



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1974
ANNUAL REPORT
to the
SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS



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The Supreme Court Building
Springfield, Illinois

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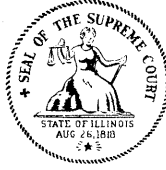
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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

ROY O. GULLEY
DIRECTOR
SUPREME COURT BUILDING
SPRINGFIELD 62706

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 60602

To The Honorable Chief Justice
and Justices of the Supreme Court

I tender herewith the Annual Report of the Administrative Office for the calendar year 1974.

In an effort to make the 1974 annual report as effective as possible as an aid to the Court in administering the judicial system and as a record of this year's judicial activities, we have endeavored to assemble it with three objectives in mind: (1) to present a clearly understandable statistical analysis of the functioning of our courts; (2) to present an accounting of the operation of the Administrative Office, through an explanation of its duties and activities; and (3) to present an overview of Illinois' unified court system, its structure and operation, for interested persons both within and outside the State.

Some of the highlights of this year's report are as follows:

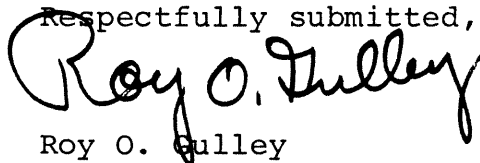
- (1) It expands the use of graphs and attempts to use more succinct narrative to permit a clearly understandable visualization of caseloads and trends as revealed in our statistics;
- (2) It summarizes the Supreme Court's action in endorsing to the General Assembly: (a) restructuring of judicial selection districts, (b) State financing of chief judges' offices in multi-county circuits, (c) the appointment of circuit clerks by the Circuit Judges, (d) amendment of the speedy trial statute, (e) application of the Post-Conviction Act to misdemeanors, and (f) cooperation in developing an effective system of statewide probation.
- (3) It describes the use of Judicial Conference study committees to meet the constitutional directive to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, and it

describes our greatly expanded program of continuing judicial education through regional seminars;

- (4) It summarizes the recommendations of the Supreme Court's committees on videotaping court proceedings and on clerks of court;
- (5) It reviews the current and possible future uses of electronic data processing in the Circuit Courts, particularly the highly sophisticated system being installed in the Circuit Court of Cook County;
- (6) It reviews the cases and work of the Courts Commission during 1974;
- (7) It examines the very advanced courtroom design and videotaping capabilities of the new courtroom in the McDonough County Courthouse;
- (8) It reviews the operation of the special research projects in the First, Fourth and Fifth Appellate Districts; and
- (9) It explains the trial court administrator project in the 3rd and 19th Circuits.

Finally, it would be remiss to fail to point out that the 1974 Report reveals that the Circuit Court of Cook County, Law Division, has reduced the average elapsed time in law jury cases from date of filing to date of disposition (by verdict, settlement, or dismissal) to 27.9 months. This reduction of what was once an unmanageable backlog of personal injury cases clearly, once again, confirms the effectiveness of our unified court system. The Illinois court system is no longer an experiment. It has proven to be an effective structure for administering justice in today's society. Although our judicial system, like any other judicial system, continues to have needs and problems, I am confident that its operation will continue to improve.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Roy O. Gulley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "R".

Roy O. Gulley

IN MEMORIAM

Circuit Court Judges

Frank H. Bicek (retired), Cook County	February 25, 1974
Paul R. Durr (retired), 8th Circuit	March 22, 1974
Daniel A. Roberts (retired), Cook County	November 12, 1974
Harold G. Ward, Cook County	September 2, 1974
Harlington Wood, Sr. (retired County Judge, Sangamon County)	April 18, 1974

Associate Judges

Emmett F. Byrne (retired Magistrate), Cook County	September 25, 1974
Richard L. Caldwell (retired), 15th Circuit	March 9, 1974
Richard L. Calkins, 18th Circuit	October 8, 1974
Eugene T. Daly (retired), 19th Circuit	July 9, 1974
Earl J. Neal, Cook County	December 14, 1974
James R. Palmer, 6th Circuit	January 5, 1974
George M. Schatz, Cook County	May 13, 1974

U. S. Court of Appeals (7th Circuit)

Roger J. Kiley (formerly Illinois Appellate Court)	September 6, 1974
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**REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
HON. ROY O. GULLEY**

JUDICIAL RETIREMENTS

A total of 24 Illinois judges retired during 1974. Some retired due to age or failing health, while others retired to return to the practice of law. One, Alfred Y. Kirkland, was appointed to the U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois.

Appellate Court Judges

Robert E. English (First District)
January 31, 1974
Samuel O. Smith (Fourth District)
December 1, 1974

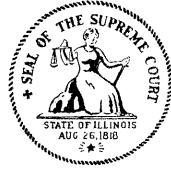
Circuit Court Judges

John W. Gorby (9th Circuit)
December 1, 1974
Joseph B. Hermes (Cook County)
May 31, 1974
Alfred Y. Kirkland (16th Circuit)
December 31, 1974
Alvin J. Kvistad (Cook County)
June 30, 1974
Jack C. Morris (1st Circuit)
December 31, 1974
John E. Pavlik (Cook County)
March 31, 1974
John E. Richards (10th Circuit)
December 2, 1974
Robert J. Sears (16th Circuit)
August 31, 1974
Charles J. Smith (14th Circuit)
December 1, 1974
Jack I. Sperling (Cook County)
December 1, 1974
R. Gerald Trampe (1st Circuit)
December 1, 1974
Edward D. Turner (8th Circuit)
November 30, 1974
William J. Wimbiscus (13th Circuit)
June 30, 1974
L. L. Winn (14th Circuit)
December 2, 1974

Associate Judges

Thomas F. Baker (19th Circuit)
December 31, 1974
Arthur L. Greenwood (3rd Circuit)
December 31, 1974
Richard C. Kelly (19th Circuit)
November 30, 1974
Harry R. Mondhink (3rd Circuit)
October 1, 1974
Robert B. Rutledge (20th Circuit)
March 31, 1974
Doane Kent Trone (3rd Circuit)
December 31, 1974
Blair Varnes (18th Circuit)
December 2, 1974
Carlyle B. Whipple (16th Circuit)
December 1, 1974

ACTIVITIES OF THE JUDICIARY



The Supreme Court

Jurisdiction

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

Organization

The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices. Three are elected from the First Judicial District (Cook County) and one from each of the other four judicial districts. Four Justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. One of the Justices is selected as Chief Justice for a term of three years. Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood was elected for a second consecutive term, commencing on January 1, 1973. Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 31, seniority among the Justices is determined by length of continuous service. Supreme Court Justices are elected for terms of 10 years. (Art. VI, Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 10).

The Court holds five terms each year during the months of January, March, May, September and November. During the 1974 terms, the Court sat a total of 68 days. At each term, the Court issues opinions, holds conferences, hears oral arguments, rules on motions, considers modifications to Supreme Court rules and meets with the Administrative Director to consider administrative and budgetary matters.

When in session, the Justices reside in the Supreme Court Building in Springfield. In addition, the

Court meets regularly in its Chicago quarters in the Civic Center. Once each year the Court hears oral arguments at the University of Chicago Law School and at the University of Illinois College of Law in Champaign.

Administrative and Supervisory Authority

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

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

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

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

The Court approves, after preparation by the Administrative Director, the annual judicial budget; em-

employs two law clerks for each Justice to assist in researching the law and preparing memoranda; selects a Marshal who attends each term of the Court and performs such other duties, at the direction of the Court, which are usually performed by the sheriff in trial courts; and it appoints the Supreme Court Librarian who is in charge of keeping the library up-to-date and preserving all books and documents in the library. Also, the Court appoints the State Appellate Defender and two persons to the Appellate Defender Commission; a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project (the Court has designated William M. Madden, Deputy Director of the Administrative Office as its appointee); and judicial members of the Board of Trustees of the Judges' Retirement System. Also, from time to time, the Court appoints committees, as the need arises, to study and suggest amendments in substantive and procedural law, Supreme Court rules, and other matters affecting the administration of justice.

Caseload Summary

The primary function of the Supreme Court, of course, is to render decisions in cases brought before it. During 1974, the seven Justices of the Supreme Court delivered 228 full opinions and 13 memorandum opinions; ruled on 64 petitions for rehearing; decided 644 petitions for leave to appeal, a 16% increase over 1973 (about 22% of the petitions were allowed); and ruled on 525 other motions. The Court received 930 new filings as compared to 974 filings in 1973. (See charts at pages 78-81).

In addition, the Court admitted 1787 new Illinois lawyers to the practice of law.

Supreme Court Rules

In the exercise of its inherent power to adopt rules governing practice and procedure, supplemented by constitutional directives to exercise that authority in specific areas (Art. VI, Secs. 5,6,8,13,16 and 17), the Supreme Court, during 1974, added or amended the following rules: 22, 40, 67, 70, 101, 107, 201, 214, 219, 303, 306, 308, 315, 343, 344, 401, 604, 605, 607, 609, 751, 752, 753, 756, 766, and 769.

Rule 40 Marriage Divisions

Administratively, the adoption of Rule 40 to provide for the establishment of Marriage Divisions, within judicial circuits, was particularly significant. Traditionally, Illinois judges have been empowered by statute to perform marriage ceremonies. (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 89, §4). However, there is no concurrent statutory provision for setting, collecting, or accounting for fees received for such ceremonies. Fee officers were abolished from the Illinois judicial system with the adoption of the Judicial Article of 1964. In addition, Supreme Court Rule 65 (effective January 1, 1971),

clearly prohibits judges from accepting compensation of any kind for services performed, except as provided by law for the performance of their judicial duties or as provided by the Illinois Constitution. It became clear that an appropriate, uniform system regulating marriage fees was needed. Consequently, Rule 40 was adopted, and because of its unique solution to this problem of judicial administration, it is set forth herein in its entirety:

"RULE 40. MARRIAGE DIVISIONS

(a) *Creation.* The chief judge of any judicial circuit may, by administrative order, establish a marriage division in any county in the circuit and specify the times and places at which those judges willing to perform marriages will normally be available to do so.

(b) *Clerk—Fee.* The chief judge may provide that the clerk of the circuit court or someone designated by him shall attend each regular session of each marriage division to assist the judge assigned thereto. The chief judge may set a fee to be collected by the clerk in an amount not to exceed \$10 for each marriage performed. No additional fee or gratuity will be solicited or accepted.

(c) *Trust Account.* The fees received shall be deposited in a bank account in the name of the "Marriage Fund of the Circuit Court of _____ County." The trustees of the account shall be 3 in number consisting of the chief judge, the administrative secretary to the chief judge, and a resident circuit judge of the county. If there is no administrative secretary to the chief judge, or if there is no resident circuit judge of the county, the chief judge shall designate one or two fellow circuit judges as his co-trustees. Money in a marriage fund may be spent in furtherance of the administration of justice. Payment of a reasonable per diem fee to the clerk, or person designated by him, who attends the marriage division on a day other than a regular working day may be made from the fund.

(d) *Audit—Excess Funds to County Treasurer.* In December of each year, all marriage funds will be audited and a copy of the audit report will be filed with the chief judge of the circuit and with the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts. On December 31 of each year, the trustees shall pay into the county General Fund such amounts as in their judgment may be appropriate.

(e) *Effective Date.* This rule shall become effective April 1, 1974."

Judicial Appointments

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 12, provides that, in the absence of a law providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge, such vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. In the exercise of this authority, the Supreme Court, during 1974, made the following appointments of attorneys and

sitting judges (an asterisk (*) after a judge's name indicates that he was a sitting judge who was elevated to higher judicial office):

Appellate Court

Charles R. Barrett*, First District
Leland Simkins*, Fourth District

Circuit Court

Earl Arkiss, Circuit Court of Cook County
Wilson D. Burnell, 16th Circuit
Stephen J. Covey, 10th Circuit
John J. Crown, Circuit Court of Cook County
John C. Hayes, Circuit Court of Cook County
Louis J. Hyde*, Circuit Court of Cook County
Frederick P. Patton, 14th Circuit

Clerk of the Supreme Court

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

1974 Annual Report of the Supreme Court to the General Assembly

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 17, provides that the Supreme Court shall report annually, in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31, on the recommendations of the annual Judicial Conference for improvements in the administration of justice. (Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood, on behalf of the Supreme Court, submitted the 1974 report, consisting of 61 pages, on January 31, 1975. Excerpts from that report are set forth below):

General Recommendations Concerning The Administration Of Justice In Illinois

Defender Services

Trial level defender services in Illinois need to be increased substantially. The establishment of the office of State Appellate Defender (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 208-1 et seq.), in 1972, was a major step toward meeting the need for representation of defendants on appeal in this State. The trial level defense of indigent persons charged with crime must also be

expanded, to meet the standards required by *Argersinger v. Hamlin*, 407 U.S. 25 (1972). At the present time, providing public defender services, at the trial level, is the responsibility of the various counties (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 34, § 5601 et seq.). A public defender office must be established in counties of 35,000 or more inhabitants and may be established in counties of less than 35,000 inhabitants. Most of Illinois' 102 counties do not have public defender services. Of the 44 counties that have public defender offices, only 3 have full time offices.

The precise manner in which Illinois responds to the constitutional requirements to provide counsel to indigent defendants will, of course, initially be decided by the General Assembly. However, the adequacy of defender services, whatever the organizational structure, will ultimately be determined by the courts. Any system adopted should: (1) provide for the services of a full time public defender organization, possibly supplemented by participation of the private bar; (2) provide the indigent defendant with assurance that his publicly appointed counsel has the same professional independence, before the courts, as private counsel; and (3) provide investigatory, expert, and other supporting services necessary for an effective defense.

Restructuring of Judicial Selection Districts

The basic geographical unit of the Illinois trial courts is the judicial circuit. While judicial circuits are co-extensive with the boundaries of one or more contiguous counties, the county itself is not the significant unit.

Through the exercise of the Chief Judges' power to assign judges within the circuit and the Supreme Court's power to assign judges to serve where needed, without concern for the area from which they were originally selected, the influence of county boundaries on the organization and operation of the Circuit Courts has been greatly diminished.

The provision that there be one Circuit Judge from each county is a troublesome anachronism which, quite candidly, simply reflects political considerations at the time of the 1962 Judicial Article referendum. For the smallest counties, one Associate Judge on a part-time basis would usually be adequate to handle the routine business of the court.

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

State Financing of Chief Judges' Offices in Multi-County Circuits

The expenses of the office of the Chief Circuit Judge in a multi-county circuit should be paid out of State appropriations. In DuPage and Cook Counties, the Chief Judges' efforts are spent in pursuit of the interests of the residents of only one county. However, all the remaining 19 circuits are multi-county circuits with from 2 to 12 counties each. Individual county boards are reluctant to assume full responsibility for paying the expenses of an office which serves the needs, not only of the county in which the Chief Judge is located, but also of up to 11 other counties in the circuit. Understandably, no one county feels that it can justify the expenditure of its taxpayers' money in support of the expenses of an official who has circuit-wide responsibility. Most Chief Judges estimate that the cost of running their office is modest. Furthermore, it would be highly symbolic of our court unification if the office of the Chief Judge of the circuits that have two or more counties were to be supported out of State appropriations.

Clerks of Court

On January 25, 1974, the Supreme Court Committee on Clerks of Court filed its final report. Of principal concern to the Supreme Court at that time were recommendations concerning implementation of the 1970 Constitution's mandate that the Clerks of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court be appointed at the conclusion of the terms of the incumbent, elected Clerks. The Supreme Court has now implemented the constitutional mandate that its Clerk be appointed, and each district of the Appellate Court has entered a similar order.

A substantial portion of the Report of the Committee on Clerks of Court is concerned with the status of Clerks of the Circuit Court. Those proposals, in large measure, envision the enactment of legislation. Obviously the Supreme Court can take no action on such proposals other than to advise the General Assembly of the Committee's recommendations (see page 17 for a summary of the Report of the Committee on Clerks of Court).

Capital Improvements and Funding

Without going into a detailed description of their condition, it is a fact that the court facilities in a substantial number of our counties are little short of disgraceful. In a report to our court last year, our Committee on Criminal Justice Programs characterized some courtroom facilities in Cook County—particularly those in which large numbers of misdemeanors are tried—as obsolete and grossly inadequate and stated that these conditions represented the most serious problem confronting the administration of justice in Cook County. Judges from downstate counties indicate that they have similar

problems. While this is not to say that every county has neglected its courthouse needs—indeed, an appreciable number have provided new facilities or are in the process of doing so—the lack of adequate court facilities in many areas is a major handicap to the effective administration of our judicial system.

It is particularly distressing to realize that millions of dollars in federal money have been allocated to Illinois in recent years which, if it could have been used for the priority programs identified by our Court, could have made significant inroads in dealing with these problems. Our Court has consistently maintained that federal funds allocable to the courts to improve the administration of criminal and juvenile justice could most fruitfully be applied to funding capital improvements—building, repairing and remodeling courthouses.

Multiple Offenses and Consecutive Sentences

The reports of decisions of the Supreme and Appellate courts are replete with cases in which a significant issue is whether several criminal charges are founded on a single act or on a single course of conduct during which there was no substantial change in the nature of the criminal objectives or whether the defendant had actually committed two or more separate and distinct offenses for which consecutive sentences may be imposed.

No matter how many offenses were proved and no matter if the offenses were: (1) separate and distinct, (2) arose out of a single course of conduct, or, (3) arose out of a single act, a defendant is nonetheless eligible for consideration for parole within 20 years less good time, and the sentencing judge may not sentence for more than an aggregate maximum of the maximum term for the 2 most serious felonies proved. Under the circumstances, it seems counterproductive for the courts to view, review and then re-view again whether the criminal conduct of which the defendant has been proved guilty, arose out of a single act, was part of a single course of conduct during which there was no substantial change in the nature of the criminal objectives, or whether each charge constituted a separate and distinct offense. The practical consequences of deciding these complex factual issues are not substantial; the defendant will probably not spend any more time in the penitentiary for several convictions on separate offenses than he would have if the court simply sentenced him for the most serious felony proved at any one trial.

Therefore, the Supreme Court recommends that the General Assembly consider revising the Unified Code of Corrections to provide that where a defendant is tried on multiple charges, the court shall sentence him for the most serious charge of which he is found guilty, without regard to whether each such offense was a separate act or part of a single transaction or whether all arose out of a single act. However, the Court also recommends that the law provide that judgments of guilty on all offenses

proved would remain a part of the defendant's criminal record, despite the fact that he would be sentenced for only the most serious proved.

Speedy Trial Statute

It is to the benefit of not only the accused but also society to dispose of a criminal matter within a period which both guarantees the accused adequate time to exercise his constitutional and statutory rights and assures society at large that our system dispenses criminal justice with dispatch. Illinois has had its speedy trial statute (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, § 103-5) for more than a century, but rarely is an accused felon, who actually goes to trial, brought to trial within the 120 day (or 160 day) period. In part at least, this delay is caused by defendants' motions for continuances.

It is suggested that the General Assembly consider amending the speedy trial statute to provide that, upon a motion for a continuance by the defendant, the running of the statutory period shall simply be held in abeyance during the period of the continuance and shall resume on the day following the day to which the case was continued.

Post-Conviction Hearing Act and Misdemeanor Cases

In *People v. Warr*, 54 Ill. 2d 487, 298 N.E. 2d 164 (1973), and consolidated cases, defendants were convicted of various misdemeanor offenses, and each defendant collaterally attacked the convictions, alleging violations of their constitutional rights. Each collateral attack was dismissed by the trial court because the right remedy had not been invoked. The issue was "not whether the constitutional rights of the defendant were violated, but whether the defendant is entitled to an opportunity to show that they were." (54 Ill. 2d 487).

The Post-Conviction Hearing Act afforded a basic model from which to fashion an appropriate remedy.

In the exercise of our supervisory jurisdiction, we directed:

"that until otherwise provided by rule of this court, or by statute, a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor, who asserts that in the proceedings which resulted in his conviction there was a substantial denial of his rights may institute a proceeding in the nature of a proceeding under the Post-Conviction Hearing Act."

Perhaps the General Assembly would review the procedure outlined by the Court and incorporate appropriate statutory language in the Post-Conviction Hearing Act to accomplish the basic objectives outlined in the *Warr* case. Also, the Supreme Court recommends that the Post-Conviction Hearing Act be amended to provide that no proceedings may be commenced thereunder more than 5 years after the rendition of final judgment. Such a change will have no effect on a prisoner's right to secure judicial re-

view of claimed deprivations of constitutional rights at his trial, but it will reduce the number of times the court system will be burdened by the same prisoner's request for relief from the same claims of injury on the same record which has been reviewed and denied several times already. In short, it will be a salutary step in the direction of terminating what is now a seemingly interminable course of criminal litigation.

Discovery-Alibi Defenses-Rebuttal Witnesses

Our Court, in the exercise of its rule-making authority, and with the acquiescence of the General Assembly (See: Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 38, § 114-13), has adopted rules for discovery in criminal cases (Supreme Court Rules 411 through 415).

These rules are broad enough to require the defense, upon the motion of the prosecution, to reveal (1) the fact that it intends to interject an alibi defense, and (2) the names and addresses of the witnesses it intends to call to establish that defense, and to require the prosecution, upon motion of the defense, to identify witnesses it intends to call to rebut the alibi defense—together with any written or recorded statements made by any witness to the prosecution.

In *People v. Fields*, 59 Ill. 2d 516, 322 N.E. 2d 33 (1974), this Court held the alibi defense statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, §114-14) unconstitutional for its failure to provide for discovery of the prosecution's alibi rebuttal witnesses. Perhaps the General Assembly would consider repealing the alibi defense statute, in view of the fact that essentially similar disclosure can be compelled under Supreme Court rules.

Pre-Sentence Evaluations

Section 5-3-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, § 1005-3-3) provides that upon conviction in a felony case the trial judge may commit the defendant to the Department of Corrections for a period not exceeding 60 days for pre-sentence examination, when the judge feels that imprisonment may be appropriate but desires more information than has been provided by the pre-sentence report. In the course of the pre-sentence examination, the Department should inquire into and report on such matters as the defendant's previous delinquency or criminal experience, his social background, his capabilities, his mental, emotional and physical health, the rehabilitative resources and programs adaptable to his needs and any other matters that the court directs. Unfortunately, no pre-sentence evaluations can be undertaken unless and until the Department of Corrections has certified to the court that it can examine defendants under that section of the Code. To date, the Department of Corrections has not certified that it is capable of performing such pre-sentence examinations. According to representatives of the Department of Corrections, the sole rea-

son the Department is unable to conduct such examinations is the lack of adequate funding with which to establish examination depots. Our Court feels that the establishment of pre-sentence examination depots is a matter of high priority. The evaluations would assist trial judges in making a better and more fully informed decision concerning the appropriate disposition of defendants in felony cases. The Supreme Court recommends that adequate appropriations be made available to the Department of Corrections to carry out this very serious responsibility.

Appeals from Cases Arising Under the Juvenile Court Act

In order to prevent "piecemeal" appeals, in juvenile cases, the Supreme Court recommends repeal of certain provisions of the Juvenile Court Act (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 701-1 et seq.) These statutory provisions would be replaced by the adoption of Supreme Court rules, pursuant to the Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 16.

Probation in Illinois

The Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Probation in Illinois has recommended that the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its administrative and supervisory authority, order its Administrative Director to:

- (1) Establish mandatory state-wide minimum standards for hiring and promoting probation personnel;
- (2) Establish mandatory state-wide standards for statistics and recordkeeping in the probation departments;
- (3) Promulgate uniform forms and operational procedures where appropriate;
- (4) Provide orientation training for all new probation personnel and on-the-job training and continuing education for all incumbent probation personnel; and
- (5) Establish a central information clearing house to serve probation departments and provide technical services to those departments that need them.

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

Supreme Court believes that, Illinois—through cooperative efforts between the General Assembly, the Governor and the courts—can devise the most effective probation services in the United States.

Automatic Enforcement of Support and Alimony Decrees

There is no question that a number of injustices are worked each day as a result of the inability of our system—through its ordinary enforcement procedures—to insure that support orders are carried out and that parents responsible for monthly payments for the support of their children in fact do so. When no automatic enforcement procedure is available, the aggrieved party must file a petition for a rule to show cause why the delinquent parent should not be held in contempt for failure to pay the support, haul the defendant before the court on that rule and, if no payment is had within a reasonable time, have the court cite the defendant for contempt and impose an appropriate sanction. Frequently, the aggrieved party finds it difficult to find an attorney to handle such matters. Usually these cases do not involve a great deal of money—certainly not enough to warrant the payment of an attractive attorney's fee. If the attorney does charge a reasonable fee, little or nothing may be left from the amount collected to apply to the original purpose—the support of the children of a dissolved marriage. Under our current statute, if the mother is on public aid, the support payments must be made through the Department of Public Aid. An appropriate statutory method should be worked out whereby mandatory, automatic enforcement procedure for support and alimony orders could be initiated in Illinois without unduly burdening the clerks of our Circuit Courts. If the clerks need financial support, we recommend that support be provided by an appropriate fee or other measure deemed suitable by the General Assembly.

The Defense of Recrimination in Divorce Cases

In *Mogged v. Mogged*, 55 Ill. 2d 221, 302 N.E. 2d 293 (1973), our Court considered whether the traditional doctrine of recrimination should be modified by judicial decision so that fault of equal stature on the part of both husband and wife would not bar the entry of a divorce decree. After reviewing the history of the doctrine in Illinois and examining the approach of other jurisdictions, a majority of our Court concluded that the issue involves complex public-policy considerations which are "appropriately within the province of the legislature, and that...it is for the legislature and not the courts to bring about...change."

In recent years, the General Assembly has studied the wisdom of modifying the "fault" concept in divorce law. (E.g., House Bills 465, 477 and 2560, 78th G.A., 1974 Session). The Court urges the General Assembly to examine the question of whether

the defense of recrimination should be abandoned under Illinois law, and to take such action as it may deem appropriate.

Election Code

In *Johnson v. State Board of Elections*, 57 Ill. 2d 205, 311 N. E. 2d 123 (1974), our Court ruled on a question dealing with the method by which it is determined whether candidates for judicial vacancies run on a "head-on-head" or "field" basis. That is, where more than one vacancy in an office is to be filled at a single election, is there a separate contest for each position to be filled (head-on-head) or do all candidates run against all other candidates (field)?

Our Court held that:

"this is not a matter that can be settled one way for the (the 1974) election, and the other way for the next... because of its recurrent nature and because of the importance of a definitive settlement," and we observed that the:

"General Assembly is to provide by law the requirements for a petition to place a name on the ballot as a candidate for judge."

There being no statutory provision as to the method of certification of judicial candidates, our Court held that "in absence of definitive legislation to the contrary, elections to fill vacancies in judicial office are to be conducted upon a 'head-on-head' basis."

We recommend this question to the General Assembly as an appropriate subject for definitive legislation.

Pensions

The General Assembly has effected many improvements in the judicial retirement system over the past several years; however, additional improvements can be made without substantial cost to the taxpayers.

It has been recommended that the salary for the last day of judicial service be considered as the base upon which retirement benefits will be calculated rather than the last four years of service. The present requirement has resulted in some judges, who probably should retire, continuing to serve beyond the time that they are able to perform their duties in an efficient manner in order to secure the retirement benefits of an increase in salary.

The present period of vesting should be reduced from 10 years to 6 years. Both the General Assembly Retirement System and the State Employees' Retirement System provide for vesting after 8 years of service. Many lawyers who enter the judiciary do so after they have established themselves as successful practicing attorneys, and, of these, many are between the ages of 50 and 60 years when they become judges. Under the 1970 Constitution, Circuit Judges are elected for six-year terms, and reducing the period of vesting from 10 years to 6 years would coincide with one complete term for a Circuit Judge.

Committee on Clerks of Court

The Constitution of 1970, Art. VI, Section 18, provides for the appointment of the Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks. The provision giving the General Assembly the option of providing for the election or appointment of the circuit clerks, originally included in the Judicial Article of 1964, was retained essentially unchanged.

With a view toward the implementation of Section 18, the Supreme Court, on September 10, 1973, appointed the Committee on Clerks of Court. The committee was directed to review the Constitution, the laws of the State of Illinois and all rules of court which affected the status and duties of clerks of the Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts and to recommend appropriate legislation and rule changes: (1) which are necessary to implement the provisions of the 1970 Constitution; and (2) which would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the operations of the several clerks' offices throughout the State. The committee, under the chairmanship of William E. Gainer, Esq., made an extensive study and submitted its report to the Supreme Court on January 25, 1974.

In relation to the Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks, the committee recommended: (1) appointment of the Clerk for a term of six years; (2) that the Clerks be allowed to appoint non-judicial officers in the Clerks' offices; (3) Clerks' salaries should be specified by statute; (4) vacancies in the Clerks' offices should be filled for a full term; (5) qualifications for office should be left to the discretion and judgment of the judges; (6) no mandatory retirement age should be imposed.

The Supreme Court did not adopt the committee's recommendation concerning a fixed term of office for the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Instead, it decided that the Clerk of the Supreme Court serve at the pleasure of the judges. In its order of November 26, 1974, appointing the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Court also provided that the Clerk, with the prior approval of the Court, may appoint necessary deputies, clerical assistants and employees in such number as may be approved by the Administrative Director. It further provided that such deputies, clerical assistants and employees shall be subject to removal by the Clerk with the prior approval of the Court.

With respect to Appellate Court Clerks, the Chief Justice, on behalf of the Supreme Court, directed the Executive Committee of the Appellate Court to develop a uniform system for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks and to advise the Supreme Court thereof. The Executive Committee was also asked to adopt an order for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks, similar to the order of the Supreme Court. At its meeting of August 7, 1974, the Executive Committee made the following decisions in relation to the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks: (1)

that there be no specified qualifications for the position of Appellate Clerk; (2) that the Clerk of the Appellate Court serve at the pleasure of that Court and that there be no provision made for notice and hearing; (3) that personnel in the Clerk's office be appointed by the Clerk with the approval of the Court; (4) that personnel in the Clerk's office may be removed by the Clerk with the approval of the Court; (5) that no mandatory retirement age for Appellate Court Clerks be fixed at the present time; and (6) that to provide for the uninterrupted flow of court business, Appellate Court Clerks be appointed prior to the first Monday in December (December 2, 1974). The Executive Committee also adopted a proposed order for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks. It is the same as the order used by the Supreme Court in all respects, except that it does not make the number of deputies, clerical assistants and employees in the Clerk's office subject to the approval of the Administrative Director, as does the Supreme Court's order.

The remainder of the committee's report dealt with recommendations concerning the status of Clerks of the Circuit Courts. In summary, the recommendations are as follows: (1) the salaries of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts should be paid out of State appropriations according to a schedule to be approved by the Supreme Court, with maximum and minimum amounts established by the General Assembly; (2) the General Assembly should provide by law that upon the expiration of the terms of the incumbent Circuit Clerks, the Circuit Judges in the respective Judicial Circuits should appoint one Circuit Clerk for each Circuit; (3) the appointed Clerks of the Circuit Courts should serve for six year terms, during which they could be removed only for cause and after notice and hearing; (4) the Circuit Clerk of each multi-county circuit should be empowered, with the advice and consent of the Circuit Judges, to appoint a chief resident clerk for each county except the county in which he maintains his principal office; (5) except as might otherwise be specifically provided for by law, all fees paid into the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court should be paid over to the State Treasurer; and (6) the salaries of the several Circuit Clerks, the resident chief circuit clerk of each county and all employees of the Clerk's office and all other expenses of the Circuit Clerk's office, save the facilities alone, should be paid for by the State.

In conclusion, the report made numerous specific recommendations for the necessary statutory changes to accomplish the transition to the 1970 Constitution.

The recommendations of the Committee on Clerks of Court were forwarded to the General Assembly in the 1974 Report of the Supreme Court.

Committee on Videotaping Court Proceedings

In recent years, the potential uses of videotaping court related proceedings have been under consideration in Illinois. The Illinois judicial system pioneered the experimental use of video recording court related proceedings when, at the 12th Annual Judicial Conference, on October 21, 1965, a demonstration of the use of video tape to preserve an audio/visual record of testimony for presentation at trial and for keeping an audio/visual report of proceedings was conducted.

On March 29, 1974, the Supreme Court appointed the Committee on Videotaping Court Proceedings and directed it to undertake a study and make recommendations concerning rules for the videotaping of proceedings in the courts of this State. Under the chairmanship of Hon. William L. Beatty (3rd Circuit) and with the Administrative Office serving as secretary, the committee: (1) examined all the possible uses of videotape in the litigation process; (2) evaluated the feasibility and desirability of each of these uses; and (3) in those instances where the committee thought that video tape could be used with profit in the litigation process, it drafted suggested amendments to rules and statutes to facilitate its use. Upon completion of the committee's work, a thorough and extensive report was submitted to the Supreme Court. The report was clearly in favor of the use of videotaping certain aspects of court related proceedings. A summary of the committee's recommendations is as follows:

- (1) The use of videotape should not be mandatory in any circumstance.
- (2) Videotape recordings should be admitted in evidence and played back for court and jury on the same basis as ordinary motion pictures, subject only to the usual showing of relevancy, materiality and proper verification.
- (3) The Supreme Court should, through appropriate rule changes, expressly authorize the use of videorecording to preserve evidence depositions in both civil and criminal cases.
- (4) The best practice when videorecording evidence depositions is to have a judge present to rule on objections on the spot. The committee recognizes that it is impractical to expect that a judge could be present during every videotaped evidence deposition but recommends that whenever it is practical and possible, it should be done.
- (5) With the exception of necessary close-ups—such as when x-rays or other models, documents, etc., are to be referred to during testimony—the committee recommends the minimum amount of switching, focus changing or other camera work during the recording of a deposition.

- (6) The tape editing process should always be under the control of the trial judge and the original unedited tape should always be retained for possible use in appeal.
- (7) No rigid editing procedures should be adopted in Illinois at this time. The trial attorneys and the trial judge given the facts and the circumstances of an individual case should be free to fashion as formal or as relaxed an editing procedure as might fit the needs of the case before them.
- (8) If any party requests that the videotaped evidence deposition be filed under Rule 207 (b), the clerk of the court will be responsible for providing suitable storage. Tapes should be stored in a place in which they would be protected from conditions which might be harmful to them.
- (9) All expenses incurred in recording, editing and replaying videotaped depositions should be borne, in the first instance, by the proponent and, in the discretion of the trial court, taxed as costs upon the conclusion of the case.
- (10) The number, size and placement of viewing monitors in the courtroom; the adjustment of picture intensity (brightness, contrast) and volume, etc., are matters which should be in the discretion of the trial judge in each case.
- (11) Perhaps future experience could lead the court to conclude that in certain cases, the requirement of non-availability under Rule 212(b) is too stringent and the court might allow videotaped depositions to substitute for live testimony in some cases even though the witness might otherwise be available to testify. However, the committee at this time does not recommend any change in Rule 212(b).
- (12) Despite elaborate claims for the success of the completely prerecorded videotaped trial and projections concerning the accuracy, efficiency and predictability of the presentation of testimony by using such methods, this committee is not convinced that prerecorded videotaped trials should be encouraged in Illinois. The alleged advantages of presenting prerecorded videotaped testimony of all witnesses to the trier of fact cannot overcome the traditional advantages of having the plaintiff, defendant, judge, all available witnesses and the attorneys present in one place at one time to engage in the search for truth in law suits.
- (13) The committee recommends that when, in the judgment of the presiding judge, a videotaped record of a civil proceeding would be desirable, he may order such a record to be maintained. The trial judge should be given broad discretion to decide specific issues concerning the taking of such tapes at the time of trial. Either Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 37, para. 655 should be amended as suggested in Exhibit 3, or the Supreme Court should adopt appropriate rules to accomplish substantially the same results.
- (14) While it would be ideal if each county owned video equipment for use by the court, the committee sees no fatal defect in a program which offers maximum flexibility allowing each trial judge to assess the situation before him, determine the availability of audio-visual tape recording equipment, its compatibility with other equipment being used by the courts, the quality of the audio-visual record he can expect to obtain in his courtroom with the equipment available, and decide (after considering all the variables as they affect the precise matter before him) whether to order or allow a videorecording of the proceedings.
- (15) It is not inconceivable that a trial judge could himself operate the recorder, aim the camera and log and monitor the record if the proceedings are simple and brief. On the other hand, a video recording of a complicated jury trial involving multiple parties, attorneys, and witnesses, with large numbers of exhibits, involving cross-examinations, re-direct examinations and re-cross examinations of witnesses would require sophisticated equipment, trained operators and specific clearly delineated guidelines for courtroom procedures, logging of testimony, etc.
- (16) The judge should decide the location, point of view, and angle of any TV cameras in his courtroom. Camera switching, panning, close-ups, etc., should be kept to the absolute minimum necessary to capture the essential aspects of the proceedings.
- (17) Any camera production work in the courtroom, even though held to a minimum should be performed only by trained, qualified, impartial technicians, either employed by or certified by the Supreme Court.
- (18) Allowing the use of videotape to record the proceedings when the defendant urges its use and is able to pay the cost related to the recording might infer that every criminal defendant would be entitled to a videorecord and those who were unable to pay for it would receive it at the expense of the State. Until and unless the possible burden of mandatory usage in all cases as a result of permissive use in some cases is lifted, the committee urges cautious entry into videotaping criminal trials.

While closed circuit television might conceivably be used to allow an unruly defendant or spectator to observe the trial from outside the courtroom, the committee concluded that ordinarily unruly people, whether a defendant, a spectator, or any other person, should sim-

- ply be ejected. If they wish to observe the trial, they should behave in the courtroom.
- (19) Testimony might be presented (in the temporal sense "live", but by camera) by closed circuit television when a witness cannot be physically present in the courtroom but is otherwise available to testify.
 - (20) Much as in banks, closed circuit television could be utilized as a security monitoring system serving to alert the appropriate law enforcement authorities to any disruptions in the courtroom.
 - (21) Lawyers and judges with closed circuit television or Picturephone installations could resolve issues normally heard in court or in a judge's chambers by a Picturephone or closed circuit television conference call from their offices.

- (22) Because what is known as the EIAJ #1, 1/2" reel-to-reel format is the most widely used in the United States, if any standard for equipment were to be adopted by the Supreme Court, that is the standard that should be adopted. However, it would be unnecessarily restrictive at this time to impose mandatory minimum standards and the format to be used by those who wish to use videorecording in the court system. We can rely on the reasonableness of the members of the legal profession; they will not buy exotic or incompatible equipment and will, for the most part, rely on the accepted formats presently available, changing to different formats only after they have been proven to be so far superior that they naturally become more acceptable.

The Appellate Court

Jurisdiction

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

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

It is interesting to observe that Illinois is only one of a few states that provides for appeal as a matter of constitutional right in the intermediate court of review. Furthermore, the Constitution in Article VI, Sec-

tion 16 directs that the Supreme Court implement the right of appeal by promulgating rules "for expeditious and inexpensive appeals" to the Supreme and Appellate Courts. Thus, it may be fairly stated that an aggrieved litigant, who disagrees with the decision of the Circuit Court, can appeal the judgment to the Appellate Court. This right of appeal applies equally to the defendant who is adjudged guilty of violating a traffic ordinance, as well as to the plaintiff who has lost a \$1,000,000 personal injury lawsuit. In addition, a litigant has a right to appeal from a decision of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court if the Appellate Court issues a certificate of importance or a question arises under the Federal or State Constitutions for the first time as a result of the action of the Appellate Court.

Organization

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

As of December 31, 1974 the General Assembly has provided for the election of 18 Appellate Judges from the First District and 4 from each of the other four districts. The fourth judgeship in each of the four downstate appellate districts was established effective October 1, 1973 (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 25). These new judgeships were filled at the November, 1974 general election (see page 46).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Committee of the First Appellate District—There shall be an Executive Committee of the First District composed of five members, one selected by the judges of each division from among their members, which committee shall exercise general administrative authority; the Executive Committee shall select one of their number as chairman.

Caseload Summary

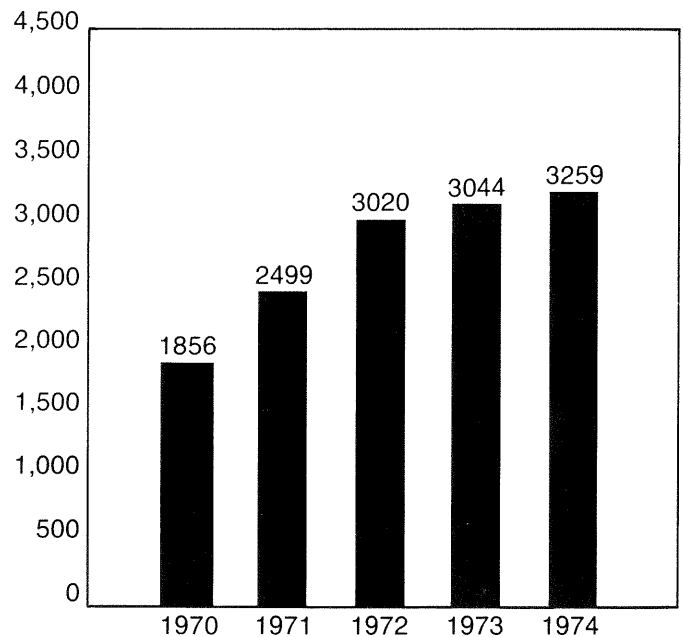
From 1964 through 1974, the Appellate Court has seen a steady and dramatic increase in its caseload. Initially, this increase was largely the result of the Appellate Court's expanded jurisdiction under the Judicial Article of 1964 and the Constitution of 1970. Thereafter, however, the continued increase simply

reflects the overall increase in litigation in our courts. During 1964, the Appellate Court had 1,211 new cases filed, disposed of 889 and had 859 pending at the end of the year. During 1974, the Appellate Court had 3,259 new cases filed, disposed of 3,071 and had 3,584 cases pending at the end of the year. These figures represent increases of 169% in new cases filed, 245% in cases disposed of, and 317% in cases pending at the close of the year, over this 11 year period.

The number of new cases filed, cases disposed of and cases pending at the end of the year, for 1974, are set forth in the charts at pages 83-88. A year by year comparison of those figures with the figures for the four previous years (1970 - 1974) presents a clear picture of the recent trend of cases in the Appellate Court.

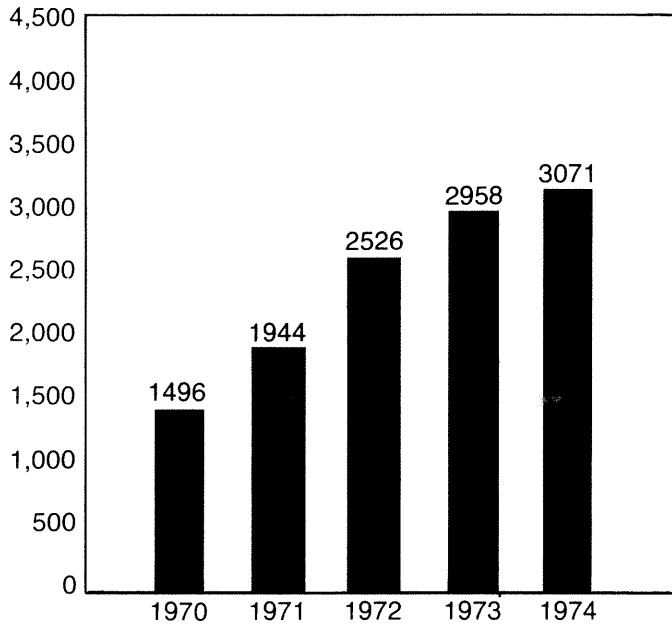
(Cases Filed)

During 1970, 1,856 cases were filed as compared with 3,259 in 1974—an increase of 75% in five years:



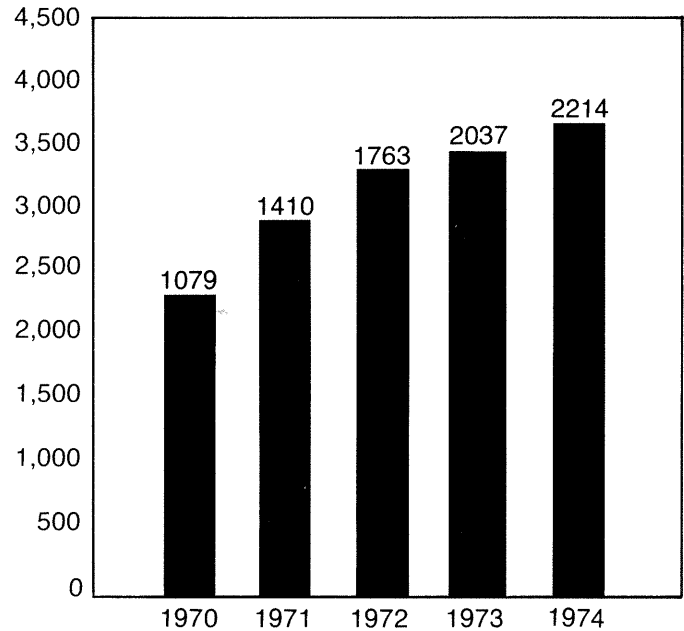
(Cases Disposed Of)

During 1970, 1,496 cases were disposed of, as compared with 3,071 in 1974—an increase of 105% in five years:



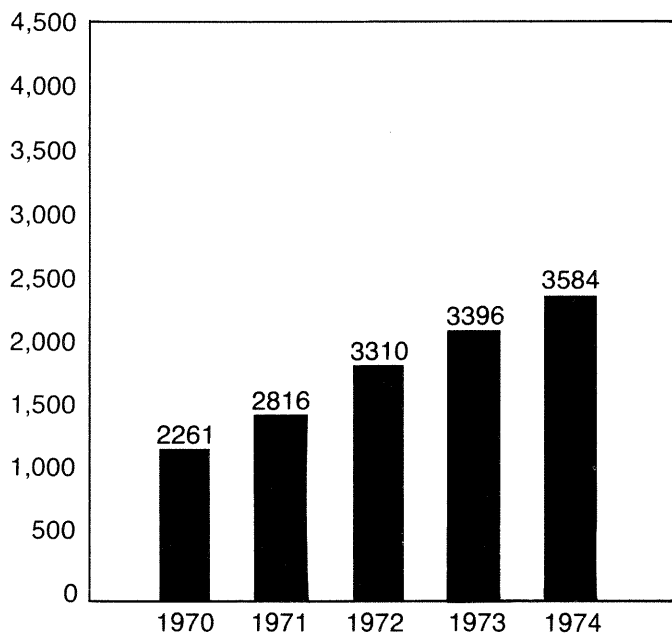
(Full Opinions)

The Appellate Court judges continue to dispose of more and more cases each year. The average number of majority opinions per full-time Appellate Court judge during 1970 was approximately 36 as compared with 61 in 1974—an increase of 69%. One judge, during 1974, authored 89 majority opinions.



