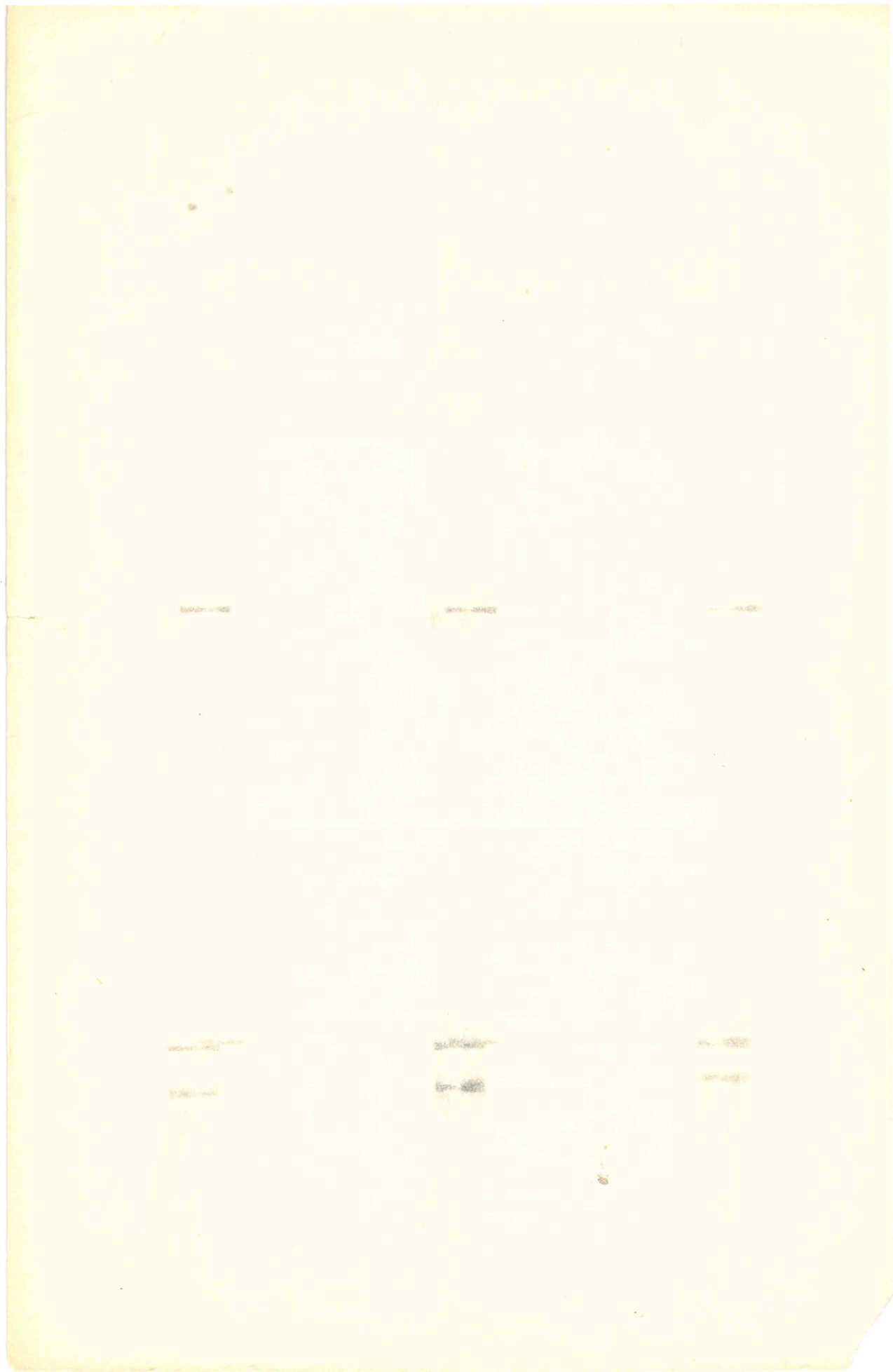


**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**  
**OF THE**  
**ILLINOIS COURTS**

1964  
ANNUAL REPORT  
to the  
SUPREME COURT  
OF ILLINOIS





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## SUPREME COURT

STATE OF ILLINOIS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS  
JOHN W. FREELS, DIRECTOR  
SUPREME COURT BUILDING  
SPRINGFIELD 62706

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO 60602

JULY 15, 1965

*To the Honorable, the 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 calendar year 1964, the report of Carl H. Rolewick on Cook County, and the statistical reports for all courts of the state.

The new unified courts of Illinois, America's most advanced court system, became legally effective January 1, 1964 and operative on Monday, January 2, 1964. Because of exhaustive advance planning and careful legislative implementation the new system operated smoothly from the first.

There have been other notable court reforms—but none as complete or far-reaching as ours. It presents a pattern for others to follow. Twenty-three hundred years ago in speaking of the glory of Athens, Pericles said "For our government is not copied from that of our neighbors; we are an example to them rather than they to us." Similarly our court system has not been copied from those of our neighbors—they have not been an example to us but we are now and will be an example to them.

The scope of our system and its success the first year have challenged national attention. Administrators and other representatives of almost half the states and from many foreign countries have studied our system during the past year. Among the latter were a justice of the Supreme Court of Australia, the Attorney General of Peru, and the Supreme Court Administrator from Liberia.

The new Judicial Article brought many far-reaching changes to the State of Illinois: a unified simplified court organization; clearer principles of jurisdiction; a more equitable geographical selection of justices of the Supreme Court; additional rule making power in the

Supreme Court; administrative authority over all courts vested in the Supreme Court and power given that Court through the Illinois Courts Commission to discipline individual judges or if necessary retire them for disability or cause; an independent intermediate Appellate Court elected by the people whose cases they are to review rather than serving by appointment in some area far removed from their homes; twenty-one circuit courts with jurisdiction over all justiciable matters, each circuit staffed according to population and need with sufficient circuit judges, associate circuit judges and magistrates to do the work and each circuit presided over by a chief judge with broad administrative powers; tenure in office for all elected judges based solely on their record and not on an adversary political election; establishment of a constitutional Judicial Conference; and abolition of the archaic justice of the peace and all fee offices, substituting salaried appointed magistrates, lawyers wherever possible.

These extensive and momentous changes in the judicial system were all welcome improvements. These changes were almost equalled by the changes in the Administrative Office but unfortunately those changes were not improvements. In August, Dean Albert J. Harno who had worked with Mr. Henry Chandler in organizing the Court Administrator's Office and who had been the first Court Administrator in Illinois, left to assume an honored teaching position at Hastings College in California. In November, Dean John C. Fitzgerald, who had been the first Deputy Court Administrator in Chicago and later the first constitutional Administrative Director in the state, was elected judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County and took office on December 7. On the same date, Douglas Marti, who had served as assistant in Springfield to both Deans, assumed his elected office as State's Attorney of Bond County. You then extended to me the very great honor of promotion from Deputy at Chicago to Director of your Administrative Office. Fortunately, I have had the help of Mr. Carl Rolewick who had been assistant to both Dean Fitzgerald and me at Chicago. Without Carl's loyalty, ability, hard work, and knowledge of the problems my assignment would have been virtually impossible to fulfill.

On July 1, 1965, the undermanned status of our staff was in part corrected by the appointment as Assistant



Director in the Chicago office of Mr. William M. Madden, formerly Assistant Director of the National Defender Project of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

Mr. Chandler, Dean Harno, and Dean Fitzgerald are men of outstanding ability and they built exceptionally well. The foundations they laid and the superstructure they erected benefit the state, the Court and this office now and in the future. Their work was well done—they are sorely missed but will be long and thankfully remembered. The pictures of the three hang together in our Springfield office. Each time I pass them I realize how difficult it is and will be to try and fill those shoes.

My attached report covers the developments under and the planned benefits which have accrued from the new Article. It also covers certain unexpected benefits and new projects which are being undertaken. Because of the many inquiries and because this report will be published, it also contains an explanatory summary of the main provisions of the Article.

This report also includes statements by Assistant Director Rolewick on the courts of Cook County and on the work of the Judicial Conference and the various Supreme Court committees. The statistical reports for the entire state are also included.

After forty years before the courts, it is a rare opportunity and privilege, and a distinct honor, to be permitted to work with and for the courts. I have thoroughly enjoyed working with you and with the other fine judges in the state and am deeply appreciative of the honor you have given me and the opportunity to be of service.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. FREELS

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

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

I have the honor of presenting to you the report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts for the year 1964. The great success of the Illinois Judicial Article during its first year reflects not only the hard work of this Court and of the other courts, but also the excellence of the planning and the thoroughness of the preparation which occurred before the effective date of the Amendment.

The document constituting the Article is not lengthy in itself. It establishes a unified trial court system so simple and streamlined as to be truly classic in concept. The complete departure from the old haphazard system of conflicting, overlapping and competing courts is refreshing. The extensive and far-reaching changes have brought forth many inquiries which would seem to require an explanatory summary.

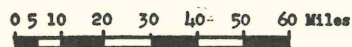
The report made last year covering calendar year 1963, referred to some of the provisions of the Article and predicted how it would apply. In analyzing in retrospect at this time how the Article has applied in the first year, it seems advisable to cover briefly some of the salient features of the Amendment.



## **THE JUDICIAL AMENDMENT AND WHAT IT DOES**

As Dean Harno said in the 1963 report, the law is a “seamless web” which includes (1) substantive law, (2) legal procedures and (3) judicial structures and law administration. The amendment purports to cover, and we are concerned here with, only the last—judicial structures and law administration. The main provisions, each of which will be discussed briefly hereafter, are (1) geographical divisions fixing venue, the election and number of judges and the administrative unit, (2) a new unified court system including an elected intermediate Appellate Court, (3) jurisdiction of the various courts, (4) rule-making power in the Supreme Court, (5) election, retention and other provisions concerning judicial personnel, (6) administrative power over all courts in the Supreme Court and over individual circuits in the chief judge of each circuit, (7) power given to the Supreme Court through the new commission to discipline judges and, if necessary, remove them from office, (8) a constitutional Judicial Conference, and (9) abolition of the old fee type justice of the peace and substitution of magistrates appointed by the circuit court.

## JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



## **GEOGRAPHICAL**

Under the old Article the supreme and appellate court districts presented a confusing pattern. There were seven supreme court districts numbered from the south to the north. There were four appellate court districts numbered from the north to the south. The First Supreme Court District was in part of the Fourth Appellate Court District. The Seventh Supreme Court District was in a part of the First Appellate Court District. The new Article, as shown by the map on the opposite page establishes five districts with co-extensive boundaries and identical numbers from which both the Supreme and Appellate Court judges are elected. Each of the four downstate districts consists of five circuits. The districts, though disproportionate in area, are substantially equal in population.

The First Judicial District is the County of Cook which represents about half the population of the state. It will eventually elect three of the seven justices of the Supreme Court. An additional Supreme Court justice will be elected from each of the other four districts.

Last fall the First Judicial District elected twelve new Appellate Court judges. Each of the other four districts elected three such judges.

The First Appellate District will occupy most of the thirtieth floor of the new Chicago Civic Center when it is completed. The new Second Appellate District, constituting the tier of counties across the north end of the state, will have a new courthouse at Elgin. The new Third District comprising parts of the old Second and Third will use the courthouse at Ottawa formerly used by the old Second District. The new Fourth District will use the courtroom in the Supreme Court Building at Springfield formerly used by the old Third District. The new Fifth District, larger than the old Fourth, will use the courthouse at Mt. Vernon.



## THE UNIFIED TRIAL COURT SYSTEM

Under the old Article the courts of original jurisdiction had some concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction, and each court operated independently of the others. The old system had a circuit court with state-wide original jurisdiction in all cases and with some appellate jurisdiction; a Superior Court of Cook County with concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County, the Criminal Court of Cook County also with concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Cook County but limited to criminal cases; a county court in each county with special jurisdiction that overlapped in part that of the circuit court; a probate court in certain counties with special jurisdiction; statutory municipal, city, town and village courts, with jurisdiction overlapping that of the circuit court and justice of the peace and police magistrate courts with limited jurisdiction.

Except that Cook and Du Page Counties each constituted a separate circuit, all circuits in Illinois formerly consisted of more than one county and the circuit judges were all elected from the entire circuit. Nevertheless, each county had its own circuit court bearing the name of the county. Under the new Article the only circuit court which carries the name of its county is the twenty-first—Cook County. Even though the Eighteenth Circuit also consists of only one county—DuPage—it and all of the other circuit courts are designated “The Circuit Court” of their respectively numbered circuits.

The new Judicial Article has rid our system of the maze of lower courts and has created in its stead a simple judicial structure. Section 1 of the Article provides that “the judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts”. The most significant changes are in the organization and jurisdiction of the circuit and appellate courts.

Though its jurisdiction was not substantially changed, the organization of the new Appellate Court constitutes an outstanding innovation of the new Article. For a century the Supreme Court had assigned circuit judges to duty in the several appellate court districts. In Cook County certain judges of the Circuit and Su-



perior Courts were relieved of all *nisi prius* duties and assigned to full time service in the Appellate Court of the First District. Judges assigned to the other appellate court districts were not relieved of lower court duties but were assigned for part-time appellate work in an appellate district where they did not reside so that they would never be required to pass on cases from their own circuit. As a result, appellate decisions in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts were rendered by judges not elected by or responsive to the local litigants.

Section 6 now provides the Appellate Court shall be organized in the five judicial districts and shall "consist of twenty-four judges, twelve of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and three each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts." The section further provides the Supreme Court shall have authority to assign additional judges to service in the Appellate Court from time to time as the business of the court requires. The Supreme Court also shall determine the number of divisions, each of not less than three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court and a judge may be assigned to a division in a district other than the district in which such judge resides with the consent of a majority of the judges of the district to which such assignment is made.

The new organization of the Appellate Court of course became effective January 1, 1964 but no elections could be held until the following November. In the interim the Supreme Court set up the five districts by appointment. Three additional judges were assigned from the Circuit Court of Cook County to serve with the nine who had previously been assigned to serve in the First District. In the new Second District two circuit judges were appointed to serve with the one former appellate judge who resided in that district. The other three districts were reorganized by assigning to each district three of the former assigned appellate court judges who resided in that district. These twelve judges were relieved from all *nisi prius* duties and were assigned full time to their respective appellate court district. The judges so assigned to the several districts served until December 7, 1964 when the judges elected in November were sworn in as the first elected Appellate Court judges in Illinois. By order of the Supreme Court entered November 25, 1964, those former appointed Appellate Court judges who had elected not to run or who had not been elected to the

Appellate Court were continued in office to conclude the matters which they had heard and taken under advisement.

Section 8 provides, "There shall be one Circuit Court for each judicial circuit which shall have such number of circuit and associate judges and magistrates as may be prescribed by law . . . There shall be no masters in chancery or other fee officers in the judicial system." Section 9 then provides, "The Circuit Court shall have unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters, and such powers of review of administrative action as may be provided by law."

The quoted sections abolished all inferior as well as all concurrent conflicting courts, and established one central circuit court with unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters but with powers of review only "of such administrative action as may be provided by law."

The several circuit courts of the state have all been reorganized under the new Article. All elected circuit judges in the state continued in that category. In addition, the judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, the judges of the County and Probate Courts of Cook County and the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Chicago all became circuit judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Throughout the state all former county and probate judges and the judges of all city, municipal, town and village courts became associate circuit judges in their respective circuit courts. In Cook County the thirty-six judges of the former Municipal Court of Chicago and the twenty-six suburban city, town, village and municipal court judges all became associate circuit judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

All formerly elected police magistrates and justices of the peace were continued for the balance of their term as "carryover" magistrates in their respective circuit court. As their terms expire the positions are abolished. Magistrates appointed by joint action of the circuit judges of each circuit have been and will be appointed under a population formula adopted by the Legislature which takes into account the number of associate circuit judges in excess of one for each county and the number of carryover magistrates until their terms have expired. Under this formula, 106 appointed magistrates are authorized for the Circuit Court of Cook County and 112 for Cir-



cuits 1-20. Matters assignable to these magistrates included civil and tort claims up to \$5000, traffic matters, ordinance violations, misdemeanors and various other categories fixed by the Legislature.

Throughout the state many very able lawyers accepted appointment as magistrates. The \$5000 limit on civil and tort claims prevented the full use which might otherwise have been made of these magistrates in cutting down the personal injury backlog. The 74th General Assembly corrected this limitation and effective July 1, 1965 civil and tort claims up to \$10,000 and certain other categories to be fixed by Supreme Court rule, may be assigned to magistrates. Several circuits are planning a separate calendar to include cases of non-permanent injuries with out-of-pocket expenses so low that no jury could reasonably return a verdict in excess of \$10,000. By assigning to magistrates cases from that calendar, the circuit and associate circuit judges can be relieved for other duties.

### **JURISDICTION**

Section 5, covering jurisdiction of the Supreme Court reads as follows:

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

“Appeals from the final judgments of circuit courts shall lie directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases involving revenue, (b) in cases involving a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or of this State, (c) in cases of habeas corpus, and (d) by the defendant from sentence in capital cases. Subject to law hereafter enacted, the Supreme Court has authority to provide by rule for appeal in other cases from the Circuit Courts directly to the Supreme Court.

“Appeals from the Appellate Court shall lie to the Supreme Court as a matter of right only (a) in cases in which a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first

time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, and (b) upon the certification by a division of the Appellate Court that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that it should be decided by the Supreme Court. Subject to rules, appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court in all other cases shall be by leave of the Supreme Court."

Under this section the Supreme Court is relieved of many matters previously appealable as a matter of right, and accordingly, has transferred to the Appellate Court many non-capital criminal appeals theretofore pending in the Supreme Court.

