable gain in currency should not ignore the following facts:

1. The number of law jury cases begun, reinstated and transferred (added) in the Law Division in 1967, as compared to the past several years, has decreased:

Year	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of law jury cases added .....	16,163	16,976	16,009	16,379	14,977

\* Court year September 1962 through June 1963.

2. The number of law jury cases terminated in the Law Division in 1967, as compared to the past several years, has increased:

Year	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of law jury cases terminated . . . . .	13,947	16,138	16,594	15,814	18,644

3. The number of substantially full-time law jury trial judges has steadily increased since 1963:

Year	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of substantially full-time law jury trial judges . . . . .	11	28	28	34	35
Number of part-time law jury trial judges (excluding summer trial program) . . . .	34	15	14	10	11

4. The number of contested verdicts reached in 1967 is slightly less than the all-time high achieved in 1966 but the ratio of contested verdicts to terminations has dropped to a more normal 4.2%:

Year	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Number of Contested Verdicts in County Department, Law Division . . . . .	549	713	681	783	778
Ratio of Contested Verdicts to Terminations . . . . .	3.9%	4.4%	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%

While it is obvious that most settlements consume less judge-time than contested cases which go to verdict, it is also obvious that a certain number of cases cannot be settled and must be tried to verdict. The court has the duty to try those cases to verdict, regardless of the amount of time expended. The ratio (of contested verdicts to total terminations) is merely a gauge of the number of contested cases which must be tried to verdict.

\* Court year September 1962 through June 1963.

5. Using the time lapse between the date of filing and the date of verdict as the measure of delay, we observe that the average delay in the Law Division decreased in 1967:

Year	1963*	1964	1965	1966	1967
Average Delay .....	62.2 mo.	60.2 mo.	69.5 mo.	64.2 mo.	60.6 mo.

#### LAW JURY CASES \$10,000 AND UNDER IN MUNICIPAL DISTRICT 1

The law jury trial division of Municipal District 1 has been plagued by increased filings and inadequate numbers of judges. Serious efforts are being made to relieve its problems: in the past year, this division has had an increase in judicial personnel and available courtrooms; a physical inventory of pending cases was conducted in the last months of 1967: a “no progress” call was instituted to eliminate inactive cases. In 1968 we look forward to significant case load reductions. The cases added (filed, reinstated and transferred) and terminated since 1964 are as follows:

Year	Total Cases Added	Total Cases Terminated
1964 .....	10,194	10,922
1965 .....	10,116	10,970
1966 .....	12,052	12,615
1967 .....	5,800**	13,629

\* Court year September 1962 through June 1963

\*\*Adjusted by –5,447 cases as a result of a physical inventory and count in October 1967.

#### CHANCERY CASES

The loss of currency of chancery cases in 1967 was not unexpected. The loss resulted both from an increase in filings and a decrease in terminations. The cases added and terminated since 1964 are as follows:

Year	Total Cases Added	Total Cases Terminated	Currency	
			Gain	Loss
1964 .....	8,090	8,604	514	
1965 .....	7,891	9,734	1,843	
1966 .....	7,793	8,642	849	
1967 .....	8,245	7,681		564

### DIVORCE CASES

The loss of currency of divorce cases occurred despite the fact that the number of cases added in 1967 is down from the 1966 high. Specifically:

Year	Total Cases Added	Total Cases Terminated	Currency	
			Gain	Loss
1964 .....	19,718	20,645	927	
1965 .....	20,947	20,314		633
1966 .....	22,623	21,717		906
1967 .....	22,009	21,430		579

### FELONY CASES

The number of felony indictments has increased in both 1966 and 1967. Though the number of cases terminated in 1966 and 1967 is considerably higher than the number of cases terminated in 1964 and 1965, a loss in currency has occurred. Specifically:

Year	Total Cases Added	Total Cases Terminated	Currency	
			Gain	Loss
1964 .....	4,231	4,225		6
1965 .....	4,163	4,079		84
1966 .....	4,818	4,560		258
1967 .....	5,323	4,508		815