(Cases Pending at End of Year)

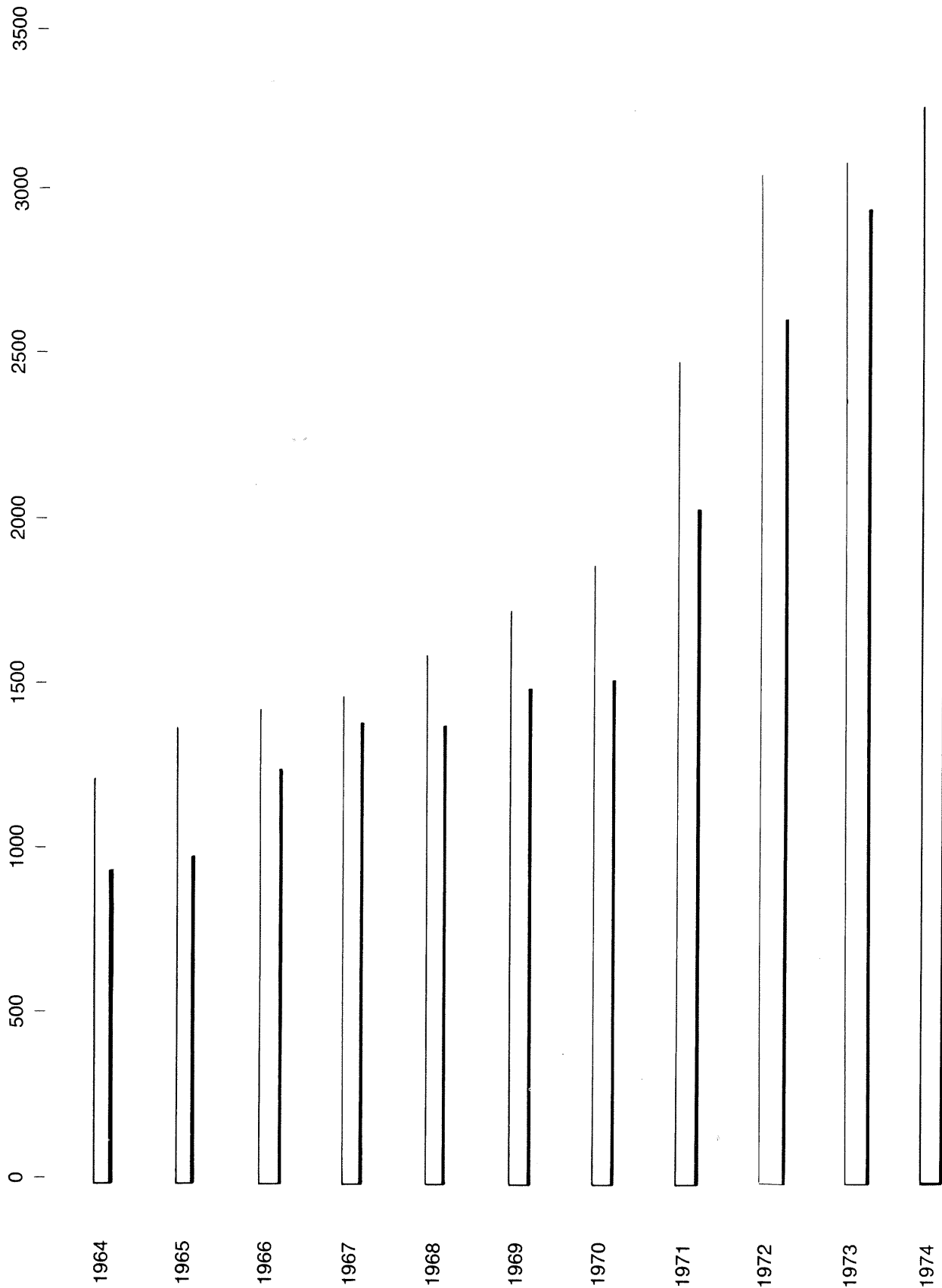
In 1970, there were 2,261 cases pending at the end of the year as compared with 3,584 in 1974, an increase of 58% in five years:



It should be noted, however, that the maximum number of full opinions which can reasonably be expected from each Appellate Court judge, without a reduction in quality, has probably been reached.

CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT

— Filed
 — Disposed of



Second District

Although the number of new cases filed and cases pending increased greatly in each district from 1964 to 1974, the increase was particularly heavy in the Second District. Between 1970 and 1974, new filings in the Second District increased from 292 in 1970 to 446 in 1974, an increase of 53%. The number of cases pending at the end of the year increased from 218 in 1970 to 609 in 1974, an increase of 179%. In order to assist the Second District with its ever-increasing workload, the Supreme Court in June 1974, as an emergency measure, specially assigned 32 Circuit Court judges and 8 Appellate Court judges to hear cases pending in the Second District. These specially assigned judges wrote opinions in 23 Second District cases during 1974.

As a permanent measure to increase the dispositional capacity of the Second District, the Supreme Court, effective December 2, 1974, established a second division therein and assigned retired Appellate Court judges Albert E. Hallett and Walter Dixon to sit thereon. This increased the number of full-time judges in the Second District from 4 to 6. It is too early, at this time, to fully assess the impact of these steps on reducing the number of pending cases in the Second District. However, based on the average number of opinions written during 1974, the addition of the second division should result in a substantial increase in dispositions and greater currency.

Research Projects

As indicated in the 1973 Administrative Office Report (at pages 37 through 39), several measures to assist in attaining a reasonable degree of currency, in the Appellate Court, have been taken. Among them are:

- (1) Increases in the number of statutory Appellate Court judgeships to 34, by the General Assembly;
- (2) Adoption of Supreme Court Rule 23 to permit limited use of memorandum opinions in affirming judgments;
- (3) Assignment of additional judges to the Appellate Court, by the Supreme Court;
- (4) Establishment of the Administrative Committee of the Appellate Court.

In addition to these steps, special research projects have been established in the First, Fourth and Fifth Districts and one is being planned for the Sec-

ond District. The purpose of these projects is basically to assist the Appellate Court through increased legal research capability and preparation of legal memoranda. A brief description of these projects follows:

First District

The 1973 Administrative Office report described the establishment, in September, 1972, of a research staff in the First District Appellate Court. The project, funded through the National Center for State Courts and the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, had three principal objectives: (1) to assist the court accelerate the appellate process; (2) to demonstrate the utility of using a centrally organized and supervised staff in the handling of a high volume of appeals without affecting the quality of the adjudicatory process; and (3) to study other changes in appellate procedure that show promise in improving the process. The basic objective was the establishment of a centrally organized and supervised staff of attorneys as an aid to the judges. The project successfully met this objective, and, beginning September 1, 1974, the project became the Appellate Research Staff of the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District, funded through the State judicial budget. The staff consists of five attorneys with one of them, Mr. John M. O'Connor, Jr., serving as staff director.

The work of the research staff is concentrated on the preparation of appeals for disposition by the court, operating along the lines of similar projects in the Michigan and California courts of appeal. In summary, the research staff's function involves the screening of cases to identify the simplest ones and the preparation of a prehearing memorandum, recommended disposition and draft opinion. The work of the staff attorneys is reviewed by the staff director and then submitted to the court.

An evaluation of the first two years of the project (*The Appellate Process and Staff Research Attorneys in the Illinois Appellate Court*, National Center for State Courts, Jo Desha Lucas, May, 1974) indicates that the central research staff contributed appreciably to a significant increase in the number of opinions handed down during the second year of the project and the rate of dispositions.

The cumulative totals of the number of cases in which the research staff prepared prehearing reports and draft opinions are as follows:

	Prehearing Reports	Draft Opinions
First Year (September 1, 1972 - August 31, 1973)	332	269
Second Year (September 1, 1973 - August 31, 1974)	330	317
Third Year (1st 4 months) (September 1, 1974 - December 31, 1974)	100	89
Cumulative Totals	762	675

Fourth District

The Fourth District has developed a central research staff by, in effect, pooling the two law clerks provided for each judge under the supervision of a staff director. This arrangement evolved from various attempts at coordinating the efforts of the law clerks in 1972 and 1973. The staff director was added in 1974.

The primary responsibility of the research staff is the development of a rather extensive prehearing memorandum. The memorandum is distributed to the judges several weeks before oral arguments. Card catalogs are maintained on the various issues researched, to avoid unnecessary repetition of basic research. Also, opinions are indexed to aid in research, avoid inconsistency and to provide ready access to all opinions of the court on a given issue.

The research staff works primarily in Springfield where the facilities of the Appellate Court and library of the Supreme Court are available. The staff director assigns the cases to the law clerks for research and preparation of memoranda, coordinates the work of the clerks, assists them when necessary and reviews the completed memoranda before they are submitted to the judges.

The research staff reports that, in 1970, the Fourth District disposed of 132 cases, with 101 full opinions, and that in 1974 it disposed of 407 cases with 295 full opinions, an increase of 208%. In 1970 the average number of opinions per judge was 34, while in 1974 it was 68, an increase of 100%. Although it is not possible to determine precisely the credit due to the pooling of the law clerks for the increase in productivity of the Fourth District, it is felt that it played a significant role. In addition, it is felt that the quality of review is aided by having substantial legal research completed and a memorandum of law written, prior to oral argument.

Fifth District

The Fifth District has initiated a limited legal research program, with funds obtained through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The legal research services available to the judges were increased by employment of a full time staff attorney, assisted by two part-time law students. The staff attorney's principal function is to prepare prehearing memoranda in criminal cases. The goal of this project is to assist the court in reducing the backlog of pending criminal appeals and the time lapse between date of readiness and the filing of a written opinion. The project commenced in late 1974 and has not yet had sufficient experience to determine the extent to which it may be helping to meet its goal.

Appellate Court Clerks

Pursuant to the provision in the 1970 Constitution for the appointment of Appellate Court Clerks (Art.

VI, Sec. 18), the Appellate Judges in each appellate district made the following appointments, effective December 2, 1974: First District, Leslie V. Beck; Second District, Loren J. Strotz; Third District, John E. Hall; Fourth District, Robert L. Conn; Fifth District, Walter T. Simmons.

Assignments

As of December 31, 1974, the 34 statutory Appellate Court judgeships (18 in the First District and 16 in the four downstate districts) were all filled, 32 by election and 2 by Supreme Court appointment. In addition, the Supreme Court, using its assignment power, assigned 2 Circuit Court judges to the First District, 2 retired Appellate Court judges to the Second District, 1 Circuit Court judge to the Third District and 1 Circuit Court judge to the Fifth District, thereby bringing the total number of full time Appellate Court judges to 40.

Those judges assigned full time to the Appellate Court during 1974 were as follows:

First District—Robert J. Downing (until December 2, 1974)

John C. Hayes (assigned December 1, 1974)

James J. Mejda

Second District—Walter Dixon (assigned December 2, 1974)

Albert E. Hallett (assigned December 2, 1974)

L. L. Rechenmacher (until December 2, 1974)

Third District—Albert Scott

Fourth District—Leland Simkins (until December 2, 1974)

Fifth District—Richard T. Carter

Circuit Courts

Jurisdiction

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

Organization

The State is divided into 21 judicial circuits by statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.1). Two circuits, Cook County and the 18th Circuit, each consist of a single

county. The other 19 judicial circuits are composed of two or more contiguous counties as provided by law (see map at page 89). Each judicial circuit has but one, unified Circuit Court.

There are two categories of judges in the Circuit Courts: (1) Circuit Judges, and (2) Associate Judges. Both categories of judges have the full constitutional jurisdiction conferred on the Circuit Courts, however, the Supreme Court, by rule, provides for the matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. At the present time, under Supreme Court Rule 295, the Chief Judge of a circuit may assign Associate Judges to hear any matters except the trial of criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

The number of Circuit Court judges is provided by law (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.2). At the present time, there are 344 authorized Circuit judgeships in the State. Unless otherwise provided by law, there must be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. Circuit Judges are initially elected, either on a circuit-wide basis or from the county where they reside (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, §§ 72.2; 72.42-1). In the Cook County Circuit, Circuit Judges are elected from the City of Chicago, from the entire county or from the area outside of Chicago (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 72.42).

Associate Judges are appointed on a merit basis by the Circuit Judges in their respective circuits. Su-

preme Court Rule 39 establishes the procedure for nominating and appointing attorneys who have applied for the position of Associate Judge. The number of Associate Judges is also as provided by law. At the present time there are 296 authorized Associate judgeships (Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 37, § 160.2).

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

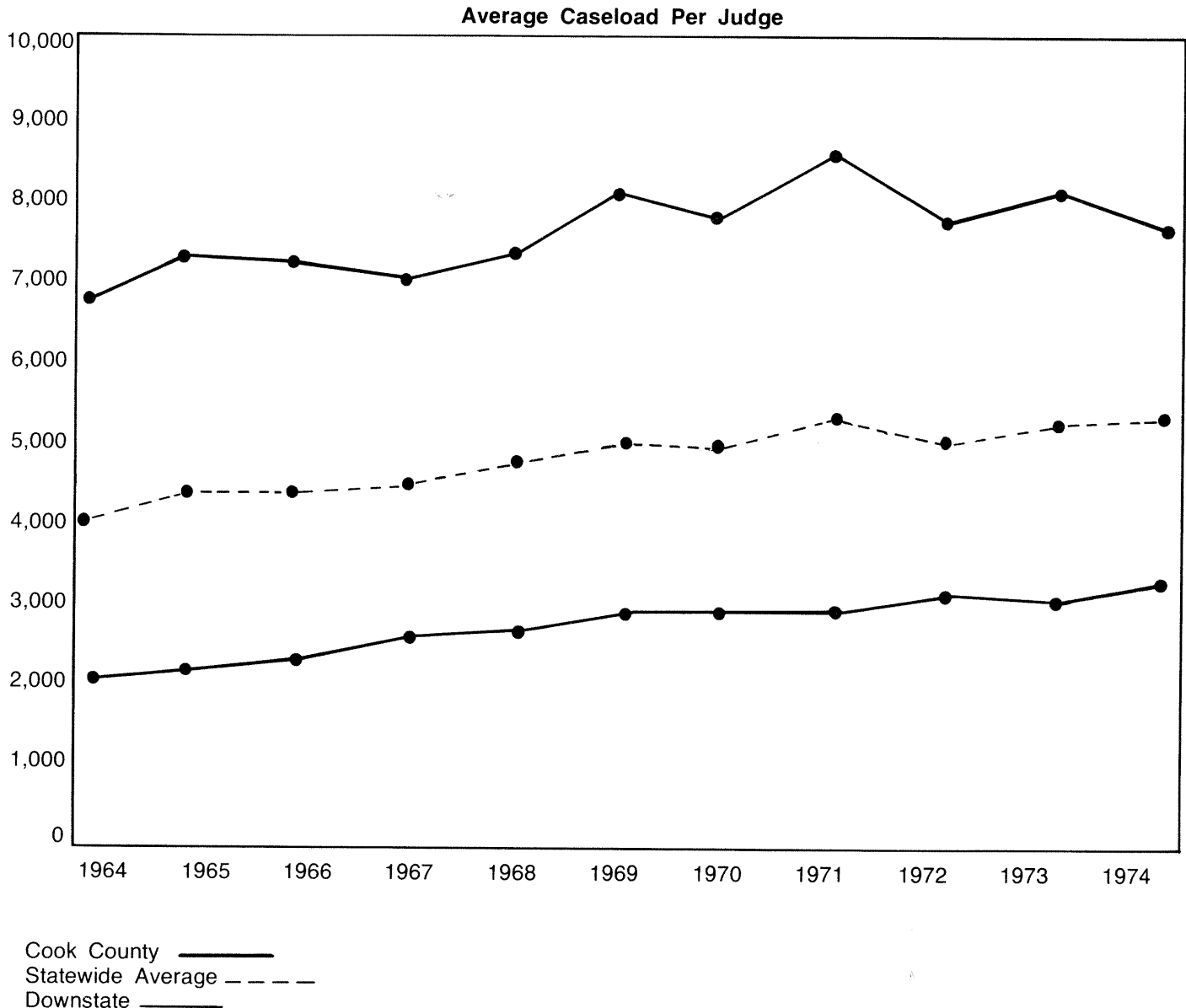
The Circuit Judges in each Circuit select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge has general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized,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

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

Caseload Summary

The total number of cases begun or reinstated in the Circuit Courts, during 1974, was 3,138,971. In 1964, the total number of cases begun or reinstated was 2,250,233. A comparison of these two figures reveals an overall increase of 40% in litigation over this 11 year period. The number of trial court judges in 1964 was 556, with an average caseload (based

on new cases filed) of 4,053 cases per judge. The number of trial court judges in 1974 was 601, with an average caseload of 5,182 cases per judge. This represents an increase in judicial manpower of only 8% over 1964, whereas there was a 28% increase in the average caseload per judge. The graph below clearly illustrates the added caseload placed upon the judges of Illinois from 1964 through 1974.



For statistical purposes, the cases begun and terminated, in the Circuit Courts, are divided into 20 categories (see pages 102-127). A comparison of several of these categories for the years 1964 and

1974 reflects the general overall increase indicated above, as well as very substantial increases in the number of felony and misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases.

(Begun or Reinstated)

Category	1964	1974	%Increase
Law Cases	131,004	145,729	11%
Small Claims	136,415	177,617	30%
Chancery	12,927	20,589	59%
Divorce	35,834	65,342	82%
Felony*	9,202	32,151	249%
Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violation	283,272	520,475	84%
Traffic	1,476,211	1,963,206	33%

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

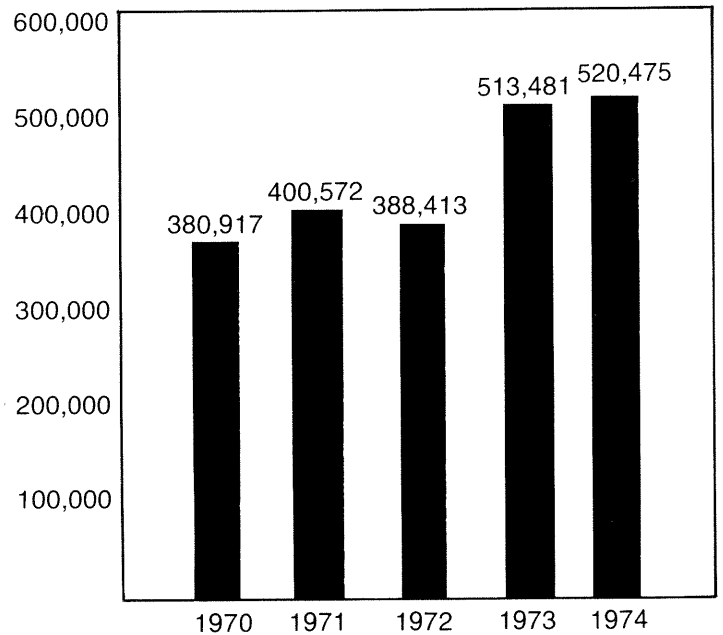
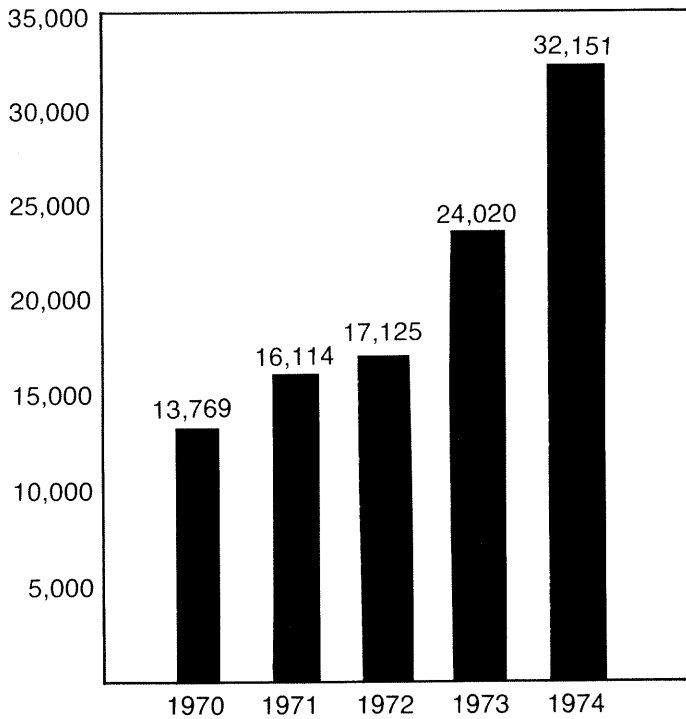
The increase in criminal cases, in particular, is most apparent and indicative of the tremendous burden placed upon our courts in recent years.

(Felony Cases)

Comparison of the number of felony cases begun or reinstated in the five years from 1970 through 1974 reveals a 134% increase:

(Misdemeanor and Ordinance Violations)

Comparison of the number of misdemeanor and ordinance violation cases begun or reinstated in the five years from 1970 through 1974 reveals a 37% increase:



Caseload Summary Circuit Court of Cook County

With the close of calendar year 1974, the Illinois court system has completed 11 years under court reorganization. For those working outside of the court system, it is difficult at times to view the progression of cases through the court system in the panorama of recent history. Not infrequently, judgments and evaluations are made regarding the efficiency and efficacy of the operation of the courts, which are based on observations and data of limited scope and duration, and on occasion it is overlooked that the primary reason the court exists is to provide an impartial, effective and fair forum for the doing of justice to litigants.

How has the Circuit Court of Cook County fared in the unified court structure? At the end of 1965, the Circuit Court had completed two years in the revamped system, and a selective comparison of the statistical data reported then measured against the data contained in the attached report for 1974 illustrates some interesting results:

Law Division, County Department. In 1965 there were nearly 49,000 cases pending in the law jury trial section; in 1974, there were less than 31,500—a reduction of over 35.6%. During 1965, it took 69.5 months on the average for a law jury case to be terminated by verdict (less than 5% of all law jury cases disposed of are terminated by verdict); yet during 1974, the average elapsed time from date of filing to date of verdict in law jury cases was reduced to 39.1 months—a reduction of more than 30 months or 43.7%. Additionally, the 1974 average elapsed time from date of filing to date of disposition (e.g., disposition by verdict, settlement and dismissal) for all law jury cases was 27.9 months.

Interestingly, at the end of 1965 the percentage of pending law jury cases more than two years old was over 45%; however, by the close of 1974 only 27.2% of the pending inventory was two or more years old. Conversely, 72.8% of the pending law jury cases at the end of 1974 was less than two years old, while in 1965 only 55% of said cases was less than two years old.

Divorce Division, County Department. During 1965 the Divorce Division terminated 20,314 cases; dur-

ing 1974 a total of 28,508 cases was terminated—an increase of 40.3%. These terminations do not include the many thousands of cases which deal with post-decree motions such as for a modification in alimony, child support and child custody, which require substantial judge-time.

Criminal Division, County Department. During 1965, the Criminal Division received 4,163 felony filings and reinstatements and disposed of 4,079 cases and 3,825 defendants. However, in 1974 a total of 11,638 cases was filed and reinstated, and the Criminal Division disposed of 9,835 cases and 12,336 defendants. Thus, the percentage of cases filed and reinstated increased by 179.5%; cases disposed of by +141.1%; and defendants disposed of by +222.5%. As in the Divorce Division, a good amount of judicial time in the Criminal Division is allocated to post-termination matters, such as petitions for habeas corpus, post-conviction remedies, and petitions to modify or revoke probation.

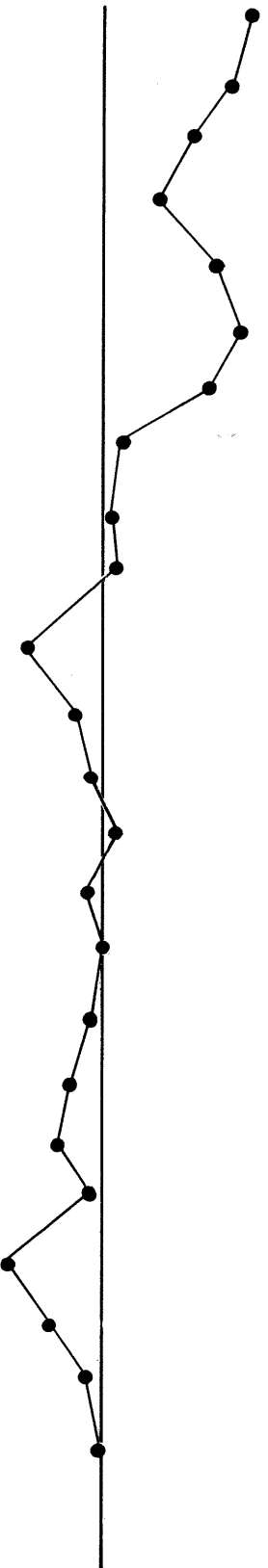
Municipal Department. The overwhelming majority of cases filed in the Circuit Court are heard in the Municipal Department. In 1965 more than 1,650,000 cases were filed and reinstated and 1,661,000 were terminated. In 1974 the corresponding statistics were 1,895,000 cases filed and more than 1,798,000 cases terminated; or a 14.8% increase in filings and an 8.3% increase in terminations. The average elapsed time from date of filing to date of verdict in law jury cases terminated in 1974 was 27.5 months as compared to 48.9 months in 1965—a reduction of 43.8%.

The Cook County Circuit Court during 1974 had a caseload per judge of about 7750 cases, based on filings and reinstatements during 1974. The following chart compares caseload per judge in Cook County during the last 5 years (figures are rounded off). This chart considers only filings and reinstatements, and the statistics therein do not reflect ancillary hearings and post-termination matters. For example, as stated above, substantial judge-time is required in the post-decree section of the Divorce Division; in hearings on habeas corpus petitions in the Criminal Division; and in hearings on post-conviction petitions and petitions to modify or revoke probation in both the Criminal Division and Municipal Department.

Year	Cases Filed or Reinstated	Average Number of Cases per Judge (based on filings)	Cases Terminated
1974	2,044,000	7,750	1,945,000
1973	2,044,000	8,100	1,907,000
1972	1,952,000	7,500	1,938,000
1971	2,090,000	8,500	2,034,000
1970	1,965,000	7,600	1,881,000

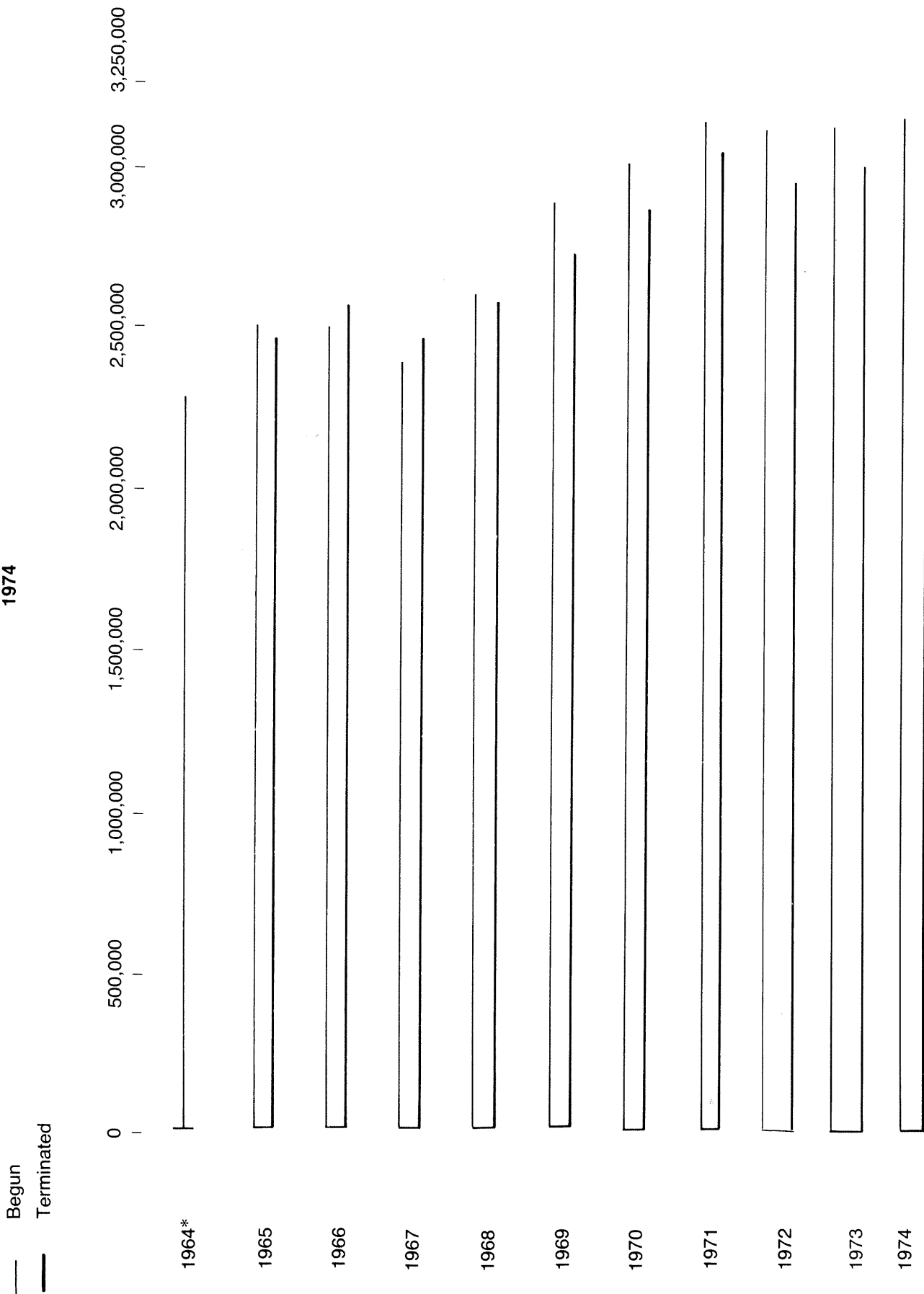
AVERAGE DELAY
IN MONTHS

1973												1974											
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												



GRAPH PLOTTING
AVERAGE ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT
IN THE
LAW DIVISION (LAW JURY TRIAL SECTION), CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
BETWEEN JANUARY, 1973 and DECEMBER, 1974

CASES BEGUN OR REINSTATED AND TERMINATED IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS 1974



*Number of terminations unavailable

Significant accomplishments continue to occur in the termination of law jury cases by verdict. Based on 973 verdicts during 1974, the average elapsed time from date of filing to date of verdict was 34.4 months in law jury cases terminated in the Law Division and in the Municipal Department—a reduction of 2.7 months or 7.3% as compared to 1973. (In 1973, the average elapsed time was 37.1 months.) Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood remarked in 1972 that “it would appear that the goal of 24 months average time lapse from date of filing to date of verdict is a realistic possibility in the Circuit Court of Cook County.”

As the judges of the Circuit Court continue to attain the goal set by the Chief Justice and as their determined efforts have resulted in very substantial progress in that direction, the Circuit Court can persist in pursuing innovative programs which will provide for even more effective and efficient administration of justice. However, it may well be that new programs and mechanization and computerization of court support systems will be insufficient to meet the demands placed on the Circuit Court in coping with the volume of cases being litigated. Serious consideration and study may conclude that judicial manpower in the Circuit Court needs to be augmented if we firmly believe that “in the doing of justice a judge has no mean duties, and in a proper sense, no case in which a judge presides is of greater importance than another.”

Assignments

The disposition of large numbers of cases and the remarkable progress towards achieving currency in the Law Division in the Circuit Court of Cook County is partially due to the Supreme Court's use of its constitutional authority to assign sitting and retired judges to those circuits in need of additional manpower (Art. VI, Sec. 16). During 1974, on behalf of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Director temporarily assigned 94 sitting Circuit and Associate Judges (not necessarily all different judges) and 2 retired judges to the Circuit Court of Cook County, for a total of 264 weeks. This is the equivalent of an additional 6 full-time judges. In the other circuits, the Director temporarily assigned 52 sitting Circuit and Associate Judges (not necessarily all different judges) and five retired judges for a total of 75 weeks, the equivalent of almost two full-time judges.

Electronic Data Processing

The effectiveness of our courts, at all levels, is the function and responsibility of the judges who must render decisions. Justice will always be dependent upon the decisions of conscientious and dedicated judges. However, the efficient and accurate receiving, storing, retrieval and reporting of court information is essential to a well-run judicial system. An examination of the statistics reported annually by the

Administrative Office reveals a dramatic increase in the total number of cases filed or reinstated between 1964 and 1974. This increase in litigation has had a proportionate increase in the number of court files, pleadings, motions, and clerical recordkeeping required. In addition, there has been a vast increase in the amount of information the courts must keep for their own uses and provide to others who also require such information, e.g., prosecutors, public defenders, police and probation officers.

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

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

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

To date, the application of automated data processing to court needs has been evolutionary, beginning simply with processing of basic, limited information and then advancing in sophistication.

There are two general areas to which automatic data processing can be applied, in judicial administration:

First, it can be used to collect, record and analyze statistics for the purpose of making administrative decisions about court operations and procedures, statewide and in individual courts.

The tabulation of statewide judicial statistics by the Administrative Office (see pages 100-158) is presently done manually. However, the application of automated data processing to this function is currently being considered by the Administrative Office. Within individual courts, collection of statistics is limited largely to those required by the Supreme Court's General Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts (see page 57) and, except for the Circuit Court of Cook County, is done manually.

Second, automated data processing can be used for the basic purpose of maintaining those records in each case required in the daily operations of the courts. In this area, some of our judicial circuits are making use of automation, and the extent of such use is examined in greater detail herein. Two circuits, Cook County and the 19th Circuit, have undertaken the development of relatively advanced electronic data processing systems. These two projects are summarized at page 36.

A survey of the current use of electronic data processing (EDP), in the Illinois trial courts, was conducted in 1973. The survey, conducted by the staff of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, had two objectives: (1) to determine what electronic data processing services are currently used by or provided to Circuit Courts, and (2) to identify equipment which might be made available for court electronic data processing purposes. In addition to the survey, a sample program for the application of electronic data processing, in the Circuit Courts, through the use of county facilities, in counties with over 25,000 persons, was developed.

The findings of the survey and a summary of the sample developmental program, with a map of possible service areas, are as follows:

Current Use of EDP

"It appears that computer systems of a size sufficient for court purposes are available in 14 counties, each of which is in a different circuit. In only one county, Cook, the computer is leased directly by the Clerk of the Circuit Court; in the remaining counties, computers are used for general government purposes, but are or could be made available to the Circuit Courts on a time-sharing basis.

"Table 1 lists the pertinent counties and computer equipment now available; Table 2 indicates the range of court EDP services now provided by some of those counties.

"Equipment may be classified as small accounting computers (Burroughs L 4000), small-scale computer systems (IBM System/3, Honeywell 2020), medium-scale computer systems (IBM System/360, NCR 200), and large-scale computer systems (IBM System/370). This rough classification is based upon relative data processing capabilities and on-line storage capacity.

"All of the computer systems are capable of supporting court applications and are capable of

sending and receiving data by communications lines. In some counties, minimal additional hardware would be required for data transmission.

"Depending upon the size of the computer, court EDP needs would be served at different levels of sophistication; e.g., System/3 (small) vs. System/370 (large). All of the equipment mentioned, however, can be used effectively to provide assistance to the courts and to supporting agencies. In theory, direct communications between the systems also could be established in the future, and the capabilities of the larger systems thus made available to all counties.

"Although the counties do not have identical equipment, compatibility among the systems is extensive. No great technical difficulty would be encountered in establishing uniform standards for all counties to facilitate exchange of information among individuals and computers. The Recordkeeping Order of the Supreme Court provides a starting point for such standards through its definition of uniform records to be maintained and reports to be provided.

"Several counties indicate that they have definite plans to install additional equipment. DuPage and Will Counties intend to acquire larger central processing units; other counties have ordered additional peripheral equipment to enhance the capabilities of their present computer systems.

"Services provided to the Circuit Courts and supporting agencies in the several counties range from comprehensive and integrated data processing systems, such as exist in Cook and Lake Counties, through an assortment of activities mentioned in Table 2. Most of the computer applications listed appear to be the result of efforts to satisfy specific needs, some as the initial steps in developing more complete systems, others as *ad hoc* projects. Only one of the fourteen counties with equipment indicates that services are neither provided nor planned.

"A number of counties report that services to the judiciary are to be expanded. The Cook County Circuit Clerk is now developing a sophisticated information system for criminal matters. Lake County is installing IBM's "Basic Court System," a package of programs which will provide calendar, case history and index information in an on-line environment. Chief Judges in the 3rd, 9th, and 10th Circuits, with assistance from this office, have started preliminary planning to acquire or expand data processing services for the Circuit Courts in Madison, Knox, and Peoria Counties.

"On the basis of this survey, it appears that enough publicly held computer equipment is available in the state to provide data processing services to trial courts in most counties over 25,000 population, if county governments agree to an expansion of services for this purpose, and if necessary financing, technical services, and additional equipment are furnished. Responses to the survey

questionnaire indicated a definite interest in such expansion possibilities. During the next phase of the survey, detailed information on existing computer programs will be obtained to assist in the planning and development of court-oriented data processing services."

Summary of Sample Developmental Program

Priorities - establishes a plan for development of a prototype EDP service area for the courts, and establishment of similar service areas, over a period of time, in counties over 100,000, 50,000, 25,000, in descending order.

Planning Sequence - proposes a planning sequence for identification of court EDP goals, identifying a demonstration service area and other service areas, and implementing EDP service in the demonstration service area.

General EDP Goals - identifies more specifically the goals or uses for EDP in the courts, within the two general categories of management information and operating information.

Possible Service Area Groups -

- (1) Identifies possible groupings of counties, by circuit, for use of available EDP facilities.
- (2) Identifies possible groupings of counties, geographically for use of available EDP facilities.
- (3) Identifies possible new installations.

Map of Possible Service Areas - see page 35.

Possible EDP Coverage - identifies those counties over 25,000 population in which EDP coverage would currently be possible.

Table 1

County Computer Equipment Available (December 31, 1974)

County (Circuit)	Equipment
<i>Large</i>	
Cook	IBM System/370 Model 145
Lake (19)	IBM System/370 Model 135
Will (12)	IBM System/370 Model 135
Kane (16)	IBM System/370 Model 125
<i>Medium</i>	
DuPage (18)	IBM System/360 Model 50
Winnebago (17)	NCR Century 200
LaSalle* (13)	IBM System/360 Model 22
St. Clair (20)	NCR Century 200
Sangamon (7)	Honeywell 2020
<i>Small</i>	
Rock Island (14)	IBM System/3 Model 10
Peoria (10)	IBM System/3 Model 10
Champaign (6)	IBM System/3 Model 10
Madison (3)	IBM System/3 Model 10

*IBM System/370 Model 115 scheduled May, 1975.

Table 2

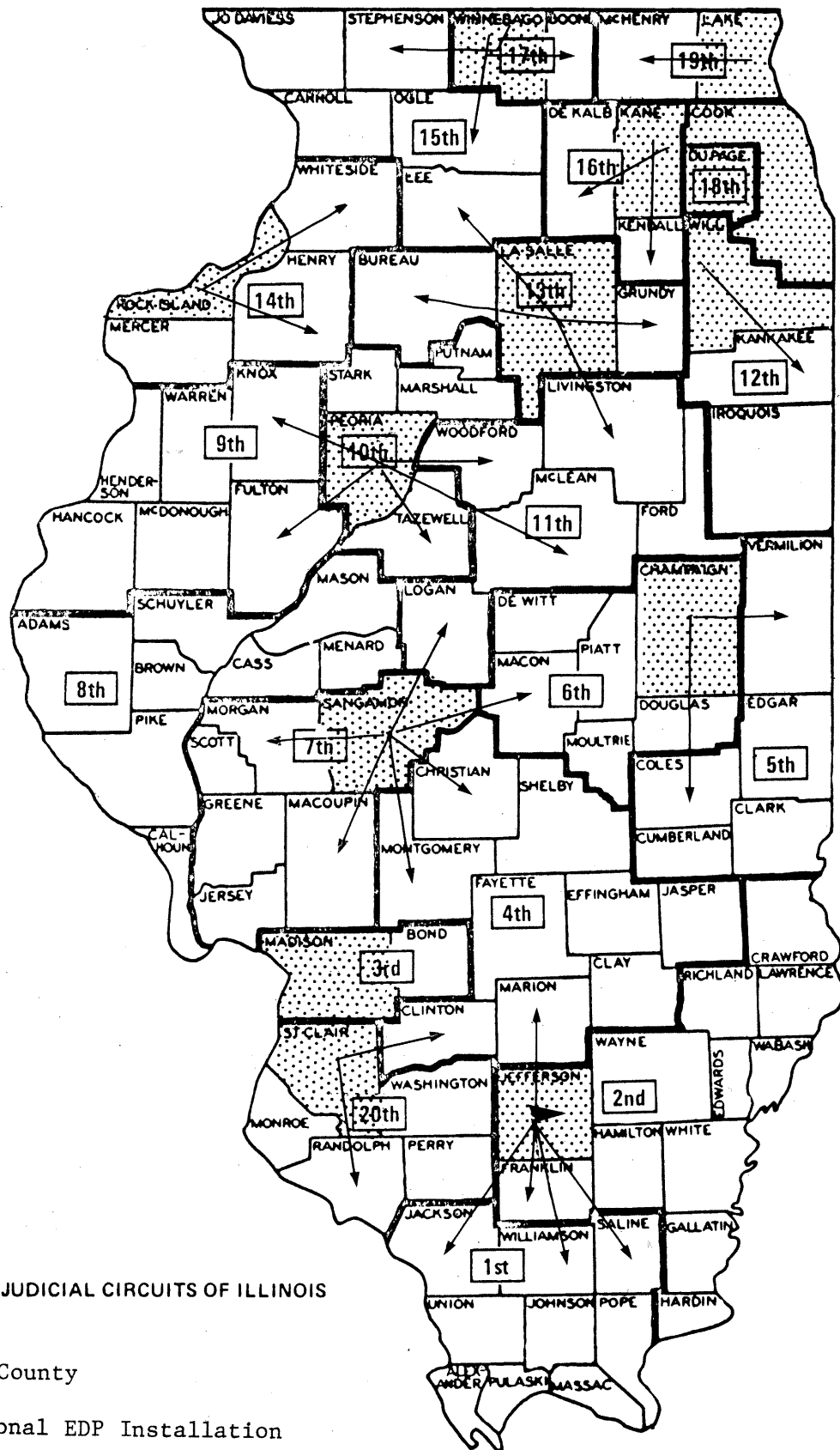
Present Court EDP Services

County (Circuit)	Usage
Cook	Felony system providing case history report, witness lists, daily disposition reports, indices, subpoenas, and statistical summaries; Law Division system providing dockets and statistical reports; Municipal Department court sheets, traffic system, bond system, paternity and nonsupport system, indices for several divisions.
Lake (19)	Presently installing IBM "Basic Court System." This provides calendar, case history, name index and identification number index information in an on-line environment. Now providing adult probation information; traffic scheduling, analysis, and accounting; small claims system; jury summons and payment.
DuPage (18)	Court scheduling; accounting; jury selection and payment; indices; sheriff incident reports; traffic and misdemeanor system; child support system.
Winnebago (17)	Plaintiff and defendant lists; case number indices for probate, family, small claims, criminal, and general cases; traffic accounting.
Kane (16)	Case indices; traffic system; jury summons and payment; accounting.
LaSalle (13)	Pending indictments for State's Attorney.
Will (12)	Traffic and criminal files maintained; scheduling; accounting; probation lists; indices.
Peoria (10)	Operational system for Family Court providing detailed case information and statistical summaries; installing a system for alimony payments; extension of service planned.
Sangamon (7)	Some services to Circuit Clerk and State's Attorney, not specifically identified.
St. Clair (20)	Jail population reports; docketing; records "necessary for state statutes;" accounting; various reports on request such as cases by disposition code, by type of offense, probation lists.

(Court EDP Services Not Provided)

Rock Island (14)	Vermilion (5)
Champaign (6)	Madison (3)

Map of Possible Service Areas



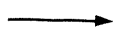
THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS



EDP County



Optional EDP Installation



Possible Service Area

Circuit Court of Cook County Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information System

The Circuit Court of Cook County is presently engaged in the installation of a very advanced and sophisticated automated data processing system for criminal and juvenile cases. For a number of years the Clerk's office has used automated data processing in the traffic court to maintain a file on each moving violation, print court sheets and to conduct all accounting functions. In more recent years, automated data processing has also been used in the Law Division and Criminal Division to maintain dockets, prepare court sheets, print subpoenas and to prepare various statistical reports.

The basic objective of the new criminal and juvenile information system, partially funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, is to improve the administration of justice in Cook County by significantly improving the methods of gathering, storing, retrieving and disseminating information. The system has been designed to provide more complete, more accessible and more timely information to the clerks, the court and other criminal justice agencies. This system will: (1) permit tracking an individual defendant and case through the entire judicial process; (2) provide defendant and case information to authorized users on a rapid turn around basis; and (3) provide statistical and analytical data to provide the basis for administrative decisions.

Benefits to be derived from the new system include: (1) improved scheduling and calendaring of cases; (2) improved case tracking and control; (3) more accurate information; (4) more complete and timely information; (5) improved personnel utilization in the Clerk's office and in the court.

The new system is an "on-line" system. This means that it is capable of direct communication with the computer through the use of a cathode ray tube (CRT), which is a combination TV screen and typewriter. Information can be added directly to the computer file and received immediately from the computer file on the CRT screen. As the defendant progresses through the system, dispositions and other information about his case are picked up. To meet these requirements, the Clerk's information system has been designed to utilize IBM 3270 cathode ray terminals to enter and retrieve the data. Communication lines connect these terminals with the Clerk's data processing center, IBM 370/145. In addition, the various sites will have hard-copy printers attached to the CRTs. All information displayed on the CRTs can be copied by the printer. Needless to say, the system is very complex. In general, however, the Clerk's information system will maintain computer based records on each defendant and case. Records will be initiated when complaints or petitions are filed with the court. One record will be generated for each defendant on each case. This record will follow the progress of the case through the entire judicial sys-

tem from original entry to final disposition. During the judicial process, the computer-based defendant file will record all actions relating to a case, including the judge's orders, revised charges, consolidation of charges, bond monies collected, warrants issued and final dispositions. The information will be maintained so that it will be accessible through CRTs in the Clerk's office, the courts, the offices of State's Attorney, Public Defender, Sheriff, law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions. Eventually, the system will provide for direct entry of orders from the courtroom under the judge's supervision, so that the defendant records will be as current as possible.

Nineteenth Circuit Automated Court Records System

Like most Circuit Court clerks' offices, the Lake County Circuit Court Clerk's office, in the 19th judicial circuit, maintains its files and records on a manual basis. However, through a grant awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Lake County has undertaken to develop a judicial automated record system. Using the IBM basic court records system as a starting point, the project is computerizing the records maintained by the Clerk's office. The purpose for doing so is threefold: (1) to automate the file maintenance procedures; (2) to improve the availability of information within the Clerk's office for internal operations and other court related agencies; and (3) to decrease the duplication of effort by other court related agencies maintaining similar information.