Section 7 provides jurisdiction for the Appellate Court as follows:

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

Under new Section 5, relating to the Supreme Court, and Section 7 relating to the Appellate Court, the jurisdiction of the Appellate Court has been broadened and its work greatly augmented. In addition to non-capital criminal cases now appealable to the Appellate Court except in cases of acquittal, the Appellate Court has the bulk of cases appealable from final judgment of the various circuit courts. These appeals include not only the type heretofore appealable as a matter of right but also appeals from final judgment entered by magistrates. The additional burden on the Appellate Court in 1964 consisted chiefly of criminal cases transferred to that court by the Supreme Court and appealed to that court from the circuit courts. So far as we know there were no appeals perfected to the Appellate Court during 1964 from final judgments of a magistrate.



In the five districts in the state, 1211 new cases were filed in the Appellate Court during 1964. As noted hereinabove, the judicial manpower of the Appellate Court has been increased by three additional full time judges in the First District and by the election of twelve full-time judges in the four other districts to take the place of the twelve part-time judges previously assigned to former Districts Two, Three and Four of the Appellate Court.

As noted above the circuit courts were given unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters but with power to review only such administrative actions as might be provided by law. The former power of the circuit and county courts to review by trial *de novo* judgments of the police magistrates and justices of the peace has been abolished.

### **RULES**

The new Judicial Article and its integral Schedule give broad rule-making powers to the Supreme Court. The Schedule provided the Article should become effective January 1, 1964 and among various necessary change-over provisions, provided for interim rules until the permanent ones could be adopted.

Paragraph 1 of the Schedule stated, "After the adoption of this Article the General Assembly shall enact such laws and make such appropriations and the Supreme Court shall make such rules as may be necessary or proper to give effect to its provisions."

Paragraph 2 then provided, "Except to the extent inconsistent with the provisions of this Article, all provisions of law and rules of court in force on the Effective Date of this Article shall continue in effect until superseded in a manner authorized by the Constitution."

The Article in Section 2 provides for assignment of judges by the Supreme Court "in accordance with its rules."

The Article in Section 5 pertaining to jurisdiction of the Supreme Court concludes, "Subject to rules, appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court in all other cases shall be by leave of the Supreme Court."

Section 6, referring to organization of the Appellate Court, concludes, "There shall be at least one division in

each Appellate District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court."

Section 7, referring to jurisdiction of the Appellate Court, provides in part, "... The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals ... The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of the Circuit Court."

Section 18 authorizes the Supreme Court to establish "rules of procedure" for the Courts Commission.

Section 8 referring to the Circuit Court has no specific reference to rules but when referring to the chief judge states, "Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority in the court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court."

The Supreme Court has appointed its committee on rules for all courts under the chairmanship of Owen Rall. Mr. Rall and his committee have been working on the general subject but have not yet completed its work.

The Illinois Judicial Conference has considered the question of uniform rules for the circuit courts. Such rules have also been considered by the Conference of Chief Judges. With the approval of the Illinois Judicial Conference, the chief judges have appointed a committee to correlate and coordinate the rules of the various circuits.

A uniform and coordinated numbering system for rules of all courts has been developed. The proposed system would assign specific numbers to various topics which are governed by rules of any court. Topics which are the subject of both Supreme Court and Circuit Court rule would be assigned the same number. The expected results of the system are simplicity in locating rules and development toward uniform circuit court rules throughout the state.

### **JUDICIAL PERSONNEL**

The provisions of the new Judicial Article relating to judicial personnel are among its most interesting and far-reaching provisions. Six sections are grouped



under the heading "Selection and Tenure". Section 10 covers election or selection of judges, Section 11 retention in office, Section 12 appointment of magistrates, Section 13 general election, Section 14 terms of office and Section 15 eligibility for office.

Section 15 provides:

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

The strict provisions of Section 15, however, did not apply as to judges serving on the effective date of the Amendment. The Schedule provides in Paragraph 4 that every judge, justice of the peace or police magistrate in office on the effective date of the Article should continue to hold office until the expiration of his term. The paragraph then sets out the categories or titles under which they should serve—circuit or associate circuit judge or magistrate. Sub-paragraph (f) of Paragraph 4 expressly provides, "The provisions of this Article governing eligibility for office shall not affect the right of any incumbent to continue in office for the remainder of his existing term pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph."

Section 14 provides the terms of office of judges of the supreme and appellate courts shall be ten years and of circuit and associate judges six years.

Section 10 provides:

"All of the judges provided for herein shall be nominated by party convention or primary and elected at general elections by the electors in the respective judicial districts, judicial circuits, counties, or units." (Section 13 defines "general election" as meaning "... the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected.")

Section 10 further provides that the General Assembly "may provide by law for the election and tenure of all judges provided herein as distinguished from nomi-



nation and election by the electors." The section further provides that no such law shall be adopted except by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house and submission to the electors at the next general election.

Section 10 also provides:

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

It is to be noted that there is no power now vested in anyone to appoint a new judge to fill a vacancy.

Section 11 provides that any judge "previously elected" may file "a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself." His name shall be submitted to the voters on a special judicial ballot without party designation on the sole question of whether he should be retained in office for another term. The affirmative votes of the majority of voters voting on that question shall elect him to that office for another term.

The section further provides that a judge who does not file a declaration within the time specified or who having filed, fails at re-election shall vacate his office at the expiration of his term. The 73rd General Assembly, before the effective date of the Amendment, passed a statute providing that any judge who accepted a nomination for a higher court thereby automatically resigned from his judgeship effective with the election of his successor. This statute was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

At the general election held in November 1964, voters were called upon to vote under party labels for candidates seeking to fill 61 judicial vacancies. They also voted on a special ballot without party designation for the retention or rejection of 97 previously elected judges who stood for retention. These ballots merely presented the question whether the judges listed below should be retained. There was a place for a "yes" or a "no" vote after each individual name. Every judge appearing on those ballots was retained in office for a new term.

Section 12 provides that the circuit judges in each circuit shall appoint magistrates to serve at their pleasure, and that until changed by law, at least one-fourth of the magistrates from Cook County shall be appointed from and reside in the area outside the corporate limits of Chicago.

It is to be noted that the Amendment and the Schedule provided for the retention in office on January 1, 1964 of all previously elected judges of any category and provided that all justices of the peace and police magistrates should become "magistrates" of their respective circuit courts. All previously elected judges whose terms expired in 1964 were permitted to stand for retention. The justices of the peace and police magistrates, however, were to remain in office only for the balance of their elected term, and at the end of their term their several offices were abolished.

By statute the Legislature provided that the number of magistrates who could be appointed depended upon the population and upon the number of associate circuit judges in each county plus the number of "carry-over" justices of the peace. The statute also provided that lawyers as well as elected justices of the peace and police magistrates holding office on January 1, 1964 were eligible for appointment as "magistrates". The terms of most of the "carry-over" elected magistrates expired in April 1965 and all of the circuits then made appointments, most of them lawyers. All appointments in Cook County after January 2, 1964 were lawyers approved by the Chicago Bar Association.

The 73rd General Assembly also adopted a complicated formula covering election of associate judges. Under the Constitution, even though in excess of constitutional limits, all such judges in office on January 1, 1964 were eligible to run for retention. There were twenty-six such judges in suburban Cook County, fourteen more than the twelve specified by the Constitution. The statute provided that as such judges resigned, retired, died, were removed, or failed of retention, the offices were abolished until there remained only twelve in suburban Cook County, two in each county over 60,000 and one in each other county. Kane County had six such judges; St. Clair and Williamson, four each; and Franklin, Madison, Rock Island and Saline Counties, three each. This statute thus created in the future a possible serious loss of judicial



manpower in some of the larger and busier counties. The 74th General Assembly sought to meet that danger by permitting a second judge to be elected to fill a vacancy in counties over 45,000 and a third to fill a vacancy in counties over 60,000. Since an additional magistrate could have been appointed to fill each such vacancy, the judicial manpower will not be increased by that statute—it will merely permit an additional associate judge in place of an additional magistrate.

The population formula adopted by the 73rd General Assembly to govern the number of permanent magistrates did not take into account additional judicial burdens in circuits having penitentiaries, insane asylums, weighing stations or counties with involved traffic problems. A bill was passed in the 74th General Assembly to permit, for the entire state, twenty additional magistrates whose appointment was to be authorized by the Supreme Court on proof of positive need in certain circuits.

As noted above all authorized judges and any excess associate judges were at the out-set “frozen” into the judicial personnel. Some circuits were over-staffed with a circuit or associate circuit judge for each 11,000 people while other circuits had only one such judge for each 40,000 people. This imbalance was in part corrected by assignments made by the Supreme Court under Section 2 which permitted the “temporary assignment of any judge into a court other than that for which he was selected”. Many similar assignments have also been required at the appellate level since the newly elected appellate judges of course cannot review cases they heard below as trial judges.

The flexibility of use of judicial personnel is not limited to assignments to other circuits by the Supreme Court. Within each circuit the chief judge can assign any judge, even those who formerly heard only county or probate matters, to general civil, criminal, chancery or other types of cases. This versatility of assignment and flexibility of use is one of the most important aspects of the new system.

### **THE ILLINOIS COURTS COMMISSION**

As noted above all judges in office on January 1, 1964 were “frozen” into the system and under the retention plan were almost guaranteed lifetime tenure.



To meet this situation, Section 18 of the Article stated the General Assembly could "provide by law for the retirement of judges automatically at a prescribed age" and the Supreme Court could establish a commission which, after notice and a hearing, could retire any judge for disability or suspend without pay or remove any judge for cause.

The 74th General Assembly passed a bill requiring automatic retirement at 70 for judges elected in the future. Judges now in office may serve until 1976, or until they reach 70, or attain 18 years of service, whichever is more remote.

The Supreme Court has appointed the commission consisting of Justice House from the Supreme Court, Justices Henry L. Burman and Samuel O. Smith from the Appellate Court and Judges Robert J. Dunne (Cook County), and Marvin F. Burt (Freeport), from the Circuit Court.

Several complaints have been investigated. No formal hearings have been held.

### **ADMINISTRATION**

The new Judicial Article gives broad administrative power to the Supreme Court over all courts in the state and, subject only to the authority of the Supreme Court, gives the chief judge in each circuit general administrative authority in his circuit. So far as the Supreme Court is concerned the new Article merely implements and extends the administrative power in that Court previously created by statute. The administrative power vested in the circuit court, however, is an entirely new concept.

By statute in 1959 the General Assembly provided that the Supreme Court should appoint a court administrator for the entire state and a deputy court administrator to be assigned to Cook County. The original administrative office was set up by the Honorable Henry P. Chandler who had just retired from his appointment by the United States Supreme Court as administrator of the federal courts. Our Court appointed the Honorable Albert J. Harno who had retired as dean of the College of Law of the University of Illinois as court administrator and appointed the Honorable John C. Fitzgerald, then dean of the School of Law of Loyola University, as deputy court administrator for Cook County.

The original plans made and the systems adopted by these three gentlemen proved to be very effective and the structure they created has served the courts well.

Section 2 of the Judicial Article provides:

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

The new “Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts” was set up effective January 1, 1964 with the main office at Springfield in the Supreme Court Building and the Chicago office at 30 North Michigan Avenue in the building also occupied by the Chicago chambers of Justice Walter V. Schaefer and by the Appellate Court for the First District. Although Dean Harno requested retirement he was kept on as a consultant for the first eight months of 1964. Dean Fitzgerald who had until then served as Deputy Court Administrator for Cook County was appointed Director and continued in that capacity until he was elected to the Circuit Court of Cook County in November 1964. The Supreme Court then promoted me from Deputy in the Chicago office to Director.

As the Article sets out, the purpose of the office is “to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties”. We endeavor to relieve him from the growing correspondence burden of general inquiries, requests and the few complaints. The office also handles the assignment of judges between circuits, the coordination of the work of the chief judges of the various circuits, the study and analysis of legislation which might benefit or possibly adversely affect the courts, and distribution to the chief judges of comments on such legislation and correlation of their responses. The Director serves as secretary of the Illinois Courts Commission, on several state government committees representing the Chief Justice, and works closely with the Judicial Advisory Council.



In addition to its other general administrative duties, the Springfield office has a heavy fiscal responsibility. The 73rd General Assembly transferred from the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the Supreme Court the responsibility for all judicial payrolls, all judicial expenses and certain other categories. Effective July 1, 1965, the Court will also assume responsibility for many expenses formerly handled by the clerks of the five appellate districts and for all payrolls of the official court reporters in the state.

The Chicago office, in addition to handling general administrative matters, works closely with the Executive Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference and serves as secretariat for the Judicial Conference, the Conference of Chief Judges and several of the Supreme Court committees on rules, records, etc. One of its major responsibilities is close cooperation with Chief Judge Boyle and his administrative staff in working on the problems of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and in correlating all of the reports of the Cook County judges and issuing statistical reports. The attached reports of Assistant Director Rolewick cover the Chicago Office in greater detail.

As noted above, administrative authority at the circuit level was created by the new Judicial Article. Section 8 referring to circuit courts concludes: "The circuit judges and associate judges in each circuit shall select one of the circuit judges to serve at their pleasure as Chief Judge of such circuit. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority in the court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court. . ."

So that proper plans could be made and organizations set up, the Supreme Court in 1963 requested each of the circuits to elect a *pro tem* chief judge. The judges so elected made necessary plans for the changeover to occur the following January. Committees were appointed, organizational and other charts were prepared and tentative assignments of judicial manpower were worked out. Necessary orders for the changeover were prepared and provision made for rule changes where needed.

In the summer of 1963, the Supreme Court convened a meeting of these acting chief judges. The discussions



which resulted from the varying problems in the different circuits and the diverse viewpoints of the different judges proved so valuable that the meetings were continued. These meetings resulted in exchanges of ideas between the different circuits which helped to bring about a smooth and efficient changeover in January 1964.

The Article gives to each chief judge, subject only to the authority of the Supreme Court, "General administrative authority in the court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court". The power to set up divisions such as chancery, criminal and law jury in the larger and busier counties permits the chief judge to assign his more experienced judges, whether circuit or associate, to such work. The same experienced judges will occasionally be assigned for short periods to the smaller counties when necessary to clear up special litigation.

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

Under his power to fix "appropriate times and places for holding court" the chief judge serves the convenience of litigants and lawyers by assigning associate judges to hold court on specified days in the larger communities in each county. Similar assignment of magistrates to definite places on definite days will not only be convenient to the local residents but will permit state and local police officers to concentrate their hearings for such days and thus avoid waste of time. Where the caseload is not heavy, magistrates can be, and in many counties are, assigned to service in more than one community a day.

The comments above cover only the activities of the chief judge in dividing the workload and organizing his judicial personnel to assure the most efficient possible handling of litigation. In addition to this long-range planning, issuing the necessary orders and instructions, supervising the work, providing replacements in case of a judge's illness, or where one has been assigned by the Supreme Court to some other circuit, the chief judge has a daily grist of general administrative work.

The chief judge supervises the work and records of the circuit clerk and other court personnel. He also coordinates the work of the various State's Attorneys and the Public Defender, if any, so that necessary representation is available at each court setting. He handles indigent prisoners, together with their requests for counsel, and transcripts where needed. He approves and submits to this office bills for transcripts for indigents as well as travel and expense vouchers for his judges, magistrates and reporters; he approves the appointment of all court reporters and their work assignment; he approves and prepares orders covering the appointment of commissioners and trustees for sanitary and other quasi-municipal districts. Because of the many orders and the heavy correspondence in his office, each chief judge is assigned—and needs—a special secretary.

In addition to his planning and administrative duties each chief judge is a working member of the Conference of Chief Judges which meets monthly in Chicago. He studies the problems and questions submitted in the agenda by other chief judges and works on committees studying legislative proposals which may affect the courts. Some of the chief judges are also active working members on the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference and on various Supreme Court committees. Except in Cook County, all of the chief judges manage to keep busy by hearing an active trial call.

### CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUDGES

The last section referred to the new concept of administration at the local level and discussed the long range planning and the daily activities of the typical chief judge. This possible coordination of the work of the entire circuit and the close supervision and control resulting was one of the planned benefits of the new Article. The experience of the first year has proved the value of the change.

One unplanned—but nevertheless very welcome—additional benefit has resulted from this provision of the Article. As noted above, in order to assure advance planning in each circuit, the Supreme Court in the summer of 1963 arranged for each circuit to elect a *pro-tem* chief judge. The judges so elected organized and coordinated the local planning for the changeover to be made the following January. To check the adequacy of the plan-



ning and to permit an exchange of ideas, the Supreme Court in the early fall of 1963 convened a meeting at Springfield of all of the *pro-tem* chief judges. The interchange of ideas and the discussion of the diversity of problems facing the metropolitan, urban or chiefly rural areas proved so valuable that the meetings were continued that fall. These meetings helped greatly in resolving problems and resulted in uniformity of planning where conditions were similar.

Besides providing better planning for the local situation, these meetings also resulted in very beneficial studies on problems affecting the entire state. Perhaps the best known results were the work of committees from the group in setting up the state-wide traffic system, in organizing the bail provisions, and in planning uniform circuit court rules.

During the first half of 1964, the chief judges met almost monthly to discuss problems currently arising and to suggest possible improvements in procedure. For greater convenience of those attending, these meetings were held in Chicago. The multiplicity of current problems which arose and the desire of some of the chief judges to have full discussion of special problems resulted in the preparation and advance distribution of an agenda for each meeting.

In the fall of 1964, the meetings were chiefly concerned with suggested legislative changes to meet new situations and to correct some where the statutes proved unworkable. Some of the problems such as judicial hearings under the new Mental Health Code did not have a uniform application over the entire state but affected only those circuits containing mental institutions. A committee made up of the chief judges whose circuits were most vitally concerned was appointed to study procedure under the code and suggested amendments which would make it more workable.