The following statistics were reported to the Administrative Office by the various offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County:

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**TREND OF ALL CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law Over \$10,000	Jury .....	49,259	4,217	+10,760	14,977	18,644	45,592	3,667	
	Non-Jury .....	10,424	15,295	−10,760	4,535	4,130	10,829		405
Law \$10,000 and Under	Jury .....	25,651	9,715	− 3,915	5,800*	13,629	17,822	7,829	
	Non-Jury .....	24,461	71,617	+ 3,927	75,544**	71,291	28,714		4,253
Small Claims .....		3,195	85,262	— 12	85,250	82,852	5,593		2,398
Tax .....		14,518	67,022	0	67,022	69,810	11,730	2,788	
Condemnation .....		379	190	0	190	11	558		179
Mental Health .....		11	6,225	0	6,225	6,202	34		23
Municipal Corp. ....		29	44	0	44	34	39		10
Misc. Remedies .....		821	948	0	948	864	905		84
Chancery .....		3,240	8,245	0	8,245	7,681	3,804		564
Divorce .....		9,040	22,009	0	22,009	21,430	9,619		579
Felony .....		1,692	5,323	0	5,323	4,508	2,507		815
TREND TOTAL .....		142,720	296,112	0	296,112	301,086	137,746	4,974	
Juvenile .....		XXXXX	65,548	0	65,548	74,391	XXX	XXX	XXX
Probate .....		XXX	11,846	0	11,846	11,127	XXX	XXX	XXX
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations ...		XXX	209,921	0	209,921	205,271	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic .....		XXX	1,044,648	0	1,044,648	1,079,602	XXX	XXX	XXX
GRAND TOTAL .....		XXX	1,628,075	0	1,628,075	1,671,477	XXX	XXX	XXX

\* Adjusted by -5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

\*\* Adjusted by +5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law Over \$10,000	Jury .....	49,259	4,217	+ 10,760	14,977	18,644	45,592	3,667	
	Non-Jury .....	10,424	15,295	− 10,760	4,535	4,130	10,829		405
Law \$10,000 and Under	Jury .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Jury .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tax .....		10,225	21,597	0	21,597	22,015	9,807	418	
Condemnation .....		379	190	0	190	11	558		179
Mental Health .....		11	6,225	0	6,225	6,202	34		23
Municipal Corp. ....		29	44	0	44	34	39		10
Misc. Remedies .....		804	651	0	651	556	899		95
Chancery .....		3,240	8,245	0	8,245	7,681	3,804		564
Juvenile .....		XXX	17,009	0	17,009	18,132	XXX	XXX	XXX
Divorce .....		9,040	22,009	0	22,009	21,430	9,619		579
Probate .....		XXX	11,846	0	11,846	11,127	XXX	XXX	XXX
Felony .....		1,692	5,323	0	5,323	4,508	2,507		815
Misdemeanors .....		6,009	1,648	0	1,648	5,594	2,063	3,946	
TOTALS		91,112	114,299	0	114,299	120,064	85,751	5,361	



**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law \$10,000 and Under	Jury .....	25,651	9,715	− 3,915	5,800*	13,629	17,822	7,829	
	Non-Jury .....	24,461	71,617	+ 3,927	75,544**	71,291	28,714		4,253
Small Claims .....		3,195	85,262	− 12	85,250	82,852	5,593		2,398
Tax .....		4,293	45,425	0	45,425	47,795	1,923	2,370	
Misc. Remedies .....		17	297	0	297	308	6	11	
Juvenile .....		XXX	48,539	0	48,539	56,259	XXX	XXX	XXX
Ordinance Violations and Misdemeanors ...		XXX	208,273	0	208,273	199,677	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic .....		XXX	1,044,648	0	1,044,648	1,079,602	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTALS .....		57,617	1,513,776	0	1,513,776	1,551,413	54,058	3,559	