All court actions currently being recorded in the docket books are entered into the centralized computer system. A name index, complete case history information, as well as calendaring information will be available in the system. At the present time, the system contains 29,248 case histories. While the system emphasizes criminal cases, it has been designed so as to allow for its use in civil cases as well. The system has developed to the point where the computer file contains the following information on active cases: (1) Court division; (2) Case number; (3) Entitlement; (4) Filing date; (5) Case status; (6) Offense charged; (7) Names of all persons related to the case; (8) Case disposition data, by date; (9) Papers filed and filing date; (10) Fees paid; (11) Minutes of court, by date; (12) Book and page number of judgment, in the execution docket; (13) Judge hearing the case; (14) Court reporter present; (15) Microfilm number where permanent record is on file. A training program to assist the Circuit Clerk's staff make the transition from past procedures to the new system has been instituted, and the new system is about three-fourths operational.

The development of this system has not been completely free of difficulty. Many complex problems were encountered. It is hoped, however, that the experience gained from this pilot project will serve in the development of plans for similar projects in other circuits.

New Courtrooms

A number of counties, in recent years, have constructed new courtrooms or renovated old ones. Two counties, McDonough and Cook, have constructed two courtrooms which incorporate a number of advanced and specialized features which make them particularly unique.

McDonough County

The new McDonough County courtroom, dedicated in 1973, is located in the county courthouse at Macomb. It is designed in a contemporary, circular arrangement to facilitate participation by all persons involved in a trial. It can be used for either bench or jury trials.

The principal experimental feature of the courtroom is its capability for videotaping trials. The system employs 3 hidden cameras which are controlled from an audio/visual booth adjacent to the courtroom. One camera is used for the judge, one for the witnesses and one for the attorney at the lectern.

There are also video cameras in the judges' chambers for use when in-chamber conferences are to be part of the record.

The system has split-screen capability. The courtroom is acoustically tuned for proper reception and recording. In addition, the system itself can magnify sounds such as low whispers.

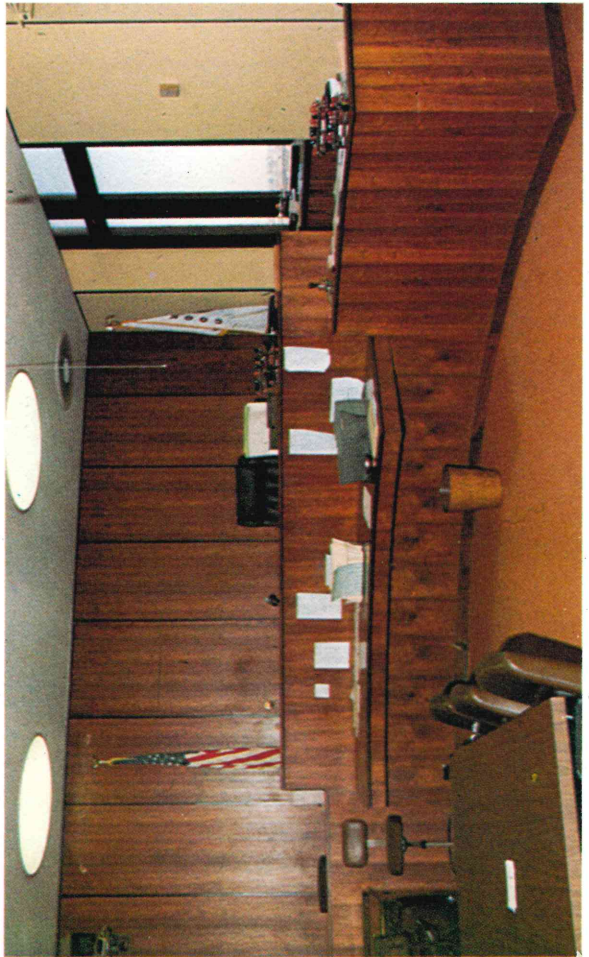
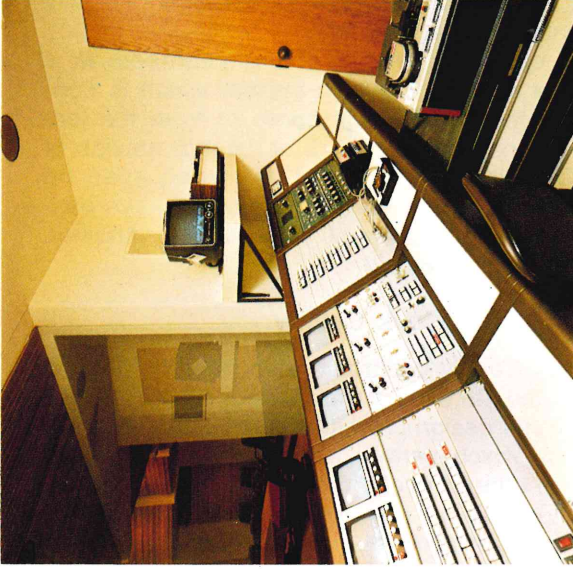
Another electronic feature of this courtroom is a built-in, rear screen projection system which is controlled from the audio/visual booth or from the lectern. An attorney can project 8 or 16 mm movies or slides. The video trial record itself can even be played back on the screen and the operator can easily switch from one type of projection to another. (See photos on page 38).

Cook County

The Cook County courtroom, dedicated in 1974, is located on the 4th floor of the criminal courts building in Chicago. Its design places all participants in a trial in positions which permit direct lines of vision between each other, thereby reducing the need, particularly for jurors, to turn one's head as different persons speak. Among the features of this courtroom are a closed-circuit video surveillance system for security purposes and a one-way glass partition, in front of the spectator's section, to provide added security in cases where there may be possible intimidation of witnesses or jurors. (See photos on page 38).



McDonough County Courtroom



Cook County Courtroom



The Judicial Conference

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

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

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

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

- (1) The committee shall consist of six judges from Cook County, the First Judicial District, and six judges from the other judicial districts outside Cook County. A designated Justice of the Supreme Court shall be an *ex officio* member of the committee. Members shall be appointed for a term of three years.
- (2) Each year the Supreme Court shall designate one of the members of the committee to act as chairman.
- (3) The committee shall meet at such time and such place as may be necessary, or at the call of the Supreme Court.
- (4) The committee shall recommend to the Supreme Court the appointment of such other committees as are necessary to further the objectives of the conference.
- (5) At least 60 days prior to the date on which the Judicial Conference is to be held the committee shall submit to the Supreme Court a suggested agenda for the annual meeting.

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

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

The Judicial Conference membership includes all Supreme Court justices, Appellate Court judges and Circuit Court judges. From this pool of judges, the Supreme Court designates six judges from Cook County and six judges outside Cook County as members of the Executive Committee. As of December 31, 1974, the Executive Committee consisted of Appellate Court judges Jay J. Alloy (3rd District),

Frederick S. Green (4th District), and Daniel J. McNamara (1st District); and Circuit Court judges Nicholas J. Bua (Cook County), Abraham W. Brussell (Cook County), Joseph J. Butler (Cook County), Harold R. Clark (3rd Circuit), Mel R. Jiganti (Cook County), Peyton H. Kunce (1st Circuit), Daniel J. Roberts (9th Circuit), George W. Unverzagt (18th Circuit), and Eugene L. Wachowski (Cook County). Supreme Court Justice, Thomas E. Kluczynski, is the liaison officer to the Executive Committee. The Supreme Court has re-appointed Judge McNamara as chairman and Judge Green as vice-chairman for a second year.

The Executive Committee meets regularly every month and supervises the organization of the annual Conference, annual Associate Judge Seminar, the New Judge Seminar, regional seminars and the work of the various Judicial Conference committees. In addition, the Executive Committee considers recommendations relating to the improvement of the administration of justice which are developed at the Conference and seminars and by the committees. Those recommendations found to be meritorious are submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration. Some of the Executive Committee's activities, during 1974, are reflected in the following actions:

- (1) Approved certain out-of-state judicial education programs for attendance by Illinois judges.
- (2) Received and considered a report of the Audio-Visual Aids Committee of the Associate Judge Seminar on a pilot program of mock trials to study and improve the demeanor of judges through the use of video tape playback. The Executive Committee forwarded the report to the Supreme Court with the recommendation that the program be approved.
- (3) Pursuant to the Report on Rule 41 (see page 40) the Executive Committee authorized the Associate Judge Seminar Coordinating Committee to establish study committees on topics appropriate for study and recommendations by the Associate Judge Seminar.
- (4) Recommended, to the Supreme Court, establishment of a study committee on the use of video tape in courts.
- (5) Approved the participation of Illinois judges in the Illinois Institute on Continuing Legal Education workshops on driving while intoxicated.
- (6) Approved Associate Judge Seminar study committees on a) procedure in quasi-criminal and ordinance violation cases and discovery in misdemeanor cases; and b) the effect of the *Fuentes* and *Sniadach* cases on Illinois law.
- (7) Authorized the Subcommittee on Audio-Visual Aids to begin preparation of a library of tapes for use in judicial education programs.
- (8) Approved the purchase, with grant funds, of the Illinois Institute on Continuing Legal Education's Manual on Juvenile Law and Prac-

tice, for judges attending the regional juvenile judge seminars.

- (9) Received and referred to the Committee on Probation a report on probation submitted by the Juvenile Problems Committee.
- (10) Established Judicial Conference study committees on a) indemnity, third party actions and equitable contributions, and b) judicial ethics.
- (11) Received and considered a report, from the Committee on Probation, which recommended that the Supreme Court, under its administrative and supervisory authority:
 - a) establish mandatory state-wide minimum standards for hiring and promoting probation personnel;
 - b) establish mandatory state-wide standards for statistics and recordkeeping in probation departments;
 - c) where necessary or appropriate, promulgate uniform forms and operational procedures;
 - d) provide orientation training for all new probation personnel and on-the-job training and continuing education for all incumbent personnel; and
 - e) establish a central information clearing house to serve local probation departments that need them.The report was approved and forwarded to the Supreme Court with the recommendation that it be implemented.
- (12) Received and considered a report from the Committee on Juvenile Problems concerning appeals in juvenile cases. The report was approved and forwarded to the Supreme Court Rules Committee.
- (13) Received and approved a form for annual guardian reports, in juvenile cases, prepared by the Committee on Juvenile Problems.
- (14) Directed the Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization to consider circuit-wide jury commissions, six-man juries and less than unanimous verdicts as possible future study topics.

1974 Judicial Conference

The twenty-first Judicial Conference was held in Chicago on September 4, 5 and 6, 1974. A total of 359 Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges were in attendance. Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood opened the Conference with an address in which he reviewed the historical development of the Judicial Conference and discussed the importance of the office of Chief Circuit Judge in relation to the effective operation of our court system:

"... (T)he office of Chief Circuit Judge is not an honorary position to be offered to the senior or most popular judge in the circuit or automatically rotated on a short-term basis. It is a position having broad Constitutional power and responsibilities, the effective discharge of which is essential to the efficient operation of our system."

Justice Walter V. Schaefer addressed the Confer-

ence on the functioning of the Courts Commission. He presented a very thorough analysis of the authority of the Judicial Inquiry Board and the Courts Commission and discussed some of the very difficult issues which the Courts Commission has had to rule upon.

Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization

While in recent years, the Executive Committee has emphasized judicial education, there has been much discussion regarding the Conference's obligation "to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." In early 1973, the Executive Committee appointed a subcommittee to re-evaluate the duties and function of the Conference. The subcommittee consisted of Judge Daniel J. McNamara, chairman; Judges Harold R. Clark and Mel R. Jiganti as members; and Administrative Director Roy O. Gulley, *ex officio*. After months of in-depth study of the internal operation of the Judicial Conference and of judicial conferences in other states, the subcommittee presented a comprehensive report to the Executive Committee. That committee approved the report and transmitted it to the Supreme Court for its consideration.

The report urged the Conference to establish study committees to investigate and analyze problem areas of the law and make recommendations thereon for specific legislation and rule changes. It also suggested that the Conference conduct regional civil and criminal law seminars to permit the judiciary to study in detail particular segments of the law while spending a minimum of time off the bench.

In brief the report recommended:

- "(1) Continuation of the annual Judicial Conference, including lectures and seminar topics. However, the primary function of the Conference should be to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice, as developed by study committees;
- (2) Creation of study committees to explore, analyze and report on problem areas in the administration of justice, and to make recommendations thereon;
- (3) Establishment of continuing educational seminars throughout the State in appropriate areas of civil and criminal law; and
- (4) Staff support to effectuate the work of the study committees, and to assist in the organization of the seminars."

The Supreme Court approved the report at its November, 1973 term. Thereupon, the Executive Committee acted immediately to implement the recommendations and appointed the Study Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization, chaired by Judge Philip A. Fleischman (Cook County). With the approval of the Executive Committee, the Committee on Jury Selection and Utilization selected Supreme

Court Rule 234, pertaining to *voir dire* examination of jurors, for study. After a great deal of study and discussion, the committee prepared a report, consisting of a majority and a minority view, and presented it to the 1974 Judicial Conference. The majority report recommended that Rule 234 be amended to provide that the entire *voir dire* examination of prospective jurors, including supplemental questions submitted by the parties, be conducted by the trial judge. The minority report recommended that Rule 234 be amended to require the trial judge to conduct the *voir dire* examination and to permit the parties or their attorneys to supplement such examination either by direct inquiry or by submission of pertinent questions to the judge for direct inquiry by him. After the report was presented, it was discussed by the judges in smaller groups. At the conclusion of the discussion, the judges cast votes to: (1) adopt the majority report; (2) adopt the minority report; or (3) allow Rule 234 to remain unchanged. Ninety-eight members of the Conference voted in favor of the minority report; ninety-one voted in favor of allowing Rule 234 to remain unchanged; and seventy-five voted in favor of the majority report. At its subsequent meetings, the Executive Committee reviewed the report, the results of the balloting and the report of discussions prepared by the professor-reporters. The Executive Committee voted to submit the entire report to the Supreme Court, together with a recommendation, from the Executive Committee, that Rule 234 be amended to provide that the trial judge conduct the *voir dire* examination and that the trial court *may* permit supplemental questions directly or indirectly. The Supreme Court is expected to act upon the recommendations in early 1975.

Educational Topics

The continuing judicial education portion of the 1974 Conference offered five topics:

- I. Recent Developments in the Law—a discussion of recent cases dealing with estates, divorce, injunctions, judicial conduct, criminal law and pro-se litigation.
- II. Torts—an in-depth discussion of recent cases dealing with foreseeability in products liability cases, equitable apportionment, wrongful death, governmental immunity, statute of limitations and medical malpractice.
- III. Criminal Law—a lecture-discussion of arrest, search and seizure problems.
- IV. Evidence—a discussion of hypothetical problems in selected areas of hearsay.
- V. Trends in Constitutional Law—a lecture on recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions indicating a more conservative trend in the review of state court decisions dealing with matters of state law.

The lecture on Trends in Constitutional Law was presented once, with all the judges in attendance. The other four educational topics were presented six

times, except Evidence which was presented nine times. Each judge had the option of participating in any three of the four topics.

1974 Associate Judge Seminar

The 1974 Associate Judge Seminar was held on March 27, 28 and 29, 1974, in Chicago. The seminar was planned and organized by the Coordinating Committee, chaired by Judge Glenn K. Seidenfeld. A total of 238 judges attended the three day seminar.

The Director of the Administrative Office, Roy O. Gulley, welcomed the judges, on behalf of the Supreme Court. In his remarks, the Director emphasized the importance of Associate Judges, since most citizens who appear in court appear in the courts of Associate Judges. The Director also stressed his belief that the matters assignable to Associate Judges should be expanded to include the trial of felony cases.

Justice Daniel McNamara, chairman of the Executive Committee, addressed the Associate Judges and explained to them the recommendations contained in the Executive Committee's report on Rule 41 concerning the structure of the Judicial Conference, the use of study committees and an expanded program of regional seminars.

Educational Topics

Seminar committees, selected by the Coordinating Committee, researched and presented the following topics:

- I. Criminal Law—a lecture on recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions dealing with search and seizure, self-incrimination and identification testimony.
- II. Selected Topics of Evidence—an in-depth lecture dealing with the introduction into evidence of writings and other documentary evidence, and the recent statutory changes in the Dead Man Act.
- III. Recent Developments in the Law—a discussion of recent decisions dealing with foreseeability in products liability cases, apportionment among joint tortfeasors, "loan agreements" between joint defendants and the plaintiff, and *pro se* litigation.
- IV. Function of the Trial Judge—a discussion of the function of the trial judge in relation to the jury, the parties and witnesses, attorneys, the courtroom setting, and the public and the press.
- V. Probate, Mental Health, and Juvenile Law—a discussion of the current issues, recent decisions and statutory changes in the areas of mental health, probate and juvenile law.
- VI. How to Avoid Reversal on Appeal—a discussion of specific legal problems in order to reduce reversals on appeal. Specific areas covered included preserving a proper record,

preparation and certification of the record, and maintaining control of the proceedings.

The lectures on Criminal Law and Evidence were presented once each, with all the judges in attendance. Following each lecture the judges divided into small groups for discussion. Each of the other four topics was presented twice, and each judge had the option of participating in any two of the four topics.

1974 New Judge Seminar

The Illinois Judicial Conference conducted its fourth seminar for new judges on December 12, 13 and 14, 1974, in Chicago. It was attended by 57 judges appointed or elected since January of 1973.

Hon. Thomas E. Kluczynski, Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, addressed the new judges and emphasized the awesome responsibilities entrusted to a judge. He specifically emphasized the judge's responsibility to listen carefully to the facts presented by both sides in a case, to research the law thoroughly before rendering a decision, and the need to avoid procrastination and decide cases promptly. He also cautioned judges to be on guard so that the performance of their responsibilities does not become routine. He concluded his remarks by suggesting that it might be appropriate for new judges to recall, upon preparing to ascend the bench each day, that they should judge each case as if it was their first and to judge each case as if it was to be their last.

Supreme Court Justice Howard C. Ryan, chairman of the New Judge Seminar Planning Committee, also addressed the new judges. He emphasized the difference between being an attorney, in an adversary role, and being a judge.

The remainder of the program consisted of lectures and discussion on the following topics:

- I. The Illinois Judicial System—Its Structure and Operations
- II. Criminal Law—The Practical Approach to Hearing Criminal Cases and Avoiding Reversible Error, Including Proper Use of Supreme Court Rule 402
- III. Overview of the Code of Corrections
- IV. Judicial Ethics and Demeanor
- V. Evidence
- VI. Function and Authority of the Trial Judge

Cook County Criminal Law Seminar

In order to deal with an increasing number of criminal cases, the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, during 1974, assigned 20 judges of the Law Division to also hear felony cases in the Civic Center as a temporary measure. In cooperation with the Chief Judge and the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division, the Judicial Conference's Criminal Law Committee, on November 14, 1974, conducted a half-day seminar for the judges who were tempo-

rarily assigned. The seminar was attended by 26 judges, including some of those regularly assigned to the Criminal Division. The two topics presented were:

- I. Pleas of Guilty (Rule 402)
- II. Sentencing and Probation under the Unified Code of Corrections

Regional Seminars

Criminal Law

In recognition of the need for continuous study of the law and its application to the endless variety of new, complex legal controversies, the Illinois Supreme Court, in 1971, approved a proposal of the Executive Committee to undertake a series of regional seminars in criminal law. The purpose of these seminars was to provide Illinois judges with the opportunity for more in-depth and specialized study of particular areas of the law, in smaller groups, than is possible at the annual Conference and seminars.

The Conference's Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges, chaired by Judge Richard Mills, enthusiastically organized the first series of three regional seminars. The seminar format selected by the committee consisted of using two judges assisted by a professor-reporter as discussion leaders. The seminars were scheduled to begin at noon on a Friday and to end at noon the following Saturday, in order to hold time spent off the bench to a minimum. Three separate topics, presented Friday afternoon, Friday evening and Saturday morning were selected. Funding for the regional Criminal Law Seminars was provided by grants awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

The first three seminars were held in 1971-72, in Mount Vernon, Peoria and Chicago, and were attended by 93 Circuit Judges. The topics covered were:

- I. Pre-trial Procedures in Criminal Cases
- II. Trial Procedures in Criminal Cases
- III. Post-Trial Procedures in Criminal Cases

The unqualified success of the first series of regional criminal law seminars led to a second and third series. The second series, conducted in 1972-73, in Mount Vernon, Peoria and Rockford was attended by 112 Circuit Judges. The same format was used, and the topics covered were:

- I. Criminal Motions
- II. Guilty Pleas
- III. Sentencing

The third series, conducted in 1973-74, in Rockford, Champaign and Mount Vernon, was attended by 92 Circuit Judges. The same format was again used, and the topics covered were:

- I. Sentencing
- II. Identification Evidence
- III. Jury Selection Problems

A fourth series of regional criminal law seminars will be held in early 1975.

Juvenile Law

Based upon the success of the regional Criminal Law Seminars, the Conference's Committee on Juvenile Problems requested and was granted approval to conduct a series of three regional seminars on juvenile law and practice, in 1974. The seminars were held in Mount Vernon on March 1-2, 1974, Peoria on April 5-6, 1974 and Chicago on May 3-4, 1974. This series was attended by 96 Circuit and Associate Judges, and the topics covered were:

- I. Legislation
- II. Procedure
- III. Dispositions

Funding of the juvenile seminars was also provided by grant funds awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

Civil Law

With a view toward re-structuring the annual Judicial Conference to more effectively carry out its constitutional mandate to "consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice", the Supreme Court in November, 1973, approved the report of the Executive Committee which recommended that the function of continuing judicial education be primarily carried on through a permanent program of regional seminars (see page 40). The Executive Committee immediately took steps to implement the approved report and established the Committee on Regional Civil Law Seminars, chaired by Judge Paul C. Verticchio. This Committee held its first meeting on January 15, 1974, and, after conducting a survey to determine the topics to be covered, held its first series of three regional civil law seminars. The seminars, using the format established in the criminal and juvenile judge seminars, were conducted in Rockford, on September 27-28, 1974, Springfield, on October 25-26, 1974 and Collinsville, on November 22-23, 1974. The seminars were attended by a total of 119 Circuit and Associate Judges and the topics covered were:

- I. Pre-trial motions
- II. Divorce
- III. Professional Malpractice

Funding of the civil law seminars was provided for in the budget of the Judicial Conference.

Conference of Chief Circuit Judges

Subject only to the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge of each judicial circuit has the power and responsibility to administer his circuit. As a day-to-day manager of the Circuit Court, the Chief Judge is immediately responsible for operating it in such a manner that the ends of justice on the trial court level are fully satisfied.

The 21 Chief Circuit Judges meet regularly as the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges, a committee of the Supreme Court. The purpose of the Conference is to develop and propose uniform Circuit Court rules

and policies and, where appropriate, advocate legislation and Supreme Court rules designed to effect the highest degree of efficient and uniform management and administration in the Circuit Court consistent with the demands of justice for each individual litigant.

Circuit Court Clerks

During 1974, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges met 10 times. Early in 1974, the Conference met with representatives of the Association of Clerks of the Circuit Court of Illinois. At that meeting, the Clerks' Association presented to the Conference numerous recommendations for statutory and rule changes which would enhance the status and improve the efficiency of the operation of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. They recommended that Clerks of the Circuit Court be appointed by the Circuit Judges and serve for a term of years; that incumbent Circuit Clerks should be given an opportunity to remain for at least one additional full term, subject only to removal for cause by the Circuit Judges; and that there should be one Circuit Clerk for each county rather than only one for each circuit. The clerks presented a total of nine specific proposals, seeking the support of the Conference. The Chief Judges made no specific commitments pending publication of the report of the Supreme Court's Committee on Clerks of Court, but when the Committee did file its report, the Chief Judges specifically supported the proposal that Clerks of the Circuit Court be appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court. By a vote of 15 in favor, 1 opposed, they adopted a resolution in which they agreed in principle with the report of the Supreme Court Committee. In addition, the Chief Judges discussed at some length the desirability—and the political feasibility—of having the State fund all Circuit Court operations. It was generally agreed that, while not politically feasible, at this time, ultimately the Circuit Court should be supported exclusively out of State funds.

Notices to Appear in Lieu of Arrest

At the request of the Chief of Enforcement of the Department of Conservation, the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges encourages the Department of Conservation to expand the use of Notices to Appear in lieu of arrest and bail in all appropriate cases."

It has been the policy of the Conference since its inception to encourage all police officers to use the notice to appear in appropriate cases. However, the specific decision concerning when notices should be issued, when they should not be issued and to whom they should be issued is a police matter. The arresting officer has the power to determine whether he should issue a notice to appear.

Voice Writers in Lieu of Court Reporters

At its February meeting, the Conference discussed in detail a proposal to experiment with the use of voice writing as a possible alternative to the use of stenotypists and shorthand writers. Voice writing combines the use of multi-track electronic recording with professionally trained voice writers. The voice writer, in court, repeats verbatim, everything said in court while the actual voices of participants are simultaneously recorded on a separate track of the same tape. The National Center for State Courts has conducted a pilot study: Twenty voice writer applicants completed a 3 month training program. They achieved excellent levels of proficiency on several state and federal court reporter examinations. The voice writers were evaluated by judges in several states. Judicial reaction is reported to have been strongly favorable. Comparisons of voice writing techniques to stenotyping or shorthand reporting indicate to the National Center for State Courts several potential advantages to voice writing:

- (1) Lower transcript costs;
- (2) Faster production of transcripts;
- (3) Faster training and higher proficiency levels of newer reporters;
- (4) Better court control of transcript processes;
- (5) Independent verification of the record.

The Administrative Director advised the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges that some experimentation with voice writing techniques in Illinois is inevitable. Our inability to hire enough qualified official reporters makes it imperative that we at least keep an open mind to the possibility that alternative methods may provide part of the solution to our court reporting problems. The Chief Judges observed that it would be most desirable to conduct comparative testing between stenotypists, shorthand writers, stenomask writers and voice writers. The Administrative Office has had further communications with the National Center in an effort to establish a program to determine the feasibility of substituting voice writers for court reporters in some of the courts in Illinois. The Chief Judges will continue to explore this possibility.

Jury Demand Fees

The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges also continued to explore the possibility of getting the General Assembly to authorize a jury demand fee in counties other than Cook. The jury demand frequently is used simply as a delaying tactic. A jury demand fee might reduce the number of jury demands being made in counties outside of Cook. The Administrative Office brought to the attention of the Conference a rule in effect in Little Rock, Arkansas whereby the trial judge may, if he determines that one or both of the attorneys has been dilatory or has failed to earnestly or in good conscience engage in settlement negotiations prior to trial, impose upon the attorney(s) the cost to

the county of calling and impanelling a jury. Further study of methods by which the trial court could prevent delaying tactics will be explored.

Rule 40 Marriage Divisions

At its meeting in April the Conference discussed Supreme Court Rule 40 "Marriage Divisions." Because of the wording of the rule, it appears that a judge could refuse assignment to a Marriage Division. The rule simply provides that the Chief Judge may establish a division and specify the times and places at which "those judges willing to perform marriages" will normally be available to do so. There was some question on the part of the Chief Judges as to whether this meant that a judge could refuse the assignment. The Chief Judges unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Supreme Court to delete the words "willing to perform" in paragraph (a) of Rule 40. In addition, the Chief Judges adopted a resolution which recommends to the Supreme Court that it reconsider the provision of Rule 40 which makes the marriage fund a county fund and, instead, make it a circuit-wide fund with any excess funds being distributed on a pro-rata basis (based on population) to the several counties at the end of each year.

Guidelines for Administration of Circuit Courts

The Chief Judges unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Supreme Court for its consideration a resolution asking that the manual entitled *Guidelines for the Administration of Circuit Courts* be adopted as an official manual for the operation of the office of Chief Judge. The Supreme Court advised the Conference through the Administrative Director that it had no objection to any Chief Judge using the manual as a guideline for the operation of his office and that it generally approved the propositions therein.

Judicial Discipline

Throughout 1974 there was growing concern on the part of Chief Judges as to the role of a Chief Judge *vis-a-vis* the disciplinary responsibilities of the Judicial Inquiry Board. Among other things, the Chief Judges were concerned about what action should be taken by a Chief Judge when a judge in his circuit has been charged with wrongdoing by the Judicial Inquiry Board. It appeared that it was becoming traditional to relieve a judge of his assignment when charges are levelled against him. It was concluded that each case must be treated individually. The Conference unanimously approved the following resolution:

"The Conference of Chief Circuit Judges feels that assignments of judges against whom charges have been levelled in the Courts Commission should be left to the discretion of the individual Chief Judge, given all the facts and circumstances, the nature of the charges made and the needs of the Circuit Court."

Relationship with the Department of Corrections

At its April meeting, the Conference was honored to have as its guest, Lawrence Pusateri, Esq., legal advisor to the Department of Corrections. The Chief Judges were concerned about the fact that persons sentenced for serious crimes are sometimes back in the community before the minimum sentence has been served. It was understood that prisoners are occasionally let out on furlough. Mr. Pusateri assured the judges that the policies on furlough are rigid. A person can be furloughed only for reasons specified in the statute (Ill. Rev. Stat., 1973, ch. 38, § 1003-11-1), and he may not be furloughed until after a certain minimum time has been spent in incarceration.

In addition to their concern about the policies on furlough, the Chief Judges were also concerned about the continuing unavailability of funds with which to create the diagnostic centers provided for in the new Code of Corrections. Mr. Pusateri advised the Chief Judges that the Department has asked for funds to establish these diagnostic depots at each session of the General Assembly but has not received them. The Conference unanimously agreed to instruct the chairman to send a letter to the Department of Corrections urging that money be sought to establish the diagnostic clinics anticipated by section 1005-3-3 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Copies of that letter were sent to the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the Chairman of the Judiciary and Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Depositions by Notaries Public

In anticipation of the distribution of the Administrative Regulations Governing Court Reporters in the Circuit Court, the Chief Judges expressed concern about the availability of private reporters in rural communities to take depositions in cases pending before the court. Under Supreme Court Rule 205, it might be possible for a notary public, equipped with a quality tape recorder, to take, transcribe and certify depositions, in the same manner as a court reporter presently does it. A memorandum to that effect was circulated among the Chief Judges for their consideration.

Uniform Circuit Court Rules

Throughout 1974 the Illinois State Bar Association Committee on Uniform Circuit Court Rules maintained close liaison with the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges in the development of a proposed set of uniform Circuit Court rules. Several circuits proceeded to adopt the rules because the judges found that they were suitable to the existing practice in their cir-

cuits and would make at least a step forward in obtaining uniformity.

Matrimonial Litigation

At its meeting in November, the Conference considered several recommended pieces of legislation from the Commission on Matrimonial Litigation. The questions considered were as follows:

- (1) Should there be legislation mandating attorneys to furnish litigants with a written statement of all their rights in matrimonial litigation—i.e., Miranda warnings for divorce litigants?
- (2) Should there be legislation requiring all child support payments to be paid through the Clerk of the Circuit Court with automatic enforcement machinery for delinquent accounts?
- (3) Should there be legislation limiting the use of temporary, pre-decree orders and requiring that the petitioner must be present and all litigants must have received notice before issuance of such orders?
- (4) Should there be legislation requiring the appointment of a guardian ad litem in any matrimonial proceeding involving children?

The Chief Judges endorsed the proposal which would require the payment of all child support payments through the Circuit Court, with automatic enforcement machinery for delinquent accounts. This recommendation was forwarded to the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court, in its annual message to the General Assembly proposed that such legislation be adopted.

Chief Judges' Office Expenses

The Conference unanimously approved a resolution encouraging legislation providing that the payment of all expenses for the operation of the Chief Circuit Judges' office (in circuits having more than one county) would be paid out of state appropriations. This recommendation was forwarded to the Chief Justice and was, in turn, incorporated into the Supreme Court's recommendations to the General Assembly.

Assignment of Associate Judges

The Conference expressed concern about the availability of adequate judicial manpower to try an increasing number of felony cases throughout the State and unanimously approved a recommendation to the Supreme Court that Rule 295 be amended to provide that Associate Judges who are lawyers may be assigned to hear any case to which they are assigned by their Chief Judge.

Judicial Elections

Contested Election

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 12 (a) provides:

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

The general election of November 5, 1974 included the first partisan election of judicial candidates under the Constitution of 1970. The last previous contested election occurred in November 1970.

The General Assembly passed a bill in 1971 to make the primary election law, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 46, § 7-1, applicable to judicial elections. However, the Governor vetoed the bill. The legislature overrode the veto in January, 1972, but since the time had already passed for filing nominating petitions for the March, 1972 primary, those interested in running for a judicial vacancy were foreclosed from doing so.

The results of the November 5, 1974 judicial election were as follows (single asterisk (*)) indicates that the successful candidate was a sitting judicial officer who was elected to a higher judicial office, and a double asterisk (**) indicates that the successful candidate was a Supreme Court appointee to fill a judicial vacancy):

Elected Judge of the Appellate Court

FIRST DISTRICT

(Vacancy of John Lyons)

Seymour Simon, Chicago

(Vacancy of John McCormick)

*Robert J. Downing, Glenview

(3 additional judgeships)

**Edward J. Egan, Chicago

**John J. Sullivan, Glenview

**Glenn T. Johnson, Chicago

SECOND DISTRICT

(Vacancy of Mel Abrahamson)

*LeRoy L. Rechenmacher, Naperville

(Additional judgeship)

**Glenn K. Seidenfeld, Waukegan

THIRD DISTRICT

(Vacancy of Howard Ryan)

*Richard Stengel, Rock Island

(Additional judgeship)

Tobias "Toby" Barry, Ladd

FOURTH DISTRICT

(Additional judgeship)

*Frederick S. Green, Urbana

FIFTH DISTRICT

(Vacancy of Joseph Goldenhersh)

John M. Karns Jr., Belleville

(Additional judgeship)

*Charles E. Jones, McLeansboro

Elected Judge of the Circuit Court

FIRST CIRCUIT

Jackson County only

(Vacancy of Peyton Kunce)

**Richard E. Richman, Carbondale

Pope County only

(Vacancy of R. Gerald Trampe)

Duane T. Leach, Golconda

Williamson County only

(Vacancy of A. R. Cagle)

Snyder Howell, Johnston City

THIRD CIRCUIT

(Vacancy of James Monroe)

**Moses W. Harrison II, Collinsville

Bond County only

(Vacancy of Foss Meyer)

**John L. DeLaurenti, Pocahontas

Madison County only

(Vacancy of Michael Kinney)

**Victor J. Mosele, Alton

(Vacancy of I. H. Streeper)

**John Gitchoff, Glen Carbon

FIFTH CIRCUIT

(Vacancy of Robert Cotton)

**Ralph S. Pearman, Paris

(Vacancy of John Spivey)

**Frank J. Meyer, Danville

(Vacancy of Harry Hannah)

**Thomas M. Burke, Charleston

Edgar County only

(Vacancy of Howard Ruff)

**Carl A. Lund, Paris

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Piatt County only

(Vacancy of Burl Edie)

**John P. Shonkwiler, Monticello

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

(Vacancy of Creel Douglass)

**J. Waldo Ackerman, Springfield

(Vacancy of William Chamberlain)

**Simon L. Friedman, Springfield

Greene County only

(Vacancy of L. A. Mehroff)

**Jack A. Alfeld, Carrollton

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Mason County only

(Vacancy of Lyle Wheeler)

**Guy R. Williams, Easton

Calhoun County only
(Vacancy of Paul Durr)
**Alfred L. Pezman, Hardin

NINTH CIRCUIT
McDonough County only
(Vacancy of Edwin Becker)
**U.S. Collins, Bushnell

Hancock County only
(Vacancy of John Gorby)
Max B. Stewart, Hamilton

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Stephen Adsit)
**William T. Caisley, Normal

Ford County only
(Vacancy of J. H. Benjamin)
William M. Roberts, Paxton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT
Kankakee County only
(Vacancy of Herman Snow)
**Patrick M. Burns, Kankakee

Will County only
(Vacancy of Stewart Hutchison)
*Robert R. Buchar, Joliet

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Walter Dixon)
**William P. Denny, Peru

LaSalle County only
(Vacancy of Thomas Clydesdale)
**Thomas R. Flood, Streator

Bureau County only
(Vacancy of William Wimbiscus)
*C. Howard Wampler, Wyandot

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of George Hebel)
John Donald O'Shea, Moline
(Vacancy of Charles Smith)
*Joseph G. Carpentier, East Moline

Henry County only
(Vacancy of Julian Wilamoski)
**Wilbur S. Johnson, Geneseo

Whiteside County only
(Vacancy of L. L. Winn)
L. E. Ellison, Sterling

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Wesley Eberle)
**Everett E. Laughlin, Freeport

JoDaviess County only
(Vacancy of L. Melvin Gundry)
James B. Vincent, Galena

Lee County only
(Vacancy of John Dixon)
**Thomas E. Hornsby, Dixon

Ogle County only
(Vacancy of William Phillips)
**F. Lawrence Lenz, Oregon

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Charles Seidel)
**Alfred Y. Kirkland, Elgin

DeKalb County only
(Vacancy of Carl Swanson)
**Rex F. Meilinger, Sandwich

SEVENTEETH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Fred Kullberg)
**John E. Sype, Rockford
(Vacancy of Albert O'Sullivan)
**Robert C. Gill, Rockford

Boone County only
(Vacancy of Harold C. Sewell)
**David R. Babb, Belvidere

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Bert Rathje)
**William V. Hopf, Wheaton

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of William Carroll)
**William J. Gleason, Woodstock
(Vacancy of Glenn Seidenfeld)
**Thomas R. Doran, Mundelein

Lake County only
(Vacancy of L. Eric Carey)
*John L. Hughes, Waukegan

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT
(Vacancy of Joseph Fleming)
**Joseph F. Cunningham, Fairview Heights
(Vacancy of Quinten Spivey)
**John J. Hoban, Belleville

St. Clair County only
(Vacancy of Joseph Troy)
**Robert L. Gagen, Belleville

COOK COUNTY
(Vacancy of Henry Dieringer)
**Irving R. Norman, Chicago
(Vacancy of Edward Finnegan)
**Margaret G. O'Malley, Chicago

(Vacancy of Elmer Holmgren)
**Daniel J. White, Chicago
(Vacancy of Thomas McMillen)
**Arthur L. Dunne, Winnetka

(Vacancy of Mayer Goldberg)
*Paul F. Gerrity, Calumet
(Vacancy of Albert Hallett)
Richard L. Curry, Chicago

(Vacancy of Daniel McNamara)
**Russell R. DeBow, Chicago

(Vacancy of Raymond Berg)
****Raymond K. Berg, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Jacob Braude)
****Joseph A. Solan, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Glenn Johnson)
****Frank W. Barbaro, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Herbert Paschen)
****Robert E. Cherry, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Daniel Roberts)
****Richard F. LeFevour, Oak Park**

(Vacancy of Edward Egan)
****Joseph Schneider, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Sigmund Stefanowicz)
***Charles J. Durham, Chicago**

City of Chicago only
 (Vacancy of Harry Comerford)
****George A. Higgins, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Kenneth Wilson)
****William F. Patterson, Chicago**

(Vacancy of William Barth)
****Allen Hartman, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Raymond Berg)
****Marvin E. Aspen, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Francis Moran)
****Harold A. Siegan, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Francis McCurrie)
****Daniel P. Coman, Chicago**

(Vacancy of Maurice Schultz)
****Benjamin S. Mackoff, Chicago**

Outside City of Chicago only
 (Vacancy of Raymond Hall)
Charles J. Grupp Jr., Chicago Heights

(Vacancy of Harry Porter)
****Robert C. Buckley, Arlington Heights**

Judicial Retention Election

The Illinois Constitution, Article VI, Section 12(d), provides that a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself. The names of judges seeking retention are submitted to the voters, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each judge shall be retained in office. A judge who seeks retention "runs on his record" and without opposition. The affirmative vote of three-fifths (60%) of those voting on the question is required to elect the judge to another term. On November 5, 1974, forty-one judges stood for retention. All, except one, were retained in office. The results of the retention election are as follows:

% of "Yes" Votes

Supreme Court	
1st Judicial District	
Daniel P. Ward	81.9
Appellate Court	
1st Judicial District	
Thaddeus V. Adesko	61.7
Joseph Burke	72.3
John T. Dempsey	79.9
2nd Judicial District	
Thomas J. Moran	74.0
3rd Judicial District	
Allan L. Stouder	74.3
4th Judicial District	
Harold F. Trapp	71.3
5th Judicial District	
Edward C. Eberspacher	63.8
Circuit Court	
1st Judicial Circuit	
Stewart Cluster	67.4
3rd Judicial Circuit	
William L. Beatty	63.5
12th Judicial Circuit	
Michael A. Orenic	76.4
14th Judicial Circuit	
Paul E. Rink	82.4
16th Judicial Circuit	
Neil Mahoney	75.8
John S. Page	77.8
Paul W. Schnake	73.9
17th Judicial Circuit	
Seely P. Forbes	80.8
Cook County Judicial Circuit	
Joseph J. Butler	79.2
Nathan M. Cohen	72.3
James D. Crosson	67.5
Walter P. Dahl	79.0
Saul A. Epton	77.4
James H. Felt	77.0
George Fiedler	73.7
Thomas H. Fitzgerald	78.3
Herbert R. Friedlund	62.2
Louis J. Giliberto	76.2
John F. Hechinger	77.5
Charles P. Horan	77.7
Robert L. Hunter	79.2
David Lefkovits	59.8
Helen F. McGillicuddy	75.1
F. Emmett Morrissey	74.9
Edward E. Plusdrak	72.0
Thomas Rosenberg	69.2
Anton A. Smigiel	76.5
Earl E. Strayhorn	77.0
Robert J. Sulski	62.6
Alfonse F. Wells	61.6
Kenneth R. Wendt	76.9
Louis A. Wexler	74.2
Frank J. Wilson	72.2

In *Lefkovits and Meagher v. State Board of Elections, et al.*, Doc. No. 74 C 3591 (N.D. Ill., filed December 1974), plaintiff judge and a citizen filed a suit in the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Illinois challenging the federal constitutionality of the 60% affirmative vote requirement of the Illinois Constitution (Art. VI, Sec. 12(c)) for retention in elective judicial office. Plaintiff judge received less than 60% affirmative vote in the November, 1974 general election on the question of whether he should be retained in office for another term. Subsequent to the filing of the federal action, the judge withdrew as a plaintiff and only the citizen remains as a plaintiff. It is anticipated that the District Court will rule on this important case during 1975.

The Courts Commission

Prior to the effective date of the 1970 Constitution, the sole method of redressing grievances against judges was to file a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Commission would investigate, prosecute and adjudicate whether a judge should be disciplined. The Courts Commission as established under the 1964 Judicial Article existed for 7-1/2 years, January 1, 1964 to July 1, 1971, and during that time, it received 922 complaints about the conduct or disability of judicial officers. Many of the complaints were from prisoners and disgruntled litigants; however, each complaint was thoroughly investigated. Those complaints having merit were brought to the attention of the Commission by its secretary. The confidentiality requirement before the formal filing of the complaint with the Commission was an effective fulcrum to induce judges, who were found to be physically or mentally disabled or guilty of serious judicial impropriety, to retire or resign from the bench. The Courts Commission was an effective but unobserved body that truly served the best interests of the public and its judges.

Section 15 of Article VI of the 1970 Constitution provides that the Judicial Inquiry Board "shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission...All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission." The Board is composed of nine members, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor, and two Circuit Judges appointed by the Supreme Court. The Court has appointed Judge Walter P. Dahl of Cook County and Judge John T. Reardon of Quincy to the Board.

The criteria employed by the Judicial Inquiry Board in determining whether a formal complaint shall be voted and filed with the Courts Commission have been the subject of some commentary. Section 13 of Article VI of the 1970 Constitution states that the "Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges," and Section 15(c) in pertinent part requires the Board not to file a formal

complaint with the Commission unless "a reasonable basis exists...to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute..." In January 1970, prior to the adoption of the 1970 Constitution, the Supreme Court promulgated a comprehensive code of standards of judicial conduct, which was generally effective March 15, 1970 (Supreme Court Rules 61-71, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 110A, §61 *et seq.*). The American Judicature Society in its February 1974 journal, *Judicature* (Vol. 57, No. 7, at page 322), described the Illinois standards of judicial conduct as "a very rigid code of judicial conduct which antedates the ABA Code [American Bar Association's Code of Judicial Conduct, adopted by the House of Delegates on August 16, 1972]."

In construing the applicability of Supreme Court Rules 61-71 to Section 15(c), quoted above, a member of the Judicial Inquiry Board has commented "...that in determining whether a reasonable basis exists to charge a judge with a violation of one of the constitutional norms, it [Board] would regard the rules of the Supreme Court of Illinois as persuasive, but would not consider itself necessarily limited to those rules." See Greenberg, *Judges Are First-Class Citizens And A Good Deal More*, Ill. B.J., Vol. 62, No. 7 (March 1974), and for another viewpoint, see Doherty, *Judges Are Not Second-Class Citizens*, Ill. B.J., Vol. 62, No. 5 (January 1974).

The Judicial Inquiry Board states in its *First Report 1971-1973* and in its supplemental report that it had received 268 complaints about judges during the period July 1971 through July 31, 1974, of which 118 were received after June 30, 1973, and closed 229 files during the period, of which 105 were closed after June 30, 1973. The Board reports that in the vast majority of cases closed "the Board determined that a reasonable basis did not exist to conduct further investigations or to file a complaint with the Courts Commission." The Board has found, just as the former Courts Commission did, that the vast majority of complaints are filed by "persons who have had a disappointing experience in the courts or have lost a case."

During 1974, seven formal complaints were filed by the Board with the Courts Commission, and three complaints filed in 1973 were carried over into 1974. The Commission, upon a finding against a respondent judge and after a public hearing, may discipline the judge by removal from office, suspension with or without pay, retirement, censure or reprimand. Supreme Court Justice Walter V. Schaefer, who is chairman of the Courts Commission, in an address to the 1974 Illinois Judicial Conference, remarked that the Commission has interpreted the penalty provisions "as indicating a declining order of severity; that is, removal is the most severe sanction, suspension next, then censure and then reprimand."

The 1974 activities of the Illinois Courts Commission were:

(1) Complaint 73-CC-4 charged a Cook County Circuit Judge with violating the Supreme Court rules on standards of judicial conduct by finding defendants in three cases "guilty...before [he] had heard the evidence in full and given the defendants an opportunity to argue their cause by counsel."

On February 19, 1974, the Commission ruled that the "respondent was guilty of conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice" and ordered "that the respondent is hereby reprimanded."

(2) Complaint 73-CC-5 alleged that a certain judge in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit improperly interfered with the attorney-client relationship, willfully and improperly abused his judicial office, attempted to usurp the authority of the Circuit Judges and Chief Judge by promulgating certain administrative orders, and acted in an intemperate and abusive manner to the Chief Judge, lawyers, witnesses and litigants.