Similar committees of chief judges were appointed to consider the proposed Juvenile Court Act, to correct the situation concerning court reporters, and to provide for better systems of keeping and preserving records.

During the first six months of 1965, while the General Assembly was in session, the chief judges received and studied copies of all bills which would affect normal procedure in the courts. These problems, in addition to



the Mental Health and Juvenile Court Acts, included the number of magistrates and matters assignable to them, a new system to take care of reporters for associate circuit judges, a new population formula covering the number of associate judges who could be elected to fill vacancies, the proposal to require courts to hear regulatory utility matters formerly handled by the Commerce Commission, compulsory retirement of judges and various other matters affecting the courts. The chief judges assigned to these committees formulated reports and recommendations and, where necessary, appeared before the Judicial Advisory Council and legislative committees hearing the bills.

In the field of long-range legislative planning, this work of the chief judges seemed, in part, to duplicate similar activities by the Illinois Judicial Conference. In other fields, however, the work of the Conference of Chief Judges complemented and supplemented that of the Judicial Conference. The study and necessary action taken on current problems which arose from day to day in either the court procedures or the administrative function was an entirely new field which had never previously been covered by the work of the Judicial Conference. Because of the multiplicity of current problems presented to and considered by the Conference of Chief Judges and because of the diversity of views of these leaders chosen by their own associates, the work of the conference proved exceptionally valuable.

As yet, the conference is still an informal group which meets and decides the current procedural and administrative problems which arise from time to time. A committee has been appointed to draft a formal type of organization to be presented to the Supreme Court for approval. In the meantime, this informal group provides an essential service which is complementary and in no way adverse to the work of the Judicial Conference.

### **THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE**

For ten years before the adoption of the new Article, an annual Judicial Conference had been convened pursuant to a rule of the Supreme Court. The Conference had done such extremely valuable work in studying procedure and possible changes in the substantive law that the new Article in section 19 provided:

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

The first constitutional conference was held the first week in June 1964 at the law school of Northwestern University. Because of space limitations, attendance was necessarily limited to circuit judges and a few associate circuit judges selected from the entire state.

As had been the custom in the past, this conference heard and discussed reports which had been prepared by committees working throughout the year under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Conference. Some of the committees had been made up solely of judges while others contained both judges and lawyers. In each instance the committee report was presented by the chairman usually followed by discussion from the floor before adoption or other action was taken. All of the committee reports, including some which were not given orally at the conference, were later published in the report of the Conference.

The two-day conference proceeded under the chairmanship of the Honorable John F. Spivey, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference. Each of the sessions of the conference was presided over by one of the justices of the Supreme Court as moderator.

One of the new proposals submitted to the conference recommended the organization of a seminar for judges to be held in the fall of 1964 at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago. This recommendation was enthusiastically adopted and the committees instructed to proceed.

The recommended school for judges will be discussed in the next section of this report. Because of the outstanding interest caused by, and the success of, that seminar the Supreme Court has approved recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Conference changing the type of future meetings. As a result of this change, the type of conference previously held in June and limited to the circuit judges and a few others will no longer be held. Instead a combined conference



and seminar to be held in the fall at the Center for Continuing Education has been substituted. The first such conference-seminar will be held October 21st and 22nd, 1965. Because the facilities of the Center are not limited as at Northwestern University, all circuit judges and all associate circuit judges will be expected to attend. Oral committee reports will be limited and the major part of the time used in small group, seminar type, discussions of four pertinent subjects which have been selected by the Executive Committee and approved by the Supreme Court. The June 1964 conference was the last of the old type. The new and broadened aspect of the constitutional conference is another of the unplanned but welcome results of the Article.

### **THE SCHOOLS**

Schools and seminars, even for practicing lawyers, have been only a recent development. One of the earliest in Chicago was that organized by Professor Hinton of the University of Chicago in 1933 to study the then radical provisions of the Civil Practice Act. Since then the many changes in procedural and substantive law, and the enactment of new laws, both federal and state, have resulted in a series of sessions organized by law colleges and bar associations to study specialized subjects.

Those schools were designed to help the lawyers and though often attended by judges, were not planned especially for them. Recently, however, special schools for judges have developed under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice headed by Justice Tom C. Clark of the United States Supreme Court. Ernest Friesen, former Director of the Joint Committee organized and was first dean of a college for state trial judges held for the first time at the University of Colorado at Boulder in 1964. Six judges from Illinois attended that school in 1964 and nine will attend in 1965.

Mr. Friesen helped in the preliminary planning for the 1964 Illinois Judges Seminar. This was held at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago last September 18 and 19. The Seminar was organized according to the plan developed by the Joint Committee for the Effective Administration of Justice.



The 1964 Seminar was attended by 240 circuit and associate circuit judges from the entire state. Most of the downstate judges were quartered at the Center and the opportunity to meet, discuss joint problems, and make friends of judges from other parts of the state was a valuable additional asset.

Those attending were divided in eight sections. Each section was assigned to a separate seminar room. Four important subjects were each considered for a half day by each of the eight groups. These subjects were procedural problems in criminal cases, sentencing and probation, pre-trial, and judge-jury relations. Two teams of discussion leaders were assigned to each topic. These discussion leaders were judges specially experienced in that particular field. Each of the discussion groups had as a reporter, a professor in that particular subject assigned by one of the law schools in the State of Illinois. The judges in Group A heard topic number 1 on Friday morning, topic number 2 Friday afternoon, topic 3 on Saturday morning, and topic 4 on Saturday afternoon. The subjects were similarly rotated to all groups. The discussion leading teams travelled from room to room with their particular subject. They did not lecture the various groups on the subjects, but elicited comments, observations and experiences from the judges themselves. At the conclusion of the two-day session a general conference was held at which the professor-reporters summed up the substance or consensus of the discussions on each particular subject.

As noted above, the Seminar in September, 1964 adopted the pattern and procedure followed successfully in other states. Its success here was so great that it has been followed by two other schools, each of which may have been a "first" in the nation, and each of which provided a pattern for other states to follow.

The first of these schools was organized and conducted by the Circuit Court of Cook County for appointed magistrates in Cook County and nearby circuits. Ten important subjects were studied in ten weekly evening meetings. Lectures were prepared and given by senior circuit judges who were specialists in their respective fields. Case material was sent out the week before each lecture to each magistrate and certain magistrates were assigned in advance to lead the discussion period which followed each lecture.

The other school—also a first—was also organized by the Circuit Court of Cook County for its newly elected judges. At the request of the Supreme Court, Chief Judge Boyle extended an invitation to all newly elected judges in the other circuits of the State. Twenty new Cook County and fifteen downstate judges had a concentrated four-day course in December 1964 on twelve important subjects. The lecture and discussion plan was also utilized in this school.

The experience gained in conducting the other schools is being effectively used in planning the conference for next October. Four major subjects have again been chosen for discussion. The Executive Committee of the Conference has appointed a very active working committee of judges to study and correlate material on each of the four major subjects. The chairman of the committee will lead one discussion group and the vice-chairman will lead the second discussion group on each topic. Reading material is being prepared on each topic to be sent to each judge who will attend. It is anticipated that about 320 judges will attend and again be assigned to eight discussion groups.

### **THE WORLD'S LARGEST COURT**

This report would be incomplete without at least a brief discussion of the special problems which were faced by the Circuit Court of Cook County as a single unified trial court serving the needs of a metropolitan area of over 5,000,000 people. The Circuit Court of Cook County is the largest single court in the country. Its judicial manpower, consisting of 75 circuit judges, 62 associate circuit judges and over 100 magistrates, is also the largest group of judges in any single court and is almost equal to the rest of the State of Illinois combined.

Before the new article, Cook County had a circuit court, a superior court, a probate court, a county court, a family court and a criminal court, all having county-wide jurisdiction. It also had a municipal court of Chicago with 36 judges whose jurisdiction was limited to the city proper. There were 23 municipal, city, village or town courts as well as 75 justice of the peace courts and 103 police magistrate courts in the suburban area of Cook County. All of these courts have now been consolidated into the one Circuit Court of Cook County.



The circuit court proper with its various divisions of course still has county-wide jurisdiction. An interesting set of six municipal court districts has been set up. The first municipal district comprises the corporate limits of the City of Chicago with approximately 3,500,000 people. The suburban area of Cook County, with a population of approximately 1,750,000 people, has been divided into five districts. The second district comprises the northern part of the suburban area; the third, the northwest; the fourth, the west; the fifth, the southwest; and the sixth, the southern part of the county. Each of the five suburban districts has a population of approximately 350,000 people, or roughly equivalent to the larger circuits downstate.

The problems incident to the coordination of all of the courts and the problems related to Chicago proper were similar to those faced in other great metropolitan areas. The first municipal district largely succeeds the old Municipal Court of Chicago which had always operated as a unit. The other five districts, however, are each a consolidation of a series of city, town, village or municipal courts. As mentioned hereinabove, all of the judges of these courts as well as the justices of the peace and police magistrates were frozen into the system as associate circuit judges or magistrates of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Because of the consolidation of these many courts, each with its own clerical forces, and each previously serving the needs of one municipality, or area, the organization of the five suburban districts presented many problems.

The first step taken by Chief Judge Boyle was to select one of the associate judges from each district to be its presiding judge. It then became necessary to establish one or more central courthouses in each of these large districts so located as to be most convenient for the litigants and the lawyers. These major courts were presided over by the presiding judge and other associate circuit judges. Magistrates were assigned to various other smaller communities in each district to hear traffic, misdemeanor, small civil and other types of claims.

At the present time, civil jury trials, divorces and all felony cases are tried in Chicago. Before the civil cases were transferred to the city, extensive pre-trial hearings were held and many hundreds of cases were terminated.



All ordinance violations, all local misdemeanor and bind-over hearings in criminal cases, together with all tax matters arising out of the local communities were concentrated in the five suburban districts. The misdemeanors and bind-overs of course required the presence of prosecuting officers and under the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of public defenders. Previously the local ordinance violations and other misdemeanors had been prosecuted by village and city attorneys of the various municipalities. They, of course, were not available for service in central courts away from their own communities and it became necessary to set up a rotating system of assistant state's attorneys. This was worked out in a very unique way.

As the five suburban municipal districts corresponded to the five week days available, criminal matters were set in one district on Monday, in the next on Tuesday, etc. A single "circuit-riding" team of assistant state's attorneys, public defenders and assistant circuit clerks was set up to visit each of the municipal courts in turn. Tax cases were set on a different date and a similar team of assistant state's attorneys and clerks was set up to rotate among the districts handling the tax cases on the days when set. State highway police officers and local police officers were all advised when the court in any particular district would be held. They were thus able to concentrate their hearings on one day in any particular week and avoid a serious waste of time.

The magnitude of the problems occurring in Cook County will be better demonstrated by the attached reports of Mr. Rolewick which show that a staggering total of over two million cases were disposed of in 1964.

### **CONCLUSION**

I originally planned to discuss in the above report the various provisions of the Article and to relate how they were implemented in 1964 and the progress resulting therefrom. For a complete report on some phases it was necessary to discuss also some of the legislative and other activities in 1965 as they related to certain problems.

Before the effective date of the Article many judges and lawyers expressed concern either over the Amendment itself or the possible inadequacy of the preparation. Results have shown that the fears were groundless.

In less than one year progress under the new Article has transformed an archaic court system with branches literally "running-off in all directions" into a model streamlined system designed for highly efficient service to the people of Illinois.

As noted hereinabove, while much remains to be done, many hopes have been fulfilled and many plans have been realized. Perhaps because of the impetus of thought and action brought on by the new Article we have also benefited by many other changes which, though not previously planned, have been very welcome. The results of the immediate past indicate that our further hopes for the future will be fulfilled.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. FREELS

Director

# **SUPREME COURT**

Ray I. Klingbiel, Chief Justice—  
 Third District  
 Joseph E. Daily—Third District—  
 Deceased 7-1-65  
 Larry B. Hershey—Fifth District  
 Byron O. House—Fifth District  
 Valter V. Schaefer—First District  
 Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.—  
 Second District  
 Robert C. Underwood—  
 Fourth District

## **APPELLATE COURT**

### **FIRST DISTRICT**

First Division  
 Henry L. Burman,  
 Presiding Justice  
 Thomas E. Kluczynski  
 Arthur J. Murphy  
 Second Division  
 Joseph Burke,  
 Presiding Justice  
 James R. Bryant  
 John J. Lyons  
 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**

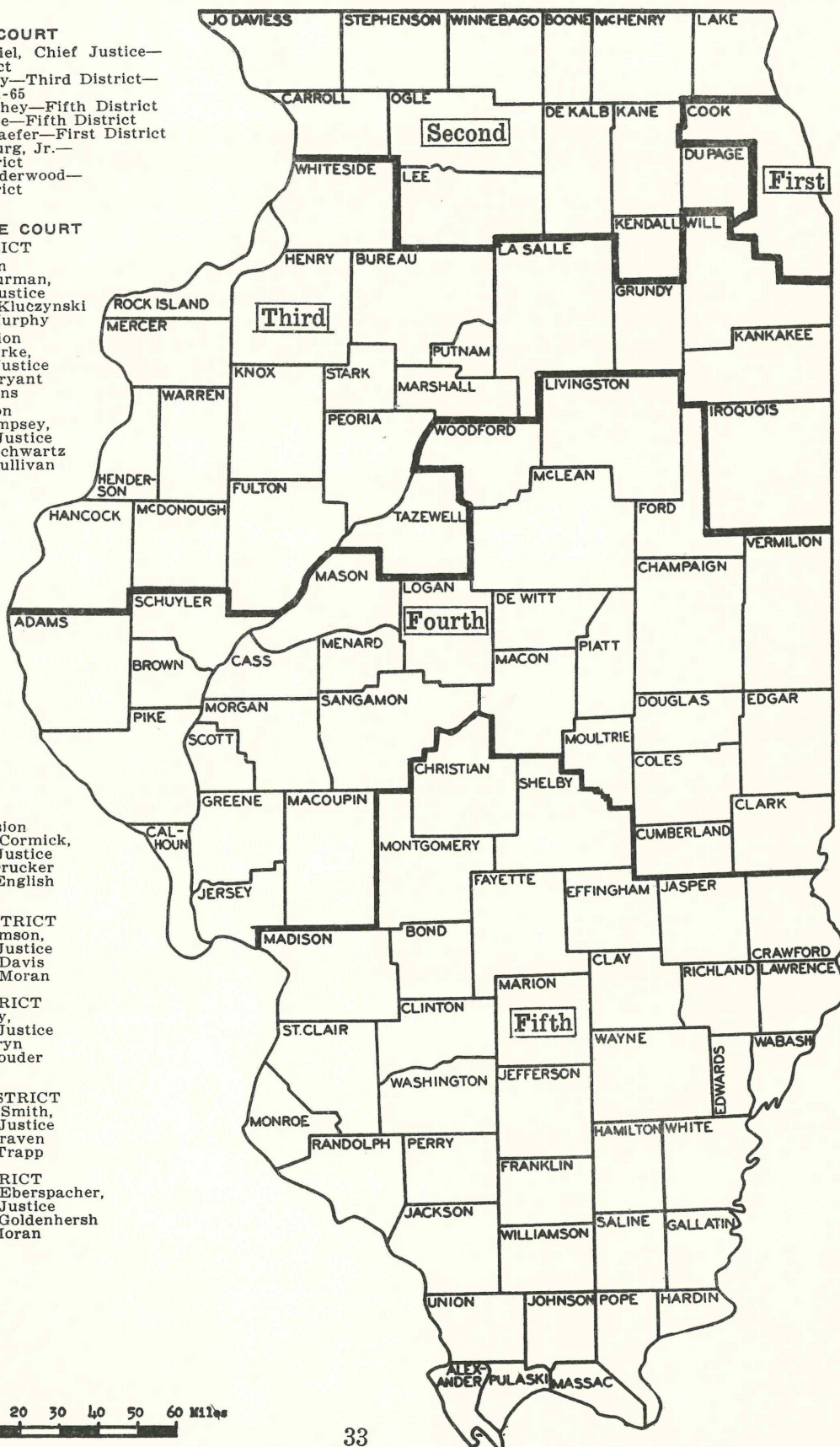
Jay J. Alloy,  
 Presiding Justice  
 John R. Coryn  
 Allan L. Stouder