\* Adjusted by -5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

\*\* Adjusted by +5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH MONTH DURING CALENDAR 1967**

		Pending at End of 1966	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
			Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated
Law Over \$10,000	Jury .....	49,259	1,154	1,503	1,027	1,265	1,764	1,701	1,266	1,295	1,292	1,529	1,242	1,610
	Non-Jury .....	10,424	431	362	420	351	538	557	236	462	386	450	411	330
Law \$10,000 and Under	Jury .....	25,651	1,055	1,131	778	1,069	1,221	1,501	1,046	1,292	1,280	1,486	995	1,371
	Non-Jury .....	24,461	4,617	4,350	5,481	5,947	7,799	8,476	6,174	6,866	5,742	5,636	5,334	5,189
Small Claims .....		3,195	6,738	6,708	6,025	5,974	7,812	7,726	7,282	7,287	8,070	7,910	8,316	8,292
Tax .....		14,518	10,172	6,367	8,144	6,452	14,316	10,721	9,546	7,113	7,721	8,885	7,942	8,098
Condemnation .....		379	15	1	21	0	23	3	12	0	11	1	18	2
Mental Health .....		11	584	575	370	371	575	589	517	505	579	581	608	586
Municipal Corporations .....		29	2	2	6	0	4	1	3	0	5	0	3	0
Miscellaneous Remedies .....		821	75	76	64	63	79	94	83	90	69	68	80	78
Chancery .....		3,240	525	591	528	566	689	742	567	626	550	735	483	622
Divorce .....		9,040	1,627	1,573	1,444	1,384	2,062	1,941	1,901	1,845	2,105	2,248	1,961	2,406
Felony .....		1,692	478	405	432	297	401	328	441	409	517	439	440	372
Juvenile .....		X	4,986	4,781	3,773	4,883	6,062	6,726	5,453	6,108	6,269	6,528	6,430	7,516
Probate .....		X	910	870	835	784	1,189	1,256	848	776	1,085	943	1,014	1,002
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations .....		X	15,346	17,149	13,313	13,795	18,339	17,457	18,140	16,766	19,123	18,689	19,186	19,426
Traffic .....		X	93,285	97,877	52,042	76,758	101,475	96,039	86,679	87,068	100,377	96,614	100,624	96,631
TOTALS .....		142,720	142,000	144,321	94,703	119,959	164,348	155,858	140,194	138,508	155,181	152,742	155,087	153,531

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH MONTH DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		Pending at End of 1967
		Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	
Law Over \$10,000	Jury .....	1,546	2,196	1,200	2,778	1,142	1,258	1,136	1,212	1,146	1,351	1,062	946	45,592
	Non-Jury .....	664	161	149	234	63	285	508	218	349	360	380	360	10,829
Law \$10,000 and Under	Jury .....	1,046	732	889	1,173	863	913	-4,841*	868	742	1,151	726	942	17,822
	Non-Jury .....	5,528	5,266	5,934	5,753	5,767	6,911	11,758**	6,077	5,942	4,966	5,468	5,854	28,714
Small Claims .....		6,967	7,064	7,193	7,305	6,883	7,341	6,729	6,782	7,188	7,349	6,047	3,114	5,593
Tax .....		3,387	3,406	1,265	2,429	997	2,833	1,112	5,106	1,458	5,034	962	3,366	11,730
Condemnation .....		6	1	22	0	13	0	17	1	17	0	15	2	558
Mental Health .....		529	525	633	633	489	515	460	444	458	461	423	417	34
Municipal Corporations .....		3	26	1	4	3	1	4	0	7	0	3	0	39
Miscellaneous Remedies .....		79	59	92	77	75	65	78	74	92	53	82	67	905
Chancery .....		650	521	924	593	822	574	814	874	973	608	720	629	3,804
Divorce .....		1,757	1,775	2,041	1,359	1,935	1,438	2,036	1,506	1,748	1,942	1,392	2,013	9,619
Felony .....		493	457	352	326	362	309	599	462	422	317	386	387	2,507
Juvenile .....		5,821	6,632	5,772	6,874	5,049	6,181	5,610	6,340	5,470	6,119	4,853	5,703	X
Probate .....		935	897	1,103	1,016	975	1,039	1,011	891	995	891	946	762	X
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations .....		20,262	19,195	17,838	15,459	17,383	17,245	17,790	16,769	16,667	16,514	16,534	16,807	X
Traffic .....		89,253	91,349	81,567	93,551	75,629	87,336	87,072	83,360	91,240	87,639	85,405	85,380	X
TOTALS .....		138,926	140,262	126,975	139,564	118,450	134,244	131,893	130,984	134,914	134,755	125,404	126,749	137,746