While this complaint was pending, the Board filed another complaint against the judge, which was consolidated with this complaint for a hearing before the Commission. Complaint 73-CC-5 consisted of four counts which were either dismissed for lack of clear and convincing evidence or proof, or for want of jurisdiction. With regard to the allegations that the respondent judge attempted to usurp the authority of the Circuit Judges and Chief Judge, the Commission on July 12, 1974 held that in its opinion "the Constitution contemplates that with respect to matters of court administration there is no room for action on the part of the Courts Commission or of the Judicial Inquiry Board except upon formal complaint of the court administrator or the Supreme Court."

(3) Complaint 73-CC-6 charged a certain judge in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit with conduct that brings the judicial office into disrepute in that the respondent on several occasions was operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.

On February 21, 1974, the Commission decided that "there is clear and convincing evidence that the respondent has brought the judicial office into disrepute" and ordered that "the respondent is hereby censured."

(4) Complaint 74-CC-1 complained that a certain judge in the Second Judicial Circuit engaged in partisan political activity by opening absentee ballots and changing them to assure that a certain candidate for county office was elected; by influencing the withdrawal of a candidate for county office; by soliciting the signature of a person to a letter which was printed as a political advertisement. The judge was also charged with adjudicating two cases where his nephew was counsel of record.

On April 11, 1974, the Commission ruled that most of the allegations were proved "by clear and convincing evidence" and ordered the respondent judge "removed from office as a Judge of the Circuit Court."

(5) Complaint 74-CC-2 alleged that a certain judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit entered the county jail in his capacity as a judicial officer, and by threats and inducements sought to persuade prisoners who were awaiting trial on criminal offenses to become informers about criminal activities in the county, and while there he raised one accused's bail for not cooperating by providing information on criminal activities. Also alleged was that the judge appointed his brother as a guardian *ad litem* in probate causes and as an acting probation officer and that the judge did not disqualify himself in cases where his brother appeared as counsel or had an interest as probation officer.

The Commission on July 12, 1974 entered an order: "Upon the whole case it is the judgment of the Commission that the respondent should be, and is hereby censured."

(6) Complaint 74-CC-3 charged that a certain Associate Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit improperly and repeatedly used judicial process, including writs of body attachment and his power of contempt, for the collection of civil judgments.

On July 24, 1974, the Commission held that after careful consideration of the evidence, it is "unanimously concluded that it [evidence] does not show an improper use of judicial process. The complaint is therefore dismissed."

(7) Complaint 74-CC-4 alleged that a certain judge in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit accepted from counsel in a case pending before the judge a \$300 check, payable to the county law library fund, as consideration for the judge convening a special jury in the case, that the check was deposited in the judge's personal bank account and that the special jury was convened. [The judge answered that the check was for payment of his personally owned law books which he was selling to the county law library.] The complaint additionally averred that the judge on an application for a judgeship did not disclose that he committed certain alleged acts before assuming judicial office. This complaint was filed while Complaint 73-CC-5 was pending against the respondent judge and was consolidated for a hearing before the Commission.

On July 12, 1974, the Commission ruled with regard to the \$300 transaction that the respondent's "conduct was not motivated by any venal or corrupt purposes," but "after careful consideration of the record, the Commission is of the opinion that the respondent should be, and is hereby censured for conduct which has brought the judicial office into disrepute." With regard to the nondisclosure concerning acts which occurred prior to assuming judicial office, the Commission held that "in the language of the Constitution...we [do not] find any grant of authority to the Judicial Inquiry Board to conduct an investigation into matters that took place before a judge assumed office. Nor can we find any constitutional authority conferred upon this Commission to impose sanctions with respect to

the conduct of a judge which occurred prior to his assumption of judicial office." The Commission then dismissed the allegation "for want of jurisdiction."

(8) Complaint 74-CC-5 charged that a certain judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit failed to disqualify himself in several cases in which his father appeared as counsel and that the judge in one case appointed his father as a trustee and subsequently adjudicated the case.

The Commission ruled on July 12, 1974 that "the conduct of the respondent violated Supreme Court Rule 67, was prejudicial to the administration of justice and brought the judicial office into disrepute. It is therefore ordered that the respondent... be, and he is hereby reprimanded."

(9) Complaint 74-CC-6 alleged that a certain Associate Judge in the Ninth Judicial Circuit caused the costs of the prosecution for traffic violation cases to be assessed upon and collected from defendants after the complaints had been either dismissed or had resulted in a not guilty finding.

On October 15, 1974, the Commission held that the charges were proved "by clear and convincing evidence" and that "the conduct of the respondent was prejudicial to the administration of justice." The Commission then ordered that the respondent judge "be suspended for a period of one month."

(10) Complaint 74-CC-7 charged a Cook County Associate Judge with dismissing on his own motion criminal charges against two defendants after said defendants agreed to execute written releases from civil liability in favor of the arresting police officers and after said defendants signed statements withdrawing their complaints against the arresting police officers.

On December 11, 1974, the Commission held that "judicial conduct which conditions the dismissal of a criminal charge upon the action of a defendant with respect to alleged misconduct of police officers or others connected with the prosecution... tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute and merits discipline even though it may have been accepted practice in certain areas of the State." The Commission then "ordered that the respondent is reprimanded."

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

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

Under the Constitution, the Supreme Court appoints one of its justices as chairman of the Commission and two Circuit Court Judges, and the Appellate Court selects two of its judges as commissioners. The present commissioners are Justice Walter V. Schaefer, chairman, Judge Edward C. Eberspacher and Judge John J. Stamos (both from the Appellate Court), Judge Robert J. Dunne and Judge Seely P. Forbes (both from the Circuit Court). Roy O. Gulley, the Administrative Director, is the Commission secretary.

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

The Administrative Office

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Research and planning for future needs.

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

The Administrative Office is also responsible for the administration of several programs pursuant to specific Supreme Court rules: (1) temporary licensing

of senior law students (Rule 711); (2) impartial medical expert program (Rule 215); (3) teller of elections of Associate Judges (Rule 39); (4) secretary to the Judicial Conference (Rule 41); (5) custodian of judicial statements of economic interest (Rule 68) and (6) repository of Appellate and Circuit Court rules (Rule 21). Also, the Illinois Courts Commission has designated the Administrative Office as secretary in all proceedings before the Commission.

Personnel

The Administrative Office maintains two offices, the headquarters in Springfield and the other in Chicago. During 1974, the staff of the Administrative Office totaled twenty-four. In addition to the Director, the staff included the Deputy Director (attorney); five Assistant Directors (three attorneys and two non-attorneys); one Supervisor of the Accounting Division; two Administrative Assistants; one Statistician; one Assistant Supervisor; seven Accountant Secretaries; four Secretaries; and two Clerks.

Fiscal

The Accounting Division of the Administrative Office is responsible for administering funds appropriated to the Supreme Court by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. It is a most essential component of the structure of the judicial system. Since its inception in 1963, it has been supervised by Jeanne Meeks of the Springfield office.

The Accounting Division monitors all appropriations which are the responsibility of the Supreme Court. Those appropriations cover salaries for judicial and related personnel, as well as all ordinary and contingent expenses for the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference, Courts Commission, Impartial Medical Program, travel for judges and court reporters, transcription fees and allied accounts. Monthly reports reflecting the expenditures of funds drawn on all accounts are submitted to the Supreme Court.

Annual budgets, with written justifications, are prepared for each fiscal year, July 1st through June 30th, for submission to the Bureau of the Budget and the General Assembly. The Supervisor appears with the Director before the appropriations committees of the General Assembly to answer any questions concerning the judicial appropriation bills.

In preparing the annual budget, budget forms which represent the anticipated funds required to operate the judicial system in the State are used. Each appropriation request is studied and carefully computed, using previous, current and anticipated expenditures as a barometer for determining the needs of the coming fiscal year. Each line item within the total budget is calculated as nearly as possible. Staff

members of the Senate and the House of Representatives review the budget carefully for the purpose of recommending reductions, approvals or disapprovals of every budgetary request contained within the total budget. Conferences are held with these staff members prior to the committee hearings.

Each fiscal year ends June 30th with an extension of three months for payment of bills encumbered prior to July 1st. Thus, during the months of July, August and September vouchers are actually being processed for two fiscal years, the preceding fiscal year and the current fiscal year. All vouchers submitted are thoroughly checked against vendor records to avoid duplicate payment. Each voucher must be audited according to the administrative standards set within the office. Any discrepancy concerning a voucher is corrected by correspondence or returned for adjustment. There are many accounting procedures executed before a voucher is ready for processing for payment. The accounting division processes approximately 17,000 vouchers per annum. Included in this figure are vouchers for judges' and court reporters' travel expenses as well as transcription fee vouchers. Each of the travel vouchers is checked for proper charges for mileage, lodging and food, receipts and signatures. Transcription fees are audited pursuant to the number of pages, and they are checked against previous vouchers to avoid duplicate payment.

The payroll section computes all deductions affecting warrants such as Federal and State withholding tax, judicial and State employees' retirement, bonds, and State employees' insurance. This section adds new employees to respective payrolls, deletes resigned, retired and deceased personnel, and calculates all salaries for approximately 1400 judicial and related personnel on a semi-monthly and monthly basis. Other payroll functions of the accounting division are to maintain payroll controls, registers and ledgers, and make monthly entries in posting ledgers for each employee with a cumulative balance. Salaries for judicial and related personnel for the period ending September 30, 1974 totaled \$24,467,198. Operational costs of the Supreme and Appellate Courts, Administrative Office, Judicial Conference, and allied appropriations totaled \$3,377,935. The total State funds, expended for this period amounted to \$27,845,133.

On July 8, 1970 the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs was created and designated as the principal agency within the Illinois judicial system to plan, coordinate, administer and supervise grant-funded programs to improve the administration of criminal and juvenile justice program

areas in which the judicial branch of government has primary responsibility. All vouchers concerning federal grants which have been awarded to the committee are processed in the Accounting Division, as well as all records retained and reports furnished to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission on a monthly basis.

Among the changes that the Illinois Constitution of 1970 mandated was the new Comptroller Act. Implementation of this Act eliminated the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts and replaced it with the Office of the Comptroller. The Comptroller is the chief fiscal control officer of the State, maintains the State's central fiscal accounts, and orders all payments into and out of the funds held by the State Treasurer. On July 1, 1974, a program to install a new accounting system in all State agencies was instituted. New forms, object codes and procedures had to be adopted in the Accounting Division.

The 1970 Constitution, Art. VI, Section 18, also mandates that the Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges, in each Judicial District respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their court or district. Pursuant to this section, the Supreme Court became responsible for the budgets of the Supreme and Appellate Court Clerks' offices, and administration of the funds appropriated for the operation of these six clerks' offices has been incorporated into the Accounting Division. The respective clerks' budgets were incorporated into the Supreme Court budget for FY '75. Effective July 1, 1974, these funds were brought under the structure, methods and procedures of the Accounting Division.

The foregoing is but a brief summary of the major duties performed within the Accounting Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

The Accounting Division is audited each fiscal year by independent accountants who scrutinize the accounting procedures, internal controls, and all ledgers. To date, no recommendations for procedural changes have been made by the auditors. This good record has been accomplished through the hard work, tight controls, and constant vigilance of the Accounting Division's staff. The function and procedures of the accounting division will continue to be reviewed, evaluated and revised as may be dictated by the expanding responsibilities of the judicial system.

The fiscal note below, covering the period of July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1975, indicates the appropriations and expenditures for the judicial system in the State of Illinois since the Administrative Office has been responsible for administering the entire State judicial budget.

FISCAL NOTE
JUDICIAL AND RELATED PERSONNEL
July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1975

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

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

Teller of Elections

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

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

During 1974, the Director certified that the following persons had been selected as Associate Judges:

Third Circuit — Edward C. Ferguson

Fourth Circuit — Frederick E. Merritt
William H. Spittler, Jr.

Fifth Circuit — Rita B. Garman
Tom E. Grace

Sixth Circuit — Jerry L. Patton

Eighth Circuit — Paul A. Kolodziej

Eleventh Circuit — Joseph H. Kelley

Twelfth Circuit — Daniel W. Gould

Sixteenth Circuit — William D. Vanderwater

Nineteenth Circuit — William F. Homer

Twentieth Circuit — Stephen Kernan

Cook County — John E. Bowe

James J. Brennan

Francis P. Butler

John W. Crilly

Marion W. Garnett

Michael S. Jordan

Joseph T. Lavorci

Robert G. Mackey

Francis J. Mahon

Howard M. Miller

Matthew J. Moran

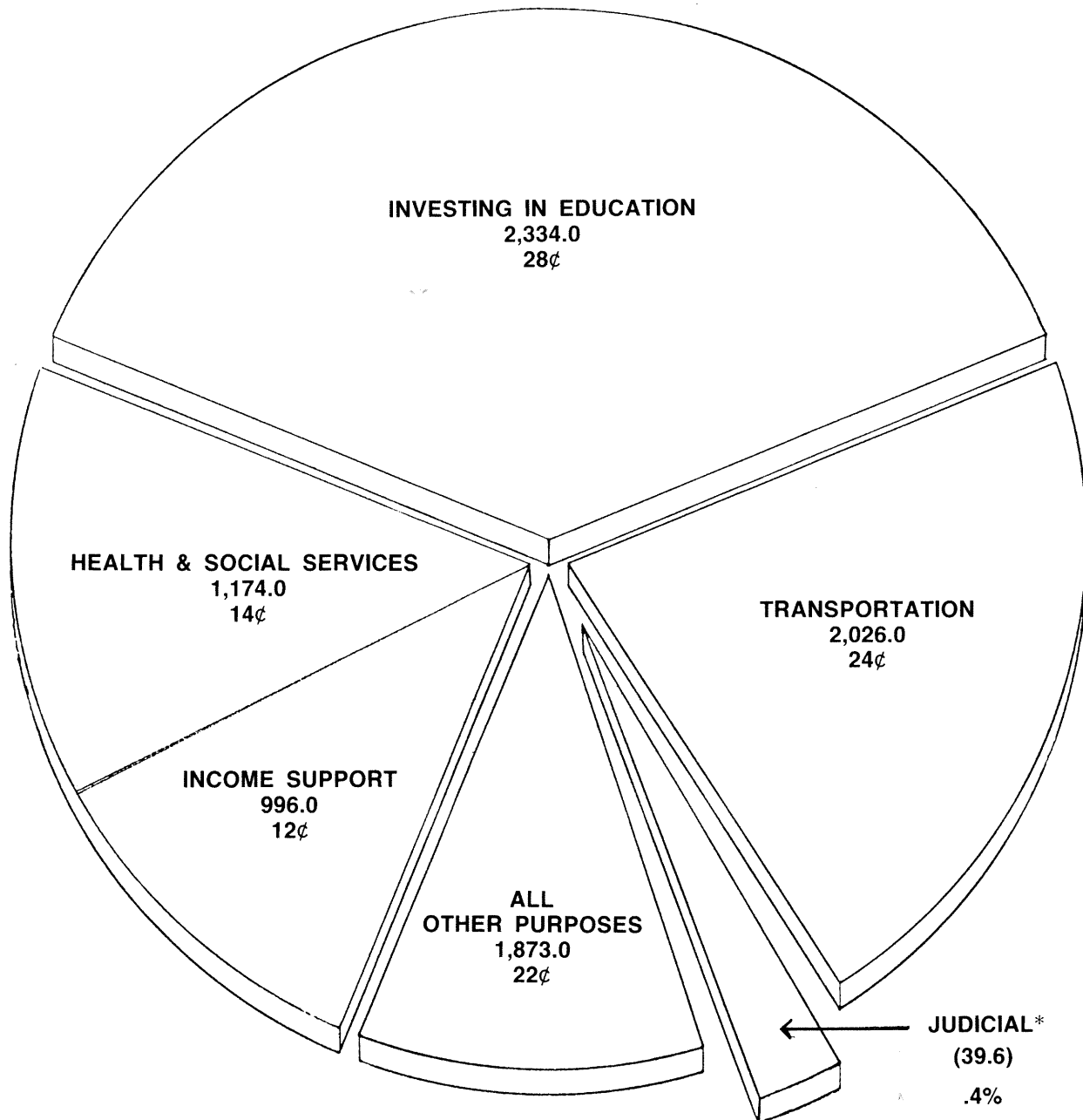
Arthur A. Sullivan, Jr.

Bernard B. Wolfe

An interesting case, concerning the transition from magistrates serving at the pleasure of Circuit Judges, under the Judicial Article of 1964, to Associate Judges serving for 4 year terms, under the Constitution of 1970, was decided during 1974. Under the Judicial Article of 1964, Section 12, magistrates were appointed by the Circuit Judges "to serve at their pleasure." The Judicial Article of the 1970 Constitution, Article VI, Section 10, provides terms of office of 4 years for Associate Judges (formerly magistrates). The transition schedule for Article VI provides, in Section 4 thereof, that on the effective date of the Constitution, July 1, 1971, "magistrates shall become... Associate Judges..." Prior to this effective date, the Circuit Judges in each circuit reviewed the qualifications of the then sitting magistrates and de-

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Appropriated funds for Fiscal Year 1975 - in millions of dollars \$8,403.0



* The cost of administering the Judicial System is .4 of 1 per cent of the total State Budget for Fiscal Year 1975.

terminated which would continue to "serve at their pleasure" until July 1, 1971. One such magistrate, who was not retained, filed suit, claiming a property interest in the office of magistrate which could not be divested without a "due process" hearing. In *Field v. Boyle*, 503 F. 2d 744 (1974), the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit rejected the former magistrate's claim and held that he did not have "a property interest or expectancy of employment which could not - consonant with the federal Constitution - be divested without [the magistrate] first being afforded some kind of due process hearing...."

Judicial Economic Statements

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

The sealed statements shall be opened only by the Supreme Court or by the Illinois Courts Commission when specifically authorized by the Supreme Court for use in proceedings of the Commission. As to the unsealed statements, within 30 days after an order has been entered in any case, any party may request information concerning whether the most recent unsealed list of the judge entering that order contains the name of any specific persons, corporations or other business which is a party to the case or which has an interest in its outcome as described in Rule 66.

Judicial Statistics

The Administrative Office collects, compiles and analyzes statistics relating to the number, kind and disposition of cases in the Illinois judicial system (see pages 78-158). The value of these court statistics lies in their ability to measure how well the court system is functioning in terms of the orderly and timely disposition of cases and to serve as the basis for administrative decisions. For example, the assignment of judges to heavier volume circuits and determining the need for more or fewer judges in a particular circuit are made possible by analyzing caseloads and the age of cases as revealed by the statistics. In addition to their use within the court system, the court statistics are of value to persons outside the court system who are interested in the social and economic implications of increases in various types of litigation.

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

Supreme Court

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

Appellate Court

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

Circuit Courts

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

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

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

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

Circuit Court Administrators

A steady increase in the volume of cases (civil and criminal) filed in the Illinois court system has placed burdens upon our courts unanticipated a generation ago. In addition to increased civil litigation, the courts have had to bear the brunt of a 150% increase in criminal cases in the last decade.

As the work of the courts has grown, the need for improved court management has become apparent. The modern court is a complex public institution employing many persons performing a variety of professional and clerical tasks. The management of busy trial courts calls for careful planning, system and organization. In addition to handling an increasing volume of cases, the courts must supervise official court reporters, probation officers, clerks, jury systems, court budgets, collection of statistics, and the receipt and disbursement of large sums of money.

Recognizing the growing need to provide assistance to Chief Circuit Judges in carrying out their administrative responsibilities, the Illinois Supreme Court in 1974 authorized the initiation of a trial court administrator program on an experimental basis. Pursuant to that authorization, the Administrative Office selected two circuits (3rd and 19th) in which to establish this program.

The Circuit Administrators are responsible to both the Chief Circuit Judge and the Director for carrying out their respective assignments. The Director has established overall policies and exercises general supervision. The day to day activities of the Circuit Administrators are subject to the direction and control of the Chief Judge.

Subject to the direction and supervision of the Director and the Chief Judge, the functions of the Circuit Court Administrators include (but are not limited to) the following:

- (1) Implementation of policies established by the Supreme Court, the Director or the Chief Judge in administrative matters;
- (2) Preparation of the budget for the Circuit Court;
- (3) Assisting the Chief Judge in recruiting, hiring, training, evaluating and supervising the non-judicial personnel of the Circuit Court;
- (4) Management of space, equipment and facilities of the Circuit Court;
- (5) Procurement of supplies and services for the Circuit Court;
- (6) Preparation of reports, as required, concerning the administrative operation of the Circuit Court;
- (7) Juror management;
- (8) Study and improvement of caseload and calendaring;
- (9) Development of improved methods for court operations, particularly the adoption of applicable modern business and data processing techniques.

In anticipation of the July 1, 1974 starting date, the Administrative Office sent a notice concerning the

two available Circuit Court Administrator positions to the following institutions: Institute of Judicial Administration; National Center for State Courts; Judicial Administration Program, University of Denver; Institute for Court Management; and Judicial Administration Program—University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Pursuant to this notice, a number of persons applied for the positions. Interviews of nine candidates were conducted in Chicago by the Director and the Chief Circuit Judges of the 3rd and 19th Circuits during the second week of July, 1974. As a result of the interviews, two persons were selected: Mr. Joseph Webb was hired as the Circuit Court Administrator for the 3rd Circuit, effective September 3, 1974, and Mr. Robert Jerry Klebe was hired as the Circuit Court Administrator for the 19th Circuit, effective November 1, 1974.

Funding of this three-year project is being provided by grants of federal funds awarded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Upon completion of the first year of this project, an evaluation will be performed by the Administrative Office. The extent of the need for and the precise role of Circuit Court Administrators in Illinois will be determined, and, if warranted, consideration will be given to expanding this project into other circuits. Upon completion of the entire project, a determination will be made concerning the permanent establishment of Circuit Court Administrators in Illinois. Should implementation of such a program be approved by the Illinois Supreme Court, necessary funding may then be sought from the General Assembly as part of the judicial budget.

Recordkeeping

The adoption of the Judicial Article of 1964, resulting in the integration of a proliferation of courts into one trial court, was accompanied by the recognition of a need to improve and simplify the keeping of trial court records.

The Illinois State Bar Association, in 1963, established a committee of lawyers, judges, clerks of courts, court administrators, certified public accountants and land title experts, for the purpose of developing a modern and efficient approach to recordkeeping—a system ultimately to be uniformly employed by each of the offices of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts. That committee later became the Supreme Court Committee on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts and was supported in its work through the Administrative Office.

After thoroughly studying the existing recordkeeping systems and considering the requirements of a system for keeping complete and conveniently organized records of proceedings in the trial court, the committee concluded that recordkeeping is an administrative function of the courts, that uniformity is essential, and that, in order to achieve uniformity, supervision of recordkeeping on a statewide basis should be a function of the Administrative Office. To effect the change and control of recordkeeping pro-

cedures, the General Assembly in 1965 passed enabling legislation which provided that the statutory system would remain in effect in each county until changed by Supreme Court rule or administrative order.

The committee developed a proposed administrative order prescribing a uniform recordkeeping system for maintaining and destroying records of cases, for maintaining uniform financial records and accounting procedures, for providing statistical data to be furnished the Court and providing for the destruction of existing records. In addition, the proposed order provided that: (1) The recordkeeping system would become effective in each county at such time as the Director of the Administrative Office from time to time specified; (2) The Director would prescribe forms to be used for all records and provide necessary instructions to implement the order; and (3) The Director would establish a program of supervision to insure the minimum standards provided by the order were correctly and uniformly employed in each county. The order was adopted by the Supreme Court on May 20, 1968.

Specimen forms to be used for all records and detailed instructions for implementing the required procedures have been incorporated into a Manual on Recordkeeping prepared by the staff of the Administrative Office. A copy of the Manual has been furnished each Circuit Court Clerk and each Chief Circuit Judge.

During 1974, the Administrative Office supervised the implementation of the uniform recordkeeping system in the Circuit Court Clerks' offices in 10 counties. Required procedures for uniformly maintaining the case records were commenced, on January 2, 1974, in Coles County in the Fifth Judicial Circuit, in McLean County in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and in Perry County in the Twentieth Judicial Circuit; on June 1, 1974, in LaSalle County in the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit; and on August 1, 1974, in the counties of Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle, and Stephenson, all of which comprise the entire Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

In addition, supervision of the implementation of the procedures for maintaining the required uniform financial records and accounting procedures was provided in the counties of Coles, Carroll, JoDaviess, Ogle, Stephenson, and in Boone County in the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit.

This brings to 63 the number of counties in which the uniform recordkeeping system provided by the Supreme Court General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts has been made effective. Fifty-two of these counties are also maintaining the uniform financial records system. The remainder of the downstate counties, numbering 38, will continue to maintain their records in accordance with the statutory provisions until such time as the recordkeeping system provided by the Supreme Court's order becomes effective in each of these counties by administrative directive.

The recordkeeping system, which has attracted nationwide interest, continues to prove to be a sound, practical, efficient and economical approach to maintaining the records of the trial court.

Official Court Reporters

Testing Program

By statute, official court reporters are qualified by testing their proficiency in reducing the spoken word to writing. The tests are devised by the Administrative Office and are consistent with accepted minimum standards promulgated by the court reporting profession. The tests are administered by the Administrative Office at least twice each year (Ill. Rev. Stat., 1973, ch. 37, § 657).

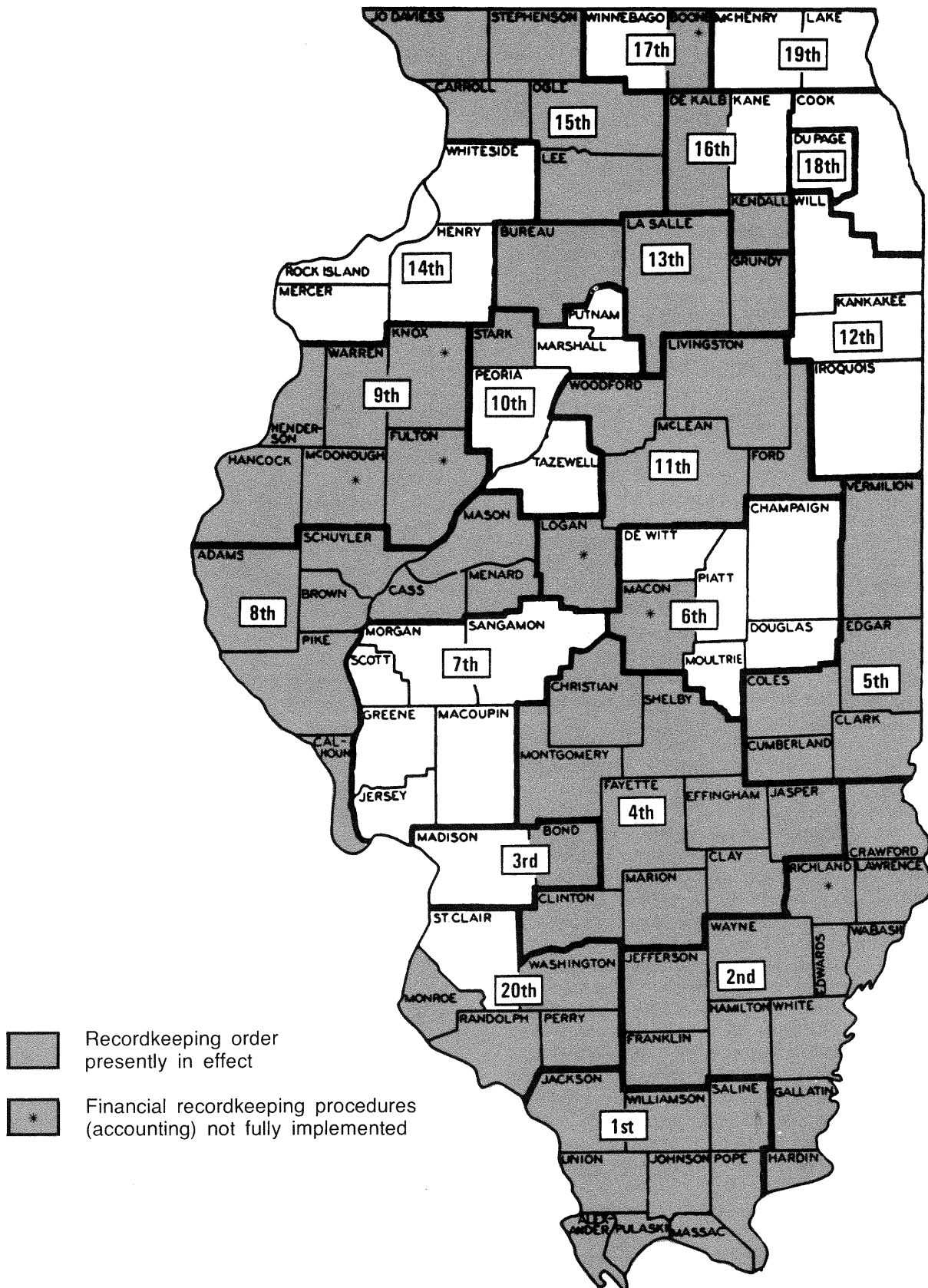
To date, 1,926 reporters have attempted to qualify either for appointment as official reporters or for advancement to a higher pay level. The proficiency test has three parts: "A", "B" and "C". The "A" part requires the greatest proficiency, while the other two are less demanding. Each test consists of a two-voice question and answer section and a legal opinion section which are dictated by professional readers. No reporter may remain in the court system unless he passes at least one part of the test. Candidates who pass the proficiency examination may be appointed to the post of official court reporters by a Chief Judge of a Circuit Court.

By statute, the Supreme Court determines the number of official court reporters in each circuit (Ill. Rev. Stat., 1973, ch. 37, § 653). The Court may increase or decrease the number of court reporters in any circuit, after considering various factors provided for in the statute. As of December 31, 1974 there were 407 official court reporters in Illinois of whom 21 were on a part-time basis.

During 1974, 7 official court reporter proficiency examinations were administered—2 in Chicago and 5 at Illinois State University at Normal. Of 272 applicants, 48 passed Part "A" of the examination and 32 passed Part "B".

Of growing concern in our testing program, is the fact that people apply to take the examination and then fail to appear when they are scheduled to take it. During 1974, 272 persons applied to take the test and were scheduled to do so at one time or another throughout the year. Of that total 56—over 20% of those scheduled—failed to appear for the examination. During 1974 this office considered recommending a statute to allow us to charge a fee for the examination. A fee would tend to reduce the number of "no shows". If the number of people who fail to appear continues to increase during the coming year, the Administrative Office may recommend appropriate action to insure that those who apply to take the test appear to take it when scheduled.

UNIFORM RECORDKEEPING IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS



Court Reporter Development

On May 1, 1974, the consulting firm of John Paisios and Associates, submitted its report on Court Reporter Development. Paisios had been asked to investigate the supply-demand imbalance in the court reporting field in order that we might develop a plan of action to cope with the continuing problem of an inadequate supply of court reporters in Illinois. The consultant interviewed hundreds of reporters, teachers and administrators in court reporter schools, students, officials of the National Shorthand Reporters Association, high school counselors, lawyers, judges and many others. Their findings and recommendations were presented in a 19 page report which has had a nation-wide impact on court reporter recruitment and training. Among other things, the consultants developed a court reporter profile which attempts to inventory personality characteristics of successful court reporters.

The consultants found that incumbent court reporters who had been on the official payroll for some time were technically adept, alert, hard-working craftsmen who were security oriented yet independent minded. However, apparently some ambivalence exists regarding an official court reporter's relationship to his work and his career. Paisios discovered that court reporters, generally speaking, have a strong need for recognition and security, which (according to the consultant) is more important to the average court reporter than even money. Another factor we had not suspected was that the group psychological workup of incumbent court reporters revealed that court reporters, as a group, either deliberately or unconsciously, desire to keep their numbers small. We had never identified this possibility as one which may be affecting our ability to recruit official reporters.

In evaluating existing court reporter school curriculums, the consultant concluded that the existing screening techniques were more successful in predicting students who would be failures than predicting students who would be a success in court reporter training. The attrition rate for court reporter training continues to be very high—anywhere between 20 and 50% depending upon the school. The consultant determined that, in spite of the fact that many schools had instituted new training techniques, the changes and revisions have not been effective in speeding up the court reporters' skill acquisition process. Also disturbing was the consultant's finding that, despite efforts to recruit men into the field of court reporting, the ratio of male students to female students is continuing to decline. Presently the ratio stands at approximately one male student to nine female students.

In trying to determine the best methods of recruiting students to the court reporting profession, the consultant discovered that, despite all efforts at recruitment, most students come upon the notion of a career in official reporting by accident, not by design.

It appears that friends, relatives and even the Yellow Pages are apparently more effective than business school recruiting efforts or high school counselors in convincing high school students to undertake court reporting as a career. It appears that high school students are attracted by the good pay and independence a career as an official reporter offers and they look forward to a two-year training program rather than a four-year degree program. But, invariably, high school students underestimate the difficulties posed by court reporter training. Once in school, students tended to describe the court reporter training program as frustrating, competitive, a struggle, "being in limbo", etc., and found that the training was sufficiently demanding to require them to sacrifice most of their social life to the training obligation. Curiously enough, students are not nearly as frightened by the prospect of technology doing away with court reporting as a profession as are mature, incumbent official court reporters.

One difficulty in recruiting new graduates of court reporter school can be found in the conclusions reached by the consultant. Students about to graduate more frequently desire to go into free-lance work rather than official court reporting. (1) free-lance work offers greater variety; (2) free-lance work offers independence—not a 9 to 5 job; (3) there is more on-the-job training in free-lance work; (4) there are greater financial rewards for the starting reporter in free-lance work; and (5) many graduates simply are not aware of other reporting opportunities. Perhaps one of the most important factors is that the free-lance agencies are more effectively recruiting graduates than are representatives of the official court reporting system. The consultant analyzed the job advantages and job deficiencies between being a free lance reporter and an official reporter in an effort to demonstrate that positive recruitment could attract more graduates to official reporting. The report reached the following conclusions and made the following recommendations for action to increase the number and the quality of the reporters in our system.

"CONCLUSIONS

- Court reporting *is* a very difficult discipline. Pressure and tension abound and this bears on effectiveness in the field.
- Reporters are sensitive people who are easily demoralized when they believe they are seen as objects rather than flesh-and-blood people.
- Security is the major motivational factor in the Reporter's make-up, closely followed by recognition and only then does money truly become a factor.
- 'Being replaced by a machine' *is* in the back of minds of many Reporters.
- Age may be a significant factor in terms of how long a Reporter can handle the work.
- It is entirely possible Court Reporters 'burn out' before age 40 and disappear from the System. If true, this has a bearing on recruiting strategy.

- For women, there are few jobs as interesting or lucrative as reporting.
- Reporters can become stale working in one court only.
- Court room decorum *is* a significant factor bearing on accurate transcripts and Reporter job satisfaction.
- Facilities have seemed to be overlooked as a factor in Reporter job satisfaction and productivity.
- The Official Reporter is best utilized when recording proceedings, less optimally utilized when transcribing.
- Business College Reporter enrollment appears constant and no noticeable spurt upwards was observed, if anything, a downward trend may be in evidence.
- Business Colleges have not done their job recruiting at the high school level.
- The prohibitive cost of Business College will continue, not abate; federal and state aid is conspicuous by its absence.
- Business Colleges continue to flounder when selecting Reporter prospects.
- Business schools need to continue their efforts to expand or strengthen current curricula.
- Business College students represent an untapped resource with respect to utilization on a *part-time* basis in the System.
- Chicago College of Commerce is the pace-setter with respect to training and supply of new Court Reporters to the System.
- There is more dollar potential on the 'outside', but also more pressure.
- Reporter compensation deserves attention. Compensation steps *and* range should be re-examined.
- Span between starting salary and top salary is quite small; no differentiation for years of experience beyond four. This may bear on incentive to perform.
- Illinois is low-salaried relative to other comparable states in size and this may reflect negatively on Illinois' competitive edge when recruiting.
- The benefits package reportedly varies by county and this bears on incumbent Reporter morale.
- A fixed salary arrangement would be demotivating.
- People come into this profession in a random access fashion. Recruiting messages apparently either are blurred, distorted, or, worse yet, non-existent.
- Recruiting messages to high school students are not always realistic or honest. Only the positives are stressed, which can lead to disenchantment at the Business College level.
- High school teachers and counselors are not well-informed regarding court reporting and career prospects.
- Officials have not done the job needed when recruiting at the Business College level.
- An Official Court Reporter is potentially the best choice to recruit either students into Business College or graduates into the System.
- The System is probably not attracting the best prospects, whereas the agencies are.
- Agencies have attraction value because they provide on-the-job training and supervision to the beginner.
- Agencies appear to be in the same bind as the State and it can be expected that they will become even more aggressive in their recruiting efforts in the future.
- The technology threat probably does have negative impact in recruiting, especially the Second Career prospects.
- The quality of reporting varies throughout the State. This is most noticeable Downstate.
- The Management function related to on-going supervision of Court Reporters is relatively weak today in the Illinois Court System.
- Administration is not doing its job in terms of recruiting, job training, the monitor and control of quality, establishing equitable workloads, cross-training (court rotation), etc.
- One reason this is so is that supervisors of Officials don't have time to train, develop, or supervise.
- Reporter performance appraisal is non-existent in the System and this bears on incentive and professional development.
- The issue of favoritism, if true, does bear on incumbent Reporter morale and productivity.
- More effective management doubtless would increase the System's efficiency and effectiveness.
- With the Administrator controlling the recruiting and hiring processes, the spectre of a "close shop" is possible.
- The System is not closing the gap with respect to filling Reporter vacancies.
- NSRA has not been the leader it should be in revitalizing the profession to include recruiting new people and membership."

"ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

A. General

- Verify if, in fact, the late 1971 United States Supreme Court decision did dramatically increase case volume (and Reporters' burden) as predicted.
- Support technology studies that are intended to *assist*, not substitute for, the Court Reporter. Computer-aided transcription is one such technology study that deserves research dollars.
- Enforce the Court Reporter Act to improve quality throughout the State, even at the risk of the need to weed out the incompetents: the unqualified "free-loader" is an insidious demoralizing factor despite the obvious need for "bodies" within the System.
- The Courts may have to take a more active posture in shaping Business College curricula.
- The System must be prepared to subsidize student Reporters, business college programs, in-

ternships, school/work programs, etc. It will be money well spent.

- Sponsor research to pinpoint business student success profiles in terms of unique mental ability patterns, dispositional attitudes, interests, aptitudes and attitudes as these relate to subsequent Court Reporter success.
- With respect to Reporter incumbents, all administrative actions should be first reviewed to insure that these actions build trust, open communications channels upward, and accentuate security, self esteem, and prestige via recognition. The System must be supportive, even "fatherly", if it intends to capitalize upon its collective Reporter talents.

B. Recruiting

- Develop a Reporter Forecast Plan covering the ensuing three year period that specifies Supply/Demand variables, estimates of caseloads by court, new courts to be covered, new judges, etc.
- One Business College estimates it takes a pool of 3500 to recruit 50 worthy prospects. Accept the fact that Court Reporters are, indeed, unique individuals and a 70:1 selection ratio may actually understate the difficulty to recruit *into* school and then *into* the Court System.
- The recruiting selling message that has the most psychological impact to Official Reporter prospects relates to security, recognition, stabilized and predictable earnings, intrinsic work-related interest, challenge, benefits to include non-financial benefits, professionalism, relative independence, and self-development opportunities.
- Create a position of Recruiter (possibly an addition—a significant addition—to Official Administrator responsibility). The Recruiter should be technically expert, to be sure, but also should have positive impact, understand youth, be a good mixer, represent a figure of trust, like people, and be able to generate excitement for the profession.
- Establish a Central clearing house for State job applications and screening of potential candidates for various courts. Different courts may have different candidate specifications and this should be investigated. Open-posting jobs *might* be a productive procedure *if* candidates know what they are applying for.
- Establish concrete links to Business Colleges: allow Reporters to moon-light for purposes of teaching; hold a Career Day; inaugurate a 'Take-a-Student-to-Lunch' campaign; assign 'god-fathers' to promising prospects; bring advanced students into courts to record side-by-side with the veteran (as opposed to mock courts), etc. *Keep the courts in the picture*. The System may have to sell the courts before it can sell the career.
- Begin programs that utilize part-time advanced Business College students. On a pay-for-work basis, have students transcribe, bill, assemble transcripts, etc. Get students familiar with the System *before* they enter it to minimize job shock and to accelerate their interest and development.
- On recruiting prospects for Business College, selling the parents is probably just as critical as selling the 'kids'.
- Begin to focus on the relatively untapped male recruiting market (for entrance into Business College reporter programs).
- When recruiting at the high school level, focus efforts upon Sophomores as well as Seniors. The earlier the student considers Court Reporting, the more courses he can take in high school related to this. Conceivably, six months of college time could be saved in this manner when the graduated high school student enters Business College. Consider under-writing reporter programmed instruction material for after-school home use by the promising student.
- Forge links with high school teachers and counselors. Promote Career Days that include court visitations and informal 'rap' sessions with incumbent Reporters.
- Open recruiting channels with the Veterans Administration, for example, focusing on recently discharged vets for Business College prospects; similarly, begin conversations with the Illinois State Employment Service to channel reporter-eligibles into school. Junior Achievement and Jaycees might be possible recruiting channels.
- Establish 'bounty rewards' for Official Reporters who entice people into Business College Reporter programs, and later into the courts.
- A prime recruiting target should be a recently graduated student with one year of agency experience under his/her belt.
- The non-college bound person continues to be a broad category classification that deserves recruiting attention.
- Seriously consider part-time reporters, a Paunch Corps of early retirees, for example.
- Other states, doubtless, have similar recruiting problems. Consider establishing a consortium among these to share costs and effort to enhance recruiting drives. Investigate the possibility of Inter-State transfers among seasoned reporters.
- Seriously consider producing Career-Films for high school and Business College distribution related to Official Reporter activities. Consider developing a communicant for use with lawyers and judges emphasizing their roles in 'getting the record'.
- Hire a free-lance publicist to work part-time developing articles that excite the imagination with respect to a reporting career. Do *not* submit to

trade journals; instead, focus on *Ms, Cosmopolitan*, career sections of newspapers, etc.

C. Administration

- Re-examine the need for 'A', 'B', and 'C' Official classifications: establish a minimum and limit acceptability to this.
- Re-examine the need for double testing: the CSR is probably sufficient.
- Create a position of Office Manager to handle collections, billings, transcript assembly, internal coordination, etc. An Official not reporting is not being optimally utilized.
- While salaries probably should be reviewed, an even greater payoff might occur when reviewing *benefits*: Sabbaticals, self-development seminars, technical upgrading conferences, task forces and special projects, court rotation, etc.—all might represent imaginative, motivating experiences. Remember, fundamentally, the Reporter craves recognition more than money.
- Salary should be based on tenure *and* competence. Performance appraisal is implied in the latter. Develop such a program and have supervisors administer this.
- Establish an extended progression path ladder for incumbents in terms of seniority, pay, benefits, courts worked, etc. The motivated worker is the one who feels momentum in his career. To be motivated, you have to have something 'to shoot for'.
- The Official Administrator should administer. He/she should go to court no more than 2 or 3 days a month, whatever is the bare minimum to stay in practice.
- Supervisors should supervise. Give them the time and training to do this and compensate accordingly.
- Establish an On-the-Job orientation and training program for the beginner.
- In terms of optimal Reporter utilization, always keep in mind: the most effective Reporter is recording, not transcribing or involved in clerical activities.

D. Morale

- Wherever possible, include the Official Reporter into the Court Community (with lawyers, judges, administrators, etc). Reporters have ideas; their unique position in the judicial process gives them a vantage point and perspective others lack, especially in regard to efficiency.
- Supply Court Reporters with all supplies. The costs involved will be nominal in comparison to heightened morale. In this regard, a penny saved may, indeed, be dollar foolish.
- Re-examine critically facilities in and out of court: They *do* bear on efficiency and effectiveness. Minor changes and alterations can dramatically improve Reporter performance.
- To prevent staleness and to promote develop-

ment, consider court rotation schemes for incumbent Reporters.

- Institute intra-court and inter-court professional competition. Have annual contests in 'speed derbys', for example.
- Consider a Reporter suggestion box as one minor but perhaps useful communication/morale tool.
- Consider establishing a Reporter Research/Resource library."

Administrative Regulations

At the close of 1974, the Administrative Office, with the consent of the Court, published Administrative Regulations Governing Official Reporters in the Illinois Courts. This manual, for the first time, establishes uniform standards for such things as the hours during which official reporters must be available in the courthouse and establishes general and specific responsibilities for official court reporters in the performance of their in-court duties and in the preparation of their transcripts. The regulations require that all official court reporters file a monthly report of transcripts on order, so the Chief Judge and the Administrative Director will be apprised, on a monthly basis, of the accumulated transcript orders which any one reporter may have at the end of any month. The Administrative Regulations establish procedures to insure that no one reporter should become overburdened by requests for transcript at the end of a particularly long case. The instructions require that, where feasible, the Chief Judge allow no individual reporter to spend more than five consecutive days reporting any single trial. In this manner, the total number of pages that any one reporter may be responsible for at the end of any long trial will not be excessive.

The Regulations also outline for the reporters matters relating to their employment status, such as their salaries and retirement provisions, leaves, vacations and holidays, etc. The manual outlines the manner in which official reporters are to be reimbursed for official travel and for the preparation of indigent transcripts billed to the State.

Under the Regulations, every official reporter is now required to file an annual financial disclosure report, within 30 days following the close of each calendar year or within 30 days after termination of his employment as an official reporter. The information supplied by the reporter is confidential and for the use of the Supreme Court only.

Under these new regulations, no official reporter shall hold an elected office or become a candidate therefor, nor shall any official reporter be an officer of any political party nor solicit funds for any political campaign. Among the more controversial restrictions under the new Regulations, is the one that prohibits official reporters from engaging in private reporting employment. This ban on outside reporting also applies to reporting work for any governmental depart-

ment, agency or commission other than the judicial branch of government. However, with special permission, an official reporter may serve the prosecutor, Grand Jury or other official or agency connected with the judiciary during regular court hours—but he is not to charge an attendance fee for such work. Also, official reporters are prohibited from being partners, associates or employees of any reporting firm or corporation and they may not receive any payments or fees for transcripts or appearances paid for reporting work done by another reporter, even though the official reporter may have arranged for the work to be done.

It is anticipated that several of these restrictions and requirements will raise substantial questions as time goes on. Nevertheless, the Director believes such restrictions are necessary, if we are to improve the professional status of official reporters in the State of Illinois and if we are to insure the prompt preparation of transcripts on appeal.

Computer Transcription of Court Reporter Notes

For years judges, court administrators and court reporters have sought ways to reduce the delays in the appellate process which are caused by the time required to prepare trial transcripts. In 1971, Illinois—along with four other states—participated in an experimental project to demonstrate the feasibility of computer-assisted translation of a court reporter's stenotype notes. While the report on that study concluded that "the feasibility of computer-aided transcript preparation has been demonstrated", it also concluded that the system then available was "subject to a number of deficiencies which must be corrected before its potential can be realized."