### **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



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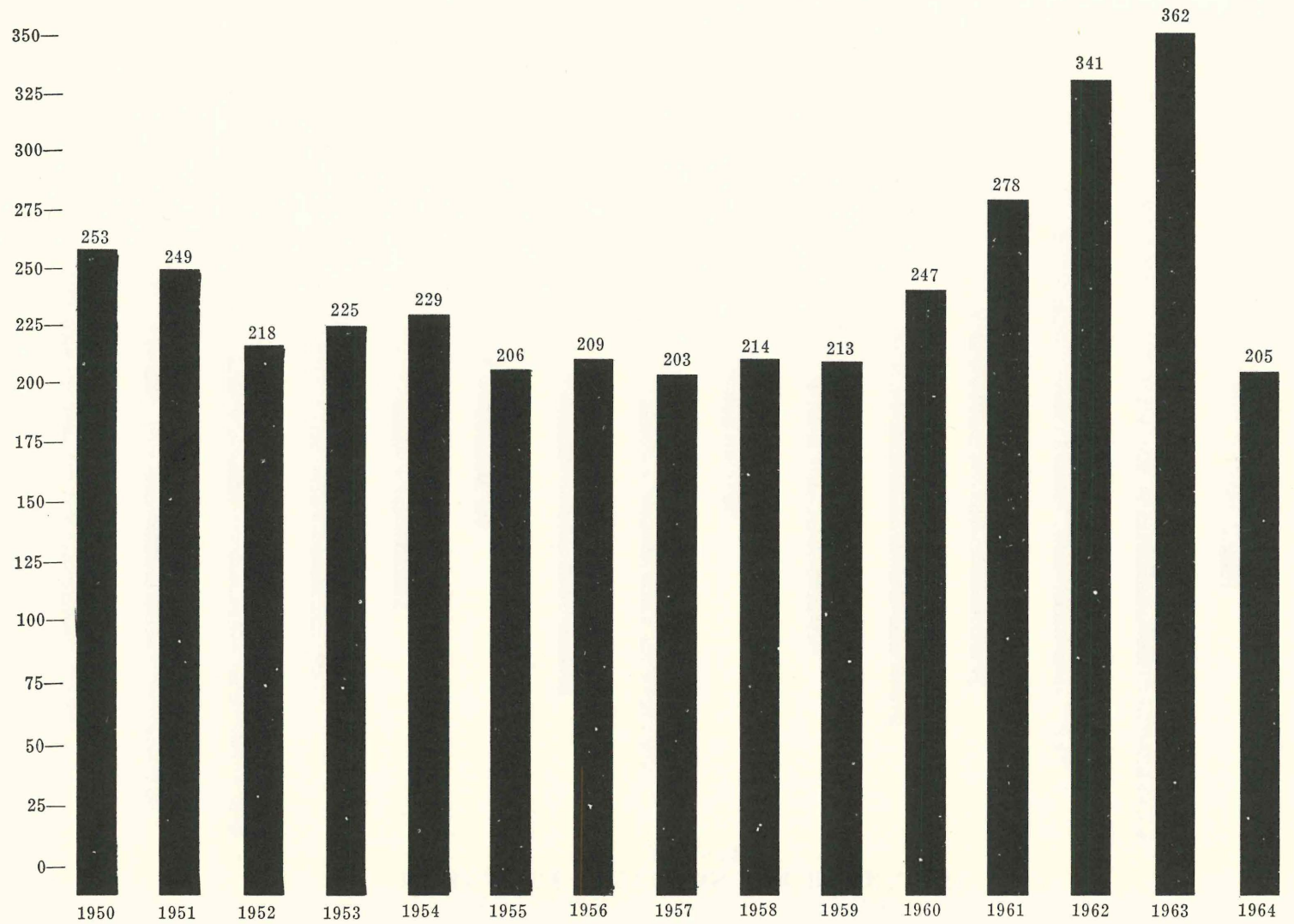


### **THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS**

As planned, the caseload of the Supreme Court decreased with the advent of the new Judicial Article on January 1, 1964, and its policymaking and administrative duties increased. Also, as planned, the caseload of the new constitutional Appellate Court increased. The number of cases decided with full opinions in the Supreme Court decreased from 362 in 1963 to 205 in 1964. The greatest decrease in the caseload occurred in the number of People's cases. In 1963 there were 205 People's cases decided. In 1964 there were 87 People's cases decided and of those, 60 cases had been filed prior to January 1, 1964, the effective date of the Judicial Article. This dramatic decrease in the number of People's cases results from the provision in the new Judicial Article that appeals of non-capital criminal cases lie to the Appellate Court instead of to the Supreme Court if no constitutional question is involved. The number of civil cases decided decreased from 160 in 1963 to 117 in 1964. On the other hand, there were more habeas corpus and mandamus actions decided in 1964 than in 1963. There was also an increase in the number of petitions for leave to appeal.

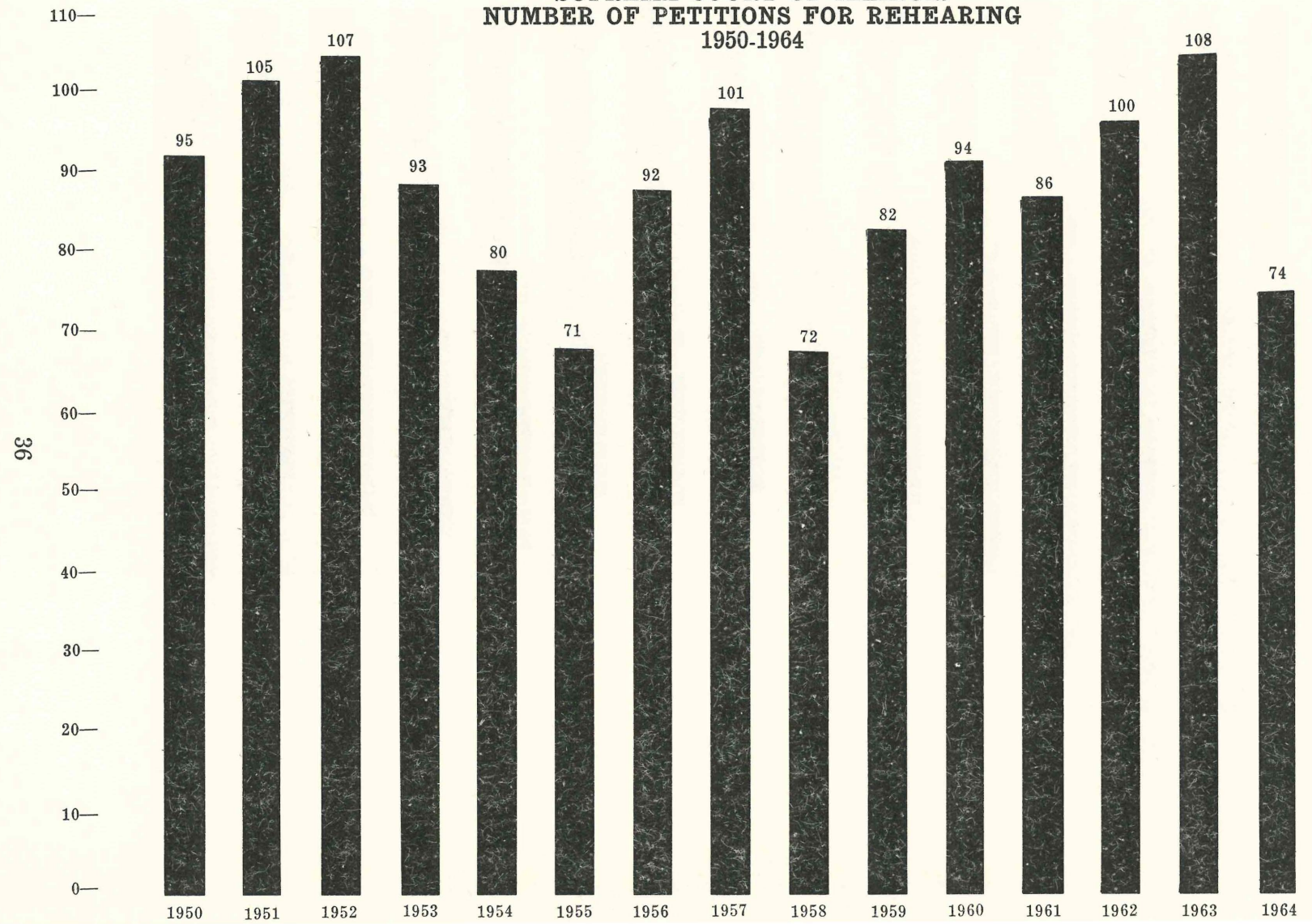
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS  
1950-1964

35

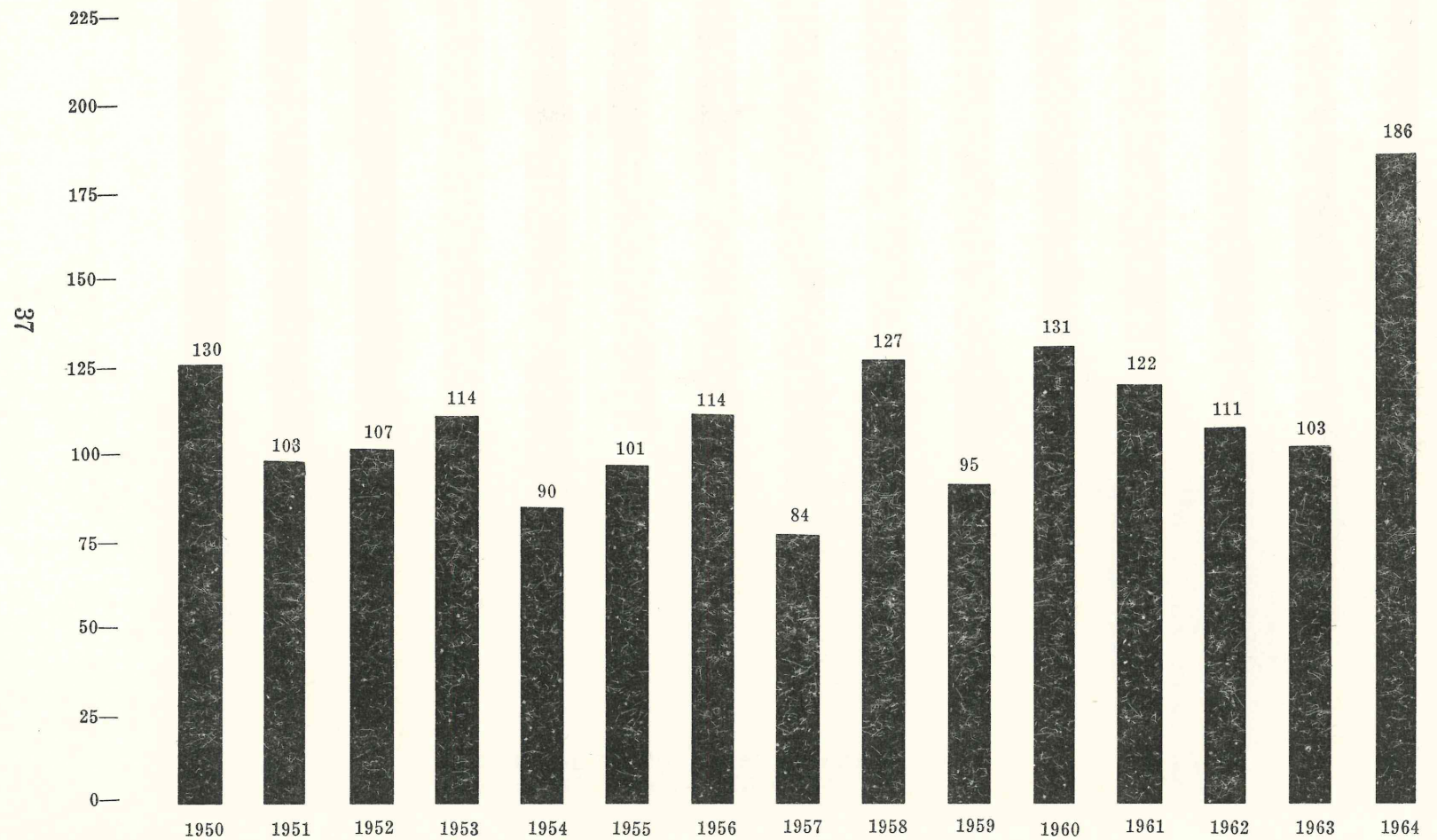




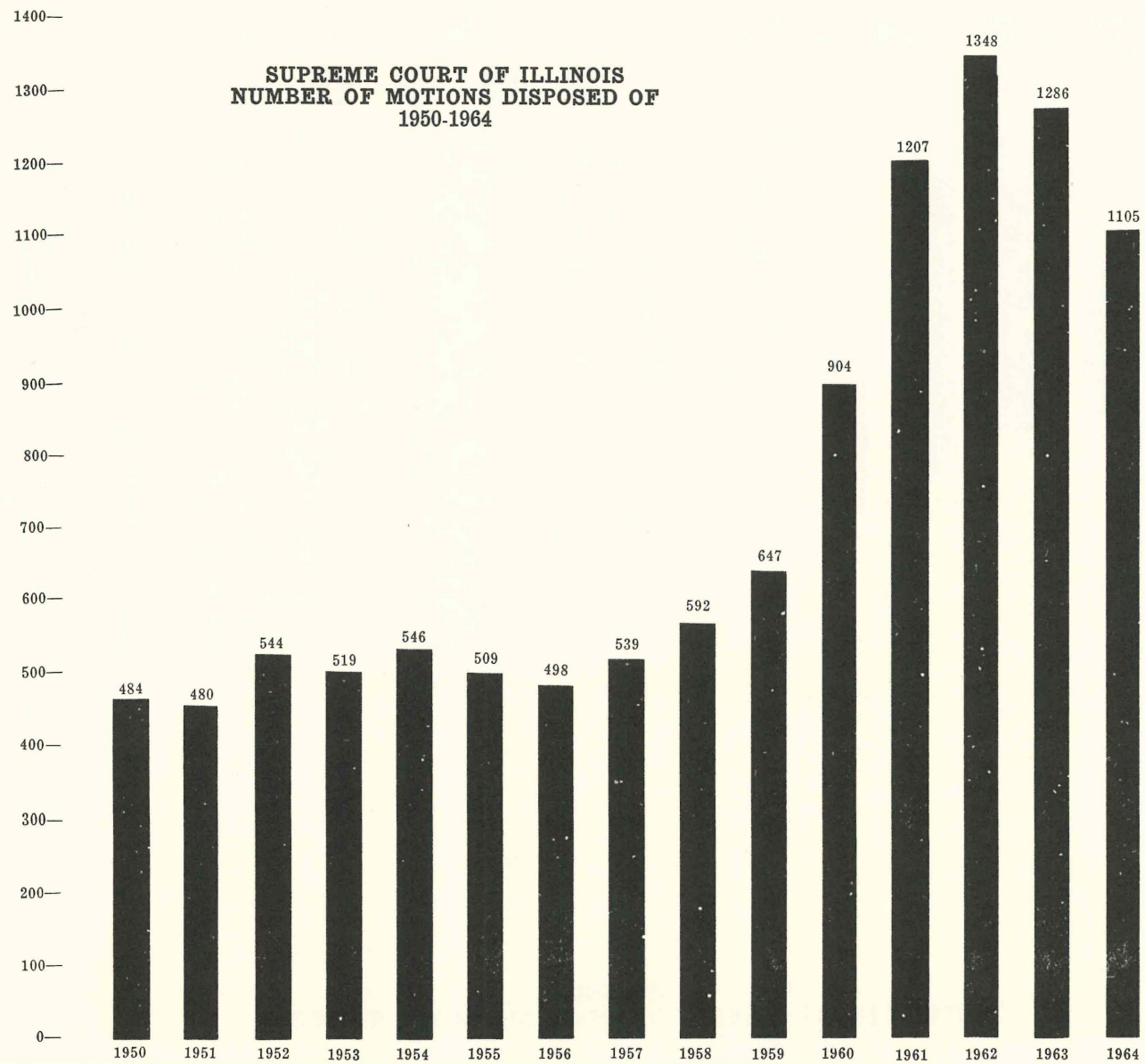
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING  
1950-1964**



**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS  
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL  
1950-1964**







## THE APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS

Commencing on January 1, 1964, the effective date of the new Judicial Article, all judges of the Appellate Court served as full-time judges of that Court. The new Judicial Article broadened the jurisdiction of the Court, especially in the area of non-capital felony cases. In the First District, there were twice as many cases filed in 1964 as there were in 1963. Downstate there were 52% more filings during the first year under the new Judicial Article (1964) than during the preceding year.

The Appellate Court affirmed almost twice as many cases as it reversed during 1964. In addition, 28 cases were affirmed in part. All districts had losses in currency during 1964 attributable, at least in part, to the increased jurisdiction under the new Judicial Article.

The average delay from the date of filing to the date of disposition was less during 1964 than during 1963. Sixty-six per cent of the cases disposed of in the First District (Cook County) were disposed of within one year of the date of filing. The comparable figure downstate was 95% disposed of within one year.

### THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1964

Appellate District	No. of Cases Pending 1-1-64	No. of Cases Filed During 1964	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1964	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-64	Gain or Loss in Currency	
					Gain	Loss
First.....	364	765	563	566	.....	202
Second.....	65	159	94	130	.....	65
Third.....	24	82	58	48	.....	24
Fourth.....	53	90	86	55	.....	42
Fifth.....	33	115	88	60	.....	27
TOTAL.....	539	1,211	889	859	.....	320



### CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT IN 1964

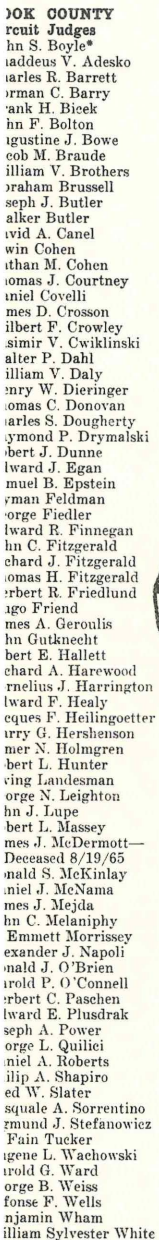
		Affirmed	Reversed	Affirmed in Part	Dismissed	Other Dispositions
First District....	Civil.....	162	107	21	141	23
	Criminal....	73	19	3	5	9
Second District....	Civil.....	38	17	0	20	11
	Criminal....	5	1	0	1	1
Third District....	Civil.....	26	8	1	12	1
	Criminal....	8	0	0	1	1
Fourth District....	Civil.....	28	22	1	11	7
	Criminal....	9	3	0	4	1
Fifth District....	Civil.....	33	24	2	8	10
	Criminal....	3	2	0	1	5
TOTALS..	Civil.....	287	178	25	192	52
	Criminal....	98	25	3	12	17

### TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1964

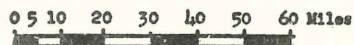
Appellate District	Time Elapsed					Over 3 Years
	Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	
First¹.....	71	194	122	12	2	0
Second.....	35	52	7			
Third.....	30	28				
Fourth.....	39	43	2	2		
Fifth.....	56	28	3	1		
TOTAL.....	231	345	134	15	2	

¹ Only those cases in which opinions were written.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS  
THE NUMBER OF JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES IN EACH CIRCUIT  
AND THE NAMES OF THE JUDGES AS OF JULY 15, 1965



\* Chief Judge





**COOK COUNTY****Associate Judges**

Thomas W. Barrett  
William M. Barth  
Nicholas J. Bua  
Felix M. Buoscio  
James K. Chelos  
Harry G. Comerford  
James M. Corcoran  
Norman N. Eiger  
Irving W. Eiserman  
Saul A. Epton  
James H. Felt  
Irving Goldstein  
Raymond G. Hall  
Joseph B. Hermes  
Charles P. Horan  
Harry A. Iseberg  
Leonard J. Jakes  
Mel R. Jiganti  
Mark E. Jones  
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.  
Louis W. Kizas  
Norman A. Norfist  
Walter J. Kowalski  
Franklin I. Kral  
Alvin J. Kvistad  
David Lefkovits  
Frank B. Machala  
Nicholas J. Matkovic  
Robert E. McAuliffe  
Francis T. McCurrie  
Joseph H. McGarry  
Carl W. McGehee  
Helen McGillicuddy  
Francis T. Moran  
James E. Murphy  
Richard A. Napolitano  
Gordon B. Nash  
Benjamin Nelson  
Wayne W. Olson  
John E. Pavlik  
Harry H. Porter  
Daniel J. Ryan  
Edith S. Sampson  
Edward G. Schultz  
Maurice J. Schultz  
Ben Schwartz  
Anton A. Smigiel  
James L. Sparing  
Herbert R. Stoffels  
Chester J. Strzalka  
Harold W. Sullivan  
John J. Sullivan  
Fred G. Suria, Jr.  
Kenneth R. Wendt  
Louis A. Wexler  
Frank J. Wilson  
Joseph M. Wosik  
5 Vacancies

**FIRST CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

A. R. Cagle  
Stewart Cluster  
John H. Clayton  
Trafton Deenis  
Lan Haney  
Peyton H. Kunce  
Harry L. McCabe  
Jack C. Morris  
Robert B. Porter  
Everett Prosser  
Paul D. Reese  
Carl H. Smith  
Dorothy Wilbourn Spomer  
R. Gerold Trampe  
Dan O'Sullivan, Jr.—  
Deceased 6/26/65

**SECOND CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

Roy O. Gully\*  
Charles E. Jones  
Randall S. Quindry

**Associate Judges**

Max Endicott  
William G. Eovaldi  
Lester B. Fish  
Don A. Foster  
Oren Gross  
F. P. (Frank) Hanagan  
William Webb Johnson  
A. Hanby Jones  
George W. Keener  
Clarence E. Partee  
Alvin Lacy Williams  
Carrie L. Winter  
Harry L. Ziegler  
1 Vacancy

**THIRD CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

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

**FOURTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

R. Prentiss Cosby  
Charles I. Fleming  
William A. Ginos, Jr.  
Arthur G. Henken  
George R. Kelly  
George W. Kasserman, Jr.  
James E. McMackin, Jr.  
Gail E. McWard  
Jack M. Michaelree  
Robert J. Sanders  
Bill J. Slater

**FIFTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

Zollie O. Arbogast, Jr.  
Jacob Berkowitz  
William J. Hill  
James K. Robinson  
Howard T. Ruff  
William J. Sunderman  
Paul M. Wright

**SIXTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

Martin E. Morthland\*—  
Deceased 6/12/65  
Frederick S. Green  
Birch E. Morgan  
Rodney A. Scott

**Associate Judges**

William C. Calvin  
Burl A. Edie  
Frank J. Gollings  
Roger H. Little  
Robert W. Martin  
Donald W. Morthland  
Harry L. Pate  
1 Vacancy

**SEVENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

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

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

Winthrop B. Anderson  
Paul R. Durr  
Lyle E. Lipe  
Fred W. Reither  
Edward D. Turner  
Ernest H. Utter  
2 Vacancies

**NINTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

Edwin Becker  
Ezra J. Clark  
John W. Gorby, Jr.  
Earle A. Kloster  
Scott I. Klukos  
Francis P. Murphy  
Daniel J. Roberts

**TENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

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

**ELEVENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

J. H. Benjamin  
Wilton Erlenborn  
John T. McCullough  
Wendell E. Oliver  
Don B. Pioletti  
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

**TWELFTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

David E. Oram\*  
James V. Bartley—  
Deceased 3/30/65  
Victor N. Cardosi  
Michael A. Orenic

**Associate Judges**

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

**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

**FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

Charles H. Carlstrom  
Forest Dizotell  
Lawrence L. Phares  
John L. Poole  
Charles J. Smith  
Conway L. Spanton  
Julian P. Wilamoski  
L. L. Winn

**FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

Leon A. Zick\*  
Robert L. Bracken—  
Deceased 7/30/65  
Marvin F. Burt

**Associate Judges**

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

**SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

Charles G. Seidel\*  
John S. Petersen  
Cassius Poust

**Associate Judges**

John A. Krause  
Neil E. Mahoney  
Ross E. Millet  
John S. Page  
Robert J. Sears  
Earl R. Shopen  
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.  
Dan B. Withers, Jr.

**SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

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

**EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

William L. Guild  
Leroy L. Rechenmacher

**NINETEENTH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

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

**TWENTIETH CIRCUIT****Circuit Judges**

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

**Associate Judges**

Robert E. Bastien  
Carl H. Becker  
Walter W. Finke  
William P. Fleming  
James W. Gray  
John M. Karns  
Alvin H. Maey, Jr.  
Joseph A. Troy

\*Chief Judge

## COOK COUNTY MAGISTRATES

ter Bakakos  
ank W. Barbaro  
nel J. Berc  
orge A. Blakey  
hn O. Braeseke  
win T. Breen  
Sheldon Brown  
bert C. Buckley  
bert T. Casey  
ul G. Ceaser  
vid Cerdia  
rnelius J. Collins  
ncis X. Connell  
nald James Crane  
seph S. Czekala  
bert J. Dempsey  
ssell J. Dolce  
n T. Duffy  
hur L. Dunne  
a Edelstein  
rl F. Faust  
lvin Feldman  
Joseph Formusa  
l F. Gerrity  
is J. Giliberto

Francis W. Glowacki  
Meyer H. Goldstein  
Ben Gorenstein  
Ernest A. Greene  
Richard D. Gumbel, Jr.  
Jacob S. Guthman  
Edwin C. Hatfield  
Louis J. Hyde  
Lowell H. Jacobson  
Lester Jankowski  
Robert F. Jerrick  
Eddie C. Johnson  
Richard Henry Jorsak  
Benjamin J. Kanter  
Melvin Kanter  
Wallace I. Kargman  
Helen J. Kelleher  
Irving Kipnis  
Harry H. Kleper  
Anthony J. Kogut  
Marilyn R. Komasa  
Albert H. LaPlante  
Maurice Lee  
Frank S. Loverde  
John E. Lundholm

James Maher, Jr.  
Harry H. Malkin  
Erwin L. Marlay  
James E. McBride  
J. Warren McCaffrey  
Glenn W. McGee  
John P. McGury  
Robert A. Meier III  
John Joseph Moran  
William King Murphy  
John William Navin  
Earl J. Neal  
Margaret Galvin O'Malley  
Paul A. O'Malley  
Joseph F. O'Reilly  
John A. Ouska  
Burton H. Palmer  
William F. Patterson  
Marvin J. Peters  
James P. Piragine  
Bernard A. Polikoff  
Maurice Pompey  
Simon Seymour Porter  
John F. Reynolds  
Allen F. Rosin

Henry W. 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  
Robert C. Springsguth  
Adam N. Stillo  
James N. Sullivan  
Robert A. Sweeney  
John F. Thornton  
Wilho Tikander  
Vincent W. Tondryk, Jr.  
Alvin A. Turner  
Daniel John White  
Edwin L. Wojciak  
Ralph H. Young  
James A. Zafiratos

## MAGISTRATES IN CIRCUITS 1 - 20

**FIRST CIRCUIT**  
on Pat Ballard  
e Barger  
ujamin F. Cavitt  
n K. Cook  
s M. Croach  
l L. Duncan  
ne W. England  
er Lee Farmer  
nche Agnes Johnson  
y Leonard Lee  
es A. Lowery  
liam H. Ramey  
ald E. Rion  
ert W. Schwartz  
liam C. Shannon  
ris Shaw  
n W. Taylor  
ald Dee Teal  
ris Henry Walker  
se E. White  
uda R. Williams  
ert Miles Williams

**SECOND CIRCUIT**  
an T. Benham  
nard W. Hortin  
y Evangeline Hosick  
rett Lewis  
rles Deneen Matthews  
orge W. Morris  
nie Duane Myers  
bert T. Oxford, Jr.  
old A. Painter  
n A. Webber  
Earl Wesner

**THIRD CIRCUIT**  
old Oliver Gwillim  
lin Gerald Hiscott  
liam E. Johnson  
ph T. Kelleher, Jr.  
rge Edward Roberts

**FOURTH CIRCUIT**  
ert M. Washburn

**FIFTH CIRCUIT**  
k Barksdale Hunt, Jr.  
thew Andrew Jurrzak  
l W. Prettyman  
ri I. Ripstra  
a F. Twomey

**SIXTH CIRCUIT**  
Henry Lester Brinkoetter  
Wilbur A. Flessner  
Darrell Foster  
Carl I. Glasgow  
Sarah McAllister Lumpp  
James R. Palmer  
John Payson Shonkwiler  
George Richard Skillman  
Andrew Stecyk

**SEVENTH CIRCUIT**  
Patrick J. Cadigan  
John J. Casey  
Richard Raymond Doyle  
Claude C. Gustine  
Lowell Nathaniel Hughes  
Charles C. McBrian  
Don McNamara  
Minnie H. Monta  
James A. Northcutt, Jr.  
Michael D. Polonius  
Lawrence Swinyer  
Harry Timmons  
Clell Woods

**EIGHTH CIRCUIT**  
Leo J. Altmix  
William T. Carter  
Elmer H. Held  
Ben T. Neumann  
Jack Ross Pool  
Ernest J. Snyder  
Virgil William Timpe  
Lyle R. Wheeler

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

**TENTH CIRCUIT**  
Harold Loren Arnold  
Robert Austin Coney  
Carl O. Davies  
Clarence D. Klatt  
David C. McCarthy  
William John Reardon  
Willis L. Stamm  
George Traicoff  
Espey C. Williamson

**ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**  
Albert A. Grabs  
Lloyd E. Gutel  
George W. Hunt  
Ivan Dean Johnson  
Robert Leo Thornton  
Bernard E. Wall

**TWELFTH CIRCUIT**  
Robert R. Buchar  
Emil DiLorenzo  
John F. Gnadinger  
Martin J. Jackson  
John C. Lang  
John F. Michela  
Fred R. Stith  
Leslie V. Strickler  
Peter F. Swier

**THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Fred Cronk  
Francis H. Gielow  
Evan A. Gilchrist  
Terrance B. Lyman  
Herman Ritter  
Chester P. Winsor

**FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Robert M. Bell  
Walter Everett Clark  
John B. Cunningham  
Francis A. Dean  
John R. Erhart  
Robert J. Horberg  
Edwin C. Malone  
Ralph E. Stephenson

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

**SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Donald T. Anderson  
Allan O. Brady  
DeEstin LeRoy Pasley  
Albert N. Zettinger

**SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Robert Arthur Blodgett  
Robert G. Coplan  
Ralph Henry Haen  
Edwin John Kotche  
Robert Elwood Leake  
John Frank Pelgen

**EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Fred N. Banister, Sr.  
George Herbert Bunge  
Walter Bard Carroll  
Wence F. Cerne  
Beryl H. Childs  
Bruce R. Fawell  
James E. Fitzgerald  
Marvin E. Johnson  
Robert A. Nolan  
Jack T. Parish  
Lester P. Reiff

**NINETEENTH CIRCUIT**  
Anthony Bobrowski  
Eugene T. Daly  
Thomas R. Doran  
Paul R. Hatten  
John L. Hughes  
Bernard J. Juron  
John J. Kaufman  
Paul C. Kilkelly  
Cyrus Mead III  
Peter L. Melius  
Nello Ori  
Andrew A. Semmelman  
Charles T. Smith  
Wallace W. Sturtz

**TWENTIETH CIRCUIT**  
Carl R. Adams  
Louis H. Blechle  
Virgil L. Calvert  
Robert E. Costello  
Lawrence Phillip Cowell  
Roland E. Daab  
William E. Donohue  
John T. Fiedler  
Harold Howard Hirstein  
Robert Hubler  
Barney E. Johnston  
Billy Jones  
Vaharam Norsigian  
John W. Riead  
Robert Blackburn Rutledge, Jr.  
George H. Sansom  
Robert Franklin Small



### **THE TREND OF CIVIL CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1964**

On January 1, 1964, all trial courts of record as well as justices of the peace and police magistrates in Illinois were unified into 21 circuit courts. The statistics that follow include cases that were formerly heard by justice of the peace, police magistrate, city, town, village, municipal, county, probate, superior and circuit courts. Where a loss in currency of "other civil cases" is shown, a part of the loss is probably attributable to cases which formerly would have been tried before a court other than the circuit court. Much of the loss in currency of "other civil cases" may result also from a failure to report terminations of cases instituted prior to January 1, 1964 in a court other than the circuit court and because of a failure to dismiss the cases which will never come to trial—the "dead wood" on the docket.

Cook County had a loss in currency of 386 law jury cases during 1964, and Circuits 1-20 had a loss in currency of 1,337 law jury cases. The Cook County Circuit was the only circuit that had a gain in currency of other civil cases.

The average delay between the date of filing and the date of law jury cases reaching verdict during 1964 in Cook County was slightly more than 5 years. By way of contrast, the law jury cases reaching verdict during the period of September 4, 1962 through March 31, 1963, took an average of 5 years and 8 months from the date of filing to the date of verdict. The law jury cases reaching verdict during the period of September 1, 1961 through March 31, 1962, took an average of 5 years and 11 months from filing to verdict. The average delay for Circuits 1-20 during 1964 was 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

Not capable of statistical computation is the judicial and clerical time and effort devoted to the reorganization and development of our new court system during 1964.

**THE TREND OF LAW JURY AND ALL CIVIL CASES,  
THE NUMBER OF LAW JURY VERDICTS, AND THE  
AVERAGE DELAY IN REACHING VERDICT DURING 1964.**

Circuit	County	Law Jury Cases						All Civil Cases, Including Law Jury Cases.			
		Begun, Reinstated or Transferred to Jury	Terminated	Currency		No. of Law Jury Verdicts	Av. Time Lapse (in months) be- tween Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	Begun or Reinstated	Terminated	Currency	
				Gain	Loss					Gain	Loss
Cook.....		28,468	28,082	.....	386	810	62.4	321,835	339,097	17,262	.....
45 1st.....	Alexander.....	25	9	—	16	2	6.9	665	451	.....	214
	Jackson.....	53	35	.....	18	2	11.0	1,202	698	.....	504
	Johnson.....	22	9	.....	13	3	7.6	144	119	.....	25
	Massac.....	20	16	.....	4	3	7.2	548	343	.....	205
	Pope.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	46	31	.....	15
	Pulaski.....	1	1	—	—	.....	.....	132	238	106	.....
	Saline.....	17	27	10	.....	5	16.0	467	590	123	.....
	Union.....	17	9	.....	8	3	8.3	223	153	.....	70
	Williamson....	73	69	.....	4	3	24.3	1,156	844	.....	312
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		230	176	.....	54	21	12.2	4,583	3,467	.....	1,116



(Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Jury Cases						All Civil Cases, Including Law Jury Cases.			
		Begun, Reinstated or Transferred to Jury	Terminated	Currency		No. of Law Jury Verdicts	Av. Time Lapse (in months) be- tween Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	Begun or Reinstated	Terminated	Currency	
				Gain	Loss					Gain	Loss
46 2nd.....	Crawford.....	6	6	—	—	1	10.8	356	281	.....	75
	Edwards.....	4	3	.....	1	1	2.7	158	115	.....	43
	Franklin.....	72	91	19	.....	17	17.5	3,740	3,424	.....	316
	Gallatin.....	11	1	.....	10	.....	.....	254	177	.....	77
	Hamilton.....	7	9	2	.....	1	10.8	286	187	.....	99
	Hardin.....	8	6	.....	2	2	52.5	133	100	.....	33
	Jefferson.....	33	54	21	.....	6	17.5	843	964	121	.....
	Lawrence.....	13	1	.....	12	.....	.....	391	248	.....	143
	Richland.....	6	9	3	.....	3	18.4	511	338	.....	173
	Wabash.....	3	1	.....	2	1	30.3	298	245	.....	53
	Wayne.....	9	1	.....	8	1	3.3	528	255	.....	273
	White.....	13	17	4	.....	1	36.3	378	272	.....	106
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		185	199	14	.....	34	19.3	7,876	6,606	.....	1,270

3rd.....	Bond.....	8	6	.....	2	3	13.8	245	79	.....	166
	Madison.....	610	349	.....	261	74	20.0	9,660	7,880	.....	1,780
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		618	355	.....	263	77	19.8	9,905	7,959	.....	1,946
4th.....	Christian.....	34	31	.....	3	7	19.9	1,036	585	.....	.....
	Clay.....	20	13	.....	7	1	2.8	475	329	.....	146
	Clinton.....	17	8	.....	9	1	7.9	996	69	.....	927
	Effingham.....	23	27	4	.....	7	12.3	419	348	.....	71
	Fayette.....	24	9	.....	15	5	32.8	439	231	.....	208
	Jasper.....	6	8	2	.....	2	14.0	167	116	.....	51
	Marion.....	36	9	.....	27	3	17.9	1,075	559	.....	516
	Montgomery...	25	16	.....	9	8	15.2	699	309	.....	390
	Shelby.....	15	14	.....	1	.....	.....	412	195	.....	217
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		200	135	.....	65	34	17.8	5,718	2,741	.....	2,977
5th.....	Clark.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	328	111	.....	217
	Coles.....	50	56	6	.....	10	19.7	1,470	813	.....	657
	Cumberland...	7	9	2	.....	4	11.4	168	44	.....	124
	Edgar.....	24	30	6	.....	8	20.2	523	338	.....	185
	Vermilion.....	95	65	.....	30	2	12.8	2,523	1,916	.....	607
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		182	160	.....	22	24	17.9	5,012	3,222	.....	1,790