\* Adjusted by -5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

\*\* Adjusted by +5447 cases, as a result of physical inventory in District One, in October, 1967.

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
ANALYSIS OF ALL VERDICTS REACHED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Total Verdicts	County Department				Municipal Department					
	Law	Condem-nations	Chancery	County	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
1,431	950	0	0	0	322	20	26	46	16	51

**AN ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

	Law Jury Cases Added	Law Jury Cases Terminated	Total Number of Law Verdicts Reached	Number of Contested Law Verdicts	Ratio of Con- tested Verdicts to Terminations	Number of Law Jury Judges	
						Substantially Full-time	Substantially Part-time
Average per month for 1964* . . . . .	1,414	1,344	81	71	5.3%	28	15
Average per month for 1965* . . . . .	1,334	1,382	77	68	4.9%	28	14
Average per month for 1966* . . . . .	1,364	1,317	98	78	5.9%	34	10
Average per month for 1967** . . . . .	1,247	1,551	79	65	4.2%	35	11

\* 10 month jury year

\*\* 12 month jury year

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**ANALYSIS OF TIME DELAY OF LAW JURY VERDICTS REACHED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

		County Department	Municipal Department					
		Law Division	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
TOTAL NUMBER OF VERDICTS REACHED DURING MONTH		950	322	20	26	46	16	51
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict	Average . . . .	60.6	65.2	13.9	13.7	11.7	13.5	11.3
	Maximum . .	173.0	167.6	21.6	24.6	20.4	22.8	36.6
	Minimum . . .	3.1	3.8	2.4	4.6	8.0	8.2	1.4

**AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1967**

			During 1958	During 1959	During 1960	During 1961	During 1962	During 1963	During 1964	During 1965	During 1966	During 1967	TOTALS
Law  Over  \$10,000*	JURY	Total Filed . . . . .	14,717	14,697	12,905	12,618	14,586	16,136	16,976	16,009	16,379	14,977	X
		Pending . . . . .	4	48	26	10	120	6,467	7,676	9,137	10,996	11,108	45,592
		% Terminated . . .	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.2	59.9	54.8	42.9	32.9	25.8	X
	Non-Jury	Total Filed . . . . .	1,295	1,483	1,910	6,641	7,295	7,917	4,628	7,301	6,111	4,535	X
		Pending . . . . .	6	3	5	0	10	122	490	2,923	4,144	3,126	10,829
		% Terminated . . .	99.5	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	98.3	89.4	59.9	32.2	31.1	X
Law \$10,000 and Under**	JURY	Total Filed . . . . .	X	X,	X	X	X	X	11,492	10,104	12,086	11,106	X
		Pending . . . . .	0	0	21	97	527	1,530	1,693	2,543	5,134	6,277	17,822
		% Terminated . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	85.3	74.8	57.5	43.5	X
	Non-Jury	Total Filed . . . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	65,799	71,979	75,513	69,938	X
		Pending . . . . .	0	0	0	15	49	422	639	2,266	9,746	15,577	28,714
		% Terminated . . .	X	X	X	X	X	X	99.0	96.9	87.1	77.7	X

\* Law Division, County Department. The figures shown as law jury and non-jury over \$10,000 for the years 1963 and prior are the combined law jury and non-jury figures of the former Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County.