Over the years since 1971, this office (in cooperation with the Stenograph Machines Corporation of Skokie) has been working towards the perfection of a computer-assisted translation program for reporters of this State. A grant application to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, approved during 1974, will provide approximately \$75,000 with which to experiment with computer-assisted translation in the official reporting system of this State.

Basic research in the field of computer-assisted translation grew out of an attempt to have a computer translate Russian into English. Later, research efforts were focused on developing capability to translate stenotype symbols. There are five companies active in the computer-assisted translation field today.

The first step in our computer-assisted translation program was to purchase a modified stenotype machine from the Stenograph Machines Corporation. Each machine has an electronics package connected to a magnetic tape recorder which records common stenotype imprints in digital code, as well as on the common paper tape. Every reporter who is to use the computer-assisted translation program must be

tuned to the computer. This involves an analysis of each reporter's individual writing style. Sometimes personal idiosyncrasies can be programmed right into the computer. What might otherwise be unintelligible becomes perfect English, when the computer is tuned to recognize this particular reporter's idiosyncrasy. In other cases, unfortunately, reporters cannot be programmed to the computer unless they are willing to put in the time and effort to change their techniques. In effect, therefore, in some cases, some retraining may be required before individual reporters can be put on computer-assisted translation.

Throughout the period during which we have been working on this program, the Stenographic Machines Corporation has developed a new method of training court reporters so that *anyone* who graduates from a school which uses this method will be "computer compatible" from the beginning of their professional career. In discussing this matter with the Community College Board, Deputy Director, William M. Madden, emphasized that any new training program for court reporters in the public colleges of Illinois should be geared to computer assisted translation or face obsolescence in a very short time. Curiously enough, the effort to develop a method of teaching correlated to computer-assisted translation required educators to do an in-depth analysis of the current method of training court reporters. That analysis alone resulted in what appears to be better training methods. In at least one school, a substantial reduction in the amount of time required to train a stenotype reporter has been realized. Thus, the advent of computer transcription may result in benefits to the courts even if computer transcription itself were never to become widely used in the future.

We believe that our program design can eventually produce a 98% accurate, easily readable transcript without any necessity for human editing of the "first-run" printout at a cost not to exceed the present expense of producing transcripts. The transcripts can be produced at a rate of one page every 1 and 1/2 seconds. The most difficult technical problem to solve has been teaching a computer to distinguish the homonyms, homographs and homophones of the English language. A human being learns these distinctions from infancy. His judgment tells him which word is meant as he hears the sounds spoken. In large measure, the effort to eliminate the homonyms, homographs and homophones have been abandoned as simply being non-productive when compared with the cost of creating a program to distinguish between the sound-words. Therefore, the transcripts which will be produced on a first-run basis will contain unresolved conflicts such as "(plane/plain)" by printing them both in brackets in the transcript. Nevertheless, attorneys and judges, including appellate judges to whom such transcripts have been submitted have expressed approval. Any intelligent reader can promptly distinguish, in 98% of the cases, which of the homonyms is intended. During our experimental period of course, we will be

concentrating on editing the first-run transcript to produce letter-perfect copy in an attempt to determine the cost-effectiveness of using edited copy as opposed to almost perfect first-run copy.

First Appellate District Project To Coordinate Transcript Preparation

During 1974, the Executive Committee of the First District of the Appellate Court created a program in which representatives of the State's Attorney, Public Defender, State Appellate Defender, Circuit Court Clerk and the official court reporters meet under the supervision of the administrator of the First District once each month to review the status of all transcripts which have been ordered but not yet delivered. This effort has significantly improved the delivery rate of transcripts in criminal cases in the First District.

Relationship with the Department of Registration and Education

During 1974, representatives of the Department of Registration and Education undertook an unofficial review of the relationship between that Department and the judicial branch of government in the area of certification of persons employed as official court reporters. An informal meeting was held at which representatives of that Department and the Administrative Office looked into whether the Department of Registration and Education had authority under the Certified Shorthand Reporters Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1973, ch. 37, §§ 751 et. seq.) to decide who could and who could not be hired as an official court reporter in the judicial branch of government. No decision was made on this question. It was noted, however, that the Court has always supported the objectives of both the Certified Shorthand Reporters Act and the Court Reporters Act of 1965. The Court has always insisted that official court reporters possess a certified shorthand reporter's certificate (C.S.R.), in addition to proficiency certification under the Court Reporter Act. However, passing the Certified Shorthand Reporters examination has never, for purposes of qualifying in the judicial branch, been the equivalent of passing the proficiency test administered by the Administrative Office. Because the Court has always been in complete accord with the objectives of the Certified Shorthand Reporters Act, there has never been any cause to speculate whether a law which purports to delegate to the executive power to prescribe specific performance standards as conditions for employment under the judicial branch might infringe upon the Supreme Court's exclusive power to administer the judicial branch of State government.

Court Reporters' Travel Expenses

Court reporters assigned to work outside of their own circuit frequently complain that they are unable

to obtain overnight lodging at the rates provided for by the travel regulations. The Director concluded that it was difficult to justify a situation in which we order a court reporter to leave home and work on official assignments in another circuit many miles from home and expect him, in effect, to subsidize the State for lodgings. On January 22, 1974, the Director issued a memorandum authorizing reporters to recover the actual cost of the least expensive, single accommodation in a reasonably suitable hotel or motel within a reasonable distance of the courthouse to which they are assigned. When filing vouchers for reimbursement in an amount greater than the amount authorized by travel regulations, a court reporter must certify that he obtained quotations from (if possible) at least two hotels located within a reasonable distance of the courthouse and determined that neither of these hotels had a State employees' rate equal to or less than the amount provided under the travel regulations.

Secretariat

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

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

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

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

(4) Administrative Committee of the Appellate

Court. The office arranges meetings, assists in drafting proposed rule changes, and provides research assistance.

(5) Juvenile Problems Committee of the Judicial Conference. The Juvenile Problems Committee is a standing committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference, and in addition to the Administrative Office acting as secretary, the committee utilizes a staff member of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs in the area of juvenile probation.

(6) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Probation in Illinois. The Committee on Probation is a standing committee of the Judicial Conference and is staffed by the Administrative Office and the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. The committee was created in 1967 to study, evaluate and make recommendations concerning the operation and organization of probation services in Illinois.

(7) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Criminal Law for Illinois Judges. The committee is responsible for organizing and conducting regional criminal law seminars, as well as studying problems in criminal law and recommending changes in court rules and legislation to improve the administration of criminal justice.

(8) The Judicial Conference's Committee on Civil Law Seminars. The committee is responsible for organizing and conducting regional seminars on specialized civil law topics.

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

Impartial Medical Expert Rule

The Administrative Office is charged with administration of Supreme Court Rule 215(d). The statistical summary on pages 67 and 68 provides a profile of the use of Rule 215(d) in the Circuit Courts of Illinois during 1974. The statistical breakdown indicates that there was a decrease in the use of the Supreme Court Rule for impartial medical examinations in the downstate circuits of Illinois while the procedure was used more extensively in Cook County. Increases in the use of the rule were principally in criminal cases and divorce cases where child custody was in issue. The requests for impartial medical examinations in criminal cases required extensive examinations and collateral tests by psychologists, neurologists and psychiatrists concerning fitness of defendants to stand trial and concerning the sanity of defendants. The number of requests for impartial medical examinations in divorce cases and child custody matters increased substantially in 1974. More judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County are utilizing Supreme Court Rule 215(d) in divorce proceedings.

There is a significant increase in the number of examinations and the number of orders for exami-

nations which are cancelled or vacated by order of the court. In 1974, 16 out of 107 orders for impartial medical examinations were vacated or cancelled.

The number of impartial medical examiners participating in the program increased substantially this year. However, there still remains a problem of obtaining the services of board certified panelists to perform impartial medical examinations in downstate Illinois.

It should be explained again this year that the statistical breakdown is divided, necessarily, into the categories of "orders", "examinations" and "costs". The orders refer to orders entered by the court in 1974. Some of the examinations ordered in 1974 took place in 1975 and therefore those examinations are not contained in these statistics while the orders for those examinations are contained in these statistics. Similarly, some examinations scheduled in 1974 were scheduled on the basis of orders entered in 1973. In the category of costs, the average cost per case refers to cases in which an order for an impartial medical examination was entered in 1974. The average cost per exam refers to exams actually performed in 1974.

Representation By Supervised Senior Law Students

Supreme Court Rule 711 has been in effect for five years and seven months. Since its inception in May 1969, a total of 2072 senior law students have participated in this legal internship program.

During 1974, 442 temporary licenses were issued. This number represents approximately 26% or one out of four graduates who sat for the 1974 Illinois bar examination.

The comparative chart (below) indicates a rapid increase in the use of Rule 711 in the first four years and then a leveling off in the last 2 years.

The number of temporarily licensed law students and their law schools for 1974 are as follows:

University of Illinois	78
IIT-Chicago-Kent	68
DePaul University	66
John Marshall Law School	66
University of Chicago	47
Loyola University	38
Northwestern University	33
St. Louis University	12
Valparaiso University	7
University of Iowa	4
Boston College	2
Boston University	2
University of Colorado	2
Washington University	2
Creighton University	1
George Washington	1
Harvard	1
Newton University	1

IMPARTIAL MEDICAL EXPERTS - SUPREME COURT RULE 215(d) 1974 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

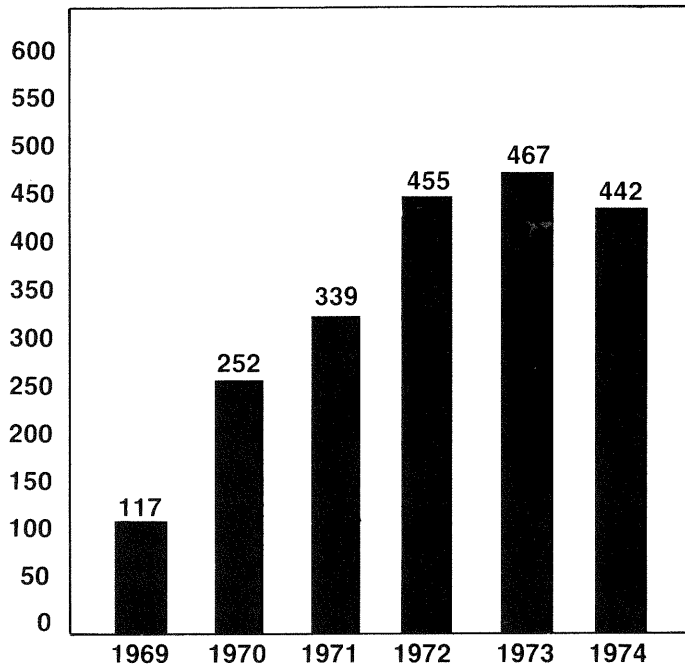
Subject	Statistical Breakdown										Totals	
Orders												
Orders Entered During 1974	Downstate 8					Cook County 99					107	
Action	Adoption 1	Mental Health 1	Criminal 7	Civil Personal Injury 16	Divorce Child Custody 82						107	
Specialties Required	General Practice 1	Obstetrics 1	Ophthalmology 1	Otolaryngology 1	Cardiology 2	Internal Medicine 6	Neurology 4	Orthopedics 8	Psychiatry 87	111*		
*in 4 cases 2 specialties were required.												
Frequency of Use of Rule 215(d) By Judges	16 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 1 Case	4 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 2 Cases	3 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 3 Cases	2 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 4 Cases	3 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in 5 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 7 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 16 Cases	1 Judge Ordered 215(d) Exams in 28 Cases	31 Judges Ordered 215(d) Exams in a Total of 107 Cases			
Disposition of Orders Entered During 1974	All Examinations in the Case Cancelled 10			Order For Examinations Vacated 6			Some or All Examinations Ordered in the Case Were Performed 91					107
Examinations												
IME Examinations Scheduled in 1974	Vacated By Order 18		Case Settled Before Trial 5		Examination Cancelled For Other Reasons 22		Examinations Actually Performed (Downstate 11) (Cook County 229)					285
Specialties Required - Exams Actually Performed	Allergies 1	General Practice 1	Cardiology 1	Otolaryngology 1	Ophthalmology 1	Pediatrics 1	Orthopedics 3	Neurology 4	Internal Medicine 4	Psychiatry 223	240	
Number Of Exams Performed by Individual IME—Frequency of Use of Panelists	14 I.M. Experts Performed 1 Exam	3 I.M. Experts Performed 2 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 4 Exams	2 I.M. Experts Performed 6 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 11 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 19 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 30 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 32 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 33 Exams	1 I.M. Expert Performed 36 Exams	27 I.M. Experts Performed a Total of 240 Exams	
Cost												
Average Cost Per 1974 Case	Downstate \$172.93				Cook County \$228.94							\$224.63
Average Cost Per 1974 Exam	Downstate \$123.68				Cook County \$86.60							\$88.30
Number of Cases in Which Testimony was Required at Trial in 1974 (Average Cost Per Case)	Psychiatry 6 (\$153.33)				Neurology 1 (\$150.00)							7 (\$152.86)

CUMULATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

January 1970 - December 1974

Subject	Statistical Breakdown													Totals
Orders														
Total Orders Entered	Downstate 55			Cook County 319										374
Action	Mental Health-1	Probate 2	Juvenile 2	Adoption 4	Criminal 27	Civil-Personal Injury 120	Divorce-Child Custody 218						374	
Testimony Re-quired at Trial														29
Examinations														
IME Examinations Scheduled	Cases Settled Before Trial 18			Cancelled Exams 74			Examinations Actually Performed 626						718	
Specialities Re-quired—Examina-tions Actually Performed	Allergies 1	Cardiology 1	General Practice 1	Ger-i-atrics 1	Pedi-atrics 1	Radiology 1	Urology 1	Ophthal-mology 5	Otolaryn-gology 5	Internal Medicine 12	Neurology 31	Ortho-pedics 52	Psychiatry 514	626
Cost														
Average Cost Per Exam Actually Performed	Including Ancillary Cost & Testimony													\$88.91

New York University	1
Notre Dame University	1
Syracuse University	1
Tulane University	1
University of Baltimore	1
University of Michigan	1
University of Nebraska	1
University of Texas	1
University of Wisconsin	1
Villanova University	1
West Virginia University	1
	442



(7 mos.)

Agencies with which temporarily licensed students were associated during 1974 are as follows:

Public Agencies

State's Attorneys' Offices	98
Public Defender Offices	66
Municipal Legal Departments	18
Illinois Attorney General's Office	14
State Appellate Defender	8
Circuit Court of Cook County	6
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	4
Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission	2
U.S. Attorney's Office	1
Department of Children and Family Services (Legal Staff)	1
Southern Illinois University, Office of General Counsel	1
Chicago Board of Education (Legal Department)	1
Cook County Assessor's Office	1

Private Agencies

Cook County Legal Assistance Foundation	62
University of Chicago - Mandel Legal Aid Clinic	28
Northwestern University Legal Assistance Clinic	26
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	20
DePaul University Law Clinic	16
Land of Lincoln Legal Aid Bureau	16
Woodlawn Criminal Defense Services	16
Chicago Volunteer Legal Services Foundation	14
Preventive Legal Service	7
Prison Legal Services	7
Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities	7
Illinois Migrant Legal Assistance Project	4
Legal Aid Society of Macon County	2
American Jewish Congress	1
Cook County Special Bail Project	1
Community Legal Counsel Office	1
Legal Aid Service of Rock Island County	1
Mental Health Legal Service Project	1

Legislation

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

During 1974, numerous bills affecting the practice of law, criminal and juvenile justice, the operation of the court system and court personnel were introduced in the General Assembly. Among these, were bills to: adopt a uniform probate code; repeal the Court of Claims Act and abolish the sovereign immunity of the State of Illinois; adopt a uniform jury selection and service act; establish a statewide system of probation administered by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts; require the trial of criminal defendants within 60 days of being taken into custody; permit prosecution of felonies by information; and to provide for "no-fault" divorce. Because of the significant impact such bills would have upon the judicial system, in the event they are enacted into law, it is necessary for the Administrative Office to be familiar with them and to follow their progress through the legislature very closely. A synopsis of bills affecting the courts is prepared, by the Administrative Office, each year. The progress of pending bills is noted and the synopsis is continuously updated.

Although no legislation having a major impact on the courts was enacted during 1974, a number of significant bills affecting the courts and judicial ad-

ministration were enacted. These bills are summarized below (references are to Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. ____, § ____):

(Court Reporters)

SB-1515 (PA 78-1220 amends the Illinois Certified Shorthand Reporters Act to declare as public policy that the powers and functions set forth in the Act to be exercised by the State are exclusive to the State, in accordance with the Illinois Constitution of 1970. (ch. 37, §765)

(Criminal Law)

SB-1674 (PA 78-1270) creates the "Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act". It provides for a division of alcoholism within the Department of Mental Health and establishes its powers and duties. It provides for admission and commitment of alcoholics to certain facilities, establishes an interdepartmental coordinating committee, and prohibits the adoption or enforcement of local ordinances involving drinking or drunkenness. (ch. 911/2, §501 et seq.)

HB-2056 (PA 78-1197) amends the Crime Victims Compensation Act. It excludes from the definition of "crime of violence" offenses occurring during a civil riot, insurrection or rebellion (mob action under Sections 35-1 or 35-2 of Criminal Code.) It changes the notice requirement to 6 (was 12) months from the date of injury, subject to extension by the Court of Claims for good cause. In the computation of benefits, it provides for deduction of any funds received on account of the injury. (ch. 70, §§ 72, 73 and 77)

HB-2588 (PA 78-1248) amends the Criminal Code of 1961 to define and prescribe penalties for deceptive collection practices, and to add certain bill collection practices to the definition of disorderly conduct. It enacts the Collection Agency Act to require that persons operating collection agencies or employed by them in public-contact positions be registered, and it outlines requirements and prescribes penalties for violations. (ch. 38, §§ 17-5, 26-1)

(Dangerous Drugs)

HB-2826 (PA 78-977) amends the Dangerous Drug Abuse Act. It creates the Dangerous Drugs Commission of 11 members and transfers many of the powers and duties of the Dangerous Drugs Advisory Council to the Commission. It gives additional powers and duties concerning the care, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts and abusers of dangerous drugs to the Commission; requires licensing of treatment facilities and establishes licensing procedures; permits administrative inspection warrants upon application to the Circuit Court; provides penalties for violations. (ch. 911/2, §120.3 et seq.)

(Elections)

SB-1568 (PA 78-1183) amends the Election Code to regulate campaign financing and requires disclo-

sure of campaign contributions and expenditures. (ch. 46, §1-3 et seq.)

(Judges and Court Personnel)

SB-641 (PA 78-1150) amends the Judges Retirement System Article of the Illinois Pension Code. It redefines the term "service" to allow pension credit for service as a justice of the peace, police magistrate or civil referee to any judge instead of judges in service on July 1, 1969; specifies that average salary computation is based on salary as a judge; reopens options for participation on the part of judges who previously waived certain benefits; revises refund provisions so that all refunds include contributions for automatic increase in retirement annuity. (ch. 1081/2, §18-112 et seq.)

SB-1467 (PA 78-1191) amends the Appellate Courts Act, increasing the salary of Appellate Court Clerk of the First Judicial District from \$23,000 to \$27,000 per year and the salary of the Appellate Court Clerk in the other judicial Districts from \$21,000 per year to \$25,000 per year. (ch. 37, §27)

HB-2541 (PA 78-1167) amends the section on administrative secretaries to Chief Judges by increasing their salary from \$8,500 to \$11,000 per year, and adds section providing for travel expenses for administrative secretaries. (ch. 37, §§ 72.4-1; 72.4-2)

(Juveniles)

SB-1561 (PA 78-1194) defines "youth service bureau" and authorizes town boards, county boards and the corporate authorities of municipalities to expend local funds as well as funds available through the Federal, State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 for the establishment and operation of such bureaus. (ch. 139, §126.13; ch. 34, §401, 429.20; ch. 24, §11-5.2-2)

HB-2201 (PA 78-1198) enacts the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and designates the Department of Children and Family Services as the appropriate authority for the purposes of the Compact. (ch. 23, §2601 et seq.)

(Workmen's Compensation)

HB-2163 (PA 78-1141) amends the Workmen's Compensation Act and conforms that Act to the requirements of the Judicial Article of the 1970 Illinois Constitution to reflect the following characteristics of the Illinois judiciary: (1) the distinction between law and equity is abolished in Illinois; (2) the Illinois Supreme Court has jurisdiction of rules governing appeals. It also deletes the provision that any employee, dependent, beneficiary or heir who is entitled to receive a pension or benefit from disability or death arising out of or in the course of employment, from a pension or benefit fund to which the State or a political subdivision is a contributor, in whole or in part, is entitled to receive only that part in excess of the amount of compensation recovered and received. (ch. 48, §138.1 et seq.)

Continuing Judicial Education

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

Since 1964, continuing judicial education in Illinois consisted largely of seminars on various legal topics held in conjunction with the annual Judicial Conference, the Associate Judge Seminar (begun in 1966) and the New Judge Seminar (begun in 1968 and held every two years).

Beginning in 1971, the continuing judicial education program was expanded to include specialized, regional seminars. Thus, at the present time, a very substantial program of continuing judicial education exists in Illinois. During 1974, the program included:

- I. Annual Judicial Conference
- II. Annual Associate Judge Seminar
- III. New Judge Seminar (every two years)
- IV. Regional Seminars
 - Criminal (1)
 - Juvenile (3)
 - Civil (3)
- V. Criminal Law Seminar for Cook County Judges.

Twenty separate legal topics were presented, and the programs had a total attendance of 920 judges.

The staff of the Chicago office spends a considerable amount of time (approximately one-third to one-half) in legal research and making arrangements for these programs. As secretary to the various seminar committees, the staff arranges all committee meetings, conducts surveys to determine preferred topics, retains law professors to serve on the faculty, and arranges for seminar facilities. In addition, the staff provides for the duplication and distribution of outlines and reading materials used at the seminars.

Under the function of continuing judicial education, the Administrative Office, in recent years, has undertaken to make Illinois judges aware of particularly significant court decisions. During 1974, the opinions in the following cases were mailed to Illinois judges, before they were available in the advance sheets. It is anticipated that this service will be expanded in the future.

(Alibi Defense Statute)

In *People v. Fields*, 59 Ill. 2d 516, 322 N.E. 2d 33 (1974), the Court held the alibi defense statute, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, sec. 114-14, unconstitutional. The statute required an accused to notify the prosecution of the place that he maintained he was, at the time in question, and the names and addresses of witnesses he intended to call to establish his alibi defense. However, the statute failed to provide for discovery of the prosecution's alibi rebuttal witnesses, and was, therefore, a denial of due process, *Wardius v. Ore-*

gon, 412 U.S. 470.

(Collateral Estoppel)

In *People v. Grayson*, 58 Ill. 2d 260, 319 N.E. 2d 43 (1974), the Court held that the doctrine of collateral estoppel, embodied in the Fifth Amendment guarantee against double jeopardy, *Ashe v. Swenson*, 397 U.S. 436, is applicable to a probation revocation hearing. An acquittal at a criminal trial for armed robbery "precludes a subsequent revocation of probation predicated upon the same evidence which resulted in the earlier acquittal."

(Discovery in Criminal Cases)

In *People v. Schmidt*, 56 Ill. 2d 572, 309 N.E. 2d 557 (1974), the Court held that Supreme Court rules on discovery in criminal cases (Rules 411-415) are applicable to cases in which, upon conviction, the defendant might be imprisoned in the penitentiary. The trial court does not have discretion to apply the discovery rules to less serious offenses.

(Pleas of Guilty (Rule 402))

In *People v. Krantz*, 58 Ill. 2d 187, 317 N.E. 2d 559 (1974), the Court stated, *obiter dictum*, that substantial compliance with Rule 402(a)(2) does not require that the accused be admonished of the various dispositions possible under the Unified Code of Corrections, Ill. Rev. Stat., ch. 38, sec. 1001-1-1 *et seq.*, such as periodic imprisonment, probation, conditional discharge in cases of juvenile offenders, fines and mandatory parole in case of an indeterminate sentence for a felony.

In *People v. Beard*, 59 Ill. 2d 220, 319 N.E. 2d 745 (1974), the Court held that Rule 402 is not applicable to probation revocation proceedings.

(Search and Seizure)

In *U.S. v. Robinson*, 414 U.S. 218, 94 S. Ct. 467, 38 L. Ed. 2d 427 (1973) and *Gustafson v. Florida*, 414 U.S. 269, 94 S. Ct. 488, 38 L. Ed. 2d 456 (1973), the United States Supreme Court held that the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution does not bar the admission of evidence seized by a police officer during a search of a person arrested for a traffic offense. A law enforcement officer's authority to make a full search incident to a lawful custodial arrest requires no justification beyond the fact of the arrest itself.

(Summary Dispositions in the Appellate Court)

In *People v. Barker, et al.*, 59 Ill. 2d 201, 319 N.E. 2d 810 (1974), the Court held that, in the absence of a Supreme Court rule, the Appellate Court does not have the authority to dispose of an appeal pursuant to a "motion for summary disposition".

Judicial Visitation Programs to Penal Institutions

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

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

Recognizing that judges must be familiar with the State's penal system and programs, the Director of the Administrative Office and the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections formulated plans for organized visits by judges to the various correctional facilities. During the period 1971-1973, five programs were held, and in 1974 two additional programs were conducted. On May 24, 1974 judges visited the State Penitentiary at Pontiac, and on November 15, 1974 a visit was held at the Illinois Youth Center at St. Charles. Including the 49 judges who attended the 1974 programs, a total of 232 Illinois judges has participated in the organized tours.

Each program ran for a full day, and the judges had total access to institutional buildings, including vocational workshops, classrooms, cellhouses and isolation units. The judges freely mixed and conversed with inmates and wards. Each visit ended with a question and answer period in which the Director of the Department of Corrections and institutional administrators participated.

At the Pontiac facility, the judges were told that the inmate population there is 855 persons, but the facility capacity is 1100 persons; that it costs the State about \$5,000 per year to house and care for an inmate; and that inmates today are a different breed than those of several years ago, e.g., they are more militant and aware of inmate "rights." Interestingly, the staff estimated that about 60% of the inmate population had previously been in juvenile institutions. More than a few inmates were bitter about the criminal justice system, particularly about plea bargaining practices in some locales in the State.

At the Youth Center, which has a population of 320 wards, the judges were informed that many of the wards have not completed the eighth grade of elementary school and most have not completed high school; that an abnormally high percentage of wards confined were 18-20 years old, due to the closing of another correctional facility which usually housed wards in that age group; and that the Center is the type of institution, while somewhat antiquated, which can effectively treat juvenile offenders; however, to

construct and staff similar facilities today would require about \$25,000,000. The staff made several recommendations to the judges concerning the form of the mittimus (the order committing the juvenile to the Department of Corrections), and the recommendations were forwarded to the Juvenile Problems Committee of the Illinois Judicial Conference for possible action.

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

Administrative Secretaries Conference

On June 7, 1974, the Administrative Office sponsored the second annual conference for the administrative secretaries to Chief Circuit Judges. The conference was held in Chicago. The one day program included: a tour of the court facilities in the Chicago Civic Center; discussion of the administrative secretaries' pay bill; Circuit Court administration; administering a large metropolitan court; office of the Chief Judge; recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts; recordkeeping and automation; official court reporters; and a question and answer session.

Those participating in the conference program included the Administrative Director, two downstate Chief Circuit Judges, the administrative director of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the associate clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, members of the Administrative Office staff, three downstate administrative secretaries, and the administrator of official court reporters for the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The conference was attended by fourteen administrative secretaries. The presentations and discussions were designed primarily to assist the administrative secretaries to develop a more thorough understanding of the Illinois judicial system and administrative procedures, and to provide them with the opportunity to raise questions and discuss mutual problems arising out of their duties.

The attendance and enthusiastic response of the administrative secretaries indicate that the annual conference has been successful in meeting the objectives set forth above and in furthering the objectives of a unified court system. The conference will be continued in 1975.

Public Information and Publications

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

The Director and the staff are also asked to address civic groups, bar associations, legislative com-

missions, and court reform groups concerning the structure and operation of Illinois' unified court system. Some of the organizations which were addressed in 1974 included the Illinois Conference of Women Leaders for Traffic Safety, Inc.; Citizens' Conference on Kansas Courts; the Citizens' Conference on New Mexico Courts; the Fourth Montana Citizens' Conference on the Courts; Chicago Association of Law Libraries; Illinois Youth Traffic Safety Conference; and the annual meeting of the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association.

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

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

Membership in Organizations

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

- (1) The Director is a member of the Council On The Diagnosis and Evaluation of Criminal Defendants.
- (2) By statute, the Director is a member of the Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee.
- (3) The Conference of State Court Administrators. The Director served as chairman of the Conference's executive board from August,

1973 until August, 1974.

- (4) The Director served on the Board of Directors of the American Judicature Society until August, 1974.
- (5) By order of the Supreme Court, the Director is an *ex officio* member of the Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs. This committee has an executive secretary and staff and is charged with the responsibility of developing grant funded programs in the area of criminal and juvenile justice. The committee is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.
- (6) Council of State Governments
- (7) Probation Services Council of Illinois
- (8) National Association of Trial Court Administrators
- (9) Institute of Judicial Administration
- (10) American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and the Chicago Council of Lawyers
- (11) Uniform Circuit Rules Committee of the Illinois State Bar Association
- (12) Judicial Administration Section of the Illinois State Bar Association.
- (13) The Illinois Parole, Probation and Correctional Association
- (14) The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's Planning Committee for a Criminal Justice Information System
- (15) The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's Committee on Satellite Crime Laboratories
- (16) Board of Commissioners of the Illinois Defender Project

Conclusion

In looking at the operation of our judicial system, we tend to simply see it as it stands today. We sometimes fail to appreciate the process of development which has taken place. In the relatively short period of 11 years since implementation of our unified system first began, much has been accomplished. The Supreme Court has exercised its administrative authority in many ways and judicial administration, in Illinois, has grown to maturity.

The Administrative Office, acting on behalf of the Supreme Court, has become the focal point in all matters relating to judicial administration. Its duties and activities, as outlined in the annual report, have been added to and have grown with each year. Centralized fiscal control, a state-wide system of official court reporters, uniform recordkeeping, court statistics, continuing judicial education, the impartial medical expert program, licensing of senior law students, a greatly expanded secretariat function to the Judicial Conference, and, most recently, development of trial court administration, represent some of the major steps in the growth of the Administrative Office. Looking to the future, the expanded use of technolo-

gy will be added to this list. Judicial administration, however, cannot simply be equated to the performance of a variety of tasks or efficiently carrying out certain duties. Judicial administration, first and foremost, means careful analysis of problems, identifying solutions and then implementing those solutions. Where court problems or needs can be solved by the exercise of administrative authority, it is the responsibility of the judicial system to so act. Frequently, however, the solution of court problems or needs requires action by the legislative and executive branches, as well as the judicial branch. Speedier criminal trials, an effective probation system, adequate numbers of official court reporters, an effective public defender system, court facilities, circuit clerks, state funding of the operations of multi-county circuits, and

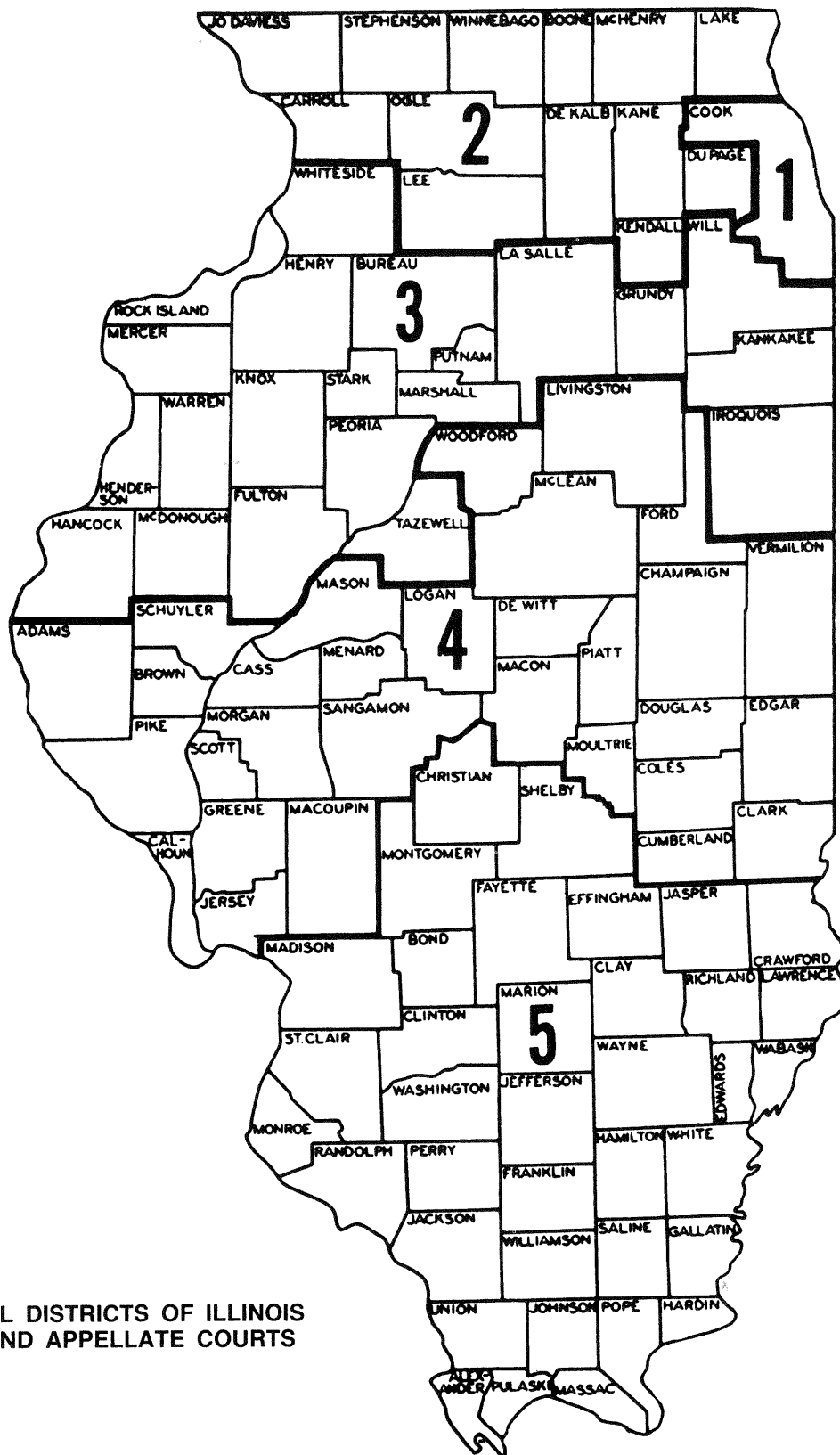
restructuring judicial selection districts are all problems which, in varying degrees, require legislative and executive action. Although these problems are frequently complex, they are by no means insoluble. Many of the bills introduced in the legislature, within recent years, have offered reasonable solutions to some of them. I am confident the next few years will see great progress in each of these areas.

Respectfully submitted,

Roy O. Gulley
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF
THE ILLINOIS COURTS

1974
CASE LOADS
AND
STATISTICAL RECORDS

JUDICIAL OFFICERS
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS



THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS
SUPREME AND APPELLATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

FIRST DISTRICT

Walter V. Schaefer
Chicago, Illinois

Thomas E. Kluczynski
Chicago, Illinois

Daniel P. Ward
Chicago, Illinois

SECOND DISTRICT

Charles H. Davis
Rockford, Illinois

THIRD DISTRICT

Howard C. Ryan
Tonica, Illinois

FOURTH DISTRICT

Robert C. Underwood*
Bloomington, Illinois

FIFTH DISTRICT

Joseph H. Goldenhersh
E. St. Louis, Illinois

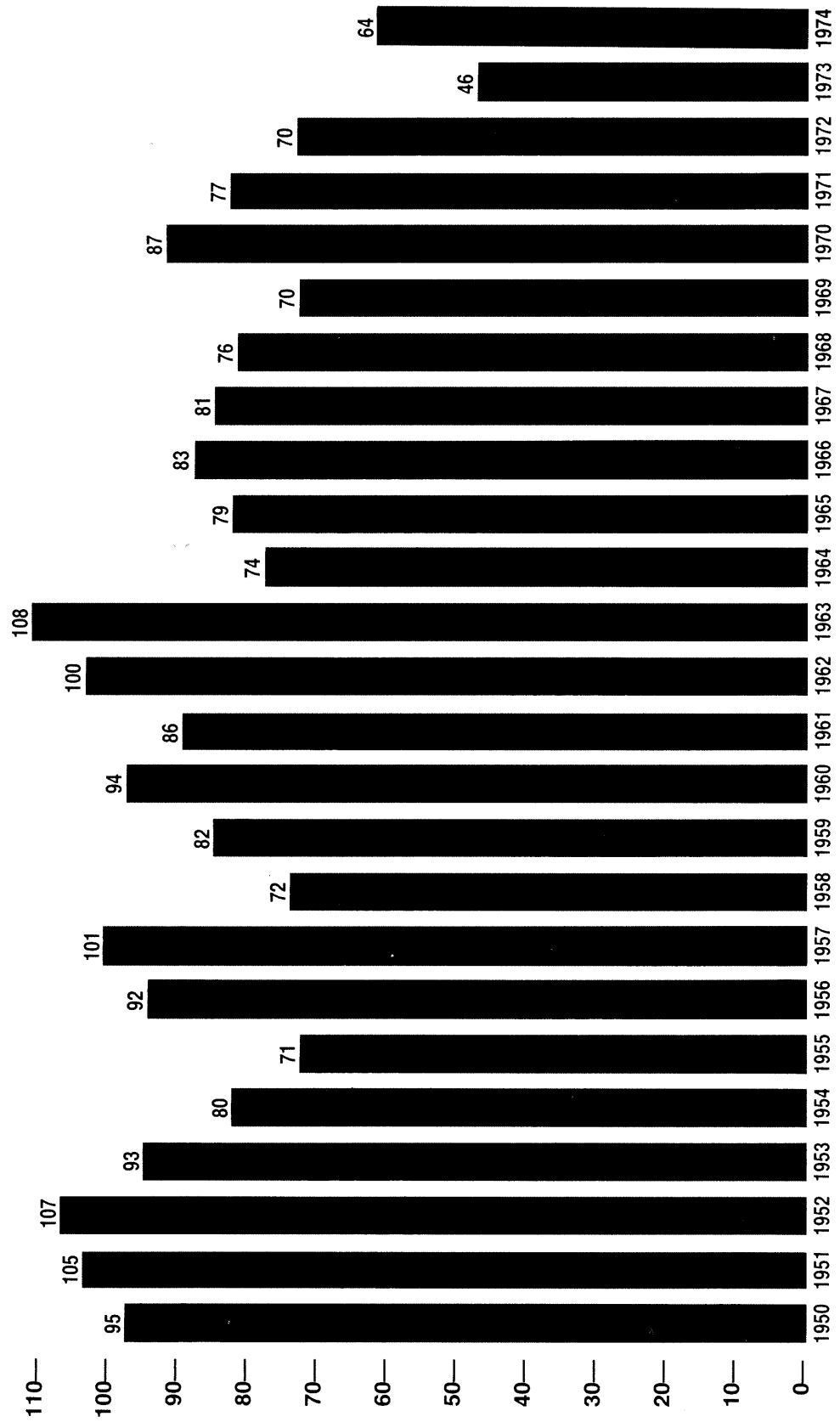
* Chief Justice

**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED WITH FULL OPINIONS
1950-1974**

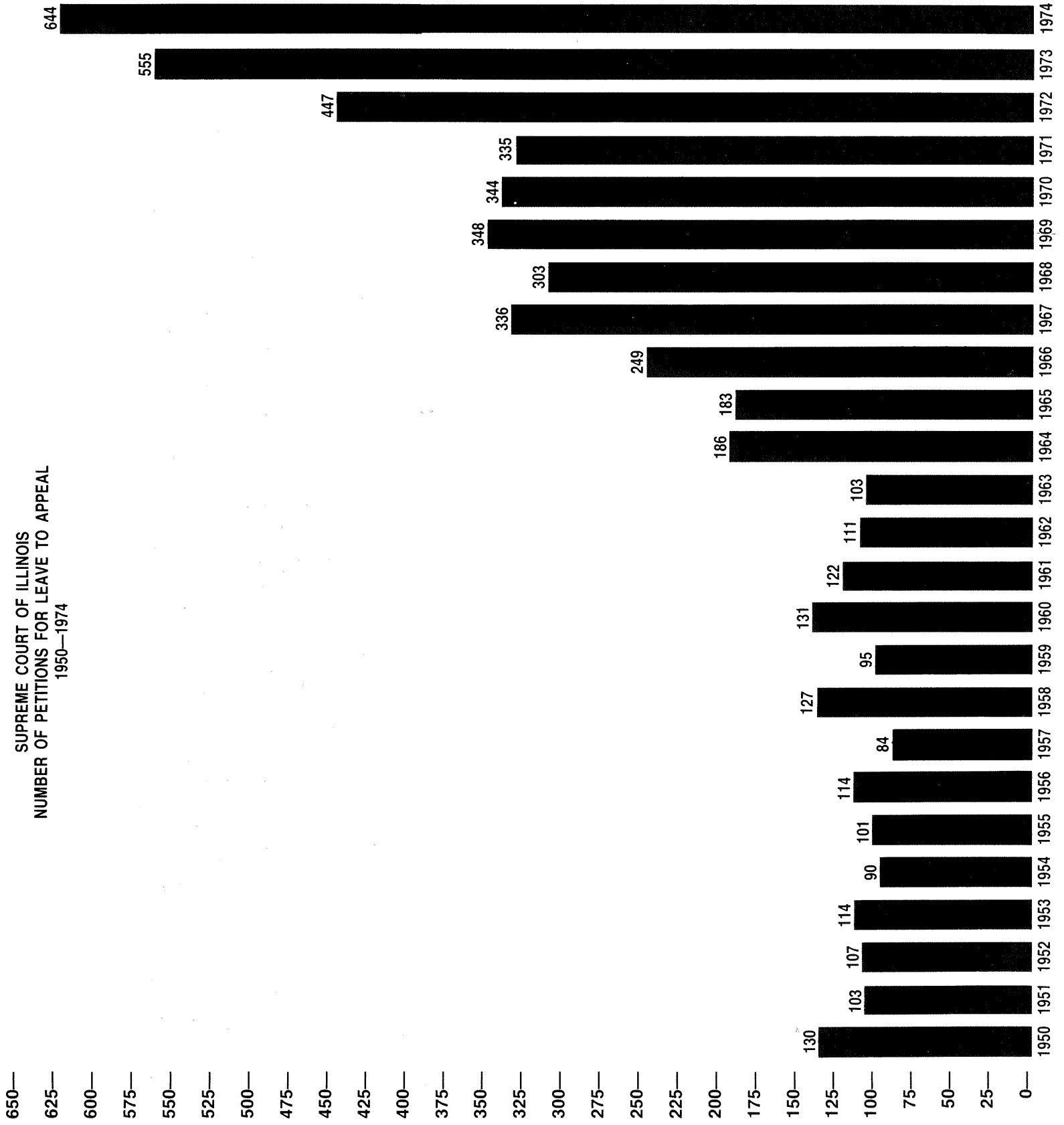


*Not included is a total of 13 Memorandum Opinions filed.