## (Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Jury Cases						All Civil Cases, Including Law Jury Cases.			
		Begun, Reinstated or Transferred to Jury	Terminated	Currency		No. of Law Jury Verdicts	Av. Time Lapse (in months) be- tween Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	Begun or Reinstated	Terminated	Currency	
				Gain	Loss					Gain	Loss
6th.....	Champaign....	254	137	.....	117	21	13.6	2,805	1,601	.....	1,204
	DeWitt.....	10	18	8	.....	.....	.....	512	462	.....	50
	Douglas.....	14	12	.....	2	4	9.9	532	215	.....	317
	Macon.....	781	600	.....	181	31	10.2	4,197	3,937	.....	260
	Moultrie.....	12	11	.....	1	1	14.0	336	182	.....	154
	Piatt.....	16	22	6	.....	3	13.3	293	281	.....	12
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	1,087	800	.....	287	60	11.6	8,675	6,678	.....	1,997
7th.....	Greene.....	14	2	.....	12	.....	.....	304	151	.....	153
	Jersey.....	18	28	10	.....	2	13.7	398	243	.....	155
	Macoupin.....	34	20	.....	14	13	15.3	832	765	.....	67
	Morgan.....	20	17	.....	3	1	22.7	627	605	.....	22
	Sangamon.....	175	31	.....	144	30	20.7	5,615	4,046	.....	1,569
	Scott.....	6	1	.....	5	1	3.6	142	55	.....	87
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	267	99	.....	168	47	18.6	7,918	5,865	.....	2,053

8th.....	Adams.....	90	68	.....	22	2	16.7	2,197	1,785	.....	412
	Brown.....	10	7	.....	3	2	7.2	202	158	.....	44
	Calhoun.....	5	5	—	—	1	14.6	71	26	.....	45
	Cass.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	504	316	.....	188
	Mason.....	15	7	.....	8	1	11.8	311	371	60	.....
	Menard.....	9	6	.....	3	.....	.....	204	326	122	.....
	Pike.....	15	21	6	.....	3	14.0	307	238	.....	69
	Schuyler.....	7	2	.....	5	1	23.6	354	308	.....	46
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	154	116	.....	38	10	13.9	4,150	3,528	.....	622
9th.....	Fulton.....	47	26	.....	21	6	13.9	911	406	.....	505
	Hancock.....	15	16	1	.....	.....	.....	412	419	7	.....
	Henderson.....	10	15	5	.....	1	15.5	248	207	.....	41
	Knox.....	42	33	.....	9	3	10.7	1,312	1,126	.....	186
	McDonough...	23	13	.....	10	6	21.6	717	443	.....	274
	Warren.....	17	1	.....	16	.....	.....	613	443	.....	170
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	154	104	.....	50	16	16.3	4,213	3,044	.....	1,169



(Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Jury Cases						All Civil Cases, Including Law Jury Cases.			
		Begun, Reinstated or Transferred to Jury	Terminated	Currency		No. of Law Jury Verdicts	Av. Time Lapse (in months) be- tween Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	Begun or Reinstated	Terminated	Currency	
				Gain	Loss					Gain	Loss
10th.....	Marshall.....	2	3	1	.....	2	16.0	237	111	.....	126
	Peoria.....	439	839	400	.....	47	37.6	7,166	6,657	.....	509
	Putnam.....	4	4	—	—	.....	.....	54	29	.....	25
	Stark.....	3	2	.....	1	2	60.1	232	190	.....	42
	Tazewell.....	174	138	.....	36	11	27.1	2,266	1,694	.....	572
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	622	986	364	.....	62	35.9	9,955	8,681	.....	1,274
11th.....	Ford.....	9	10	1	.....	1	60.4	288	149	.....	139
	Livingston.....	43	44	1	.....	13	19.3	840	373	.....	467
	Logan.....	31	14	.....	17	9	67.1	791	428	.....	363
	McLean.....	93	34	.....	59	8	9.5	2,790	2,154	.....	636
	Woodford.....	25	16	.....	9	1	16.0	367	162	.....	205
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	201	118	.....	83	32	31.5	5,076	3,266	.....	1,810

12th.....	Iroquois.....	37	26	.....	11	6	17.7	1,038	694	.....	344
	Kankakee.....	65	52	.....	13	14	21.8	2,396	1,812	.....	584
	Will.....	372	304	.....	68	24	21.3	8,645	4,631	.....	4,014
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	474	382	.....	92	44	21.0	12,079	7,137	.....	4,942
13th.....	Bureau.....	62	51	.....	11	6	12.1	748	603	.....	145
	Grundy.....	29	32	3	.....	2	12.9	693	636	.....	57
	LaSalle.....	178	188	10	.....	40	20.0	4,294	3,127	.....	1,167
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	269	271	2	.....	48	18.7	5,735	4,366	.....	1,369
14th.....	Henry.....	48	40	.....	8	12	10.1	1,012	743	.....	269
	Mercer.....	13	12	.....	1	5	7.4	278	210	.....	68
	Rock Island...	298	255	.....	43	41	9.8	7,034	6,162	.....	872
	Whiteside.....	36	41	5	.....	17	11.0	1,398	1,153	.....	245
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	395	348	.....	47	75	10.0	9,722	8,268	.....	1,454
15th.....	Carroll.....	17	12	.....	5	3	9.0	387	510	123	.....
	JoDavies.....	14	5	.....	9	1	42.6	436	386	.....	50
	Lee.....	25	22	.....	3	5	13.8	914	770	.....	144
	Ogle.....	24	23	.....	1	6	12.8	853	660	.....	193
	Stephenson....	26	3	.....	23	2	8.0	1,602	1,136	.....	466
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	106	65	.....	41	17	13.6	4,192	3,462	.....	730



## (Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Jury Cases						All Civil Cases, Including Law Jury Cases.			
		Begun, Reinstated or Transferred to Jury	Terminated	Currency		No. of Law Jury Verdicts	Av. Time Lapse (in months) be- tween Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	Begun or Reinstated	Terminated	Currency	
				Gain	Loss					Gain	Loss
16th.....	DeKalb.....	56	29	.....	27	14	14.0	1,122	719	.....	403
	Kane.....	411	322	.....	89	65	21.2	7,177	4,942	.....	2,235
	Kendall.....	17	23	6	.....	5	12.7	484	340	.....	144
23 TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		484	374	.....	110	84	19.5	8,783	6,001	.....	2,782
17th.....	Boone.....	15	20	5	.....	3	8.9	391	271	.....	120
	Winnebago....	356	117	.....	239	61	11.9	8,692	7,533	.....	1,159
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	371	137	.....	234	64	11.7	9,083	7,804	.....	1,279
18th.....	DuPage.....	878	619	.....	259	76	20.3	11,044	7,221	.....	3,823
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	878	619	.....	259	76	20.3	11,044	7,221	.....	3,823
19th.....	Lake.....	537	519	.....	18	48	25.1	8,226	6,463	.....	1,763
	McHenry.....	128	138	10	.....	38	12.5	6,258	4,990	.....	1,268
	TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....	665	657	.....	8	86	22.0	14,484	11,453	.....	3,031

20th.....	Monroe.....	17	15	.....	2	1	7.6	270	182	.....	88
	Perry.....	18	10	.....	8	3	16.0	282	159	.....	123
	Randolph.....	19	25	6	.....	2	12.3	1,025	884	.....	141
	St. Clair.....	781	893	112	.....	125	23.5	11,636	10,947	.....	689
	Washington....	6	2	.....	4	1	13.7	161	46	.....	115
TOTAL FOR CIRCUIT.....		841	945	104	.....	132	23.9	13,374	12,218	.....	1,156
DOWNSSTATE TOTAL.....		8,383	7,046	.....	1,337	1,043	19.3	161,577	122,987	.....	38,590
COOK COUNTY.....		28,468	28,082	.....	386	810	62.4	321,835	339,097	17,262	.....
TOTAL FOR STATE.....		36,851	35,128	.....	1,723	1,853	38.2	483,412	462,084	.....	21,328



# **NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN OR REINSTATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1964**

Circuit	County	Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condemnation	Misc. Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misdemeanors	Ordnance Violations	Traffic	TOTAL
		Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury													Begun or Reinstated
1st. . . .	Alexander . . . . .	23	6	2	44	116	184	2	22	8	166	35	57	31	228	770	2,450	4,144
	Jackson . . . . .	44	15	9	137	235	287	2	48	56	94	112	163	65	289	364	2,023	3,943
	Johnson . . . . .	16	5	6	15	73	0	0	1	5	8	15	0	4	46	5	534	733
	Massac . . . . .	15	3	5	33	105	14	0	17	11	86	75	184	18	185	379	854	1,984
	Pope . . . . .	2	1	0	4	17	2	0	2	5	0	5	8	4	64	1	263	378
	Pulaski . . . . .		1	1	18	23	0	2	3	4	27	25	28	6	91	3	604	836
	Saline . . . . .	12	11	5	73	138	0	4	17	42	19	67	79	1	322	223	1,394	2,407
	Union . . . . .	13	2	4	49	76	0	4	0	6	0	46	23	6	145	435	1,075	1,884
	Williamson . . . .	52	9	21	113	175	39	8	69	59	259	178	174	97	478	531	2,014	4,276
Total for Circuit . . . . .	177	53	53	486	958	526	22	179	196	659	558	716	232	1,848	2,711	11,211	20,585	

2nd....	Crawford.....	6	8	0	59	82	4	0	11	12	41	63	70	28	141	202	651	1,378
	Edwards.....	2	5	2	11	51	4	1	7	7	10	13	45	2	35	5	602	802
	Franklin.....	57	9	15	47	263	2,968	8	2	37	63	142	129	193	217	517	1,085	5,752
	Gallatin.....	10	4	1	22	123	8	0	2	18	12	24	30	13	231	84	397	979
	Hamilton.....	3	2	4	45	98	19	0	20	29	4	12	50	30	62	0	666	1,044
	Hardin.....	6	.....	2	10	55	1	0	7	7	3	19	23	9	4	23	112	281
	Jefferson.....	21	15	12	161	253	41	4	61	30	45	110	90	75	229	326	1,518	2,991
	Lawrence.....	4	19	3	20	167	4	0	12	12	5	49	96	2	51	0	937	1,381
	Richland.....	5	10	1	34	22	272	0	4	14	41	34	74	10	154	0	695	1,370
	Wabash.....	2	4	1	34	137	0	0	0	22	23	33	42	85	0	50	434	867
	Wayne.....	8	5	1	61	253	7	1	0	28	48	46	70	2	201	23	942	1,696
	White.....	11	3	2	49	75	3	1	11	17	25	62	119	22	334	27	1,063	1,824
Total for Circuit.....		135	84	44	553	1,579	3,331	15	137	233	320	607	838	471	1,659	1,257	9,102	20,365
3rd....	Bond.....	6	0	2	20	87	4	0	4	6	16	28	72	3	57	0	724	1,029
	Madison.....	480*	184*	128*	984*	2,734*	331*	3*	590*	239*	631*	919*	573*	100*	3,858*	.....	10,114*	21,868*
Total for Circuit.....		486	184	130	1,004	2,821	335	3	594	245	647	947	645	103	3,915	.....	10,838	22,897



(Continued)

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Circuit	County	Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condem- nation	Misc. Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	TOTAL  Begun or Rein- stated
		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
4th....	Christian.....	30	6	4	105	134	164	2	9	30	167	115	270	77	741	77	1,567	3,498
	Clay.....	14	6	6	58	86	56	5	25	15	69	37	98	31	78	33	736	1,353
	Clinton.....	13	6	4	35	210	558	1	13	5	26	30	95	17	75	4	879	1,971
	Effingham.....	15	3	8	22	107	18	1	39	8	18	24	156	63	166	0	1,262	1,910
	Fayette.....	18	3	5	43	105	5	13	41	11	7	38	150	31	151	0	1,108	1,729
	Jasper.....	5	3	1	26	49	2	0	6	6	5	9	55	8	60	4	224	463
	Maion.....	33	9	3	280	371	0	0	0	33	4	122	220	46	219	860	1,941	4,141
	Montgomery...	17	2	8	99	193	19	3	24	20	29	66	219	13	219	4	3,092	4,027
	Shelby.....	10	3	3	46	101	5	1	12	16	16	36	163	13	148	54	406	1,033
Total for Circuit.....		155	41	42	714	1,356	827	26	169	144	344	477	1,426	299	1,857	1,036	11,215	20,125

5th....	Clark.....	6	3	0	23	104	14	1	16	12	16	43	90	11	164	7	1,386	1,896
	Coles.....	40	33	10	158	692	7	7	27	39	94	154	209	48	366	312	1,620	3,816
	Cumberland...	3	4	4	27	48	0	0	1	8	17	20	36	61	164	0	317	710
	Edgar.....	17	5	6	75	87	3	3	29	19	71	52	156	25	326	69	624	1,567
	Vermilion.....	90	14	5	433	488	12	9	116	64	573	347	372	143	981	1,915	5,470	11,032
Total for Circuit.....		156	59	25	716	1,419	36	20	189	142	771	616	863	288	2,001	2,303	9,417	19,021
6th....	Champaign....	147	48	71	478	681	22	25	40	116	339	409	429	299	2,736	1,208	7,601	14,649
	DeWitt.....	6	2	4	112	19	104	0	12	15	61	40	137	97	251	8	343	1,211
	Douglas.....	9	5	5	47	239	0	0	30	11	40	44	102	22	410	6	1,386	2,356
	Macon.....	458	249	323	430	1,366	49	2	105	151	165	392	507	476	2,192	769	6,513	14,147
	Moultrie.....	9	11	2	36	130	.....	.....	8	12	29	23	76	2	40	.....	412	790
	Piatt.....	5	4	4	39	34	3	2	8	12	49	35	98	8	83	15	503	902
Total for Circuit.....		634	319	409	1,142	2,469	178	29	203	317	683	943	1,349	904	5,712	2,006	16,758	34,055
7th....	Greene.....	8	8	6	61	48	17	.....	6	15	17	33	85	8	78	.....	706	1,096
	Je sey.....	11	4	7	39	171	.....	3	6	18	55	35	49	35	306	16	1,087	1,842
	Macoupin.....	25	23	8	81	108	.....	1	1	37	.....	81	467	9	362	42	1,650	2,95
	Morgan.....	17	3	3	51	131	14	1	42	21	80	76	188	17	175	264	1,821	2,904
	Sangamon.....	142	86	33	1,064	1,462	18	17	179	116	766	640	1,092	153	8	3,647	12,500	21,923
	Scott.....	5	0	1	12	16	8	7	2	11	21	12	47	11	21	11	165	350
Total for Circuit.....		208	124	58	1,308	1,936	57	29	236	218	939	877	1,928	233	950	3,980	17,929	31,010



## (Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condem- nation	Misc. Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	TOTAL Begun or Rein- stated
		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													
58 8th....	Adams.....	45	27	34	313	385	554	1	16	34	226	233	329	74	272	873	3,628	7,044
	Brown.....	5	2	1	21	90	4	.....	3	5	15	11	45	12	42	0	300	556
	Calhoun.....	5	1	.....	9	7	.....	.....	13	3	2	10	21	8	54	2	120	255
	Cass.....	2	1	1	40	307	17	.....	8	15	18	30	65	24	188	4	823	1,543
	Mason.....	14	5	1	49	32	10	.....	11	6	41	52	90	18	115	45	897	1,386
	Menard.....	6	2	1	16	30	8	.....	5	12	34	14	76	23	43	0	470	740
	Pike.....	13	3	2	61	25	14	.....	2	19	.....	53	115	12	214	0	1,579	2,112
	Schuyler.....	4	.....	.....	29	224	2	.....	4	12	17	14	48	3	41	3	549	950
Total for Circuit.....		94	41	40	538	1,100	609	1	62	106	353	417	789	174	969	927	8,366	14,586
9th....	Fulton.....	25	9	22	113	141	73	1	41	31	100	93	262	61	227	110	2,115	3,424
	Hancock.....	8	3	7	44	90	4	0	18	11	43	48	136	9	234	70	1,189	1,914
	Henderson.....	7	5	3	26	123	3	0	1	1	14	23	42	10	119	319	732	1,428
	Knox.....	31	12	11	192	124	108	5	170	35	126	225	273	57	489	1,070	2,906	5,834
	McDonough...	14	8	7	46	95	233	.....	32	15	24	70	173	30	205	171	2,115	3,238
	Warren.....	10	4	7	66	270	17	.....	24	17	23	45	130	21	223	168	1,426	2,451
Total for Circuit.....		95	41	57	487	843	438	6	286	110	330	504	1,016	188	1,497	1,908	10,483	18,289