\*\* Municipal Department, Districts 1-6.

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,**  
**CRIMINAL DIVISION, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1967**  
**Actual number of defendants in cases disposed of = 4486**

Not Convicted .....	1,756	Convicted and Sentenced .....	2,730	Type of Sentence	
Dismissed .....	1,450	Pleas of Guilty .....	2,288	Imprisonment .....	1,795
Acquitted by Court .....	223	Convicted by Court .....	281	Probation .....	828
Acquitted by Jury .....	83	Convicted by Jury .....	161	Fine Only .....	107

**REPORT ON PROBATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, PROBATE DIVISION DURING**  
**THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

	Decedent's Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of cases begun during month .....	8,023	2,257	1,566	11,846
Number of cases terminated during month .....	7,143	3,028	956	11,127

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION,  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Delinquents	Dependents	Truants	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
11,452	3,038	5,253	15	1,207	443	0	21,408

**INITIAL ACTION TAKEN ON CASES REFERRED  
TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
7,057	1,308	13,043	21,408

**CASES ADJUSTED IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

	Dependents	Delinquents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff .....	296	245	151	0	48	740
By the Complaint Unit Staff .....	1,577	2,240	1,818	0	425	6,060
Total .....	1,873	2,485	1,969	0	473	6,800

**NATURE OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF IN THE  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Petitions Dismissed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
3,867	0	2,516	268	2,241	3,532	1,928	14,352

**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Type of Case	Pending at Beginning of Year	New Cases Filed or Reinstated During Month	Transferred During Month	Cases Terminated During Month	Total Cases Pending at End of Year
<b>A. TAX CASES</b>					
1. Special Assessments—Chicago .....	83	177	0	199	61
2. Special Assessments—Suburban .....	68	105	0	101	72
3. Tax Deeds .....	5,824	1,648	0	1,697	5,775
4. Scavenger Tax Deeds .....	0	1,989	0	559	1,430
5. Inheritance Tax Returns .....	X	6,362	0	6,362	X
6. Inheritance Tax Reassessments .....	0	55	0	20	35
7. Petitions for Tax Refunds .....	63	56	0	111	8
8. Tax Objections .....	0	225	0	0	225
9. Condemnations .....	3	15	0	7	11
10. Other Tax Cases .....	X	173	0	173	X
<b>B. ADOPTION CASES</b>					
1. Related .....	0	997	0	996	1
2. Agency .....	0	986	0	985	1
3. Private Placement .....	0	1,983	0	1,799	184
<b>C. MENTAL HEALTH PROCEEDINGS</b>					
1. Petitions for Commitment					
a. Adults .....	0	5,283	0	5,264	19
b. Minors .....	0	0	0	0	0
2. Petitions for Restoration					
a. Adults .....	X	899	0	899	X
b. Minors .....	X	0	0	0	X
3. Petitions for Discharge					
a. Adults .....	X	79	0	79	X
b. Minors .....	X	0	0	0	X
4. Mental Act Support .....	11	11	0	7	15
<b>D. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS</b>					
1. Petition to Organize .....	13	11	0	17	0
2. Annexations, Disconnections and Dissolutions .....	16	21	0	14	0
3. Local Options and Propositions .....	0	4	0	0	4
4. Election Contests .....	0	6	0	1	5
<b>E. RECIPROCAL NON SUPPORT</b>					
1. Originating in Cook County .....	4,864	1,044	0	5,310	598
2. Originating outside Cook County .....	1,104	512	0	151	1,465
<b>F. MISDEMEANORS (Fraud, etc.) .....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>



**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 2 – 6  
NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND TRAFFIC CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