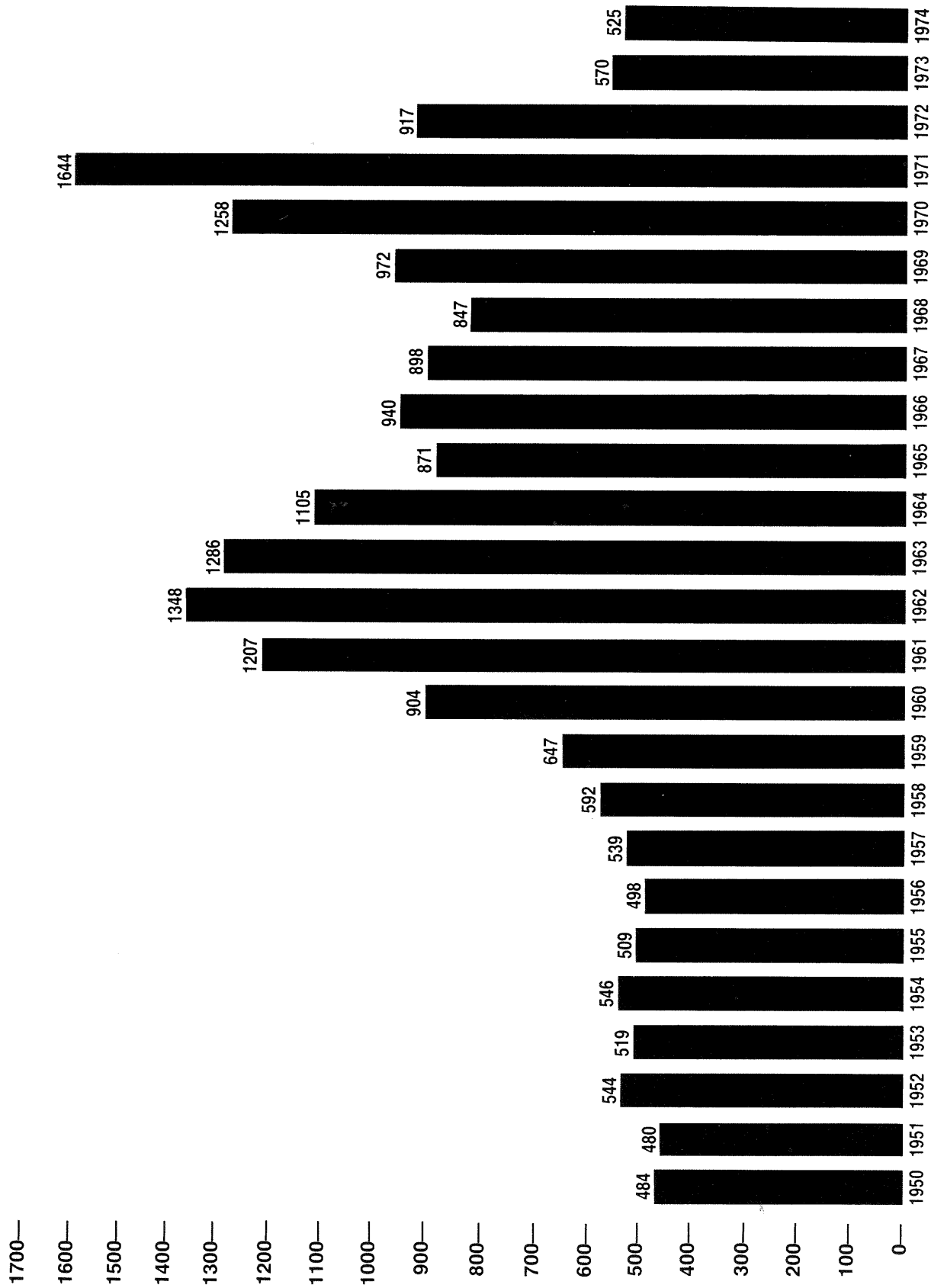
**SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR REHEARING
1950—1974**



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
1950—1974



SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS
NUMBER OF MOTIONS DISPOSED OF
1950—1974



APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
(April 1, 1974)

FIRST DISTRICT

First Division

Edward J. Egan, Presiding Justice
Joseph Burke
Mayer Goldberg
Albert E. Hallett

Second Division

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

Third Division

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

Fourth Division

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

Fifth Division

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

SECOND DISTRICT

Thomas J. Moran, Presiding Justice
William L. Guild
L. L. Rechenmacher (assigned from
the 18th Judicial Circuit)
Glenn K. Seidenfeld

THIRD DISTRICT

Albert Scott, Presiding Justice (assigned
from the 9th Judicial Circuit)
Jay J. Alloy
Walter Dixon
Allan L. Stouder

FOURTH DISTRICT

Samuel O. Smith, Presiding Justice
James C. Craven
Leland Simkins (assigned from
the 11th Judicial Circuit)
Harold Trapp

FIFTH DISTRICT

George J. Moran, Presiding Justice
Richard T. Carter (assigned from
the 20th Judicial Circuit)
Caswell J. Crebs
Edward C. Eberspacher

THE TREND OF CASES IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1974

Appellate District		No. of Cases Pending 1-1-74	No. of Cases Filed During 1974	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1974	No. of Cases Disposed of During 1974 With Full Opinions	No. of Cases Pending 12-31-74	Gain or Loss in Currency	
							Gain	Loss
First	Civil	834	698	649	443	883	—	49
	Criminal .	855	720	853	693	722	133	—
Second	Civil	274	244	199	123	319	—	45
	Criminal .	281	202	193	157	290	—	9
Third	Civil	74	180	129	82	125	—	51
	Criminal .	206	254	224	167	236	—	30
Fourth	Civil	171	158	161	105	168	3	—
	Criminal .	232	353	246	190	339	—	107
Fifth	Civil	178	182	164	98	196	—	18
	Criminal .	291	268	253	156	306	—	15
Total	Civil	1,531	1,462	1,302	851	1,691	—	160
	Criminal .	1,865	1,797	1,769	1,363	1,893	—	28

CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE APPELLATE COURT IN 1974

Appellate District		Affirmed	Reversed	Affirmed in Part	Modified	Dismissed with Opinion	Disposed of without Opinion	Totals
First.....	Civil	250	131	48	3	11	206	649
	Criminal ..	404	154	55	80	0	160	853
Second	Civil	66	42	11	2	4	74	199
	Criminal ..	126	19	9	8	2	29	193
Third	Civil	42	27	5	2	20	33	129
	Criminal ..	118	35	9	2	19	41	224
Fourth	Civil	59	35	8	0	3	56	161
	Criminal ..	111	42	31	0	6	56	246
Fifth.....	Civil	53	31	7	4	3	66	164
	Criminal ..	62	66	9	16	2	98	253
Totals...	Civil	470	266	79	11	41	435	1,302
	Criminal ..	821	316	113	106	29	384	1,769

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF
DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN THE
APPELLATE COURT DURING 1974**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First	Civil	106	175	167	108	83	10
	Criminal ...	78	264	289	116	99	7
Second	Civil	43	37	48	64	8	
	Criminal ...	19	21	70	67	15	
Third	Civil	63	52	12	1	1	
	Criminal ...	67	71	60	21	5	
Fourth	Civil	46	34	52	22	7	
	Criminal ...	43	60	73	41	29	
Fifth	Civil	28	80	32	15	7	2
	Criminal ...	61	62	60	40	26	4
Total	Civil	286	378	311	210	106	12
	Criminal ...	268	478	552	285	174	11

**TIME LAPSE BETWEEN DATE BRIEFS WERE FILED AND
DATE OF DISPOSITION OF CASES DECIDED IN
THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1974**

Appellate District		Time Elapsed					
		Under 6 Mos.	6-12 Mos.	1-1½ Years	1½-2 Years	2-3 Years	Over 3 Years
First¹	Civil	261	130	39	13	—	—
	Criminal ..	528	138	27	—	—	—
Second²	Civil	75²	38	82	5	—	—
	Criminal ..	37²	107	47	1	—	—
Third	Civil	82	7	—	—	—	—
	Criminal ..	115	8	1	—	—	—
Fourth²	Civil	85²	48	23	5	—	—
	Criminal ..	135²	81	26	4	—	—
Fifth²	Civil	101²	49	10	3	1	—
	Criminal ..	197²	43	8	4	1	—
Total	Civil	604	272	154	26	1	—
	Criminal ..	1,012	377	109	9	1	—

¹Includes only cases disposed of by opinion. Cases disposed of after briefs were filed by other than with opinion are not included.

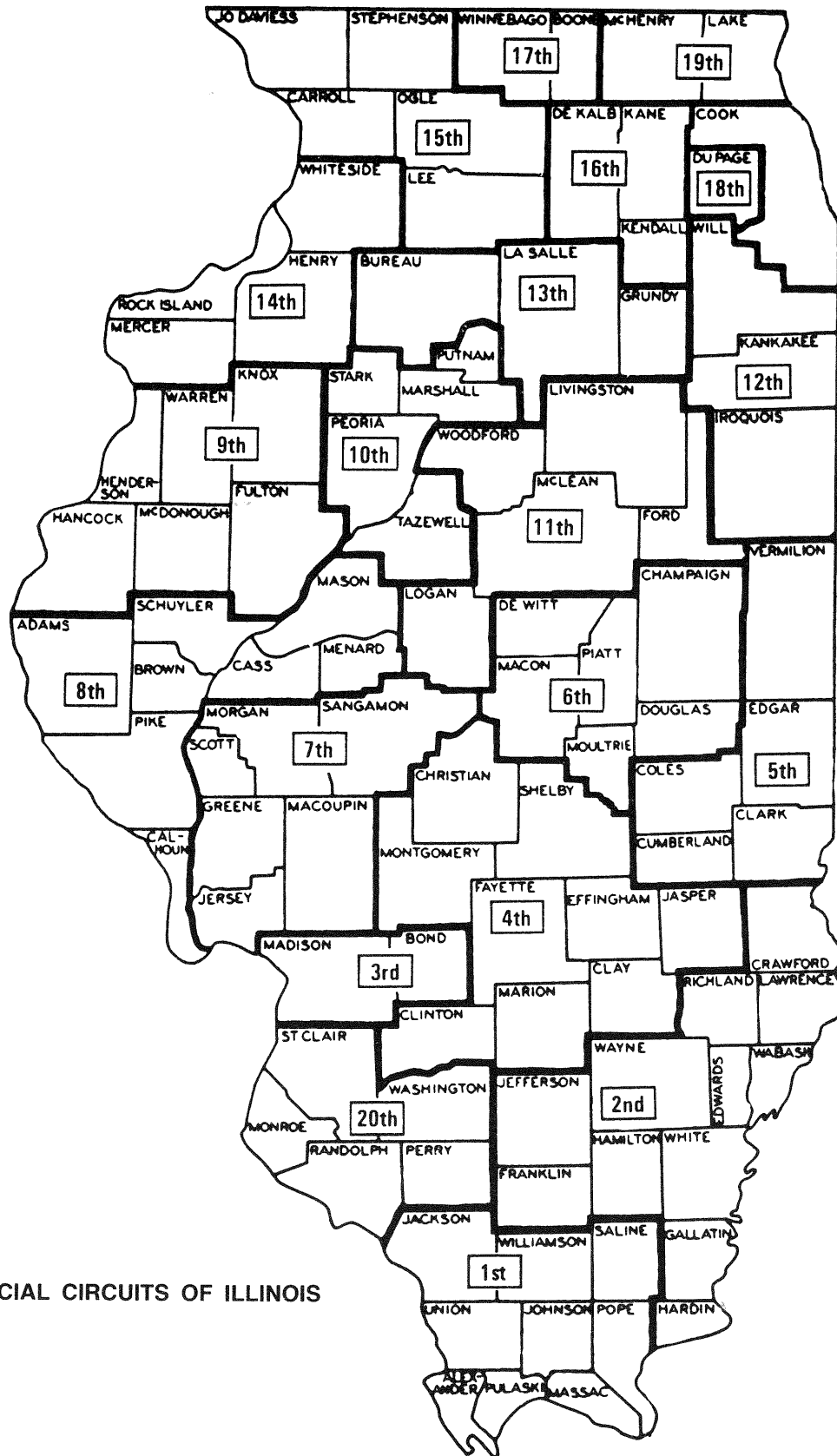
²Includes cases in which no briefs were filed.

**ABSTRACT SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF OPINIONS
WRITTEN BY JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE COURT
DURING 1974**

Appellate District	TYPE OF OPINION					
	Majority	Memorandum	Specially Concurring	Dissenting	Supplemental (non-add)	Total
First District.....	1028	1	8	10	15	1047
Second District....	278	0	4	3	3	285
Third District.....	249	0	4	9	0	262
Fourth District.....	295	0	2	28	1	325
Fifth District.....	249	5	1	7	0	262
Total	2099	6	19	57	19	2181

CASES DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION IN THE APPELLATE COURT DURING 1974

	Appellate District	Dismissed			Dismissed on Court's Own Motion					Motion for Leave to File Late Notice of Appeal Denied	Reversed and Remanded	Remanded With Direction For Further Proceeding	Summary Reduction or Modification of Sentence	Bail Order Entered	Confession of Error	Transferred to Proper Court	Other Dispositions	Totals
		Motion of Appellant	Motion of Appellee	Stipulation of Parties	For Want of Prosecution/No Documents Filed	Failure to Comply With Rules	Lack of Jurisdiction/No Final Appealable Order	Failure to Comply With Court's Order	Other									
First.....	Civil	52	39	46	40	—	—	5	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	206
	Criminal ..	34	12	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	43	25	2	—	160
Second ..	Civil	15	13	20	2	2	—	14	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	76
	Criminal ..	12	1	—	1	1	—	4	3	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	7	36
Third	Civil	14	10	11	—	—	3	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	47
	Criminal ..	29	3	1	—	2	—	3	3	—	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	57
Fourth	Civil	9	5	11	—	7	9	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	56
	Criminal ..	18	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	3	4	3	5	4	—	1	56
Fifth	Civil	13	8	16	7	4	4	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	66
	Criminal ..	8	2	—	5	1	—	—	5	10	4	4	—	17	1	—	27	97
Total ..	Civil	103	75	104	49	13	16	23	8	25	5	6	0	0	0	15	5	451
	Criminal ..	101	20	3	28	8	3	8	11	11	36	12	3	71	32	2	35	406



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

**CIRCUIT COURT JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE
STATE
(April 1, 1974)**

COOK COUNTY

Circuit Judges

John S. Boyle, Chief Judge

Earl Arkiss
Marvin E. Aspen
James M. Bailey
Frank W. Barbaro
Thomas W. Barrett
Norman C. Barry
Raymond K. Berg
L. Sheldon Brown
Abraham W. Brussell
Nicholas J. Bua
Robert C. Buckley
Felix M. Buoscio
Joseph J. Butler
David A. Canel
Archibald J. Carey, Jr.
David Cerda
Robert E. Cherry
Nathan M. Cohen
Robert J. Collins
Daniel P. Coman
Harry G. Comerford
Daniel A. Covelli
James D. Crosson
Wilbert F. Crowley
John J. Crown
Walter P. Dahl
William V. Daly
Russell R. DeBow
Francis T. Delaney
George E. Dolezal
Thomas C. Donovan
Robert J. Downing (assigned to
Appellate Court - 1st District)
Raymond P. Drymalski
Arthur L. Dunne
Robert J. Dunne
Norman N. Eiger
Irving W. Eiserman
Herbert A. Ellis
Paul F. Elward
Samuel B. Epstein
Saul A. Epton
Hyman Feldman

James H. Felt
George Fiedler
John C. Fitzgerald
Richard J. Fitzgerald
Thomas H. Fitzgerald
Philip A. Fleischman
Herbert R. Friedlund
Louis B. Garippo
James A. Geocaris
James A. Geroulis
Louis J. Giliberto
Richard A. Harewood
Allen Hartman
Edward F. Healy
John F. Hechinger
Jacques F. Heilingoetter
Joseph B. Hermes
Harry G. Hershenson
George A. Higgins
Reginald J. Holzer
Charles P. Horan
Robert L. Hunter
Harry A. Iseberg
Mel R. Jiganti
Mark E. Jones
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
William B. Kane
Nathan J. Kaplan
Anthony J. Kogut
Norman A. Korfist
Walter J. Kowalski
Franklin I. Kral
Alvin J. Kvistad
Irving Landesman
Richard F. LeFevour
David Lefkovits
Robert E. McAuliffe
Helen F. McGillicuddy
John P. McGury
Frank B. Machala
Benjamin S. Mackoff
Robert L. Massey
Nicholas J. Matkovic

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

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

Associate Judges

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

Robert J. Dempsey
Russell J. Dolce
John T. Duffy
George B. Duggan
Charles J. Durham
Ben Edelstein
Nathan Engelstein
Carl F. Faust
William F. Fitzpatrick
John M. Flaherty
John Gannon
Marion W. Garnett
Lawrence Genesen
Paul F. Gerrity
Joseph R. Gill
Francis W. Glowacki
Meyer H. Goldstein
Myron T. Gomborg
Ben Gorenstein
James L. Griffin
Jacob S. Guthman
Arthur N. Hamilton
Edwin C. Hatfield

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

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

FIRST CIRCUIT **Circuit Judges**

John H. Clayton, Chief Judge

Robert H. Chase
 Stewart Cluster
 Peyton H. Kunce
 William A. Lewis

Robert B. Porter
 Everett Prosser
 Paul D. Reese
 Richard E. Richman

Harry L. McCabe
Jack C. Morris
George Oros

Dorothy W. Spomer
R. Gerald Trampe

Associate Judges

Michael P. O'Shea

Robert W. Schwartz

SECOND CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Henry Lewis, Chief Judge

Philip B. Benefiel
John D. Daily
William G. Eovaldi
Don Al Foster
Charles Woodrow Frailey
F. P. Hanagan
A. Hanby Jones
Charles E. Jones (assigned
to Appellate Court)

Clarence E. Partee
Randell S. Quindry
Wilburn Bruce Saxe
Alvin Lacy Williams
Carrie LaRoe Winter
Harry L. Ziegler

Associate Judges

Roland J. DeMarco
Charles Deneen Matthews

Charles L. Quindry

THIRD CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Fred P. Schuman, Chief Judge

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

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

Associate Judges

Thomas R. Gibbons
Arthur L. Greenwood
Merlin Gerald Hiscott
William E. Johnson

A. Andreas Matoesian
Harry R. Mondhink
Doane Kent Trone
Clayton R. Williams

FOURTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Bill J. Slater, Chief Judge

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

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

Associate Judges

Robert M. Washburn

William H. Spitler, Jr.

FIFTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Jacob Berkowitz, Chief Judge

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

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

Associate Judges

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

Matthew Andrew Jurczak
Richard E. Scott

SIXTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Birch E. Morgan, Chief Judge

William C. Calvin
Frank J. Gollings
Frederick S. Green
Roger H. Little
Donald W. Morthland
Joseph C. Munch

Rodney A. Scott
James N. Sherrick
John P. Shonkwiler
Creed D. Tucker
Albert G. Webber, III

Associate Judges

Henry Lester Brinkoetter
John L. Davis
Wilbur A. Flessner
W. B. Kranz

Sarah McAllister Lumppp
Jerry L. Patton
George Richard Skillman
Andrew Stecyk

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Howard Lee White, Chief Judge

J. Waldo Ackerman
Jack A. Alfeld
Harvey Beam
Francis J. Bergen
William D. Conway

George P. Coutrakon
Simon L. Friedman
Byron E. Koch
Paul C. Verticchio
John B. Wright

Associate Judges

Richard J. Cadagin
Eugene O. Duban
Imy J. Feuer
Jerry S. Rhodes

Charles J. Ryan
Dennis L. Schwartz
Gordon D. Seator

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John T. Reardon, Chief Judge

Cecil J. Burrows
Lyle E. Lipe
Richard Mills
Alfred L. Pezman
J. Ross Pool

Fred W. Reither
Richard F. Scholz
Edward D. Turner
Ernest H. Utter
Guy R. Williams

Associate Judges

Leo J. Altmix
Owen D. Lierman

Virgil W. Timpe

NINTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Daniel J. Roberts, Chief Judge

Ezra J. Clark
U.S. Collins
John W. Gorby
Earle A. Kloster
Scott I. Klukos

Gale A. Mathers
Francis P. Murphy
Albert Scott (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Keith F. Scott

Associate Judges

Jack R. Kirkpatrick
Lewis D. Murphy
Russell A. Myers

G. Durbin Ranney
William K. Richardson
Keith Sanderson

TENTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Ivan L. Yontz, Chief Judge

Richard E. Eagleton
Edward E. Haugens
James D. Heiple
Robert E. Hunt
Charles W. Iben

Albert Pucci
John E. Richards
Calvin R. Stone
Charles M. Wilson

Associate Judges

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

William John Reardon
John D. Sullivan
John A. Whitney
Espey C. Williamson
William H. Young

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Wendell E. Oliver, Chief Judge

William T. Caisley
Keith E. Campbell
Wilton Erlenborn
Samuel Glenn Harrod, III
George Kaye

John T. McCullough
Leland Simkins (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Wayne C. Townley, Jr.

Associate Judges

Luther H. Dearborn
William D. DeCardy
Ivan Dean Johnson

Joseph H. Kelley
Darrell H. Reno
Robert Leo Thornton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT
Circuit Judges

Victor N. Cardosi, Chief Judge

Patrick M. Burns
Wayne P. Dyer
Robert E. Higgins
Robert J. Immel

David E. Oram
Michael A. Orenic
Angelo F. Pistilli
Thomas W. Vinson

Associate Judges

Roger A. Benson
Robert R. Buchar

Louis K. Fontenot
John F. Gnadinger
Daniel W. Gould

Charles P. Connor
Emil DiLorenzo
Thomas P. Faulkner

John C. Lang
John F. Michela
John Verklan

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John S. Massieon, Chief Judge

Thomas R. Clydesdale
William P. Denny
Thomas R. Flood

Leonard Hoffman
Robert W. Malmquist
W. J. Wimbiscus

Associate Judges

John J. Clinch, Jr.
Herman Ritter
Wendell LeRoy Thompson

C. Howard Wampler
Robert G. Wren
John D. Zwanzig

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Dan H. McNeal, Chief Judge

Robert M. Bell
Charles H. Carlstrom
Robert J. Horberg
Wilbur S. Johnson
Frederick P. Patton
John Louis Poole

Paul E. Rink
Charles J. Smith
Conway L. Spanton
Richard Stengel
L. L. Winn

Associate Judges

Joseph G. Carpentier
Walter E. Clark
John B. Cunningham
John R. Erhart

Jay M. Hanson
Ivan Lovaas
Edwin Clare Malone
Henry W. McNeal

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

James E. Bales, Chief Judge

Eric S. DeMar
Thomas E. Hornsby
Everett E. Laughlin
Robert D. Law

Lawrence F. Lenz
John L. Moore
John W. Rapp, Jr.

Associate Judges

Alan W. Cargerman
James R. Hansgen
Martin D. Hill

Dexter A. Knowlton
James M. Thorp

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John A. Krause, Chief Judge

Ernest W. Akemann
James E. Boyle
Alfred Y. Kirkland
Neil E. Mahoney
Rex F. Meilinger
John S. Page

John S. Petersen
Paul W. Schnake
Robert J. Sears
Carl A. Swanson, Jr.

Associate Judges

Donald T. Anderson
Thomas J. Burke
James W. Cadwell
Thomas S. Cliffe

William H. Ellsworth
Joseph T. Suhler
Carlyle Whipple

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

John S. Ghent, Jr., Chief Judge

David R. Babb
Seely P. Forbes
Robert C. Gill

John C. Layng
William R. Nash
John E. Sype

Associate Judges

John T. Beynon
Robert A. Blodgett
Edwin John Kotche
Robert Elwood Leake

Michael R. Morrison
John W. Nielsen
Alford R. Penniman

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Alfred E. Woodward, Chief Judge

Edwin L. Douglas
Bruce R. Fawell
William V. Hopf

Philip F. Locke
LeRoy L. Rechenmacher
(assigned to Appellate Court)
George W. Unverzagt

Associate Judges

William E. Black
George Borovic, Jr.
George Herbert Bunge
Richard L. Calkins
James E. Fitzgerald
Marvin E. Johnson
Helen C. Kinney

Gordon Moffett
Robert A. Nolan
Charles R. Norgle, Sr.
Jack T. Parish
Lester P. Reiff
George B. VanVleck
Blair Varnes

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Lloyd A. VanDeusen, Chief Judge

Henry H. Caldwell
James H. Cooney
LaVerne A. Dixon
Thomas R. Doran
Fred H. Geiger

William J. Gleason
John J. Kaufman
Charles S. Parker
Harry D. Strouse

Associate Judges

Thomas F. Baker
Leonard Brody
Warren Fox
Harry D. Hartel, Jr.
William F. Homer
John L. Hughes

Bernard J. Juron
Richard C. Kelly
Paul J. Kilkelly
Robert K. McQueen
Alvin I. Singer
Robert J. Smart

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Circuit Judges

Harold O. Farmer, Chief Judge

Robert Bastien
Carl H. Becker
Richard T. Carter (assigned
to Appellate Court)
Joseph F. Cunningham
William P. Fleming

Robert L. Gagen
James Wendell Gray
John J. Hoban
Alvin H. Maeys, Jr.
Francis E. Maxwell

Associate Judges

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

Ora Polk
George H. Sansom
Robert J. Saunders
James F. Wheatley

**RATIO OF CASELOAD PER JUDGE
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS OF ILLINOIS DURING 1974**

Circuit	Number of Counties	Population (1970 Federal Census)	Area (Square Miles)	Total Number of Cases Filed During 1974	Number of Circuit Judges, Associate Judges	Average No. of Cases per Judge
Cook	1	5,492,369	954	2,021,726	263	7,687
1st	9	191,873	3,228	31,558	16	1,972
2nd	12	199,194	4,796	28,850	17	1,697
3rd	2	264,946	1,114	50,441	16	3,153
4th	9	226,934	5,424	37,182	15	2,479
5th	5	192,441	2,884	31,001	15	2,067
6th	6	353,035	3,177	64,183	20	3,209
7th	6	283,668	3,485	47,910	18	2,662
8th	8	149,507	3,918	23,787	14	1,699
9th	6	193,514	3,904	35,293	15	2,353
10th	5	339,786	2,129	58,905	20	2,945
11th	5	223,011	3,863	52,042	14	3,717
12th	3	380,280	2,647	82,653	20	4,133
13th	3	176,485	2,453	30,844	13	2,373
14th	4	300,122	2,492	62,315	20	3,116
15th	5	170,717	3,136	36,352	13	2,796
16th	3	349,033	1,472	82,945	18	4,608
17th	2	272,063	803	83,874	14	5,991
18th	1	491,882	331	95,803	20	4,790
19th	2	494,193	1,068	104,050	21	4,955
20th	5	368,923	2,652	52,480	19	2,762
Downstate Total	101	5,621,607	54,976	1,092,468	338	3,232
State Total	102	11,113,976	55,930	3,114,194	601	5,182

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
1st	Alexander	Begun	13	2	1	43	5	24	—	9	—	23	96
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	13	2	1	43	5	24	—	9	—	23	96
		Terminated	6	6	2	15	2	25	3	2	—	23	87
	Jackson	Begun	43	30	10	173	54	42	4	34	1	—	289
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	43	30	10	173	54	42	4	34	1	—	289
		Terminated	45	21	2	141	23	18	7	11	—	—	270
	Johnson	Begun	2	5	3	11	3	6	2	6	—	—	35
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	2	5	3	11	3	6	2	6	—	—	35
		Terminated	—	2	—	8	1	1	—	3	—	—	35
	Massac	Begun	8	2	4	24	5	12	—	20	2	—	127
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	2	4	24	5	12	—	20	2	—	127
		Terminated	6	1	3	13	6	11	—	13	2	—	125
	Pope	Begun	—	—	—	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	31
		Reinstated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	—	—	6	1	4	—	1	—	—	31
		Terminated	4	1	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	27
	Pulaski	Begun	2	—	2	21	2	5	—	2	—	—	60
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	2	—	2	21	2	5	—	2	—	—	60
		Terminated	4	—	1	12	3	3	—	1	—	1	47
	Saline	Begun	31	9	1	113	29	5	2	23	—	3	181
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	31	9	1	113	29	5	2	23	—	3	181
		Terminated	22	11	1	97	31	13	1	26	—	3	188
	Union	Begun	20	5	—	27	6	6	2	7	—	687	88
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	20	5	—	27	6	6	2	7	—	687	88
		Terminated	11	4	2	13	2	—	3	4	—	689	72
	Williamson	Begun	80	25	23	135	49	80	—	24	7	—	311
		Reinstated	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+2	-2	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	82	23	24	136	49	81	—	24	7	—	312
		Terminated	54	10	21	97	51	25	—	24	10	—	304
1st	Circuit Totals	Begun	199	78	44	553	154	184	10	126	10	713	1,218
		Reinstated	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	202	76	45	554	154	185	10	126	10	713	1,219
		Terminated	152	56	32	399	119	99	14	86	12	716	1,155

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
27	43	85	505	61	46	—	2,381	160	3,524	..... Begun	..... Alexander	..... 1st
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-10	+10	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
27	43	75	515	61	46	—	2,381	160	3,524	..... Net Added		
16	48	48	353	49	32	14	2,188	158	3,077	..... Terminated		
43	65	193	391	565	134	1,466	5,903	51	9,491	..... Begun	..... Jackson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
43	65	185	399	565	134	1,466	5,903	51	9,491	..... Net Added		
36	32	175	333	574	157	1,395	5,783	50	9,073	..... Terminated		
10	—	30	42	60	27	—	645	12	899	..... Begun	..... Johnson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
10	—	28	44	60	27	—	645	12	899	..... Net Added		
2	—	17	29	64	6	—	649	12	829	..... Terminated		
21	32	62	193	100	52	121	959	40	1,784	..... Begun	..... Massac	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-22	+22	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
21	32	40	215	100	52	121	959	40	1,784	..... Net Added		
21	28	37	199	106	34	93	935	41	1,674	..... Terminated		
7	12	15	85	22	16	—	260	27	487	..... Begun	..... Pope	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	12	12	88	22	16	—	260	27	488	..... Net Added		
5	2	11	74	20	1	—	255	28	436	..... Terminated		
6	11	36	143	68	26	46	1,372	26	1,828	..... Begun	..... Pulaski	
—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
6	11	36	147	73	26	46	1,372	26	1,837	..... Net Added		
4	8	25	175	60	18	44	1,231	27	1,664	..... Terminated		
35	79	157	290	251	73	217	1,279	8	2,786	..... Begun	..... Saline	
—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
35	79	159	291	252	73	217	1,279	8	2,790	..... Net Added		
39	84	98	266	253	61	197	1,269	6	2,666	..... Terminated		
13	36	55	160	188	61	22	1,703	69	3,155	..... Begun	..... Union	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
13	36	44	171	188	61	22	1,703	69	3,155	..... Net Added		
7	4	39	135	172	23	18	1,677	60	2,935	..... Terminated		
76	66	170	437	619	169	135	5,145	53	7,604	..... Begun	..... Williamson	
—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	8	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
76	66	169	439	621	170	135	5,145	53	7,612	..... Net Added		
46	42	168	469	497	141	111	4,997	52	7,119	..... Terminated		
238	344	803	2,246	1,934	604	2,007	19,647	446	31,558	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 1st
—	—	7	1	8	1	—	—	—	22	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-62	+62	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
238	344	748	2,309	1,942	605	2,007	19,647	446	31,580	..... Net Added		
176	248	618	2,033	1,795	473	1,872	18,984	434	29,473	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
2nd ...	Crawford	Begun	6	8	2	63	27	17	1	8	—	9	137
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	6	8	2	63	27	17	1	8	—	9	137
		Terminated	8	5	3	39	8	4	—	3	—	9	129
	Edwards	Begun	4	2	—	18	9	2	—	14	1	2	27
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	2	—	18	9	2	—	14	1	2	27
		Terminated	4	3	—	10	7	2	3	7	—	2	30
	Franklin	Begun	57	17	11	98	35	13	—	40	1	—	222
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	57	17	11	98	35	13	—	40	1	—	222
		Terminated	36	18	5	94	31	12	—	24	—	1	242
	Gallatin	Begun	5	2	6	12	3	3	—	6	1	—	33
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	2	6	12	3	3	—	6	1	—	38
		Terminated	5	2	4	17	2	3	—	1	—	—	42
	Hamilton	Begun	4	3	1	16	29	3	—	1	2	—	53
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	3	2	15	29	3	—	1	2	—	53
		Terminated	4	1	—	11	19	3	1	—	1	—	43
	Hardin	Begun	3	1	—	8	5	1	1	20	—	1	33
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	3	1	—	8	5	1	1	20	—	1	33
		Terminated	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	16	—	—	32
	Jefferson	Begun	42	26	6	136	37	19	—	13	2	34	207
		Reinstated	—	4	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	20
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	43	29	7	140	38	19	—	13	2	34	227
		Terminated	31	20	7	179	68	21	9	6	5	13	243
	Lawrence	Begun	15	10	—	25	13	10	8	4	—	2	74
		Reinstated	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	15	11	—	26	13	10	8	4	—	2	78
		Terminated	10	4	2	18	8	9	—	2	—	3	69
	Richland	Begun	20	4	5	43	14	5	4	17	—	12	100
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	21	3	5	43	14	5	4	17	—	12	100
		Terminated	10	3	4	37	10	3	—	21	—	12	87
	Wabash	Begun	2	10	3	40	10	4	—	3	2	3	75
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	2	10	3	40	10	4	—	3	2	3	75
		Terminated	—	4	—	4	5	—	2	5	—	2	62

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
26	27	45	284	265	134	98	1,449	12	2,618 Begun	Crawford	2nd
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—15	+15	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
26	27	30	299	265	134	98	1,449	12	2,618	..... Net Added	
22	14	26	285	209	113	86	1,434	11	2,408 Terminated		
7	6	27	94	114	36	10	517	33	923 Begun	Edwards	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
7	6	27	94	114	36	10	517	33	923	..... Net Added	
5	15	15	76	121	28	7	485	28	848 Terminated		
58	31	138	643	468	112	229	4,385	68	6,626 Begun	Franklin	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—32	+32	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
58	31	106	676	468	112	229	4,385	68	6,627	..... Net Added	
46	64	86	703	512	86	223	4,429	74	6,686 Terminated		
6	11	28	83	136	32	172	790	18	1,347 Begun	Gallatin	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
6	11	21	90	136	33	172	790	18	1,353	..... Net Added	
7	12	23	88	175	17	183	799	20	1,400 Terminated		
7	7	25	72	63	48	—	736	23	1,093 Begun	Hamilton	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
7	7	22	75	63	48	—	736	23	1,093	..... Net Added	
4	3	8	56	45	46	—	720	23	988 Terminated		
8	13	23	47	36	18	10	139	8	375 Begun	Hardin	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—5	+5	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
8	13	18	52	36	18	10	139	8	375	..... Net Added	
4	6	3	64	76	9	8	116	7	347 Terminated		
35	43	126	198	366	142	121	1,851	42	3,446 Begun	Jefferson	
—	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	42	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
35	43	124	209	369	142	121	1,851	42	3,488	..... Net Added	
31	87	149	345	467	111	96	1,734	35	3,657 Terminated		
28	34	57	233	181	82	144	1,734	77	2,731 Begun	Lawrence	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—16	+16	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
28	34	41	249	181	82	145	1,734	77	2,738	..... Net Added	
27	27	40	218	164	67	104	1,529	65	2,366 Terminated		
29	61	29	455	226	51	9	2,078	40	3,202 Begun	Richland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
29	61	21	463	226	51	9	2,078	40	3,202	..... Net Added	
17	58	23	463	223	77	11	2,043	37	3,139 Terminated		
18	41	124	360	107	53	160	1,033	39	2,087 Begun	Wabash	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred	
18	41	124	360	107	53	160	1,033	39	2,087	..... Net Added	
5	3	51	169	88	28	128	864	45	1,465 Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Wayne	Begun	4	6	1	53	20	8	—	37	1	1	104
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	6	4	50	20	8	—	37	1	1	104
		Terminated	7	4	1	34	44	5	—	32	12	27	89
	White	Begun	7	2	—	36	16	9	—	11	1	—	120
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	2	—	36	16	9	—	11	1	—	122
		Terminated	8	4	—	53	11	7	—	6	1	—	125
2nd ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	169	91	35	548	218	94	14	174	11	64	1,185
		Reinstated	—	5	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	31
		Transferred	+2	-2	+5	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	171	94	40	549	219	94	14	174	11	64	1,216
		Terminated	124	68	26	499	215	69	15	123	19	69	1,193
3rd	Bond	Begun	4	5	4	35	7	2	—	9	1	3	65
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	5	4	36	8	2	—	9	1	3	79
		Terminated	2	5	2	41	8	—	—	6	—	3	80
	Madison	Begun	670	180	295	530	242	227	55	81	11	313	1,826
		Reinstated	7	—	3	5	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+45	-45	+50	-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	722	135	348	485	242	249	55	81	11	313	1,826
		Terminated	672	119	395	447	285	222	82	50	11	248	1,718
3rd	Circuit Totals	Begun	674	185	299	565	249	229	55	90	12	316	1,891
		Reinstated	7	—	3	6	1	22	—	—	—	—	14
		Transferred	+45	-45	+50	-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	726	140	352	521	250	251	55	90	12	316	1,905
		Terminated	674	124	397	488	293	222	82	56	11	251	1,798
4th	Christian	Begun	18	6	9	90	21	3	1	1	—	—	177
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	18	6	9	90	21	3	1	1	—	—	177
		Terminated	11	2	3	68	10	3	—	10	—	—	140
	Clay	Begun	9	4	4	27	22	7	2	52	1	—	69
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	4	4	27	22	7	2	52	1	—	69
		Terminated	7	1	6	30	21	9	1	17	—	—	67
	Clinton	Begun	14	—	—	27	13	4	1	7	—	3	45
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	—	—	27	13	4	1	7	—	3	45
		Terminated	9	—	5	36	17	1	—	2	—	2	33
	Effingham	Begun	27	3	6	54	12	10	15	7	1	—	120
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	27	3	6	54	12	10	15	7	1	—	120
		Terminated	21	1	1	35	4	2	1	4	—	—	113

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
22	14	44	189	354	63	22	861	31	1,835	..... Begun	..... Wayne	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
22	14	37	196	354	63	22	861	31	1,835	..... Net Added		
14	38	30	205	495	59	10	780	36	1,922	..... Terminated		
37	46	39	209	203	90	121	1,572	48	2,567	..... Begun	..... White	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
37	46	39	209	203	90	121	1,572	48	2,569	..... Net Added		
36	77	31	198	183	86	104	1,609	53	2,592	..... Terminated		
281	334	705	2,867	2,519	861	1,096	17,145	439	28,850	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 2nd
—	—	7	3	3	1	1	—	—	58	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-102	+102	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
281	334	610	2,972	2,522	862	1,097	17,145	439	28,908	..... Net Added		
218	404	485	2,870	2,758	727	960	16,542	434	27,818	..... Terminated		
16	28	23	157	184	80	40	1,277	17	1,957	..... Begun	..... Bond	.... 3rd
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	24	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
16	28	21	159	192	80	40	1,277	17	1,981	..... Net Added		
14	25	26	146	156	53	39	1,174	15	1,795	..... Terminated		
376	454	1,428	3,360	5,267	671	4,746	27,705	47	48,484	..... Begun	..... Madison	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-229	+229	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
376	454	1,199	3,589	5,267	671	4,746	27,705	47	48,521	..... Net Added		
300	354	860	3,291	5,204	1,076	4,286	26,276	62	45,958	..... Terminated		
392	482	1,451	3,517	5,451	751	4,786	28,982	64	50,441	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	.... 3rd
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	61	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-231	+231	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
392	482	1,220	3,748	5,459	751	4,786	28,982	64	50,502	..... Net Added		
314	379	886	3,437	5,360	1,129	4,325	27,450	77	47,753	..... Terminated		
44	73	123	329	347	250	12	4,423	35	5,962	..... Begun	..... Christian	.... 4th
—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
44	73	111	343	354	250	12	4,423	35	5,971	..... Net Added		
38	50	107	357	326	178	13	4,001	31	5,348	..... Terminated		
23	32	60	203	251	89	22	1,338	23	2,238	..... Begun	..... Clay	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
24	32	51	212	251	89	22	1,338	23	2,239	..... Net Added		
33	39	70	202	215	88	10	1,288	22	2,126	..... Terminated		
17	19	51	242	161	145	69	1,582	119	2,519	..... Begun	..... Clinton	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
17	19	48	245	161	145	69	1,582	119	2,519	..... Net Added		
16	7	18	277	140	87	46	1,459	110	2,265	..... Terminated		
29	41	65	563	315	144	59	4,525	25	6,021	..... Begun	..... Effingham	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
29	41	65	563	315	144	59	4,525	25	6,021	..... Net Added		
24	33	47	513	252	120	52	4,224	25	5,472	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Fayette	Begun	7	5	3	46	13	13	5	16	2	—	89
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	5	3	46	13	13	5	16	2	—	89
		Terminated	7	9	1	35	12	21	1	6	3	—	87
	Jasper	Begun	3	1	—	24	8	7	3	5	—	—	32
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	3	1	—	24	8	7	3	5	—	—	32
		Terminated	2	—	2	17	7	6	3	2	—	—	32
	Marion	Begun	35	15	4	76	21	24	1	11	1	51	244
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	-3	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	38	12	5	75	21	24	1	11	1	51	244
		Terminated	24	9	3	51	11	13	3	10	—	43	229
	Montgomery	Begun	25	3	5	74	17	43	—	20	—	1	137
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	25	3	6	74	17	43	—	20	—	1	137
		Terminated	20	2	7	54	12	46	10	9	—	1	122
	Shelby	Begun	4	5	—	35	12	4	3	32	—	—	77
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	5	—	35	12	4	3	32	—	—	77
		Terminated	5	2	1	24	10	1	3	17	—	—	69
4th	Circuit Totals	Begun	142	42	31	453	139	115	31	151	5	55	990
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	-3	+2	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	146	39	33	452	139	115	31	151	5	55	990
		Terminated	106	26	29	350	104	102	22	77	3	46	892
5th	Clark	Begun	7	2	4	30	11	5	—	18	—	—	74
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	2	4	30	11	5	—	18	—	—	74
		Terminated	9	1	3	36	10	5	1	18	—	—	66
	Coles	Begun	50	12	5	177	29	27	5	12	—	15	358
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	50	12	5	177	29	27	5	12	—	15	358
		Terminated	42	10	3	108	23	16	5	13	—	7	321
	Cumberland	Begun	3	2	—	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	50
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	3	2	—	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	50
		Terminated	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	41
	Edgar	Begun	11	2	3	63	13	6	9	6	1	—	129
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	12	2	3	63	13	6	9	6	1	—	129
		Terminated	12	2	—	53	9	11	10	7	1	1	147

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
36	23	77	139	167	150	124	2,589	119	3,623	..... Begun	..... Fayette	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-13	+13	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
36	23	64	152	167	150	124	2,589	119	3,623	..... Net Added		
38	49	57	162	152	135	101	2,470	113	3,459	..... Terminated		
15	22	33	87	62	74	17	1,172	27	1,592	..... Begun	..... Jasper	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	22	22	98	62	74	17	1,172	27	1,592	..... Net Added		
10	8	10	73	52	50	12	1,095	21	1,402	..... Terminated		
116	135	143	632	379	217	343	4,369	16	6,833	..... Begun	..... Marion	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-27	+27	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
116	135	116	660	379	217	343	4,369	16	6,834	..... Net Added		
87	129	55	496	398	174	300	3,832	15	5,882	..... Terminated		
60	73	86	480	397	214	50	4,004	22	5,711	..... Begun	..... Montgomery	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-16	+16	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
60	73	70	496	396	214	50	4,004	22	5,711	..... Net Added		
41	33	74	450	244	133	28	3,605	31	4,922	..... Terminated		
24	14	8	403	134	133	25	1,641	129	2,683	..... Begun	..... Shelby	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
24	14	7	405	134	133	25	1,641	129	2,685	..... Net Added		
18	9	5	252	94	127	17	1,236	115	2,005	..... Terminated		
364	432	646	3,078	2,213	1,416	721	25,643	515	37,182	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 4th
1	—	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	13	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-94	+94	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
365	432	554	3,174	2,219	1,416	721	25,643	515	37,195	..... Net Added		
305	357	443	2,782	1,873	1,092	579	23,210	483	32,881	..... Terminated		
44	—	14	183	273	65	98	2,152	10	2,990	..... Begun	..... Clark	..... 5th
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
44	—	13	184	273	66	98	2,152	10	2,991	..... Net Added		
38	—	18	171	288	81	96	2,120	10	2,971	..... Terminated		
102	38	128	398	605	231	578	5,177	49	7,996	..... Begun	..... Coles	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-25	+25	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
102	38	103	423	605	231	578	5,177	49	7,996	..... Net Added		
85	50	111	397	547	311	576	5,177	49	7,851	..... Terminated		
7	6	21	70	42	37	3	684	—	941	..... Begun	..... Cumberland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	6	20	71	42	37	3	684	—	941	..... Net Added		
4	6	12	51	31	40	3	548	—	740	..... Terminated		
35	36	56	266	379	158	—	1,572	29	2,774	..... Begun	..... Edgar	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
35	36	49	273	379	158	—	1,572	29	2,775	..... Net Added		
18	36	65	229	341	160	1	1,562	28	2,693	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Vermilion	Begun	86	27	8	468	53	36	23	131	—	59	725
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	+1	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	89	28	8	465	53	36	23	131	—	59	725
		Terminated	48	8	5	368	15	15	7	76	—	38	644
5th	Circuit Totals	Begun	157	45	20	750	109	75	37	167	1	74	1,336
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+3	+1	—	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	161	46	20	747	109	75	37	167	1	74	1,336
		Terminated	112	21	11	566	58	48	23	114	1	46	1,219
6th	Champaign	Begun	156	82	20	614	95	74	4	26	—	86	914
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	157	82	20	614	95	74	4	26	—	86	914
		Terminated	128	28	30	431	66	53	1	13	1	51	797
	DeWitt	Begun	18	5	3	50	13	6	—	12	—	1	114
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	18	5	3	50	13	6	—	12	—	1	114
		Terminated	11	7	2	43	10	7	—	14	—	2	110
	Douglas	Begun	16	8	2	48	13	6	—	23	—	5	99
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	16	8	2	48	13	6	—	23	—	5	99
		Terminated	13	8	3	44	21	3	3	21	—	3	102
	Macon	Begun	91	73	45	843	76	42	9	20	18	67	839
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	91	73	45	843	76	42	9	20	18	67	839
		Terminated	89	37	40	684	65	34	1	19	20	45	851
	Moultrie	Begun	7	1	1	65	6	4	3	6	—	—	52
		Reinstated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	1	1	66	6	4	3	6	—	—	53
		Terminated	2	2	—	61	4	5	1	6	—	—	49
	Piatt	Begun	10	5	2	22	8	11	1	18	—	—	98
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	5	2	22	8	11	1	18	—	—	100
		Terminated	8	2	3	19	1	4	1	7	—	—	75
6th	Circuit Totals	Begun	298	174	73	1,642	211	143	17	105	18	159	2,116
		Reinstated	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	299	174	73	1,643	211	143	17	105	18	159	2,119
		Terminated	251	84	78	1,282	167	106	7	80	21	101	1,984
7th	Greene	Begun	5	4	3	37	1	2	—	9	—	2	64
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	4	3	37	1	2	—	9	—	2	71
		Terminated	4	—	4	55	19	1	—	5	—	2	98