10th...	Marshall.....	2	10	.....	47	46	.....	.....	17	16	14	19	66	46	47	0	353	683
	Peoria.....	347	78	92	985	2,716	223	4	515	132	610	812	652	68	3,118	3,649	20,305	34,306
	Putnam.....	4	2	.....	5	5	1	.....	1	1	3	12	20	34	1	0	110	199
	Stark.....	2	.....	1	10	130	21	1	1	6	4	10	46	8	25	0	112	377
	Tazewell.....	127	36	22	473	318	220	5	139	78	218	358	272	59	534	618	8,317	11,794
Total for Circuit.....		482	126	115	1,520	3,215	465	10	673	233	849	1,211	1,056	215	3,725	4,267	29,197	47,359
11th...	Ford.....	8	7	1	58	38	1	.....	7	5	23	28	112	7	177	68	957	1,497
	Livingston.....	32	5	11	116	125	3	2	58	26	119	77	266	24	107	406	5,540	6,917
	Logan.....	23	5	8	110	243	10	2	26	17	71	114	162	17	350	407	2,813	4,378
	McLean.....	72	47	21	139	1,123	216	13	100	53	301	253	452	39	732	1,165	8,217	12,943
	Woodford.....	21	5	4	56	41	33	2	.....	6	30	30	139	32	261	0	1,328	1,988
Total for Circuit.....		156	69	45	479	1,570	263	19	191	107	544	502	1,131	119	1,627	2,046	18,855	27,723
12th...	Iroquois.....	26	18	11	366	193	1	8	2	117	56	45	195	32	579	0	3,116	4,765
	Kankakee.....	50	58	8	561	434	80	12	360	82	247	239	265	92	1,125	26	8,781	12,420
	Will.....	282	86	58	1,352	1,268	3,615	19	181	336	399	583	466	15	1,266	2,018	21,379	33,323
Total for Circuit.....		358	162	77	2,279	1,895	3,696	39	543	535	702	867	926	139	2,970	2,044	33,276	50,508



## (Continued)

Circuit	County	Law Over \$5000		Law Under \$5000		Small Claims	Tax	Condem- nation	Misc. Remedies	Chancery	Family	Divorce	Probate	Felony	Misde- meanors	Ordi- nance Viola- tions	Traffic	TOTAL
		Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury													Begun or Rein- stated
13th...	Bureau.....	53	18	8	129	122	8	1	11	37	38	82	241	17	270	270	2,225	3,530
	Grundy.....	22	3	7	76	150	181	18	9	22	57	52	96	21	299	17	1,417	2,447
	LaSalle.....	129	31	49	253	2,722	12	16	24	67	282	278	431	42	162	1,324	7,672	13,494
	Total for Circuit.....	204	52	64	458	2,994	201	35	44	126	377	412	768	80	731	1,611	11,314	19,471
14th...	Henry.....	40	12	4	95	220	58	8	38	32	124	125	256	9	345	157	3,897	5,420
	Mercer.....	8	4	5	74	137	0	0	0	7	1	35	7	8	43	32	357	718
	Rock Island...	207	35	74	891	2,094	840	34	425	76	746	1,026	586	133	2,887	1,498	14,892	26,444
	Whiteside.....	32	14	4	173	340	55	4	54	22	195	220	285	55	557	194	3,535	5,739
Total for Circuit.....		287	65	87	1,233	2,791	953	46	517	137	1,066	1,406	1,134	205	3,832	1,881	22,681	38,321
15th...	Carroll.....	13	6	3	41	69	16	0	26	9	50	55	99	22	248	187	1,139	1,983
	JoDavies.....	10	8	2	72	142	3	7	13	8	36	22	113	17	250	340	2,165	3,208
	Lee.....	18	8	7	146	335	27	1	42	30	66	80	154	32	278	585	2,854	4,663
	Ogle.....	16	13	6	106	297	26	0	33	29	55	109	163	48	154	0	4,570	5,625
	Stephenson....	23	8	3	70	855	29	0	2	53	186	117	256	78	614	487	4,112	6,893
Total for Circuit.....		80	43	21	435	1,698	101	8	116	129	393	383	785	197	1,544	1,599	14,840	22,372

19	16th...	DeKalb.....	42	36	12	291	179	68	1	48	29	24	168	224	82	1,035	155	3,803	6,197
		Kane.....	348	127	60	1,241	1,347	966	17	656	258	665	762	730	185	30	2	19,065	26,459
		Kendall.....	10	8	4	73	178	1	4	14	19	52	50	71	27	130	5	1,927	2,573
	Total for Circuit.....		400	171	76	1,605	1,704	1,035	22	718	306	741	980	1,025	294	1,195	162	24,795	35,229
	17th...	Boone.....	13	4	2	91	78	1	0	1	18	63	46	74	17	434	555	1,773	3,170
		Winnebago....	280	89	76	1,110	3,457	166	5	331	216	1,117	1,033	812	140	1,795	422	25,349	36,398
	Total for Circuit.....		293	93	78	1,201	3,535	167	5	332	234	1,180	1,079	886	157	2,229	977	27,122	39,568
	18th...	DuPage.....	494	149	196	1,642	934	4,487	7	333	632	716	826	628	160	2,817	7,802	21,955	43,778
	19th...	Lake.....	492	251	45	1,720	1,295	578	12	294	376	1,109	1,134	920	207	1,457	7,733	37,487	55,110
		McHenry.....	128	20	0	891	3,772	423	1	72	137	244	262	308	49	1,323	320	5,311	13,261
	Total for Circuit.....		620	271	45	2,611	5,067	1,001	13	366	513	1,353	1,396	1,228	256	2,780	8,053	42,798	68,371
	20th...	Monroe.....	11	9	3	16	100	3	0	0	1	11	17	99	28	30	201	945	1,474
		Perry.....	11	1	7	42	54	31	2	3	3	35	37	56	29	78	61	954	1,404
		Randolph.....	12	8	0	37	327	13	0	394	11	42	51	130	10	232	1	1,083	2,351
		St. Clair.....	683	202	97	1,217	2,942	2,364	0	32	156	1,813	995	1,135	184	33	3,986	16,651	32,490
		Washington....	6	0	0	14	21	9	0	2	3	11	8	87	6	65	0	827	1,059
	Total for Circuit.....		723	220	107	1,326	3,444	2,420	2	431	174	1,912	1,108	1,507	257	438	4,249	20,460	38,778
	Downstate Total.....		6,237	2,367	1,769	21,737	43,328	21,126	357	6,319	4,837	14,876	16,116	20,644	4,971	44,296	50,819	372,612	632,411
	Cook County.....		8,122	13,482	10,217	67,073	93,087	29,998	183	5,403	8,090	54,743	19,718	11,719	4,231	188,157		1,103,599	1,617,822
	State Total.....		14,359	15,849	11,986	88,810	136,415	51,124	540	11,722	12,927	69,619	35,834	32,363	9,202	283,272		1,476,211	2,250,233

\* These totals do not include 3018 old magistrate cases reinstated during 1964.



**THE DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN FELONY CASES  
TERMINATED DURING 1964**

Circuit	Total No. of Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence		
		Total	Dis- missed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plead Guilty	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury	Imprison- ment	Proba- tion	Fine Only
Cook County.....	4,040	1,115	781	239	95	2,925	2,377	381	167	2,303	589	33
1st.....	294	166	165	.....	1	128	125	1	2	67	50	11
2nd.....	485	266	260	4	2	219 <sup>1</sup>	202 <sup>1</sup>	11	6	107	65	46
3rd.....	172	97	95	.....	2	75 <sup>2</sup>	67	4 <sup>2</sup>	4	37	35	2
4th.....	137	45	40	1	4	92	86	6	.....	53	24	15
5th.....	158	47	44	.....	3	111	98	10	3	57	53	1
6th.....	712	308	294	3	11	404	366	18	20	170	196	38
7th.....	184	45	29	11	5	139	86	47	6	86	47	6
8th.....	132	51	50	1	.....	81	72	9	.....	37	34	10
9th.....	158	75	74	.....	1	83	83	.....	.....	43	39	1
10th.....	257	109	107	.....	2	148	140	1	7	60	47	41
11th.....	91	19	17	.....	2	72	71	.....	1	40	32	.....

Circuit	Total No. of Defendants	Not Convicted				Convicted and Sentenced				Type of Sentence		
		Total	Dis-missed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plead Guilty	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury	Imprisonment	Probation	Fine Only
12th.....	110	49	41	4	4	61	50	10	1	49	12	.....
13th.....	66	11	10	.....	1	55	49	1	5	23	30	2
14th.....	174	32	26	1	5	142	138	2	2	75	63	4
15th.....	151	62	59	.....	3	89	77	11	1	51	29	9
16th.....	243	71	57	5	9	172	145	18	9	89	70	13
17th.....	216	41	27	3	11	175	146	9	20	73	99	3
18th.....	192	83	68	11	4	109	95	10	4	66	40	3
19th.....	135	15	13	.....	2	120	116	1	3	45	74	1
20th.....	279	88	82	.....	6	191	179	6	6	131	49	11
Cook County Total.....	4,040	1,115	781	239	95	2,925	2,377	381	167	2,303	589	33
Downstate Total.....	4,346	1,680	1,558	44	78	2,666	2,391	175	100	1,359	1,088	217
STATE TOTAL.....	8,386	2,795	2,339	283	173	5,591	4,768	556	267	3,662	1,677	250

<sup>1</sup> One suspended sentence.

<sup>2</sup> One mental patient returned to hospital.



# **RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1964**

Circuit	No. of Counties	Population (1960 Federal Census)	Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of Cases Begun or Reinstated in 1964	Number of Circuit Judges, Associate Judges and Authorized Appointed Magistrates after 4/1/65 pursuant to Ill. Rev. Stats. 1963, Ch. 37, Para. 160.2	Average Number of Cases per Judge or Magistrate
Cook.....	1	5,129,725	954	1,617,822	239	6,769
1st.....	9	184,021	3,242	20,585	18	1,144
2nd.....	12	211,081	4,796	20,365	22	926
3rd.....	2	238,749	1,114	25,915	12	2,160
4th.....	9	227,447	5,425	20,125	19	1,059
5th.....	5	188,068	2,885	19,321	14	1,380
6th.....	6	315,784	3,178	34,055	20	1,703
7th.....	6	267,494	3,485	31,010	18	1,723
8th.....	8	148,888	3,918	14,586	16	911
9th.....	6	186,560	3,904	18,289	15	1,219
10th.....	5	314,889	2,129	47,359	18	2,631
11th.....	5	199,059	3,853	27,723	14	1,980
12th.....	3	317,242	2,647	50,508	17	2,971
13th.....	3	170,744	2,453	19,471	11	1,770
14th.....	4	277,344	2,492	38,321	15	2,555
15th.....	5	164,390	3,136	22,372	13	1,721
16th.....	3	277,500	1,472	35,229	14	2,516
17th.....	2	230,091	803	39,568	12	3,297
18th.....	1	313,459	331	43,778	14	3,127
19th.....	2	377,866	1,068	68,371	17	4,022
20th.....	5	340,757	2,652	38,778	19	2,041
Downstate Total.....	.....	4,951,433	54,983	635,729	317	2,005
State Total.....	.....	10,081,158	55,937	2,253,551	556	4,053

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

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

It is my privilege to submit a short description of the developing functions of the Administrative Office and a two part statistical report of the operation of the Circuit Court of Cook County in calendar year 1964—the first year of operation of a unified trial court under our dramatically new Judicial Article.

Part I of the statistical report on the Circuit Court of Cook County shows the trend of all cases in 1964, lists the filings and terminations of each type of case for each month of the year, and analyzes the extent of delay and work product of the various divisions and departments during 1964. Part II of that report analyzes the processing of law jury cases in the County Department.

**THE DEVELOPING DUTIES OF  
THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE**

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts succeeded the Office of the Court Administrator and Deputy Court Administrator for Cook County. The Office was formed on January 1, 1964 pursuant to Article 6 of the Illinois Constitution which provides:

“§ 2. Administration.

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

The first Director of the Office was John C. Fitzgerald. Upon his election as judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, John W. Freels was appointed the Director.



During calendar year 1964 the activities, functions, and duties performed by the Office included the following:

1. Statistical
2. Fiscal
3. Secretariat
  - a. Illinois Judicial Conference
  - b. Illinois Courts Commission
  - c. Conference of Circuit Court Chief Judges
  - d. Chicago Bar Association Committee on Revision of Circuit Court Rules
  - e. Illinois State Bar Association Circuit Court Records Committee
  - f. Committee of Presiding Judges of the Appellate Court
4. Information and Public Relations
5. Administration of the Impartial Medical Rule
6. Liaison with Legislature
7. Special Projects and Services
8. Temporary Assignment of Judges.

#### **Statistical**

The statistical work of the Office is performed in both Springfield and Chicago. Reports on the status of all of the divisions and districts of the Circuit Court of Cook County are published monthly and annually. Reports on the status of Circuits 1-20 are published quarterly and annually.

#### **Fiscal**

All of the fiscal duties of the Office are performed in Springfield with the exception of the fund appropriated to the Supreme Court for the Judicial Conference and expenses of judges and committees appointed by the Supreme Court. This latter, somewhat active, fund is administered in the Chicago Office. In the Springfield Office, an accounting division was organized to administer the appropriations of the 73rd General Assembly to the Supreme Court for salaries and other related expenses of all judges of the State. Prior to January 1, 1964 most of these appropriations were made to, and administered by, the Auditor of Public Accounts.

In the spring of 1965 there were 1,235 persons on the judicial payroll and an average of 250 travel vouchers were processed and audited each month. In addition to these items there were approximately 300 transcription fee vouchers monthly and the payments of expenditures

of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. This division maintains accounting procedures which cover 18 separate appropriations, as well as a current listing of judges and related personnel by circuit and classification.

### **Secretariat**

The Office devotes a significant portion of its time to servicing numerous organizations and committees. We make arrangements for meetings and meals, take minutes, provide liaison with other committees and organizations, and perform research projects and special studies for the committees we serve. We have helped in the planning of recent Judicial Conferences and the Illinois Judges Seminar. We serve all of the committees of the Judicial Conference and of the Chief Judges Conference.

It is both challenging and rewarding to share in the work of these organizations and such other committees as the Illinois State Bar Committee on Circuit Court Records and the Chicago Bar Committee on Revision of Circuit Court Rules. The continuing development of our new judicial system, in great measure, results from the selfless work of the members of these committees and organizations. Ours is a front row center seat to their accomplishments and to the new spirit of development and growth in the law, the courts and the administration of justice in Illinois.

### **The Impartial Medical Testimony Rule**

On January 1, 1964, the Chicago Office became entirely responsible for the administration of the Impartial Medical Testimony Rule in all 21 circuits of the State. The administrative procedures under the Rule were greatly simplified and the forms were reduced to two.

Though there has been no extensive usage of the Rule (it has been invoked only 57 times as of July 15, 1965) it does require the expenditure of a considerable amount of the time in the Chicago Office.

The interest of the medical profession in the program is intense. The cooperation of the panelists is excellent. The response of the lawyers and judges who have availed themselves of this service has been quite



favorable. Slow but continued growth of the program can be expected.

#### **Information and Public Relations**

The Administrative Office has continued to operate as a clearing house of information. This function was developed by its predecessor offices, the Court Administrator and Deputy Court Administrator for Cook County. Dissemination of information, oral and written, to judges, lawyers, clerks and legislators has become a major and highly significant function of the Office.

Foreign and out-of-state visitors avail themselves of the services of the Office in their study of our judicial system. We are pleased to perform this service and find that through it we are expanding our own knowledge of judicial administration and the judicial systems of other states and nations.

**THE 1964 STATISTICAL REPORT OF  
THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

On January 1, 1964, 30 courts of record, 75 justice of the peace courts and 103 police magistrate courts were consolidated into the new Circuit Court of Cook County. During 1964, 1,617,822 cases (of all types) were filed in that Court and 2,173,265 (of all types) were terminated. The reorganization not only did not impair but greatly aided the successful processing of an astronomical case load.

It is fair to report that the Circuit Court of Cook County is relatively current in all categories of cases except law-jury-cases-over-\$5000. In that area, the average delay from time of filing of a law suit to date of verdict is now approximately five years, down from approximately 6½ years on July 1, 1962. It is well to note that the loss in currency in this category in the Circuit-Superior Courts of Cook County in 1963 was 13.6% (2189 cases), whereas the loss in currency in 1964 in the new Circuit Court was merely 4.9% (838 cases). Overall reduction of the law-jury backlog cannot reasonably be expected before the completion of the new Civic Center Courthouse with its additional and much needed jury facilities.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL H. ROLEWICK  
Assistant Director



**Part I**  
**TREND OF ALL CASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**  
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Total Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
70	Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	48,454	8,122	+8,854	16,976	16,138	49,292	838
		Non-Jury.....	6,708	13,482	-8,854	4,628	4,567	6,769	61
	Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	28,314 <sup>1</sup>	10,217	+1,275	11,492	11,944	27,862	452
		Non-Jury.....	21,709 <sup>2</sup>	67,073	-1,274	65,799	66,643	20,865	844
Small Claims.....			3,018 <sup>3</sup>	93,087	-1	93,086	92,019	4,085	1,067
Tax.....			40,582 <sup>4</sup>	29,998	0	29,998	46,639	23,941	16,641
Condemnations.....			252	183	0	183	51	384	132
Misc. Remedies.....			865	5,403	0	5,403	5,426	842	23
Chancery.....			6,446	8,090	0	8,090	8,604	5,932	514
Divorce.....			8,428	19,718	0	19,718	20,645	7,501	927
Felony.....			1,344	4,231	0	4,231	4,225	1,350	6
TREND TOTAL.....			166,120	259,604	0	259,604	276,901	148,823	17,297

Family.....	XXX	54,743	0	54,743	54,964	XXX	XXX	XXX
Probate.....	XXX	11,719		11,719	11,457	XXX	XXX	XXX
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations.....	XXX	188,157	0	188,157	186,562	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic.....	XXX	1,103,599	0	1,103,599	1,643,381	XXX	XXX	XXX
GRAND TOTAL.....	XXX	1,617,822	XXX	1,617,822	2,173,265	XXX	XXX	XXX

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted by -144 cases in Municipal Department, District 4

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted by -390 cases in Municipal Department, District 4

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted by + 10 cases in Municipal Department, District 1

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted by + 1 case in Municipal Department, District 1

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



**Part I (Continued)**  
**TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT DURING**  
**THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964 IN THE CIRCUIT**  
**COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law Over \$5000	Jury .....	48,454	8,122	+8,854	16,976	16,138	49,292	.....	838
	Non-Jury .....	6,708	13,482	—8,854	4,628	4,567	6,769	.....	61
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury .....	518	55	+1,243	1,098	1,022	794	.....	276
	Non-Jury .....	4,278	54	—1,243	—(1,189)	2,035	1,054	3,224	.....
72 Tax .....		33,481	10,255	0	10,255	21,696	22,040	11,441	.....
Condemnation .....		252	183	0	183	51	384	.....	132
Misc. Remedies .....		856	5,029	0	5,029	5,131	754	102	.....
Chancery .....		6,446	8,090	0	8,090	8,604	5,932	514	.....
Family .....		XXX	13,222	0	13,222	15,665	XXX	XXX	XXX
Divorce .....		8,428	19,718	0	19,718	20,645	7,501	927	.....
Probate .....		XXX	11,719	0	11,719	11,457	XXX	XXX	XXX
Felony .....		1,344	4,231	0	4,231	4,225	1,350	.....	6
Misdemeanors .....		4,684	1,931	0	1,931	1,825	4,790	.....	106
TOTALS .....		115,449	96,091	0	96,091	113,061	100,660	14,789	.....