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 .....	34	0	28,971	3,976	464,160	224,330
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation .....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,188	4,366
3. House of Correction .....	7	0	4,079	25	XXX	XXX
4. County Jail .....	2	0	666	531	XXX	XXX
5. Probation .....	1	0	4,376	935	XXX	XXX
6. State Institutions .....	1	0	627	229	XXX	XXX
7. Transferred to Criminal Division .....	3,338	376	0	8	XXX	XXX
8. Ordered to Pay .....	14	0	5,321	9	XXX	XXX
9. Dismissed upon payment of court costs .....	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	0	0
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	32,325	529
13. Discharged .....	2,610	103	30,968	4,153	115,375	44,220
14. D.W.P. ....	663	124	28,575	2,357	123,956	10,794
15. Leave to File Denied .....	852	4	92,330	53	455	176
16. Leave to File Denied—No Number .....	0	0	0	0	XXX	XXX
17. Non-Suit .....	205	0	13,830	223	11,205	7,389
18. Nolle Prosequi .....	6,427	518	6,396	970	13,505	8,708
19. Stricken off with Leave to Reinstatement .....	2,390	270	7,241	1,724	3,038	9,881
20. Other .....	45	0	487	327	0	0
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>16,589</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>223,867</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>769,207</b>	<b>310,393</b>

Special attention in our statistical reports has been directed toward the processing of law jury cases in the Law Division and the average, minimum, and maximum work product of the judges assigned to the Division.

A brief comparative analysis of three aspects of these reports follows:

	Average No. of Contested Verdicts per Judge	Average No. of Cases Processed per Judge	Average No. of Jury Days per Judge
Calendar Year 1964 . . . . .	22.6	131.6	116.2
Calendar Year 1965 . . . . .	21.1	118.8	110.6
Calendar Year 1966 . . . . .	19.4	113.3	109.2
Calendar Year 1967 . . . . .	17.7	118.2	103.6

Summaries of the reports to the Administrative Office by the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and by the individual judges assigned to the Law Division follow:

**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 1967**

During calendar year 1967, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County terminated 18,644 law jury cases, which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I.	To the assignment judge (Judge Ward)	7,927
II.	To the motion judges (Judges Bua, Brussell, Hallett, E. G. Schultz and Schwartz)	649
III.	To the pre-trial judges (Judges Bicek, Crosson, Cwiklinski, Felt, Hall, Jakes, W. S. White and Harewood)	1,778
IV.	To the judges who participated in the summer pre-trial program as follows:	
a.	To the 34 judges of Cook County (Judges Barry, Braude, Brown, Canel, N. M. Cohen, Courtney, Crowley, Cwiklinski, Daly, Egan, Epstein, Fiedler, T. H. Fitzgerald, Goldstein, Gutknecht, Hershenson, Holmgren, Jiganti, Kowalski, Landesman, Lefkovits, Matkovic, McAuliffe, McKinlay, Melaniphy, Moran, Morrissey, Nelson, Paschen, Porter, Quilici, Roberts, Schultz and Stefanowicz)	2,736
b.	To the 17 judges on assignment from circuits outside of Cook County (Judges Bell, Cagle, Clark, Dennis, Forbes, Gunning, McCullough, Michaelree, Petersen, Poole, Saxe, Thomas, Townley, Vertichio, Wilson, Winbiscus and Wineland)	733
V.	To the law jury trial judges as follows:	
a.	To the 34 judges (Judges Barrett, Barry, Barth, Braude, Butler, Canel, N. M. Cohen, Courtney, Crowley, Daly, Dieringer, Egan, Fiedler, Finnegan, T. H. Fitzgerald, Goldstein, Hershenson, Holmgren, Jiganti, Kowalski, Landesman, Lefkovits, McAuliffe, McKinlay, Moran, Nash, Nelson, Porter, Quilici, Roberts, Schultz, Sorrentino, Stefanowicz, Tucker) whose service in the law jury division <i>was not</i> substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	3,837
b.	To 11 judges (Judges Brown, I. N. Cohen, Epstein, J. C. Fitzgerald, Gutknecht, Healy, Leighton, McNamara, Melaniphy, Morrissey and Paschen) whose service in the law jury division <i>was</i> limited by other judicial duties, assignments and illness during the entire period.	853
c.	To the 18 judges on assignment from circuits outside of Cook County (Judges Calvin, Crebs, Dennis, Foster, Hanagan, Hoffman, Horn, Kasserman, Lewis, Little, Mills, Pate, Quindry, Slater, Townlay, Turnbaugh, Winter, Ziegler)	131
	Total Terminations	18,644