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
181 1	144 1	207 3	967 7	1,188 —	338 —	2,409 —	9,171 —	79 —	16,300 12	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Vermilion	
—	—	-13	+13	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
182	145	197	987	1,187	338	2,409	9,171	79	16,312	..... Net Added		
132	111	161	1,042	1,199	305	2,366	9,123	70	15,733	..... Terminated		
369 1	224 1	426 3	1,884 7	2,487 —	829 1	3,088 —	18,756 —	167 —	31,001 14	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 5th
—	—	-47	+47	-1	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
370	225	382	1,938	2,486	830	3,088	18,756	167	31,015	..... Net Added		
277	203	367	1,890	2,406	897	3,042	18,530	157	29,988	..... Terminated		
241 —	229 —	854 3	1,184 —	2,459 —	567 —	2,833 —	18,608 —	1 —	29,047 4	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Champaign	..... 6th
—	—	-285	+285	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
241	229	572	1,469	2,459	567	2,833	18,608	1	29,051	..... Net Added		
188	187	637	1,634	1,814	335	2,196	18,219	17	26,826	..... Terminated		
27 —	50 —	95 —	225 —	451 —	113 —	29 —	1,467 —	13 —	2,692 —	..... Begun Reinstated	..... DeWitt	
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
27	50	84	236	451	113	29	1,467	13	2,692	..... Net Added		
27	51	59	217	402	118	34	1,282	7	2,403	..... Terminated		
15 —	17 —	77 —	254 —	302 —	98 —	2 —	3,018 —	30 —	4,033 —	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Douglas	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	17	77	254	302	98	2	3,018	30	4,033	..... Net Added		
20	15	39	196	285	76	—	2,647	30	3,529	..... Terminated		
173 —	435 —	590 —	2,399 —	2,178 —	458 —	1,054 —	14,257 —	67 —	23,734 —	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Macon	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
173	435	590	2,399	2,178	458	1,054	14,257	67	23,734	..... Net Added		
255	486	339	1,805	2,345	370	781	11,762	70	20,098	..... Terminated		
10 —	16 1	19 —	57 —	193 —	96 1	7 —	1,410 —	193 —	2,146 4	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Moultrie	
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
10	17	16	60	193	97	7	1,410	193	2,150	..... Net Added		
11	8	18	61	173	85	7	1,323	190	2,006	..... Terminated		
23 —	17 —	37 —	130 —	276 —	84 —	5 —	1,735 —	49 —	2,531 2	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Piatt	
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
23	17	28	139	276	84	5	1,735	49	2,533	..... Net Added		
13	12	72	143	249	80	8	1,691	49	2,437	..... Terminated		
489 —	764 1	1,672 3	4,249 —	5,859 —	1,416 1	3,930 —	40,495 —	353 —	64,183 10	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Circuit Totals	..... 6th
—	—	-308	+308	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
489	765	1,367	4,557	5,859	1,417	3,930	40,495	353	64,193	..... Net Added		
514	759	1,164	4,056	5,268	1,064	3,026	36,924	363	57,299	..... Terminated		
20 —	13 —	39 —	122 —	102 8	103 —	2 —	847 —	10 —	1,385 15	..... Begun Reinstated	..... Greene	..... 7th
—	—	-6	+6	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
20	13	33	128	110	103	2	847	10	1,400	..... Net Added		
11	13	4	94	636	83	—	769	11	1,809	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			July	Non-July	July	Non-July							
	Jersey	Begun	23	3	3	58	11	—	—	5	—	4	91
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	23	3	3	58	11	—	—	5	—	4	91
		Terminated	24	—	8	71	11	—	—	—	—	5	102
	Macoupin	Begun	43	13	3	90	22	22	1	65	—	6	234
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	43	13	3	90	22	22	1	65	—	6	234
		Terminated	35	13	1	64	20	12	1	112	—	1	211
	Morgan	Begun	14	6	3	102	9	37	—	23	—	80	190
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	6	3	102	9	37	—	23	—	80	192
		Terminated	30	3	12	66	6	28	16	9	—	80	200
	Sangamon	Begun	176	82	51	1,421	155	204	71	93	—	186	1,239
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	176	82	51	1,421	155	204	71	93	—	186	1,239
		Terminated	166	58	28	1,980	76	183	59	57	—	123	1,108
	Scott	Begun	1	3	2	9	2	—	—	16	—	—	22
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	3	2	9	2	—	—	16	—	—	22
		Terminated	2	2	2	10	2	—	—	16	—	1	23
7th	Circuit Totals	Begun	262	111	65	1,717	200	265	72	211	—	278	1,840
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	262	111	65	1,717	200	265	72	211	—	278	1,849
		Terminated	261	76	55	2,246	134	224	76	199	—	212	1,742
8th	Adams	Begun	44	23	6	196	42	61	8	15	—	8	421
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+8	-7	+8	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	52	16	14	187	42	61	8	15	—	8	421
		Terminated	44	15	15	158	34	55	11	14	—	15	423
	Brown	Begun	—	7	1	10	3	1	1	6	—	1	24
		Reinstated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	6	5	7	3	1	1	6	—	1	24
		Terminated	1	4	5	6	5	1	—	8	—	—	23
	Calhoun	Begun	3	1	1	5	2	3	—	—	2	2	20
		Reinstated	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	4	1	1	8	2	3	—	—	2	2	24
		Terminated	2	1	1	5	3	4	—	—	2	1	34
	Cass	Begun	9	3	4	30	5	17	1	11	2	—	81
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	9	3	4	30	5	17	1	11	2	—	81
		Terminated	6	3	1	22	4	16	—	14	—	—	71

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
21	71	59	286	242	92	—	1,807	39	2,815	..... Begun	..... Jersey	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
21	71	55	290	242	92	—	1,807	39	2,815	..... Net Added		
—	—	40	251	454	48	—	1,661	32	2,707	..... Terminated		
37	88	53	628	441	281	234	2,649	12	4,922	..... Begun	..... Macoupin	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-12	+12	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
37	88	41	640	441	281	234	2,649	12	4,922	..... Net Added		
26	63	45	651	423	167	70	2,542	9	4,466	..... Terminated		
48	51	96	319	530	233	76	4,017	9	5,843	..... Begun	..... Morgan	
—	—	3	—	118	2	—	—	—	125	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-9	+9	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
48	51	90	328	648	235	76	4,017	9	5,968	..... Net Added		
35	37	58	378	659	166	75	3,748	9	5,615	..... Terminated		
362	230	904	2,191	3,178	535	89	21,169	26	32,362	..... Begun	..... Sangamon	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-29	+29	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
362	230	875	2,220	3,178	535	89	21,169	26	32,362	..... Net Added		
286	250	698	2,442	4,508	562	89	20,153	20	32,846	..... Terminated		
14	—	17	57	77	32	—	321	10	583	..... Begun	..... Scott	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
14	—	13	61	77	32	—	321	10	583	..... Net Added		
16	—	8	65	142	26	—	291	3	609	..... Terminated		
502	453	1,168	3,603	4,570	1,276	401	30,810	106	47,910	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 7th
—	—	3	—	126	2	—	—	—	140	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-64	+64	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
502	453	1,107	3,667	4,696	1,278	401	30,810	106	48,050	..... Net Added		
374	363	853	3,881	6,822	1,052	234	29,164	84	48,052	..... Terminated		
90	164	192	429	814	403	1,430	6,180	69	10,595	..... Begun	..... Adams	..... 8th
—	—	11	—	8	6	—	—	—	25	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-19	+19	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
90	164	184	448	822	409	1,430	6,180	69	10,620	..... Net Added		
101	158	191	440	798	406	1,290	6,029	68	10,265	..... Terminated		
4	12	21	53	34	44	3	555	23	803	..... Begun	..... Brown	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
4	12	19	55	34	44	3	555	23	804	..... Net Added		
12	23	20	63	38	24	3	539	23	798	..... Terminated		
6	7	17	120	14	37	—	841	32	1,113	..... Begun	..... Calhoun	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-11	+11	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
7	7	6	131	14	37	—	841	32	1,122	..... Net Added		
5	5	10	117	14	31	1	806	33	1,075	..... Terminated		
23	21	44	167	167	72	29	1,427	28	2,141	..... Begun	..... Cass	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-4	+4	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
23	21	40	171	167	72	29	1,427	28	2,141	..... Net Added		
24	32	28	177	190	55	21	1,381	28	2,073	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Mason	Begun	22	4	3	31	12	13	1	4	1	2	95
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	23	3	3	31	12	13	1	4	1	2	95
		Terminated	16	1	2	28	8	10	—	6	—	1	85
	Menard	Begun	7	4	3	26	5	2	1	3	1	—	46
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	4	5	24	5	2	1	3	1	—	46
		Terminated	5	4	—	26	5	2	1	7	1	—	45
	Pike	Begun	13	9	3	49	10	22	9	25	2	—	101
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	14	8	4	48	11	22	9	25	2	—	101
		Terminated	8	8	3	49	15	21	3	18	1	—	103
	Schuyler	Begun	3	2	3	14	2	5	—	3	—	—	37
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	3	2	4	13	2	5	—	3	—	—	37
		Terminated	6	1	5	10	—	7	—	3	—	—	38
8th	Circuit Totals	Begun	101	53	24	361	81	124	21	67	8	13	825
		Reinstated	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	+11	-10	+15	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	113	43	40	348	82	124	21	67	8	13	829
		Terminated	88	37	32	304	74	116	15	70	4	17	822
9th	Fulton	Begun	31	10	1	96	27	17	5	30	1	1	233
		Reinstated	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	33	9	3	95	27	17	5	30	1	1	233
		Terminated	42	2	13	89	22	12	3	46	2	2	229
	Hancock	Begun	10	1	—	43	5	18	6	7	—	2	111
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	1	1	42	5	18	6	7	—	2	111
		Terminated	13	2	4	37	9	15	1	1	—	1	108
	Henderson	Begun	1	1	2	20	4	4	1	8	—	5	36
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	1	2	20	4	4	1	8	—	5	36
		Terminated	1	1	3	16	6	4	2	1	—	—	36
	Knox	Begun	41	12	15	174	36	35	1	8	—	142	543
		Reinstated	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+2	-2	+8	-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	43	10	24	168	37	35	1	8	—	142	544
		Terminated	58	8	29	151	32	28	4	11	—	144	484
	McDonough	Begun	8	28	5	66	12	39	—	33	—	—	177
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	8	28	5	66	12	39	—	33	—	—	177
		Terminated	14	3	3	59	10	36	1	8	—	—	167

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
25	17	105	396	170	114	141	1,400	61	2,617	..... Begun	..... Mason	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-2	+2	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
25	17	103	398	170	114	141	1,400	61	2,617	..... Net Added		
23	15	97	364	187	100	130	1,341	62	2,476	..... Terminated		
13	6	19	123	106	62	2	885	8	1,322	..... Begun	..... Menard	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
14	6	19	123	106	62	2	885	8	1,323	..... Net Added		
13	7	11	103	83	48	2	830	10	1,203	..... Terminated		
29	36	36	186	277	98	22	2,952	99	3,978	..... Begun	..... Pike	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
29	36	33	190	277	98	22	2,952	99	3,980	..... Net Added		
18	36	36	190	275	73	22	2,909	82	3,870	..... Terminated		
6	6	9	37	39	63	7	945	37	1,218	..... Begun	..... Schuyler	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
6	6	9	37	39	63	7	945	37	1,218	..... Net Added		
6	14	7	34	103	47	9	907	36	1,233	..... Terminated		
196	269	443	1,511	1,621	893	1,634	15,185	357	23,787	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	..... 8th
2	—	11	1	8	6	—	—	—	38	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-41	+41	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
198	269	413	1,553	1,629	899	1,634	15,185	357	23,825	..... Net Added		
202	290	400	1,488	1,688	784	1,478	14,742	342	22,993	..... Terminated		
56	54	92	433	445	250	386	3,193	94	5,455	..... Begun	..... Fulton	..... 9th
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-15	+15	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
56	54	77	449	445	251	386	3,193	94	5,459	..... Net Added		
53	69	64	448	424	176	285	3,149	92	5,222	..... Terminated		
32	30	49	306	177	156	131	1,980	34	3,098	..... Begun	..... Hancock	
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-12	+12	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
32	30	37	318	177	158	131	1,980	34	3,100	..... Net Added		
37	24	30	302	168	169	109	1,918	33	2,981	..... Terminated		
16	5	39	144	181	47	104	966	118	1,702	..... Begun	..... Henderson	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-10	+10	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
16	5	29	154	181	47	104	966	118	1,702	..... Net Added		
14	4	30	129	174	29	72	879	113	1,514	..... Terminated		
88	57	176	979	724	353	992	8,548	90	13,014	..... Begun	..... Knox	
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-7	+7	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
88	57	169	986	725	354	992	8,548	90	13,021	..... Net Added		
87	80	163	988	696	286	1,017	8,432	89	12,787	..... Terminated		
22	4	101	365	271	175	587	5,360	95	7,348	..... Begun	..... McDonough	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
22	4	101	365	271	175	587	5,360	95	7,348	..... Net Added		
9	7	76	283	209	776	432	4,979	32	7,104	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			July	Non- July	July	Non- July							
	Warren	Begun	10	8	1	74	13	8	1	5	1	5	135
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	10	8	1	74	13	8	1	5	1	5	135
		Terminated	9	8	5	76	14	6	1	3	—	1	121
9th	Circuit Totals	Begun	101	60	24	473	97	121	14	91	2	155	1,235
		Reinstated	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+3	-3	+11	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	105	57	36	465	98	121	14	91	2	155	1,236
		Terminated	137	24	57	428	93	101	12	70	2	148	1,145
10th ...	Marshall	Begun	11	6	1	21	13	1	—	16	—	—	41
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	6	1	21	13	1	—	16	—	—	41
		Terminated	6	3	—	14	2	—	—	10	—	—	36
	Peoria	Begun	440	175	163	750	158	175	25	113	—	386	1,511
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	440	175	163	750	158	175	25	113	—	386	1,511
		Terminated	463	59	89	974	126	138	22	79	—	391	1,391
	Putnam	Begun	5	2	1	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	14
		Reinstated	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	2	1	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	22
		Terminated	3	1	—	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	16
	Stark	Begun	—	3	—	17	9	1	—	1	—	1	29
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+1	-1	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	1	2	1	16	9	1	—	1	—	1	30
		Terminated	1	2	3	9	—	1	—	3	1	1	34
	Tazewell	Begun	168	25	26	340	57	51	2	41	—	—	754
		Reinstated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	+6	-5	+17	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	174	21	43	322	57	51	2	41	—	—	759
		Terminated	201	16	45	291	58	75	3	48	—	—	821
10th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	624	211	191	1,135	240	231	27	171	—	387	2,349
		Reinstated	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
		Transferred	+7	-6	+18	-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	631	206	209	1,118	240	231	27	171	—	387	2,363
		Terminated	674	81	137	1,296	188	216	25	140	1	392	2,298
11th ...	Ford	Begun	6	7	—	34	8	10	—	2	—	—	61
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	6	—	34	8	10	—	2	—	—	61
		Terminated	4	2	1	32	2	8	—	1	—	—	69
	Livingston	Begun	39	15	8	93	18	23	13	33	—	26	216
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	39	15	8	93	18	23	14	33	—	27	216
		Terminated	69	26	1	84	13	37	17	29	—	21	278

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
30	58	53	322	529	131	28	3,203	61	4,676	..... Begun	..... Warren	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-8	+8	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
30	58	45	330	529	131	28	3,203	61	4,676	..... Net Added		
19	84	33	310	455	101	23	2,693	60	4,022	..... Terminated		
244	208	510	2,549	2,327	1,112	2,228	23,250	492	35,293	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	.... 9th
—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	13	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-52	+52	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
244	208	458	2,602	2,328	1,116	2,228	23,250	492	35,306	..... Net Added		
219	268	396	2,460	2,126	1,537	1,938	22,050	419	33,630	..... Terminated		
14	—	27	186	121	70	—	926	49	1,503	..... Begun	..... Marshall	... 10th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
14	—	26	187	121	70	—	926	49	1,503	..... Net Added		
6	—	13	145	73	55	—	807	49	1,219	..... Terminated		
328	467	1,052	2,867	4,529	939	1,412	21,939	31	37,460	..... Begun	..... Peoria	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-120	+120	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
328	467	932	2,987	4,529	939	1,412	21,939	31	37,460	..... Net Added		
377	407	901	2,678	3,937	681	1,375	21,483	32	35,603	..... Terminated		
2	6	12	9	77	21	4	329	47	542	..... Begun	..... Putnam	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	29	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
2	6	9	12	77	21	4	348	47	571	..... Net Added		
8	1	33	15	72	24	—	249	17	451	..... Terminated		
17	12	8	52	25	62	10	261	21	529	..... Begun	..... Stark	
—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
17	12	8	53	26	62	10	261	21	532	..... Net Added		
11	12	6	40	23	65	8	261	22	503	..... Terminated		
212	205	199	600	956	415	1,710	12,821	289	18,871	..... Begun	..... Tazewell	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
212	205	200	600	956	415	1,710	12,821	289	18,878	..... Net Added		
182	153	217	590	882	348	1,624	12,559	271	18,384	..... Terminated		
573	690	1,298	3,714	5,708	1,507	3,136	36,276	437	58,905	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 10th
—	—	2	—	1	—	—	19	—	39	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-125	+125	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
573	690	1,175	3,839	5,709	1,507	3,136	36,295	437	58,944	..... Net Added		
584	573	1,170	3,468	4,987	1,173	3,007	35,359	391	56,160	..... Terminated		
18	28	43	218	97	97	122	1,583	30	2,364	..... Begun	..... Ford	... 11th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-22	+22	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
18	28	21	240	97	97	122	1,583	30	2,364	..... Net Added		
16	27	18	229	101	89	108	1,710	43	2,460	..... Terminated		
42	94	200	877	392	249	69	9,998	43	12,448	..... Begun	..... Livingston	
—	—	1	+18	4	2	—	—	—	9	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
42	94	183	895	396	251	69	9,998	43	12,457	..... Net Added		
43	76	173	1,033	413	181	80	10,435	57	13,066	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	Logan	Begun	25	4	—	159	16	11	7	27	1	1	187
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
		Transferred	+2	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	28	2	—	159	16	11	7	28	1	1	206
		Terminated	29	3	—	150	23	12	5	33	—	3	197
	McLean	Begun	116	24	30	375	79	33	6	36	3	8	480
		Reinstated	4	2	4	43	2	1	4	—	2	—	24
		Transferred	+8	-3	+21	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	128	23	55	401	81	34	10	36	5	8	504
		Terminated	114	30	56	403	55	22	19	19	4	9	508
	Woodford	Begun	15	22	4	50	18	3	—	12	—	—	132
		Reinstated	1	8	2	29	13	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	16	30	6	79	31	3	—	12	—	—	136
		Terminated	18	28	4	79	26	3	—	11	—	—	133
11th...	Circuit Totals	Begun	201	72	42	711	139	80	26	110	4	35	1,076
		Reinstated	6	10	6	72	15	1	5	1	2	1	47
		Transferred	+11	-6	+21	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	218	76	69	766	154	81	31	111	6	36	1,123
		Terminated	234	89	62	748	119	82	41	93	4	33	1,185
12th...	Iroquois	Begun	16	5	4	50	19	19	—	5	—	2	122
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	16	5	4	50	19	19	—	5	—	2	122
		Terminated	15	2	8	48	22	20	1	1	1	1	119
	Kankakee	Begun	41	76	4	462	59	146	7	147	—	73	595
		Reinstated	—	2	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	+3	-3	+22	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	44	75	26	450	59	147	7	147	—	73	599
		Terminated	92	35	25	497	56	129	1	116	—	58	531
	Will	Begun	254	303	41	1,277	334	150	29	168	3	169	1,473
		Reinstated	14	3	—	60	7	2	—	5	—	—	3
		Transferred	+146	-143	+100	-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	414	163	141	1,238	341	152	29	173	3	169	1,476
		Terminated	338	103	70	1,240	238	130	16	150	1	168	1,339
12th...	Circuit Totals	Begun	311	384	49	1,789	412	315	36	320	3	244	2,190
		Reinstated	14	5	—	70	7	3	—	5	—	—	7
		Transferred	+149	-146	+122	-121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	474	243	171	1,738	419	318	36	325	3	244	2,197
		Terminated	445	140	103	1,785	316	279	18	267	2	227	1,989
13th...	Bureau	Begun	40	16	7	102	33	54	5	26	12	—	200
		Reinstated	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
		Transferred	—	—	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	42	17	10	99	34	54	6	26	12	—	203
		Terminated	37	9	10	92	26	52	7	19	6	—	217
	Grundy	Begun	29	28	4	93	17	14	5	35	1	2	194
		Reinstated	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+14	-14	+9	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	43	14	13	86	17	14	5	35	1	2	194
		Terminated	33	11	8	62	12	14	5	27	1	2	170

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
30 1 — 31 26	33 — — 33 55	73 1 -22 52 46	225 — +22 247 205	679 — — 679 709	213 — — 213 198	34 — — 34 35	5,341 — — 5,341 5,211	17 — — 17 8	7,083 23 — 7,106 6,948	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Logan	
156 — — 156 125	102 — — 102 98	752 8 -11 749 530	1,695 31 +11 1,737 1,754	1,947 133 -9 2,071 2,133	632 — — 632 624	810 2 — 812 922	18,387 104 — 18,491 17,709	52 — — 52 58	25,723 364 — 26,087 25,192	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... McLean	
31 — — 31 28	43 3 — 46 36	84 4 — 88 79	271 1 — 272 231	143 25 — 168 174	179 4 — 183 164	1 — — 1 2	3,401 — — 3,401 3,197	15 — — 15 36	4,424 94 — 4,518 4,249	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Woodford	
277 1 — 278 238	300 3 — 303 292	1,152 14 -73 1,093 846	3,286 32 +73 3,391 3,452	3,258 162 -9 3,411 3,530	1,370 6 — 1,376 1,256	1,036 2 — 1,038 1,147	38,710 104 — 38,814 38,262	157 — — 157 202	52,042 490 — 52,532 51,915	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	... 11th
42 — — 42 38	53 — — 53 48	68 — -4 64 95	423 — +4 427 397	288 — — 288 291	226 — — 226 211	1 — — 1 —	6,720 — — 6,720 6,518	79 — — 79 87	8,142 — — 8,142 7,923	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Iroquois	... 12th
199 5 — 204 188	142 36 — 178 190	221 2 -2 221 172	1,178 2 +2 1,182 997	1,338 — — 1,338 1,398	324 — — 324 238	692 — — 692 701	14,771 — — 14,771 14,121	284 — — 284 308	20,759 62 — 20,821 19,853	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Kankakee	
356 4 — 360 350	454 — — 454 293	491 7 -39 459 395	1,983 5 +39 2,027 1,924	3,276 198 -4 3,470 3,259	514 2 — 516 407	2,727 17 — 2,744 2,504	39,362 377 — 39,739 38,626	388 — — 388 385	53,752 704 — 54,456 51,936	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Will	
597 9 — 606 576	649 36 — 685 531	780 9 -45 744 662	3,584 7 +45 3,636 3,318	4,902 198 -4 5,096 4,948	1,064 2 — 1,066 856	3,420 17 — 3,437 3,205	60,853 377 — 61,230 59,265	751 — — 751 780	82,653 766 — 83,419 79,712	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	... 12th
36 — — 36 35	40 — — 40 38	86 — -39 47 51	503 — +39 542 519	344 1 — 345 337	205 — — 205 204	235 — — 235 163	5,453 10 — 5,463 5,208	52 — — 52 45	7,449 19 — 7,468 7,075	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Bureau	... 13th
45 — — 45 43	64 — — 64 35	80 — -21 59 42	423 — +21 444 420	305 1 — 306 261	93 — — 93 88	256 — — 256 190	2,873 1 — 2,874 2,772	185 — — 185 183	4,746 4 — 4,750 4,379	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Grundy	

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
	LaSalle	Begun	217	77	47	355	90	107	20	21	4	22	631
		Reinstated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	218	77	48	355	90	107	20	21	4	22	631
		Terminated	173	25	27	134	46	28	4	4	1	12	506
13th...	Circuit Totals	Begun	286	121	58	550	140	175	30	82	17	24	1,025
		Reinstated	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
		Transferred	+14	-14	+13	-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	303	108	71	540	141	175	31	82	17	24	1,028
		Terminated	243	45	45	288	84	94	16	50	8	14	893
14th...	Henry	Begun	20	14	2	101	26	39	9	8	—	12	221
		Reinstated	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	20	15	3	101	27	39	9	8	—	12	221
		Terminated	27	14	11	95	28	33	9	11	—	12	207
	Mercer	Begun	7	2	3	30	13	—	2	2	—	4	67
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7	2	3	30	13	—	2	2	—	4	67
		Terminated	11	—	5	31	11	1	—	3	—	4	74
	Rock Island	Begun	177	63	34	562	167	84	41	206	—	293	1,311
		Reinstated	4	3	42	72	3	—	2	1	—	18	13
		Transferred	+18	-18	+32	-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	199	48	108	602	170	84	43	207	—	311	1,324
		Terminated	154	20	112	531	144	78	15	626	—	311	1,201
	Whiteside	Begun	25	26	3	209	34	15	4	16	3	7	395
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	25	26	3	209	34	15	4	16	3	7	395
		Terminated	13	22	3	235	47	16	12	9	3	7	421
14th...	Circuit Totals	Begun	229	105	42	902	240	138	56	232	3	316	1,994
		Reinstated	4	4	43	72	4	—	2	1	—	18	13
		Transferred	+18	-18	+32	-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	251	91	117	942	244	138	58	233	3	334	2,007
		Terminated	205	56	131	892	230	128	36	649	3	334	1,903
15th...	Carroll	Begun	11	3	1	50	14	11	—	18	—	13	91
		Reinstated	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	4	1	50	15	11	—	18	—	13	91
		Terminated	9	3	3	59	9	10	—	21	1	13	110
	Jo Daviess	Begun	7	8	3	43	16	6	7	36	—	4	70
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Transferred	+5	-3	+3	-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	12	5	6	38	16	6	7	36	—	4	71
		Terminated	6	6	5	43	14	3	5	34	—	4	85
	Lee	Begun	22	63	16	111	22	28	—	54	—	47	183
		Reinstated	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Transferred	+5	-5	+7	-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	27	58	23	107	22	28	—	54	—	47	187
		Terminated	25	61	16	103	29	18	—	49	—	180	177

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
199 — — —	101 — — —	312 — —43	1,953 — +43	1,330 — —1	418 — —	1,874 — —	10,745 — —	126 — —	18,649 1 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... LaSalle	
199 94	101 77	269 139	1,996 1,349	1,329 1,467	418 509	1,874 1,711	10,745 9,463	126 111	18,650 15,880	..... Net Added Terminated		
280 — — —	205 — — —	478 — —103	2,879 — +103	1,979 2 —1	716 — —	2,365 — —	19,071 11 —	363 — —	30,844 24 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Circuit Totals	... 13th
280 172	205 150	375 232	2,982 2,288	1,980 2,065	716 801	2,365 2,064	19,082 17,443	363 339	30,868 27,334	..... Net Added Terminated		
95 — — —	75 — — —	86 — —38	318 — +38	400 — —	317 — —	309 — —	7,660 — —	81 — —	9,793 3 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Henry	... 14th
95 65	75 73	48 40	356 386	400 389	317 304	309 347	7,660 7,605	81 80	9,796 9,736	..... Net Added Terminated		
19 — — —	15 — — —	28 — — —	171 — — —	141 — — —	112 — — —	48 — — —	1,570 — — —	30 — — —	2,264 — — —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Mercer	
19 14	15 8	28 24	171 140	141 115	112 76	48 42	1,570 1,464	30 28	2,264 2,051	..... Net Added Terminated		
342 29 — —	217 167 — —	788 13 —58	3,087 5 +58	3,359 25 —	647 — —	1,026 — —	27,645 1 —	111 — —	40,160 398 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Rock Island	
371 339	384 283	743 580	3,150 3,149	3,384 3,708	647 472	1,026 998	27,646 28,189	111 111	40,558 41,021	..... Net Added Terminated		
154 — — —	120 — — —	281 — —53	1,406 — +53	668 — —	313 — —	94 — —	6,180 — —	145 — —	10,098 — —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Whiteside	
154 164	120 116	228 305	1,459 1,268	668 610	313 251	94 51	6,180 5,914	145 122	10,098 9,589	..... Net Added Terminated		
610 29 — —	427 167 — —	1,183 13 —149	4,982 5 +149	4,568 25 —	1,389 — —	1,477 — —	43,055 1 —	367 — —	62,315 401 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Circuit Totals	... 14th
639 582	594 480	1,047 949	5,136 4,943	4,593 4,822	1,389 1,103	1,477 1,438	43,056 43,172	367 341	62,716 62,397	..... Net Added Terminated		
26 1 — —	35 — — —	45 — — —	286 — — —	150 — — —	103 — — —	78 — — —	2,170 — — —	129 — — —	3,234 3 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Carroll	... 15th
27 23	35 72	45 38	286 264	150 145	103 150	78 74	2,170 2,123	129 131	3,237 3,258	..... Net Added Terminated		
21 — — —	33 1 — —	72 — —9	273 — +9	209 — —	120 — —	462 — —	3,213 — —	526 — —	5,129 2 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Jo Daviess	
21 21	34 27	63 46	282 263	209 234	120 132	462 458	3,213 3,138	526 522	5,131 5,046	..... Net Added Terminated		
46 1 — —	118 — — —	265 6 —24	821 2 +24	340 2 —	362 3 —	50 — —	7,090 — —	43 — —	9,681 21 —	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred	..... Lee	
47 43	118 101	247 270	847 853	342 302	365 250	50 42	7,090 6,871	43 45	9,702 9,435	..... Net Added Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
	Ogle	Begun	24	50	4	174	25	27	6	12	1	10	218
		Reinstated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	24	51	5	173	25	27	6	12	1	10	218
		Terminated	24	41	8	138	34	21	—	9	—	10	209
	Stephenson	Begun	22	11	6	132	40	10	—	25	—	14	267
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+7	-7	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	29	4	9	129	40	10	—	25	—	14	267
		Terminated	24	8	12	101	44	8	—	18	—	8	275
15th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	86	135	30	510	117	82	13	145	1	88	829
		Reinstated	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	+17	-15	+14	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	103	122	44	497	118	82	13	145	1	88	834
		Terminated	88	119	44	444	130	60	5	131	1	215	856
16th ...	DeKalb	Begun	66	24	13	223	55	29	7	16	—	20	336
		Reinstated	1	1	1	7	1	—	2	1	—	—	3
		Transferred	+6	-6	+18	-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	73	19	32	214	56	29	9	17	—	20	339
		Terminated	47	22	26	190	40	26	24	22	—	20	319
	Kane	Begun	366	193	67	1,559	281	150	5	516	6	741	1,945
		Reinstated	27	12	10	31	12	3	—	7	—	—	23
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	393	205	77	1,590	293	153	5	523	6	741	1,968
		Terminated	356	174	81	1,280	218	139	6	520	8	742	1,838
	Kendall	Begun	18	16	9	83	25	6	3	2	—	9	175
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+4	-4	+6	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	22	12	15	77	25	6	3	2	—	9	175
		Terminated	19	11	7	59	24	8	—	3	—	8	147
16th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	450	233	89	1,865	361	185	15	534	6	770	2,456
		Reinstated	28	13	11	38	13	3	2	8	—	—	26
		Transferred	+10	-10	+24	-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	488	236	124	1,881	374	188	17	542	6	770	2,482
		Terminated	422	207	114	1,529	282	173	30	545	8	770	2,304
17th ...	Boone	Begun	19	9	—	78	15	7	—	6	—	8	217
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	20	8	—	78	15	7	—	6	—	8	217
		Terminated	17	8	3	127	24	6	—	2	—	14	196
	Winnebago	Begun	279	102	75	1,247	391	202	22	71	—	525	1,973
		Reinstated	7	1	1	13	4	3	—	2	—	—	5
		Transferred	+16	-16	+29	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	302	87	105	1,231	395	205	22	73	—	525	1,978
		Terminated	225	59	63	929	338	149	19	27	—	533	1,631
17th ...	Circuit Totals	Begun	298	111	75	1,325	406	209	22	77	—	533	2,190
		Reinstated	7	1	1	13	4	3	—	2	—	—	5
		Transferred	+17	-17	+29	-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	322	95	105	1,309	410	212	22	79	—	533	2,195
		Terminated	242	67	66	1,056	362	155	19	29	—	547	1,827

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
46 — — 46 44	95 — — 95 50	222 — -25 197 154	1,015 — +25 1,040 964	504 — — 504 449	214 — — 214 213	405 2 — 407 412	5,171 — — 5,171 4,860	269 — — 269 247	8,492 3 — 8,495 7,887	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Ogle	
74 — — 74 50	69 — — 69 57	276 — -27 249 228	793 — +27 820 819	623 — — 623 654	258 — — 258 309	668 — — 668 568	6,469 — — 6,469 5,448	59 — — 59 44	9,816 — — 9,816 8,675	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Stephenson	
213 2 — 215 181	350 1 — 351 307	880 6 -85 801 736	3,188 2 +85 3,275 3,163	1,826 2 — 1,828 1,784	1,057 3 — 1,060 1,054	1,663 2 — 1,665 1,554	24,113 — — 24,113 22,440	1,026 — — 1,026 989	36,352 29 — 36,381 34,301	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	.... 15th
111 18 — 129 86	94 47 — 141 103	380 — -3 377 308	1,804 — +3 1,807 1,432	798 — -2 796 767	265 1 — 266 241	387 — — 387 358	12,105 — — 12,105 11,296	15 — — 15 16	16,748 83 — 16,831 15,343	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... DeKalb	.... 16th
494 2 — 496 323	563 3 — 566 558	1,252 — -8 1,244 897	5,843 — +8 5,851 5,741	4,006 74 — 4,080 5,690	614 — — 614 575	1,962 — — 1,962 2,037	41,211 — — 41,211 41,691	73 — — 73 67	61,847 204 — 62,051 62,941	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Kane	
55 — — 55 43	53 — — 53 46	77 — -6 71 53	300 — +6 306 231	139 — — 139 101	117 — — 117 88	25 — — 25 15	3,173 — — 3,173 3,114	65 — — 65 67	4,350 — — 4,350 4,044	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Kendall	
660 20 — 680 452	710 50 — 760 707	1,709 — -17 1,692 1,258	7,947 — +17 7,964 7,404	4,943 74 -2 5,015 6,558	996 1 — 997 904	2,374 — — 2,374 2,410	56,489 — — 56,489 56,101	153 — — 153 150	82,945 287 — 83,232 82,328	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	.... 16th
85 — — 85 116	35 — — 35 36	81 — -7 74 40	565 — +7 572 492	454 — — 454 351	105 — — 105 87	841 — — 841 321	4,407 — — 4,407 4,808	15 — — 15 14	6,947 — — 6,947 6,662	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Boone	.... 17th
724 — — 724 714	741 — — 741 664	1,266 5 -114 1,157 888	4,238 3 +114 4,355 4,013	7,011 12 — 7,023 7,642	857 — — 857 525	7,929 — — 7,929 7,929	49,060 — — 49,060 48,775	214 — — 214 214	76,927 56 — 76,983 75,337	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Winnebago	
809 — — 809 830	776 — — 776 700	1,347 5 -121 1,231 928	4,803 3 +121 4,927 4,505	7,465 12 — 7,477 7,993	962 — — 962 612	8,770 — — 8,770 8,250	53,467 — — 53,467 53,583	229 — — 229 228	83,874 56 — 83,930 81,999	..... Begun Reinstated Transferred Net Added Terminated	..... Circuit Totals	.... 17th

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non- Jury	Jury	Non- Jury							
18th	DuPage	Begun	523	743	248	1,845	445	332	47	1,307	—	27	2,597
		Reinstated	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+315	-315	+78	-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	847	429	326	1,767	445	332	47	1,307	—	27	2,597
		Terminated	659	296	210	1,357	279	243	17	894	—	6	2,467
18th	Circuit Totals	Begun	523	743	248	1,845	445	332	47	1,307	—	27	2,597
		Reinstated	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+315	-315	+78	-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	847	429	326	1,767	445	332	47	1,307	—	27	2,597
		Terminated	659	296	210	1,357	279	243	17	894	—	6	2,467
19th	Lake	Begun	465	290	71	1,769	493	167	52	162	17	178	2,296
		Reinstated	12	6	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
		Transferred	+7	-7	+3	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	484	289	74	1,769	494	167	52	164	17	178	2,299
		Terminated	457	305	78	1,953	404	147	19	141	12	180	2,155
	McHenry	Begun	110	17	13	660	180	54	7	34	4	—	663
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	+27	-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	110	17	40	633	181	54	7	34	4	—	663
		Terminated	131	22	42	925	242	105	5	69	3	—	743
19th	Circuit Totals	Begun	575	307	84	2,429	673	221	59	196	21	178	2,959
		Reinstated	12	6	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	3
		Transferred	+7	-7	+30	-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	594	306	114	2,402	675	221	59	198	21	178	2,962
		Terminated	588	327	120	2,878	646	252	24	210	15	180	2,898
20th	Monroe	Begun	14	4	8	26	5	15	—	6	—	—	65
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+2	-2	+1	-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	16	2	9	25	5	15	—	6	—	—	65
		Terminated	9	3	5	14	3	15	—	10	—	1	68
	Perry	Begun	11	2	7	25	16	12	—	8	—	—	86
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	11	2	7	25	16	12	—	8	—	—	91
		Terminated	13	6	5	33	6	4	—	5	—	—	82
	Randolph	Begun	18	9	2	31	1	72	2	11	—	151	118
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	18	9	2	31	1	72	2	11	—	151	118
		Terminated	10	8	3	27	1	72	2	19	—	131	149
	St. Clair	Begun	756	119	168	818	355	171	23	260	3	—	1,739
		Reinstated	15	4	17	30	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	+19	-15	+48	-52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	790	108	233	796	357	174	23	260	3	—	1,739
		Terminated	546	67	318	813	166	109	26	480	4	—	1,350
	Washington	Begun	5	2	1	9	2	4	—	8	—	1	35
		Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Transferred	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	5	2	1	9	2	4	—	8	—	1	35
		Terminated	3	2	—	10	3	5	1	5	1	2	37

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
542	507	2,415	5,420	3,889	780	16,021	58,115	—	95,803	..... Begun	..... DuPage	... 18th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—1588	+1588	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
542	507	827	7,008	3,889	780	16,021	58,115	—	95,813	..... Net Added		
486	293	241	7,108	4,168	571	15,194	56,090	—	90,579	..... Terminated		
542	507	2,415	5,420	3,889	780	16,021	58,115	—	95,803	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 18th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—1588	+1588	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
542	507	827	7,008	3,889	780	16,021	58,115	—	95,813	..... Net Added		
486	293	241	7,108	4,168	571	15,194	56,090	—	90,579	..... Terminated		
612	623	217	5,187	8,503	1,471	6,819	50,085	273	79,750	..... Begun	..... Lake	... 19th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
612	623	217	5,187	8,503	1,471	6,819	50,085	273	79,777	..... Net Added		
578	432	168	5,115	7,617	1,433	5,959	49,468	279	76,900	..... Terminated		
213	199	334	2,213	1,673	418	928	16,464	116	24,300	..... Begun	..... McHenry	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
213	199	320	2,227	1,673	418	928	16,464	116	24,301	..... Net Added		
298	382	257	2,039	1,319	407	924	15,106	116	23,135	..... Terminated		
825	822	551	7,400	10,176	1,889	7,747	66,549	389	104,050	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 19th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—14	+14	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
825	822	537	7,414	10,176	1,889	7,747	66,549	389	104,078	..... Net Added		
876	814	425	7,154	8,936	1,840	6,883	64,574	395	100,035	..... Terminated		
15	10	25	214	79	111	5	1,391	17	2,010	..... Begun	..... Monroe	... 20th
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
15	10	25	214	79	111	5	1,391	17	2,010	..... Net Added		
17	8	27	210	79	91	5	1,454	11	2,030	..... Terminated		
36	10	56	128	139	92	104	1,342	18	2,092	..... Begun	..... Perry	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—1	+1	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
36	10	55	129	139	92	104	1,342	18	2,097	..... Net Added		
35	5	36	132	138	72	75	1,186	18	1,851	..... Terminated		
55	7	116	166	246	167	—	2,983	47	4,202	..... Begun	..... Randolph	
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—15	+15	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
55	7	101	181	246	169	—	2,983	47	4,204	..... Net Added		
57	2	80	168	194	121	—	2,928	46	4,018	..... Terminated		
1,132	792	564	3,616	5,237	739	3,137	22,609	84	42,322	..... Begun	..... St. Clair	
—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
1,132	792	573	3,619	5,237	739	3,137	22,609	84	42,405	..... Net Added		
705	427	486	2,876	4,881	497	2,614	21,407	70	37,842	..... Terminated		
5	20	38	52	87	100	—	1,465	20	1,854	..... Begun	..... Washington	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Reinstated		
—	—	—3	+3	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
5	20	35	55	87	100	—	1,465	20	1,854	..... Net Added		
6	19	25	50	108	87	—	1,350	19	1,733	..... Terminated		

NUMBER OF CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED

Circuit	County		Law Over \$15,000		Law \$15,000 and Under		Chancery	Miscellaneous Remedies	Eminent Domain	Tax	Municipal Corporations	Mental Health	Divorce
			Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury							
20th	Circuit Totals	Begun	804	136	186	909	379	274	25	293	3	152	2,043
		Reinstated	15	4	17	30	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
		Transferred	+21	-17	+49	-53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	840	123	252	886	381	277	25	293	3	152	2,048
		Terminated	581	86	331	897	179	205	29	519	5	134	1,686
	Downstate Totals	Begun	6,490	3,397	1,709	21,032	5,010	3,592	627	4,649	125	4,581	34,344
		Reinstated	110	54	83	326	53	36	10	19	2	19	191
		Transferred	+656	-636	+514	-516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	7,256	2,815	2,306	20,842	5,063	3,628	637	4,668	127	4,600	34,535
		Terminated	6,286	2,029	2,080	19,732	4,072	2,974	526	4,402	120	4,458	32,256
	Cook	Begun	3,321	15,835	5,454	82,750	15,024 ^(a)	1,459	166	98,957	85	4,117	28,374
		Reinstated	1,325	606	1,338	1,815	502	170	19	10,942	—	—	2,433
		Transferred	+11,542	-11,542	+1,778	-1,712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	16,188	4,899	8,570	82,853	15,526	1,629	185	109,899	85	4,117	30,807
		Terminated	12,350	4,782	11,372	79,734	12,536	2,274	437	99,488	20	4,111	28,508
	State Totals	Begun	9,811	19,232	7,163	103,782	20,034	5,051	793	103,606	210	8,698	62,718
		Reinstated	1,435	660	1,421	2,141	555	206	29	10,961	2	19	2,624
		Transferred	+12,198	-12,178	+2,292	-2,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Net Added	23,444	7,714	10,876	103,695	20,589	5,257	822	114,567	212	8,717	65,342
		Terminated	18,636	6,811	13,452	99,466	16,608	5,248	963	103,890	140	8,569	60,764

FOOTNOTES - The following notes are made for the statistics of the Circuit Court of Cook County: (a) The chancery category includes housing cases, e.g., cases requiring appointment of trustees in receivership during rehabilitation or demolition of buildings; (b) The felony category includes cases initiated as felonies but may have been reduced to misdemeanors; (c) The misdemeanor

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT 1974

Family	Juvenile	Felony	Misdemeanors	Small Claims	Probate	Ordinance Violations	Traffic	Conservation Violations	Total		County	Circuit
1,243	839	799	4,176	5,788	1,209	3,246	29,790	186	52,480	..... Begun	..... Circuit Totals	... 20th
—	—	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	90	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-22	+22	—	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
1,243	839	789	4,198	5,788	1,211	3,246	29,790	186	52,570	..... Net Added		
820	461	654	3,436	5,400	868	2,694	28,325	164	47,474	..... Terminated		
9,704	9,785	20,416	76,883	83,483	22,097	71,146	706,401	6,997	1,092,468	..... Begun	Downstate Totals	
65	259	97	64	637	30	22	512	—	2,589	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3,343	+3,343	-18	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
9,769	10,044	17,170	80,290	84,102	22,127	71,168	706,913	6,997	1,095,057	..... Net Added		
8,396	8,579	13,713	75,136	85,287	19,793	65,300	682,210	6,772	1,044,121	..... Terminated		
4,412	20,407	10,181	372,350 ^(c)	92,280	10,261	(e)	1,256,293	(e)	2,021,726	..... Begun	..... Cook	
—	270	1,457	10	1,301	—	(e)	—	(e)	22,188	..... Reinstated		
—	—	(b)	(d)	-66	—	(e)	—	(e)	—	..... Transferred		
4,412	20,677	11,638	372,360	93,515	10,261	(e)	1,256,293	(e)	2,043,914	..... Net Added		
4,011	21,445	9,835	337,683	91,384	8,800	(e)	1,216,372	(e)	1,945,142	..... Terminated		
14,116	30,192	30,597	449,233	175,763	32,358	71,146	1,962,694	6,997	3,114,194	..... Begun	..... State Totals	
65	529	1,554	74	1,938	30	22	512	—	24,777	..... Reinstated		
—	—	-3,343	+3,343	-84	—	—	—	—	—	..... Transferred		
14,181	30,721	28,808	452,650	177,617	32,388	71,168	1,963,206	6,997	3,138,971	..... Net Added		
12,407	30,024	23,548	412,819	176,671	28,593	65,300	1,898,582	6,772	2,989,263	..... Terminated		

category includes ordinance and conservation violation cases, and (d) preliminary hearings in felony cases; and (e) In the ordinance violation and conservation violation categories reference should be made to footnote (c).