Part I (Continued)  
TREND OF CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT  
OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964

		Pending at Start	Begun and Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending at End	Currency	
								Gain	Loss
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	27,796 <sup>1</sup>	10,162	+32	10,194	10,922	27,068	728	.....
	Non-Jury.....	17,431 <sup>2</sup>	67,019	—31	66,988	64,608	19,811	.....	2,380
Small Claims.....		3,018 <sup>3</sup>	93,087	—1	93,086	92,019	4,085	.....	1,067
Tax.....		7,101 <sup>4</sup>	19,743	0	19,743	24,943	1,901	5,200	.....
Misc. Remedies.....		9	374	0	374	295	88	.....	79
Family.....		XXX	41,521	0	41,521	39,299	XXX	XXX	XXX
Ordinance Violations and Misdemeanors.....		XXX	186,226	0	186,226	184,737	XXX	XXX	XXX
Traffic.....		XXX	1,103,599	0	1,103,599	1,643,381	XXX	XXX	XXX
TOTALS.....		55,355	1,521,731	0	1,521,731	2,060,204	52,953	2,402	.....

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted by - 144 cases in Municipal Department, District 4

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted by - 390 cases in Municipal Department, District 4

<sup>3</sup> Adjusted by + 10 cases in Municipal Department, District 1

<sup>4</sup> Adjusted by + 1 case in Municipal Department, District 1



Part I (Continued)  
**LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH  
 MONTH DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1964 IN THE  
 CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

		Pending at end of 1963	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 \$5000	Jury.....	48,454	1,128	1,297	1,319	1,516	1,536	1,347	1,382	1,594	1,455	1,775	1,581	1,477
	Non-Jury..	6,703	362	395	282	358	252	362	383	374	309	333	270	393
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	28,314	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,173 <sup>1</sup>	3,745 <sup>1</sup>	873	1,192	845	1,241	1,194	1,128
	Non-Jury..	21,709	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,897 <sup>1</sup>	10,984 <sup>1</sup>	6,326	6,771	6,917	7,088	10,418	8,506
Small Claims.....		3,018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,350 <sup>1</sup>	27,879 <sup>1</sup>	8,198	7,955	8,306	8,240	2,104	2,666
Tax.....		40,582	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8,364 <sup>1</sup>	12,393 <sup>1</sup>	4,446	4,374	3,951	5,275	3,956	2,953

Condemnations.....	252	18	0	13	4	17	3	32	3	15	6	17	7
Misc. Remedies.....	865	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,289 <sup>1</sup>	1,277 <sup>1</sup>	696	621	103	93	694	681
• Chancery.....	6,446	542	503	667	628	667	817	628	1,042	813	827	863	679
Divorce.....	8,428	1,405	1,391	1,512	1,385	1,717	1,755	1,740	1,999 <sup>2</sup>	1,598	1,755	1,753	1,919
Felony.....	1,344	374	399	360	340	467	464	325	426	372	366	388	358
Family.....	XXX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,211 <sup>1</sup>	12,346 <sup>1</sup>	4,655	4,558	4,769	4,744	5,290	5,313
Probate.....	XXX	1,038	802	1,024	832	1,076	1,154	1,019	1,177	940	777	941	1,320
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations....	XXX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40,940 <sup>1</sup>	40,918 <sup>1</sup>	14,729	14,291	15,839	15,375	16,187	16,311
Traffic.....	XXX	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	267,692 <sup>1</sup>	398,154 <sup>1</sup>	97,555	133,094	88,820	130,082	96,473	146,600
TOTALS.....	XXX	4,867	4,787	5,177	5,063	377,648	513,598	142,987	179,471	135,052	177,977	142,129	190,311

<sup>1</sup> This figure is the total for the 1st quarter of 1964. Reports from the Municipal Department for the months of January, February and March were not available due to the reorganization under the new Judicial Article and the change-over to automatic data processing of certain court records.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted by +600 terminations inadvertently omitted in April 1964.

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



**Part I (Continued)**  
**LISTING OF CASES ADDED AND TERMINATED EACH**  
**MONTH DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1964 IN THE**  
**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		Pending at end of 1964
		Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Added	Total Terminated	
Law Over \$5000	Jury.....	1,528	1,046	771	923	1,483	1,173	1,628	1,569	1,450	1,167	1,715	1,254	49,292
	Non-Jury..	353	878	872	206	269	196	399	297	457	335	420	440	6,769
Law \$5000 and Under	Jury.....	2,201	733	933	514	766	1,093	863	833	851	568	793	897	27,862
	Non-Jury..	5,342	5,851	5,988	4,244	4,224	7,494	5,354	3,420	5,963	5,314	5,370	6,971	20,865
Small Claims.....		7,501	7,678	7,748	7,137	8,023	8,696	7,959	8,038	6,889	6,901	7,008	6,829	4,085
Tax.....		1,135	3,437	344	1,679	349	2,669	286	2,433	237	2,120	6,930	9,306	23,941
Condemnations.....		13	3	13	1	11	4	10	9	11	8	13	3	384
Misc. Remedies.....		504	482	422	408	417	439	409	524	461	481	408	420	842
Chancery.....		670	846	820	317	584	519	682	972	574	812	580	642	5,932
Divorce.....		1,712	1,359	1,654	1,703	1,850	1,672	1,790	1,736	1,607	1,707	1,380	2,264	7,501
Felony.....		317	348	281	189	387	294	337	305	355	429	268	307	1,350
Family.....		5,259	4,729	4,730	4,521	4,658	4,743	4,525	4,918	4,251	4,531	4,395	4,561	XXX
Probate.....		933	994	865	898	987	907	992	869	865	793	1,039	934	XXX
Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations....		19,132	17,036	21,778	20,948	15,657	16,458	14,769	16,007	14,051	14,728	15,075	14,490	XXX
Traffic.....		92,370	143,080	88,480	137,520	91,146	135,715	101,341	141,770	85,045	131,420	94,677	145,946	XXX
TOTALS.....		138,970	188,500	135,699	181,208	130,811	182,072	141,344	183,700	123,067	171,314	140,071	195,264	XXX

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

Part I (Continued)

ANALYSIS OF TIME DELAY OF LAW JURY VERDICTS  
REACHED DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1964  
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

1. Total number of verdicts reached in the County Department, Law Division 810

Months elapsed between time of filing and date of verdict:

Average number of months delay 60.2  
Maximum number of months delay 144.0  
Minimum number of months delay 4.1

AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

		1956 and Prior	During 1957	During 1958	During 1959	During 1960	During 1961	During 1962	During 1963	During 1964	Total
Law Over \$5000*	Jury.....	80	164	1,614	2,564	3,458	6,058	8,438	11,419	15,497	49,292
	Non-Jury.....	110	10	135	252	341	721	1,122	1,639	2,439	6,769
Law \$5000 and Under**	Jury.....			109	2,756	2,673	2,203	4,707	6,977	8,437	27,862
	Non-Jury.....	1	1	18	14	68	519	2,137	6,312	11,795	20,865

\* Law Division, County Department

\*\* Municipal Department, Districts 1-6



**Part I (Continued)**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
ANALYSIS OF ALL VERDICTS REACHED DURING THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

Total Verdicts	County Department				Municipal Department	
	Law	Condemnations	Chancery	County	District 1	Districts 2-6
1,315	810	14	1	85	400	5

**AN ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES IN THE LAW DIVISION,  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, DURING THE  
CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

	Law Jury Cases Added	Law Jury Cases Terminated	Number of Law Verdicts	Ratio of Verdicts to Terminations	Number of Law Jury Judges Substantially Full Time
Calendar Year 1963.....	16,136	13,947	791	5.6%	27
Calendar Year 1964.....	16,976	16,138	810	5.0%	28
Increase or Decrease....	+5.2%	+15.7%	+2.4%	-0.6%	+1

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION,  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

Actual number of defendants in cases disposed of—4040

Not Convicted.....	1,115	Convicted and Sentenced.....	2,925	Type of Sentence	
Dismissed.....	781	Pleas of Guilty.....	2,377	Imprisonment.....	2,303
Acquitted by Court....	239	Convicted by Court..	381	Probation.....	589
Acquitted by Jury.....	95	Convicted by Jury..	167	Fine Only.....	33

**Part I (Continued)**

**REPORT ON PROBATE PROCEEDINGS IN THE  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, PROBATE DIVISION  
DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

	Decedent's Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of cases begun during year.....	8,304	2,384	1,031	11,719
Number of cases terminated during year.....	8,032	2,569	856	11,457

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,  
FAMILY DIVISION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

Delinquents	Dependents	Truants	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
13,075	3,161	532	127	909	437	0	18,241

**INITIAL ACTION TAKEN ON CASES REFERRED TO THE  
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FAMILY DIVISION, DURING  
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
5,451	3,152	9,638	18,241

**CASES ADJUSTED IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,  
FAMILY DIVISION, DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

	Dependents	Delinquents	Truants	Mental Deficients	Other	Total
By the Probation Staff..	642	430	23	0	26	1,121
By the Complaint Unit Staff.....	1,262	3,200	49	0	411	4,922
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>6,043</b>



Part I (Continued)

NATURE OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF IN THE COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT, FAMILY DIVISION DURING  
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Petitions Dismissed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institu- tional Commit- ments	Total
2,996	11	663	131	1,964	3,938	2,388	12,091

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
TREND OF CIVIL CASES\* IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,  
COUNTY DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964

	Pending at Start	New Filings	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
							Gain	Loss
Law Jury.....	518	55	+1,243	1,298	1,022	794	.....	276
Law Non-Jury.....	3,277	54	-1,243	-1,189	1,530	558	2,719	.....
Mental Act Support.....	1,001	0	0	0	505	496	505	
Tax.....	4,782**	1,769	0	1,769	1,062	5,489	.....	707
Adoptions.....	XXX	3,584	0	3,584	3,584	.....	.....	.....
Condemnations.....	6	6	0	6	3	9	.....	3
Mental Act Commitment.....	.....	5,283	0	5,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	9,584	10,751	0	10,751	12,989	7,346	2,238	.....

\* Does not include inheritance tax appeals, tax deeds, tax objections, special assessments, organizations, annexations, disconnections, condemnations, mental act commitments.

\*\* Adjusted by +2 cases, inadvertently omitted.

**Part I (Continued)**

**TREND OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT,  
COUNTY DIVISION DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

	Pending at Start	Begun and Rein- stated	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Currency	
					Gain	Loss
Violation of Unem. Comp. Act.....	1,336	42	516	862	474	.....
Fraud—A.D.C. and Public Aid .....	437	0	125	312	125	.....
Reciprocal Non-Support.....	2,860	1,887	1,151	3,596	.....	736
Violation of St. Occup. Tax Act.....	50	2	32	20	30	.....
TOTALS.....	4,683	1,931	1,824	4,790	.....	107



**Part I (Concluded)**  
**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**  
**MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1 - 6**  
**NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND**  
**TRAFFIC CASES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

Method of Termination or Disposition	Preliminary Hearings	Misdemeanors and Ordinance Violations	Traffic
1. Fine.....	12	36,007	1,206,513
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation.....	XXX	XXX	9,640
3. House of Correction.....	4	6,256	XXX
4. County Jail.....	10	1,523	XXX
5. Probation.....	24	3,709	XXX
6. State Institutions.....	1	586	XXX
7. Transferred to Criminal Division.....	3,817	56	XXX
8. Ordered to Pay.....	2	3,898	XXX
9. Dismissed Upon Payment of Court Costs.....	XXX	XXX	99
10. Ex-Parte, Satisfied.....	XXX	XXX	0
11. Ex-Parte, Execution to Issue.....	XXX	XXX	0
12. Fine and costs Suspended.....	XXX	XXX	52,615
13. Discharged.....	2,875	36,143	226,830
14. D.W.P.....	1,495	26,967	113,927
15. Leave to File Denied.....	114	33,909	1,376
16. Leave to File Denied-No Number.....	0	33,172	XXX
17. Non-Suit.....	1	13,821	3,322
18. Nolle Prosequi.....	6,492	2,415	25,934
19. Stricken off with Leave to Reinstate.....	1,971	4,766	2,955
20. Other.....	28	345	170
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>16,846</b>	<b>203,573</b>	<b>1,643,381</b>

## Part II

### STATEMENT OF TOTAL LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED AS REPORTED BY THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION

During calendar year 1964, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County, terminated 16,138 law jury cases, which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I. To the assignment judge (Judge Ward) .....	7823
II. To the motion judges (Judges Hallett, Bua, Schultz, Schwartz, and Goldstein) .....	1332
III. To the pre-trial judges (Judges Barry, Bicek, Brussell and Crosson) ....	3077
IV. To 43 law jury trial judges as follows:	
a) To 28 judges (Judges T. Barrett, Braude, Buoscio, J. Butler, Canel, I. Cohen, Courtney, Crowley, Daly, Dieringer, Donovan, Drymalski, Epstein, Gutknecht, Hershenson, Holmgren, Jakes, Leonard, Lyons, McDermott, O'Connell, Pavlik, Quilici, Roberts, Sorrentino, Stefanowicz, Weiss and Wham) whose service in the law jury division <i>was not</i> substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period .....	3398
b) To 15 judges (Judges C. Barrett, Brussell, Bua, Cilella, Egan, Finnegan, T. Fitzgerald, Geroulis, Kizas, Melaniphy, O'Brien, Power, Salter, Tucker and Wachowski) whose service in the law jury division <i>was</i> limited by other judicial duties, assign- ments, and illness during the entire period. Included in this category are 4 judges elected to office in November who took office in December .....	508
Total Terminations .....	16138



Part II (Continued)

**SUMMARY OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF  
THE 4229 LAW JURY CASES REPORTED THROUGH THE  
MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES  
(COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY)  
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1964**

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...	255	354	146
b. Dismissed by agreement after selection of jury....	495	1,695	359
c. Contested verdicts for plaintiff.....	376	2,562	113
d. Contested verdicts for defendant.....	337	2,043	148
e. Uncontested verdicts for plaintiff.....	83	133	22
f. Uncontested verdicts for defendant.....	14	114	24
g. Other terminations.....	5	25	8
2. Mistrials for Error.....	60	157	27
3. Mistrials for Disagreement.....	43	252	22
4. Without Use of Jury:			
a. Court findings for plaintiff.....	349		701
b. Court findings for defendant.....	37		118
c. Uncontested prove-ups.....	299		408
d. Dismissed or terminated by agreement.....	1,454		2,225
e. Dismissed for want of prosecution.....	142		136
f. Other terminations.....	60		89
5. Returned to Assignment Judge.....	220	34	244
Totals.....	4,229	7,369	4,790

6. Additional Judicial Service:

(Chancery, Divorce, Criminal, Post Trial Motions and other Miscellaneous Hearings)..... 1,714

7. Total Calendar ½ Days all Trial Judges in Session..... 12,021

A total of 43 judges made the reports tabulated above. All of them were resident judges. 28 judges served substantially full time in the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section, their service not being substantially interrupted by other judicial duties, assignments or illness: 15 other judges served in the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section. Their service was limited by other judicial duties, assignment or illness and election to the bench during the period of this tabulation.

**Part II (Concluded)**  
**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 1964—  
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 4229 cases processed and 3906 cases terminated. Subsections A and B below describe the processing of these cases, classified according to the amount of time a judge was assigned to the County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

- A. The law jury record of the 28 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division was not substantially interrupted by other judicial duties, assignments, or illness during Calendar Year 1964:

	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 Available for Assignment
				Con- tested	Uncon- tested							
Totals	2,040	204	426	634	90	199	87	3,398	3,684	6,503	4,135	10,387
Maximum.....	190	48	37	52	15	32	19	297	325	312	317	406
Minimum.....	19	0	3	4	0	0	0	66	69	125	49	299
Average.....	72.9	7.3	15.2	22.6	3.2	7.1	3.1	121.4	131.6	232.3	147.7	371.0

- B. The law jury record of the 15 law jury judges whose service in the law jury trial division was substantially limited by other judicial duties, assignments, illness or election to the bench during Calendar Year 1964:

Totals	301	51	69	79	7	21	16	508	545	866	655	1,634
Maximum.....	69	31	19	15	2	5	5	95	103	192	177	276
Minimum.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	2	20
Average.....	20.1	3.4	4.6	5.3	.5	1.4	1.1	33.9	36.3	57.7	43.7	109.0