**SUMMARY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCEEDING OF THE 4,924 LAW  
JURY CASES REPORTED THROUGH THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF  
THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES (COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT  
COURT OF COOK COUNTY) DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1967**

Method of Disposition	Number of Cases	Number of Jury ½ Days	Number of Judge ½ Days in Excess of Jury ½ Days
1. With Use of Jury:			
a. Dismissed by agreement during selection of jury .....	310	507	248
b. Dismissed by agreement after selection of jury .....	505	1,693	365
c. Contested verdicts for plaintiff .....	402	3,045	415
d. Contested verdicts for defendant .....	340	2,258	334
e. Uncontested verdicts for plaintiff .....	174	292	71
f. Uncontested verdicts for defendant .....	18	86	20
g. Other terminations .....	37	99	25
2. Mistrials for Error .....	34	153	32
3. Mistrials for Disagreement .....	29	289	35
4. Without Use of Jury:			
a. Court finding for plaintiff .....	486	XXX	901
b. Court finding for defendant .....	29	XXX	68
c. Uncontested prove-ups .....	337	XXX	447
d. Dismissed or terminated by agreement .....	2,032	XXX	2,975
e. Dismissed for want of prosecution .....	121	XXX	115
f. Other terminations .....	30	XXX	87
5. Returned to Assignment Judge .....	<u>175</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>166</u>
Totals* .....	5,059	8,485	6,304

\* Includes Law Jury cases processed by the 18 judges on assignment from Circuits outside of Cook County during Calendar Year 1967.

**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 1967 – 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 5,059 cases processed and 4,821 cases terminated. Subsections A, B & C below describe the processing of these cases, classified according to the amount of time a judge was assigned to the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

Settled Without Use of Jury	Settled During Selection of Jury	Settled After Selection of Jury	Verdicts		Returned to 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 34 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division *was not* substantially interrupted by other judicial duties, assignments or illness during Calendar Year 1967:

TOTALS .....	2,430	211	436	613	155	136	46	3,837	4,019	7,045	5,134	12,149
Maximum .....	254	29	37	41	12	17	6	334	348	334	357	438
Minimum .....	13	0	2	4	0	0	0	58	59	68	37	286
Average .....	71.5	6.2	12.8	17.7	4.6	4.0	1.4	112.9	118.2	207.2	151.0	357.3

B. The law jury record of the 11 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division *was* substantially limited by other judicial duties, assignments or illness during Calendar Year 1967:

TOTALS .....	518	89	96	119	31	35	17	853	905	1,278	1,057	2,379
Maximum .....	92	45	14	24	8	12	8	119	125	213	175	274
Minimum .....	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	30	30	32	78
Average .....	47.1	8.1	8.7	10.8	2.8	3.2	1.5	77.5	82.3	116.2	96.1	216.3

C. The law jury record of the 18 judges on assignment to the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Jury Division from Circuits outside of Cook County during Calendar Year 1967:

TOTALS .....	87	8	10	20	6	4	0	131	135	162	113	302
Maximum .....	11	6	3	2	2	2	0	18	18	19	14	30
Minimum .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	10
Average .....	4.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0	7.3	7.5	9.0	6.3	16.8

Respectfully submitted,



Carl H. Rolewick  
Assistant Director