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1974**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years
1st	Alexander	3,524	3,077	—	447	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
	Jackson	9,491	9,073	—	418	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.9
	Johnson	899	829	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Massac	1,784	1,674	—	110	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7
	Pope	488	436	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pulaski	1,837	1,664	—	173	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8
	Saline	2,790	2,666	—	124	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.7
1st	Union	3,155	2,935	—	220	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	38.3
	Williamson	7,612	7,119	—	493	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	27.2
	Circuit Total	31,580	29,473	—	2,107	9	8	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
2nd	Crawford	2,618	2,408	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Edwards	923	848	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3
	Franklin	6,627	6,686	59	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16.4
	Gallatin	1,353	1,400	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hamilton	1,093	988	—	105	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hardin	375	347	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jefferson	3,488	3,657	169	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27.9
	Lawrence	2,738	2,366	—	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Richland	3,202	3,139	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wabash	2,087	1,465	—	622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wayne	1,835	1,922	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd	White	2,569	2,592	23	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	14.5
	Circuit Total	28,908	27,818	—	1,090	8	5	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	20.5
3rd	Bond	1,981	1,795	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3rd	Madison	48,521	45,958	—	2,563	78	73	17	17	8	18	13	7	2	4	25.8
	Circuit Total	50,502	47,753	—	2,749	78	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th	Christian	5,971	5,348	—	623	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.1
	Clay	2,239	2,126	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Clinton	2,519	2,265	—	254	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.8
	Effingham	6,021	5,472	—	549	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3
	Fayette	3,623	3,459	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jasper	1,592	1,402	—	190	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20.6
	Marion	6,834	5,882	—	952	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20.6
	Montgomery	5,711	4,922	—	789	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1
	Shelby	2,685	2,005	—	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	37,195	32,881	—	4,314	9	4	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	17.9
5th	Clark	2,991	2,971	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Coles	7,996	7,851	—	145	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	21.9
	Cumberland	941	740	—	201	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	85.3
	Edgar	2,775	2,693	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5th	Vernilion	16,312	15,733	—	579	8	7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15.2
	Circuit Total	31,015	29,988	—	1,027	14	11	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	22.6
6th	Champaign	29,051	26,826	—	2,225	11	5	4	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	19.1
	DeWitt	2,692	2,403	—	289	5	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11.1
	Douglas	4,033	3,529	—	504	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.1
	Macon	23,734	20,098	—	3,636	7	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10.1
	Moultrie	2,150	2,006	—	144	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.6
	Platt	2,533	2,437	—	96	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25.1
6th	Circuit Total	64,193	57,299	—	6,894	26	18	15	2	4	3	1	1	—	—	15.0

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1974**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years
7th	Greene	1,400	1,809	409	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	65.2
	Jersey	2,815	2,707	—	108	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3
	Macoupin	4,922	4,466	—	456	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1
	Morgan	5,968	5,615	—	353	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.9
	Sangamon	32,362	32,846	484	—	9	8	1	2	—	2	1	—	2	2	33.7
	Scott	583	609	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7th	Circuit Total	48,050	48,052	2	—	15	13	3	2	3	2	—	1	1	3	28.6
8th	Adams	10,620	10,265	—	355	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25.8
	Brown	804	798	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Calhoun	1,122	1,075	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cass	2,141	2,073	—	68	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9
	Mason	2,617	2,476	—	141	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10.5
	Menard	1,323	1,203	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8th	Pike	3,980	3,870	—	110	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Schuyler	1,218	1,233	15	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12.2
	Circuit Total	23,825	22,993	—	832	12	9	7	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	15.7
	Fulton	5,459	5,222	—	237	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	21.9
	Hancock	3,100	2,981	—	119	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.0
	Henderson	1,702	1,514	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th	Knox	13,021	12,787	—	234	8	8	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	22.7
	McDonough	7,348	7,104	—	244	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	26.9
	Warren	4,676	4,022	—	654	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	35,306	33,630	—	1,676	15	13	4	3	3	2	—	—	2	1	21.9
	Marshall	1,503	1,219	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peoria	37,460	35,603	—	1,857	37	30	10	11	8	2	—	—	—	3	21.1
10th	Putnam	571	451	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Stark	532	503	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tazewell	18,878	18,384	—	494	21	17	13	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	13.3
	Circuit Total	58,944	56,160	—	2,784	58	47	23	15	9	4	—	—	—	3	18.2
	Ford	2,364	2,460	96	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	23.1
	Livingston	12,457	13,066	609	—	13	9	2	1	3	3	2	—	—	1	32.9
11th	Logan	7,106	6,948	—	158	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20.3
	McLean	26,087	25,192	—	895	22	14	6	6	3	2	2	1	—	—	20.1
	Woodford	4,518	4,249	—	269	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.4
	Circuit Total	52,532	51,915	—	617	39	26	8	9	8	5	4	3	1	1	21.6
	Iroquois	8,142	7,923	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kankakee	20,821	19,853	—	968	4	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	26.5
12th	Will	54,456	51,936	—	2,520	8	6	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	4	54.8
12th	Circuit Total	83,419	79,712	—	3,707	12	10	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	45.3
13th	Bureau	7,468	7,075	—	393	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	29.2
	Grundy	4,750	4,379	—	371	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	LaSalle	18,650	15,880	—	2,770	15	12	1	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	18.0
13th	Circuit Total	30,868	27,334	—	3,534	19	13	1	12	1	2	3	—	—	—	20.4
14th	Henry	9,796	9,736	—	60	9	8	—	3	1	2	1	2	—	—	24.4
	Mercer	2,264	2,051	—	213	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17.5
	Rock Island	40,558	41,021	463	—	19	12	10	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	11.3
14th	Whiteside	10,098	9,589	—	509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Circuit Total	62,716	62,397	—	319	31	21	11	11	3	2	2	2	—	—	15.7

**THE TREND OF ALL CASES, THE NUMBER OF LAW-JURY CASE VERDICTS, TIME LAPSE BETWEEN
DATE OF FILING AND DATE OF VERDICT AND THE AVERAGE DELAY (IN MONTHS) IN REACHING
VERDICT IN LAW-JURY CASES TRIED DURING 1974**

Circuit	County	Total Cases Begun or Reinstated	Total Cases Terminated	Currency		Number of Law-Jury Cases Terminated by Verdict	Number of Cases Terminated by Verdict Which Involve A Death or Personal Injury	Time Lapse							Average Time Elapsed (Months)	
				Gain	Loss			Under 1 Year	1 Year to 1 1/2 Years	1 1/2 Years to 2 Years	2 Years to 2 1/2 Years	2 1/2 Years to 3 Years	3 Years to 3 1/2 Years	3 1/2 Years to 4 Years		Over 4 Years
15th	Carroll	3,237	3,258	21	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18.4	
	Jo Daviess	5,131	5,046	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lee	9,702	9,435	—	267	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	
	Ogle	8,495	7,887	—	608	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.8	
	Stephenson	9,816	8,675	—	1,141	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	30.7	
15th	Circuit Total	36,381	34,301	—	2,080	16	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	
16th	DeKalb	16,831	15,343	—	1,488	6	4	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	23.5	
	Kane	62,051	62,941	890	—	42	29	17	6	—	3	—	—	—	15.6	
	Kendall	4,350	4,044	—	306	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.7	
	Circuit Total	83,232	82,328	—	904	50	35	19	8	—	3	—	1	—	16.7	
17th	Boone	6,947	6,662	—	285	7	7	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	30.1	
	Winnebago	76,983	75,337	—	1,646	29	20	3	5	—	1	2	—	1	20	
17th	Circuit Total	83,930	81,999	—	1,931	36	27	5	7	—	1	3	1	2	22.1	
18th	DuPage	95,813	90,579	—	5,234	38	3	8	12	7	1	1	—	—	19.2	
	Circuit Total	95,813	90,579	—	5,234	38	3	8	12	7	1	1	—	—	19.2	
19th	Lake	79,777	76,900	—	2,877	38	30	10	8	7	2	4	—	1	21.8	
	McHenry	24,301	23,135	—	1,166	14	9	—	1	2	3	3	—	3	32.8	
19th	Circuit Total	104,078	100,035	—	4,043	52	39	10	9	9	5	7	—	4	24.7	
20th	Monroe	2,010	2,030	20	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	
	Perry	2,097	1,851	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Randolph	4,204	4,018	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	St. Clair	42,405	37,842	—	4,563	64	41	6	9	18	7	13	3	8	31.9	
	Washington	1,854	1,733	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20th	Circuit Total	52,570	47,474	—	5,096	65	41	6	18	—	7	13	3	8	31.5	
	Cook	2,043,914	1,945,142	—	98,772	973	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.4	
	Downstate Totals	1,095,057	1,044,121	—	50,936	602	423	144	81	104	41	51	12	33	23.5	
	State Totals	3,138,971	2,989,263	—	149,708	1,575	423	144	81	104	41	51	12	33	30.2	

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	NOT CONVICTED								Total Convicted
			Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
			Total Not Convicted	Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
1st	Alexander	65	41	—	—	30	10	—	—	1	24
	Jackson	217	115	—	—	88	15	5	7	—	102
	Johnson	19	12	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	7
	Massac	59	48	—	—	25	22	—	1	—	11
	Pope	14	7	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7
	Pulaski	34	16	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	16
	Saline	98	43	1	—	42	—	—	—	—	55
	Union	51	45	—	—	32	12	1	—	—	6
	Williamson	214	113	3	1	107	2	—	—	—	101
1st	Circuit Totals	771	440	4	1	351	69	6	8	1	329
2nd	Crawford	41	21	1	—	11	9	—	—	—	20
	Edwards	18	10	—	—	6	3	—	1	—	8
	Franklin	118	82	—	—	50	32	—	—	—	36
	Gallatin	37	30	1	—	20	7	—	—	2	7
	Hamilton	14	12	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	2
	Hardin	8	7	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	1
	Jefferson	158	68	6	4	50	8	—	—	—	90
	Lawrence	65	51	—	1	28	20	—	2	—	14
	Richland	31	11	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	20
	Wabash	51	34	—	—	33	—	—	1	—	17
	Wayne	31	30	1	—	21	7	—	—	1	1
	White	42	26	1	1	19	5	—	—	—	16
2nd	Circuit Totals	614	382	10	6	252	107	—	4	3	232
3rd	Bond	28	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	25
	Madison	1,091	890	54	18	567	229	6	10	6	198
3rd	Circuit Totals	1,119	893	54	18	568	231	6	10	6	223
4th	Christian	121	59	4	2	38	15	—	—	—	62
	Clay	81	45	3	—	29	13	—	—	—	36
	Clinton	21	15	—	4	6	5	—	—	—	6
	Effingham	47	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	24
	Fayette	70	41	—	3	23	13	—	2	—	29
	Jasper	21	17	2	—	2	11	2	—	—	4
	Marion	102	64	—	—	29	31	—	2	2	38
	Montgomery	97	52	—	—	32	17	2	1	—	45
	Shelby	6	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
4th	Circuit Totals	566	319	9	9	184	106	4	5	2	247
5th	Clark	19	15	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	4
	Coles	152	84	2	—	48	29	—	5	—	68
	Cumberland	13	8	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	5
	Edgar	72	51	—	—	44	7	—	—	—	21
	Vermillion	207	90	10	5	35	17	2	17	4	111
5th	Circuit Totals	463	248	12	5	148	55	2	22	4	209
6th	Champaign	922	699	27	14	349	285	2	9	13	222
	DeWitt	73	45	—	18	16	10	—	—	1	28
	Douglas	43	39	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	4
	Macon	425	171	10	—	153	—	2	5	1	252
	Moultrie	25	9	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	16
	Piatt	95	79	1	—	45	10	—	23	—	16
6th	Circuit Totals	1,583	1,042	38	33	605	310	4	37	15	538
7th	Greene	10	7	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	3
	Jersey	44	41	1	—	34	6	—	—	—	3
	Macoupin	57	27	—	—	14	12	—	—	1	30
	Morgan	67	45	3	2	30	9	1	—	—	22
	Sangamon	886	549	27	30	405	48	28	11	—	337
	Scott	12	9	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	3
7th	Circuit Totals	1,076	678	31	32	488	85	29	12	1	398
8th	Adams	210	150	12	21	94	19	1	3	—	60
	Brown	22	19	3	1	12	2	—	1	—	3
	Calhoun	21	21	1	—	8	11	—	1	—	—
	Cass	36	22	—	—	13	8	—	1	—	14
	Mason	99	56	—	9	36	4	—	4	3	43
	Menard	18	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	14
	Pike	46	30	—	—	26	4	—	—	—	16
	Schuyler	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8th	Circuit Totals	459	302	16	31	191	50	1	10	3	157
9th	Fulton	83	68	—	—	34	19	1	—	14	15
	Hancock	42	35	—	2	21	12	—	—	—	7
	Henderson	43	43	—	—	29	13	—	1	—	—
	Knox	182	141	4	5	124	8	—	—	—	41
	McDonough	95	54	—	—	49	—	—	1	4	41
	Warren	41	30	2	—	19	8	—	1	—	11
9th	Circuit Totals	486	371	6	7	276	60	1	3	18	115

DURING THE YEAR 1974

CONVICTED															Found Unfit. To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous	County	Circuit
Plea Of Guilty					Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury							
Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4			
—	1	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Alexander	1st
—	5	10	65	14	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	Jackson	
—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Johnson	
—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Massac	
—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pope	
—	1	2	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Pulaski	
—	2	25	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	Saline	
—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Union	
—	3	51	31	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	Williamson	
—	16	113	149	32	—	—	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	4	2	Circuit Totals	1st
—	1	4	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Crawford	2nd
—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	Edwards	
—	1	15	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Franklin	
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gallatin	
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamilton	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hardin	
—	5	44	24	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	2	1	—	Jefferson	
—	—	3	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Lawrence	
—	—	6	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Richland	
—	2	2	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wabash	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Wayne	
—	—	3	5	2	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	White	
—	9	88	84	22	1	—	6	2	1	1	2	10	5	1	—	Circuit Totals	2nd
—	—	5	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Bond	3rd
1	17	95	60	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	5	—	3	Madison	
1	17	100	77	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	6	—	3	Circuit Totals	3rd
—	—	47	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	Christian	4th
—	—	21	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clay	
—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clinton	
—	2	5	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Effingham	
—	1	17	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Fayette	
—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jasper	
—	2	19	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marion	
—	—	9	19	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	Montgomery	
—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shelby	
—	6	123	84	16	—	—	3	3	—	1	2	2	5	2	—	Circuit Totals	4th
—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clark	5th
1	5	38	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	Coles	
—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumberland	
—	2	3	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Edgar	
—	6	45	35	4	—	1	1	2	1	—	2	3	11	—	6	Vermillion	
1	14	91	53	26	—	1	1	2	1	—	3	3	12	1	6	Circuit Totals	5th
—	12	80	93	17	—	2	1	2	—	1	6	2	6	—	1	Champaign	6th
—	—	8	10	2	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	DeWitt	
—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Douglas	
3	14	112	92	15	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	10	2	2	Macon	
—	2	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	Moultrie	
—	—	5	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piatt	
3	28	213	207	40	—	2	8	3	1	2	7	4	17	3	3	Circuit Totals	6th
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greene	7th
—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Jersey	
—	1	6	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Macoupin	
—	—	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	Morgan	
—	45	159	58	24	—	9	7	2	2	—	14	9	8	—	—	Sangamon	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scott	
—	47	172	83	32	—	9	10	2	2	—	14	10	17	—	—	Circuit Totals	7th
1	4	18	19	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	Adams	8th
—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brown	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calhoun	
—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Cass	
—	—	18	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	Mason	
—	—	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Menard	
—	—	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pike	
—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Schuyler	
1	8	63	54	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	6	7	—	—	Circuit Totals	8th
—	1	1	8	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Fulton	9th
—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Hancock	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Henderson	
—	—	15	20	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	Knox	
—	1	16	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	McDonough	
—	—	4	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warren	
—	2	41	44	19	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	Circuit Totals	9th

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES

Circuit	County	Total Number of Defendants Disposed of	NOT CONVICTED								Total Convicted
			Reduced or Dismissed					Tried But Not Convicted			
			Total Not Convicted	Discharged at Preliminary Hearing	Dismissed On Motion of Defendant	Dismissed On Motion of State	Reduced To Misdemeanor	Acquitted By Court	Acquitted By Jury	Convicted of Misdemeanor	
10th	Marshall	14	12	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	2
	Peoria	1,055	587	28	9	417	120	4	9	—	466
	Putnam	36	26	—	—	24	1	—	1	—	10
	Stark	7	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4
	Tazewell	253	142	5	—	124	4	2	5	2	111
10th	Circuit Totals	1,365	770	34	9	577	127	6	15	2	593
11th	Ford	40	35	4	—	8	20	—	3	—	5
	Livingston	191	89	6	—	59	18	2	4	—	102
	Logan	68	46	—	3	21	22	—	—	—	22
	McLean	544	402	100	35	230	14	7	14	2	138
	Woodford	79	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	48
11th	Circuit Totals	922	603	110	38	349	74	9	21	2	315
12th	Iroquois	107	86	1	—	69	8	3	2	3	20
	Kankakee	212	104	27	11	31	10	11	12	2	104
	Will	554	444	5	—	386	46	2	5	—	109
12th	Circuit Totals	873	634	33	11	486	64	16	19	5	233
13th	Bureau	90	66	—	—	27	39	—	—	—	24
	Grundy	71	48	—	—	23	24	—	1	—	23
	LaSalle	183	101	1	—	47	49	—	4	—	81
13th	Circuit Totals	344	215	1	—	97	112	—	5	—	128
14th	Henry	110	74	6	2	25	40	—	—	1	36
	Mercer	24	23	6	1	16	—	—	—	—	1
	Rock Island	675	461	69	10	306	59	4	10	3	213
	Whiteside	386	344	26	—	264	53	—	1	—	42
14th	Circuit Totals	1,195	902	107	13	611	152	4	11	4	292
15th	Carroll	38	31	—	—	26	—	2	3	—	7
	Jo Daviess	57	50	1	—	37	11	—	1	—	7
	Lee	296	211	13	—	172	24	1	1	—	85
	Ogle	179	151	29	3	93	25	—	1	—	28
	Stephenson	255	173	9	—	134	27	—	3	—	82
15th	Circuit Totals	825	616	52	3	462	87	3	9	—	209
16th	DeKalb	306	247	13	17	185	3	1	16	12	59
	Kane	999	804	24	7	564	186	9	13	1	195
	Kendall	60	54	2	3	40	6	1	2	—	6
16th	Circuit Totals	1,365	1,105	39	27	789	195	11	31	13	260
17th	Boone	45	23	1	1	16	5	—	—	—	22
	Winnebago	1,017	666	54	8	475	117	2	10	—	350
17th	Circuit Totals	1,062	689	55	9	491	122	2	10	—	372
18th	DuPage	1,939	1,723	73	4	54	1,588	—	3	1	213
18th	Circuit Totals	1,939	1,723	73	4	54	1,588	—	3	1	213
19th	Lake	229	46	2	—	25	—	1	12	6	182
	McHenry	271	120	—	1	101	14	1	3	—	151
19th	Circuit Totals	500	166	2	1	126	14	2	15	6	333
20th	Monroe	27	17	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	10
	Perry	44	36	3	—	29	3	1	—	—	8
	Randolph	132	72	3	—	35	30	3	—	1	60
	St. Clair	567	318	—	1	251	47	10	9	—	243
	Washington	28	12	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	16
20th	Circuit Totals	798	455	11	2	335	83	14	9	1	337
	Down State Totals	18,325	12,553	697	259	7,440	3,691	120	259	87	5,733
	Cook*	12,336	4,084	—	—	3,606	—	404	74	—	7,838
	State Totals	30,661	16,637	697	259	11,046	3,691	524	333	87	13,571

*See page 153 for tables on method of disposition and sentence imposed on defendants charged by indictment and information in the Criminal Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

DURING THE YEAR 1974

CONVICTED															Found Unfit. To Stand Trial Or To Be Sexually Dangerous	County	Circuit	
Plea Of Guilty					Convicted By Court					Convicted By Jury								
Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4				
— 3 — 3 6	— 39 — 5 46	— 150 — 42 196	1 194 2 39 240	— 57 1 5 63	— — — — —	— — — 1 1	— — — 1 1	— 2 1 4 7	— 3 — 1 4	— 2 — — 2	— 6 — 1 7	— 7 — 6 13	1 2 — 3 6	— 1 — — 1	— 2 — — 2	Marshall Peoria Putnam Stark Tazewell Circuit Totals	10th 10th	
— — — — —	— 1 1 5 7	3 29 2 42 98	2 49 16 58 141	— 12 1 5 24	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — 5 5	— — — 1 1	— — — — —	— — — — —	— 2 — 5 2 9	1 1 2 8 — 11	— 8 — 9 2 19	— — — — — —	— — — 4 — 4	Ford Livingston Logan McLean Woodford Circuit Totals	11th 11th	
— — 1 1	— 15 16 31	2 43 37 82	10 21 20 51	3 13 8 24	— 2 — 2	— — — —	— 4 3 7	1 2 2 5	— — 2 2	1 3 3 7	— 1 — 10 11	1 — 4 5	2 — 2 4 1	— — 1 — 1	1 4 1 6	Iroquois Kankakee Will Circuit Totals	12th 12th	
— — — —	— 2 23 25	11 9 33 53	11 9 18 38	2 — 2 4	— — — —	— — — —	— 2 1 3	— 1 — 1	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — 4 4	— — — —	— — 1 —	— — 1 —	Bureau Grundy LaSalle Circuit Totals	13th 13th	
— — 2 2	— — 5 5	16 — 68 17 101	19 1 110 11 141	— — 11 13 24	— — — — —	— — — — —	— — 1 — 1	— — 3 3 —	— — — — —	— — 2 — 2	— — 5 5	1 — 2 4	— — 3 3	— — 1 1	— — 1 1	Henry Mercer Rock Island Whiteside Circuit Totals	14th 14th	
— — — 1 — 1	— — 2 — 3 5	2 1 20 6 32 61	2 4 41 17 37 101	— 1 9 2 6 18	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	1 — — — 1 2	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— 1 3 2 — 6	— — 2 — — 2	2 — 8 — 3 13	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	Carroll Jo Daviess Lee Ogle Stephenson Circuit Totals	15th 15th	
— 1 — 1	1 28 — 29	35 69 — 104	20 52 6 78	2 9 — 11	— — — —	— 4 — 4	1 4 — 5	— 9 — 9	— 2 — 2	— — — —	— 7 — 7	— 7 — 7	— 2 — 2	— 1 — 1	— — — —	DeKalb Kane Kendall Circuit Totals	16th 16th	
1 — 1	— 14 14	1 139 140	12 131 143	4 14 18	— — —	1 1 2	— 6 6	— 7 7	1 2 3	1 2 3	— 14 14	1 10 11	— 10 10	— — —	— 1 1	Boone Winnebago Circuit Totals	17th 17th	
— —	5 5	52 52	110 110	22 22	— —	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	— —	11 11	4 4	6 6	1 1	3 3	DuPage Circuit Totals	18th 18th	
— — —	10 10 20	80 35 115	60 65 125	15 34 49	— — —	— — —	2 — 2	1 — 1	— — —	4 1 5	4 1 5	3 2 5	2 1 3	1 2 3	1 — 1	Lake McHenry Circuit Totals	19th 19th	
— — — 2 — 2	— — 1 36 — 37	5 2 22 99 15 143	5 3 33 69 1 111	— 2 4 7 — 13	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	— — 1 — — 2	— — — 1 — —	— — — 6 — 6	— — — 16 — 16	— — — 4 — 4	— — — 2 — 2	— — — 1 — 1	— — — 6 — 6	Monroe Perry Randolph St. Clair Washington Circuit Totals	20th 20th	
20	371	2,149	2,114	479	4	20	66	54	21	31	130	113	140	21	39	Downstate Totals		
(Total 7,237)					(Total 436)					(Total 165)					414**	Cook*		
(Subtotal 12,370)					(Subtotal 601)					(Subtotal 600)					453	State Totals		

**Includes defendants committed as unfit to stand trial, unfit to be sentenced and as sexually dangerous.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974

SENTENCES

Circuit	County	Death	Imprisonment				Imprisonment and Fine				Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)				Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)			
			Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
1st	Alexander	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jackson	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Johnson	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Massac	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Pulaski	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Saline	—	—	3	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Union	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Williamson	—	—	1	24	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	1	9	41	21	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2nd	Crawford	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Edwards	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Franklin	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gallatin	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hamilton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hardin	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jefferson	—	1	5	18	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lawrence	—	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Richland	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Wabash	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2nd	Wayne	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	White	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	2	7	48	16	2	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bond	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Madison	—	3	15	35	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	3	15	36	33	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4th	Christian	—	1	1	42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clay	—	—	—	16	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clinton	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Efingham	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Fayette	—	—	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jasper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Marion	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Montgomery	—	—	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Shelby	—	—	—	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	1	6	83	29	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5th	Clark	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Coles	—	1	4	24	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cumberland	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Edgar	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Vermilion	—	—	6	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	1	13	43	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6th	Champaign	—	1	18	26	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	DeWitt	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Macon	—	4	11	47	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moultrie	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Platt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6th	Circuit Totals	—	5	31	80	53	10	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Greene	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Macoupin	—	—	1	4	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Morgan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sangamon	—	—	35	55	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7th	Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Circuit Totals	—	—	36	68	33	9	—	—	—	21	1	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Christian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Clinton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Efingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974—Continued

Circuit		County	SENTENCES																				Total Sentences																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			Murder	Class			Murder	Class			Murder	Class			Murder	Class			Murder	Class																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				1	2	3		4	1	2		3	4	1		2	3	4		1	2	3		4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1st		Alexander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974

		SENTENCES																														
		Death	Imprisonment						Imprisonment and Fine						Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)						Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)						Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)					
		Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4		
Circuit	County	Murder	1	6	13	9	2																									
8th	Adams																															
	Brown																															
	Calhoun																															
	Cass																															
	Mason																															
	Menard																															
	Pike																															
	Schuyler																															
8th	Circuit Totals																															
9th	Fulton																															
	Hancock																															
	Henderson																															
	Knox																															
	McDonough																															
	Warren																															
9th	Circuit Totals																															
10th	Marshall																															
	Peoria																															
	Putnam																															
	Stark																															
	Tazewell																															
10th	Circuit Totals																															
11th	Ford																															
	Livingston																															
	Logan																															
	McLean																															
	Woodford																															
11th	Circuit Totals																															
12th	Iroquois																															
	Kankakee																															
	Will																															
12th	Circuit Totals																															
13th	Bureau																															
	Grundy																															
	LaSalle																															
13th	Circuit Totals																															
14th	Henry																															
	Mercer																															
	Rock Island																															
	Whiteside																															
14th	Circuit Totals																															
15th	Carroll																															
	Jo Daviess																															
	Lee																															
	Ogle																															
	Stephenson																															
15th	Circuit Totals																															

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974—Continued

[illegible]

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974

SENTENCES

	Circuit	County	Death		Imprisonment						Imprisonment and Fine						Periodic Imprisonment (Dept. of Corrections)						Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Dept. of Corrections)						Periodic Imprisonment (Local Correctional Institution)						
			Murder		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4			
	16th	DeKalb	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Kane	—	1	4	5	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	16th	Kendall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Circuit Totals	—	1	4	9	2	1	—	4	2	—	—	24	14	19	5	24	14	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17th	Boone	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Winnebago	—	2	21	37	18	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	17th	Circuit Totals	—	4	22	38	18	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18th	DuPage	—	—	16	28	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18th	Circuit Totals	—	—	16	28	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19th	Lake	—	4	10	27	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		McHenry	—	1	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19th	Circuit Totals	—	5	15	30	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20th	Monroe	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Perry	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Randolph	—	—	1	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		St. Clair	—	8	44	31	23	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Washington	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20th	Circuit Totals	—	8	45	51	34	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Downstate Totals	—	55	338	892	535	89	—	28	19	31	26	32	47	46	7	—	1	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	(Total 2915)						(Total Fine Only 13)						(Subtotal 4824)						(Subtotal 117)								
		State Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	(Total 2915)						(Total Fine Only 13)						(Subtotal 4824)						(Subtotal 117)								

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES DURING THE YEAR 1974—Continued

		SENTENCES																					
		Periodic Imprisonment and Fine (Local Correctional Institution)				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprisonment				Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions				Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions				Found Unfit To Be Sentenced or Executed					
County		Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Murder	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Total Sentences	
Circuit																							
16th	DeKalb	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	16	2	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	59	
	Kane	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	37	30	5	—	—	—	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	195	
16th	Kendall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	Circuit Totals	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	64	47	7	—	—	—	17	13	3	—	—	—	—	260	
17th	Boone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	22	
17th	Winneshago	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	22	30	3	—	—	3	74	78	7	—	—	—	—	350	
	Circuit Totals	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	23	42	6	—	—	3	74	78	8	—	—	—	—	372	
18th	DuPage	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	24	5	—	—	1	11	51	12	—	—	—	—	213	
18th	Circuit Totals	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	24	5	—	—	1	11	51	12	—	—	—	—	213	
19th	Lake	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	23	25	7	—	—	—	13	7	6	—	—	—	—	182	
19th	McHenry	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	24	42	20	—	—	—	7	14	13	—	—	—	—	151	
	Circuit Totals	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	47	67	27	—	—	—	20	21	19	—	—	—	—	333	
20th	Monroe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
	Perry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
	Randolph	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	
	St. Clair	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	49	28	3	—	—	—	16	12	2	—	—	—	—	243	
20th	Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
	Circuit Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	68	59	7	—	—	—	20	12	2	—	—	—	—	337	
	Downstate Totals	—	2	16	22	2	—	67	741	966	230	—	26	365	446	104	—	1	0	5	4	5733	
	Cook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7838	
	State Totals	—	2	16	22	2	—	67	741	966	230	—	67	741	966	230	—	1	0	5	4	13571	

Note: See footnote on page 135 regarding defendants found unfit to be sentenced.

REPORT ON THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1974

TREND OF CASES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

Division	County Department		Pending At Start	Begun	Reinstated	Transferred	Total Added	Terminated	Pending At End	Inventory Increase(+) / Decrease (-)
	Ad damnum \$15,000 & over	Type of Case								
L		Jury	27532 ^a	3321	1325	+11542	16188	12350	31342 ⁱ	+3810
		Non-Jury	7852 ^b	15835	606	-11542	4899	4782	8059 ^j	+207
A	Tax		10356 ^c	14026	1609	0	15635	19126	6860 ^m	-3496
W		Condemnation	522 ^d	166	19	0	185	437	270	-252
		Miscellaneous Remedy	2505 ^e	1459	170	0	1629	2274	1883 ⁿ	-622
CHANCERY		Subtotals	(48767)	(34807)	(3729)	(0)	(38536)	(38969)	(48414)	(-353)
		Chancery	5988	8424	502	0	8926	8587	6327	+339
DIVORCE		Housing	9894	6600	0	0	6600	3949	12545	+2651
		Subtotals	(15882)	(15024)	(502)	(0)	(15526)	(12536)	(18872)	(+2990)
C		Divorce	11146	28374	2433	0	30807	28508	13445	+2299
		Tax	21766 ^f	12993	0	0	12993	18541	16218	-5548
O		Mental Health	38	4117	0	0	4117	4111	44	+6
		Adoption, Marriage of Minors and Reciprocal Non-Support	4063 ^g	4412	0	0	4412	4011	4464	+401
U		Municipal Corporations	81	85	0	0	85	20	146	+65
		Subtotals	(25948)	(21607)	(0)	(0)	(21607)	(26683)	(20872)	(-5076)
PROBATE		Estates, Guardianships & Conservatorships		10261	0	0	10261	8800		
JUVENILE		Delinquency, Dependency, Neglect & Supervision	5017 ^h	20407	270	0	20677	21445	4249	-768
CRIMINAL		Felony (Indictment & Information)	2975	10181	1457	0	11638	9835	4778	+1803
Municipal Department										
D		Type of Case								
	Law Ad damnum \$15,000	Jury	14869	5454	1338	+1778	8570	11372	10870 ^o	-3999
I		Non-Jury	21038	82750	1815	-1712	82853	79734	25407 ^p	+4369
S	Small Claims		6325 ^j	92280	1301	-66	93515	91384	8286 ^q	+1961
R	Tax		44058 ^k	71938	9333	0	81271	61821	63508	+19450
C		Criminal & Ordinance Violations		304317	10	0	304327	273236		
		Family & Youth		68033	0	0	68033	64447		
T	Traffic			1256293	0	0	1256293	1216372		
S	Subtotals		(86290)	(1881065)	(13797)	(0)	(1894862)	(1798366)	(108071)	(+21781)
ONE THRU SIX	GRAND TOTAL		196025	2021726	22188	0	2043914	1945142	218701	+22676

FOOTNOTES: (a) Computer adjustment of -639 cases; (b) Computer adjustment of -27 cases; (c) Computer adjustment of +1154 cases; (d) Computer adjustment of -69 cases; (e) Computer adjustment of +226 cases; (f) Adjusted by -73 cases after physical inventory; (g) Adjusted by -192 cases after physical inventory; (h) Adjusted by +2187 cases after computer inventory; (i) Computer adjustment of +238 cases; (j) Adjusted by -1 case in District 5; (k) Adjusted by +2046 cases after inventories in Districts 3 and 5; (l) Computer adjustments of net -28 cases in law jury and of net +90 cases in law nonjury; does not include 164 jury and 38 nonjury cases on Special Calendars (military, appeal, bankruptcy and insurance liquidation); (m) Computer adjustments of net -5 cases; (n) Computer adjustments of +23 cases; (o) Adjusted after inventories by -1207 cases in District 1, -5 cases in District 4, +15 cases in District 5; (p) Adjusted after inventories by +1207 cases in District 1, +75 cases in District 4, -32 cases in District 5; (q) Adjusted after inventories by -170 cases in Districts 4 and 5.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

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

	J U R Y	1969 & Earlier	During 1970	During 1971	During 1972	During 1973	During 1974	Totals
LAW CASES OVER \$15,000	NUMBER PENDING	0	56	1,793	6,683	11,049	11,761	31,342**
	% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	—	0.2%	5.7%	21.3%	35.3%	37.5%	100.0%
	NUMBER PENDING	0	8	177	564	1,827	5,483	8,059**
	% OF TOTAL PENDING INVENTORY	—	0.1%	2.2%	7.0%	22.7%	68.0%	100.0%

* Also see Appendix at page 157.

** Does not include 164 jury and 38 nonjury cases on Special Calendars.

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

Calendar	Cases Terminated by Verdict		
	Number of Verdicts Reached During Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Verdict	
		Maximum	Average
STANDARD	572	100.00	39.07
SPECIAL	4	59.00	47.95
TOTAL	576	100.00	39.13

Cases Terminated by Any Means Including Verdict			
Total Number of Cases Terminated During the Period	Months Elapsed Between Date of Filing and Date of Termination		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average
11998*	140.0	1.0	27.9

* Does not reflect multiple dispositions of cases during the month in which reported.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY CASES PROCESSED BY THE TRIAL JUDGES OF THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
COMPARISONS WITH PRECEDING YEARS

	Number of Law Jury Cases				Number of Verdicts		Ratio of Contested Verdicts to Total Cases Terminated	Law Jury Trial Judges	
	Total Added	Total Terminated	Total Assigned For Trial	Total	Contested	Substantially Full-Time		Substantially Part-Time	
Number for Dec. 1974	1,351	880	320	25	25	2.8	25	11	
1974 Monthly Average	1,343	1,018	471	48	48	4.6	25	7	
1973 Monthly Average	1,279	1,313	467	47	47	3.6	25	6	
1972 Monthly Average	1,187	1,585	518	53	52	3.3	24	7	
1971 Monthly Average	1,228	1,521	429	65	60	3.9	26	7	
1970 Monthly Average	1,220	1,393	302	62	53	3.8	28	13	

**IN THE LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
ANALYSIS OF LAW JURY TERMINATIONS
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

(1) Age of Law Jury Cases Disposed* of During the Period

		1968 and Earlier	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	TOTALS
Law-Jury Cases Disposed of During the Period	No.	31	37	555	2470	1874	1288	652	6907**
	%age	0.5%	0.5%	8.0%	35.8%	27.1%	18.6%	9.5%	100.0%

* Due to conversion of the Law Division's statistical reporting system from manual to computerized recordkeeping, data was temporarily unavailable from January thru May.

** Includes 45 cases transferred out of Division.

(2) Law Jury Cases Terminated During the Period

Terminations Credited by Clerk To	Number of Terminations
Assignment Judge	4245
Pre-Trial Judges*	1681
Motion Judges	1297
Full-Time Trial Judges**	4292
Part-Time Trial Judges***	285
No Progress Call	376
TOTAL	12176****

* Includes trial judges hearing summer pre-trials.

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

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

**** Not included are 174 cases transferred out of Division and assigned to Special Calendars.

(3) Maximum, minimum and average productivity of full-time trial judges and stages at which full-time trial judges terminated law jury cases during the period

	Verdicts			Cases Settled		
	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Contested	Uncontested	Without Use of Jury	During Selection of Jury	After Selection of Jury
Maximum*	861	38	2	791	34.0	26.0
Minimum*	56	1.0	0	40.0	0.0	2.0
Average	17.2	20.0	0.2	17.8	23.2	12.6

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

**STATEMENT OF TOTAL LAW JURY CASES TERMINATED AS
REPORTED BY THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK
COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, LAW DIVISION DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

During calendar year 1974, the Law Division of the County Department of the Circuit Court of Cook County terminated 12176 Law Jury cases which were credited by the clerk as follows:

I. To the Assignment Judge (Judge J. Butler*)	4245
II. To the Motion Judges (Judges Brussell, Bua, Jiganti and B. Schwartz)	1297
III. To the Pre-Trial Judges (Judges Harewood, S. Jones, Landesman, Matkovic, Nash and B. Nelson)	1681
IV. To the Law Jury Trial Judges as follows:	
A) To the 29 judges** (Judges Barry, Berg, Canel, Carey, Cherry, Crosson, Crowley, Daly, DeBow, Ellis, Elward, Epton, Fiedler, J. Fitzgerald, T. Fitzgerald, Geroulis, Heilingoetter, Hershenson, Holzer, Kowalski, Lefkovits, McAuliffe, Norman, Schaller, Sorrentino, Stark, Wells, M. Wilson and Wosik) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was not substantially interrupted by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	4292
B) To the 16 judges** (Judges Alfano, Breen, Brown, F. Butler, R. Collins, A. Dunne, Felt, Horan, Limperis, McKay, Romiti, Salerno, Schwaba, Scotillo, Solomon and J. Sullivan) whose service in the Law Jury Trial Section was limited by other judicial duties or illness during the entire period	153
C) To the 21 judges (Judges Ackerman, Akemann, Alfeld, Allen, U. Collins, Foster, Horberg, W. Johnson, A. Jones, C. Jones, Kasserman, Lipe, D. McNeal, Morgan, Oros, Pezman, Pucci, Utter, Watson, H. White and P. Wright) on assignment from circuits outside of Cook County	132
D) To the No Progress Call/Status Call Judge (Judge Iseberg)	376
Total Terminations***	12176

* Includes terminations by the *pro tem* assignment judges.

** Additionally assigned criminal cases during October, November and December.

*** Does not include cases transferred out of the Law Division and cases assigned to Special Calendars.

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAW JURY PRODUCT OF THE LAW JURY TRIAL JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
OF COOK COUNTY, COUNTY DEPARTMENT, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1974 - 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 6282 Cases Processed And 5937 Cases Terminated. Subsections A, B & C Below Describe The Processing Of These Cases, Classified According To The Amount Of Time A Judge Was Assigned To The County Department, Law Division, Jury Section.

Settled Without Use Of Jury	Settled During Selection Of Jury	Settled After Selection Of Jury	Verdicts		Returned To Assign- ment Judge	Mistrials	Total Law Jury Cases Terminated	Total Law Jury Cases Processed	Total Jury 1/2 Days	Total Judge 1/2 Days In Excess Of Jury 1/2 Days	Calendar 1/2 Days Avail- able for Assignment
			Contested	Uncontested							

A. The Law Jury Record Of The 29 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Division Was Not Substantially Interrupted By Other Judicial Duties, Assignment Or Illness During The Period

TOTALS.....	4617	174	325	501	13	301	24	5630	5954	5629	6077	12306
Maximum.....	833	35	29	38	4	114	4	864	864	324	402	464
Minimum.....	32	1	1	4	0	0	0	74	79	92	74	354
Average.....	159.2	6.0	11.2	17.3	0.4	10.4	0.8	194.1	205.3	194.1	209.6	424.3

B. The Law Jury Record Of The 16 Law Jury Judges Whose Service In The Law Jury Trial Division Was Substantially Limited By Other Judicial Duties, Assignments Or Illness During The Period

TOTALS.....	99	12	23	41	1	11	3	176	190	387	292	799
Maximum.....	50	8	10	16	1	6	2	78	81	162	146	303
Minimum.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Average.....	6.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	11.0	11.9	24.2	18.3	49.9

C. The Law Jury Record Of The 21 Judges On Assignment To The Circuit Court Of Cook County, Law Jury Division From Circuits Outside Of Cook County During The Period

TOTALS.....	85	8	12	26	0	7	0	131	138	174	206	446
Maximum.....	10	2	2	4	0	1	0	13	13	17	22	30
Minimum.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	10
Average.....	4.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0	0.3	0	6.2	6.6	7.9	9.8	21.2

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DIVORCE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
DISPOSITION OF DIVORCE CASES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

PART I	
TOTAL DIVORCE CASES TERMINATED	
	28,508

PART II	
DECREES	
TOTAL DECREES	22,277
1. Divorce	21,913
2. Separate Maintenance	108
3. Annulment	256

PART III	
CASES DISMISSED	
TOTAL DISMISSALS	6,231
1. Divorce	6,231
2. Separate Maintenance	0
3. Annulment	0

**THE TREND OF CASES IN THE COUNTY DIVISION
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

Type of Case	Pending at Start	Filed	Trans- ferred	Term- inated	Pending at End
(A) TAX					
(1) Special Assessments					
a. Chicago	447	116		170	393
b. Suburban	439	81		11	509
(2) Tax Deeds	1,516	1,200		1,159	1,557
(3) Scavenger Tax Deeds	70	45		62	53
(4) Inheritance Tax Petitions	5,578	8,540		8,020	6,098
(5) Inheritance Tax Reassessments	107	44		0	151
(6) Tax Refund Petitions	146	36		1	181
(7) Tax Objections	13,342 ^a	2,255		8,473	7,124
(8) Condemnations (in conjunction with special assessments)	35	6		0	41
(9) Other	86	670		645	111
(Subtotal)	(21,766)	(12,993)	(0)	(18,541)	(16,218)
(B) ADOPTIONS					
(1) Related	315 ^b	1,389		1,437	267
(2) Agency	64 ^c	970		972	62
(3) Private Placement	284	483		408	359
(Subtotal)	(663)	(2,842)	(0)	(2,817)	(688)
(C) MENTAL HEALTH					
(1) Commitment Petitions					
a. Adults	30	4,035		4,021	44
b. Minors	8	63		71	0
(2) Restoration Petitions					
a. Adults	0	19		19	0
b. Minors	0	0		0	0
(3) Discharge Petitions					
a. Adults	0	0		0	0
b. Minors	0	0		0	0
(Subtotal)	(38)	(4,117)	(0)	(4,111)	(44)
(D) MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS					
(1) Petitions to Organize	7	4		0	11
(2) Petitions to Annex, Disconnect and Dissolve	43	19		9	53
(3) Local Options and Propositions	13	0		2	11
(4) Election Matters	18	62		9	71
(Subtotal)	(81)	(85)	(0)	(20)	(146)
(E) RECIPROCAL NON SUPPORT	3,383	1,493	0	1,125	3,751
(F) MARRIAGE OF MINORS	17	77	0	69	25
GRAND TOTAL	25,948	21,607	0	26,683	20,872

(a) Adjusted by -73 cases after physical inventory; (b) Adjusted by -98 cases after physical inventory; (c) Adjusted by -94 cases after physical inventory.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
PROBATE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

CASES BEGUN AND TERMINATED IN THE PROBATE DIVISION

	Decedent Estates	Guardianships	Conservatorships	Total
Number of Cases Begun	7,754*	1,790	717	10,261
Number of Cases Terminated	6,861*	1,107	832	8,800

* Includes Supplemental Proceedings Petitions: 110 filed and 145 terminated. Supplemental Proceedings Petitions are proceedings concerning contracts to make a will, construction of wills and the appointment of testamentary trustees during the period of administration.

**INVENTORIES FILED, FEES COLLECTED AND WILLS FILED
IN THE PROBATE DIVISION IN 1974**

**PART I
INVENTORIES FILED AND VALUE THEREOF**

Kind of Property	Inventories	
	Number	Value
Personal	7,112	\$705,508,814.00
Real Estate	2,470	\$115,925,183.00
TOTALS	9,582	\$821,433,997.00

**PART II
FEES COLLECTED (NET) BY THE CLERK**

\$730,737.01

**PART III
WILLS FILED AND PROBATED**

Filed	Probated	%Probated
13,086	5,043	38.53%

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

Children referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Delinquents	Dependents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Victim of Delinquent or Criminal Offense	Victim of Neglect	Other	Reactivated Cases	Total
14,350	104	2,879	0	2,866	239	0	20,438

Initial action taken on cases referred to the County Department, Juvenile Division

Adjusted	Social Investigation Ordered	Petition Recommended	Total
25	0	20,413	20,438

Cases adjusted in the County Department, Juvenile Division

	Dependents	Delinquents	Minors in Need of Supervision	Mental Deficients	Others	Total
By the Probation Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
By the Complaint Unit Staff	25	0	0	0	0	25
TOTAL	25	0	0	0	0	25

Nature of petitions disposed of in the County Department, Juvenile Division

Petitions Dismissed	Continued Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed with Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed with Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
21,445	42,017	5,493	687	1,914	2,022	1,188	74,766

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Table of Criminal Offenses Commenced by Indictment and Information
In the Criminal Division During 1974

CHARGED OFFENSE		Number of	
		Indictments & Informations	Defendants
Attempted-	Arson	2	3
	Attempt (various offenses)	46	50
	Burglary	76	92
	Deviate Sexual Assault	2	2
	Kidnapping	6	14
	Murder	29	39
	Rape	38	40
	Robbery	193	260
	Theft	47	56
Commission of-	Abortion	12	16
	Aggravated Assault	9	10
	Armed Violence	7	7
	Arson	31	35
	Bail Jumping	216	218
	Battery (including aggravated battery)	498	576
	Bribery Offenses	349	365
	Burglary (including possession of burglary tools)	1,742	2,195
	Conceal Death	11	11
	Conspiracy (various offenses)	53	92
	Contributing to Sexual Delinquency	6	6
	Criminal Damage to Property	11	12
	Deceptive Practices	11	26
	Deviate Sexual Assault	23	26
	Escape	12	16
	Forgery	31	31
	Gambling	3	5
	Incest (including aggravated incest)	9	9
	Indecent Liberties	73	73
	Intimidation	39	43
	Kidnapping	4	5
	Manslaughter (voluntary & involuntary)	98	102
	Motor Vehicle Act Violation	113	115
	Murder	542	648
	Narcotic, Cannabis & Controlled Substances Violations	2,121	2,276
	Official Misconduct	5	6
	Pandering	6	7
	Perjury	28	30
	Rape	336	417
	Reckless Conduct	5	9
	Robbery (including armed robbery)	1,989	2,685
	Stolen Auto (possession of)	36	37
	Theft	981	1,161
	Unlawful Restraint	12	14
	Unlawful Use of Credit Card	4	4
	Unlawful Use of Weapons	282	299
	Miscellaneous Offenses	34	38
TOTALS		10,181	12,181

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
CRIMINAL DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT**

Method of Disposition of Defendants
Charged By Indictment and Information
In The Criminal Division During 1974

Disposed of By	Disposition of Defendants	
	Not Convicted	Convicted
Guilty Plea	0	7,237
Bench Trial	404	436
Jury Trial	74	165
Stricken Off With Leave to Reinstate	2,640	
Nolle Prosequi	624	
Other Discharge	756*	
TOTALS	4,498	7,838

* Includes 414 defendants who were committed to the Illinois Department of Mental Health as unfit to be tried or sentenced or as sexually dangerous.

Disposition of Defendants
Sentenced In The Criminal Division During 1974

Sentence Imposed	Number of Defendants
(1) Imprisonment (Ill. Dept. Corrections)	2,766
(2) Probation only—No Discretionary Conditions	4,189
(3) Probation and Jail	636
(4) Conditional Discharge only—No Discretionary Conditions	85
(5) Jail only	149
(6) Fine only	13
(7) Unfit to be Tried or Sentenced or Sexually Dangerous (Ill. Dept. Mental Health)	414
TOTALS	8,252

Number of Writs and Petitions Filed & Disposed of During 1974

		Number of Writs & Petitions	
		Filed	Disposed of
Habeas Corpus		120	90
Post-Conviction		155	159
Modify/Revoke	Probation, Conditional Discharge, or Periodic Imprisonment	N/A	744
Expungement		1,618	1,521

**TREND OF ALL CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

		Pending at Start	Begun	Rein- stated	Trans- ferred	Total Added	Termi- nated	Pending at End	Inventory	
									Decrease	Increase
Law Jury Cases \$15,000 and Less	Dist. 1	13,859	5,284	1,292	+612	7,188	10,007	9,833 ^d	-4,026	—
	Dist. 2	137	5	0	+206	211	229	119	-18	—
	Dist. 3	277	39	1	+201	241	280	238	-39	—
	Dist. 4	275	66	15	+275	356	302	324 ^e	—	+49
	Dist. 5	139	30	8	+171	209	174	189 ^f	—	+50
	Dist. 6	182	30	22	+313	365	380	167	-15	—
Law Non-Jury Cases \$15,000 and Less	Dist. 1	20,320	79,262	1,678	-612	80,328	77,377	24,478 ^g	—	+4,158
	Dist. 2	70	562	0	-206	356	362	64	-6	—
	Dist. 3	160	634	29	-201	462	447	175	—	+15
	Dist. 4	143	998	50	-249	799	794	223 ^h	—	+80
	Dist. 5	127	435	28	-164	299	228	166 ⁱ	—	+39
	Dist. 6	218	859	30	-280	609	526	301	—	+83
Small Claims	Dist. 1	4,209	80,029	1,194	0	81,223	80,653	4,779	—	+570
	Dist. 1 Pro Se	1,025	6,284	0	0	6,284	5,282	2,027	—	+1,002
	Dist. 2-6 . . .	1,091 ^a	5,967	107	-66	6,008	5,449	1,480	—	+389
Ordinance Violations & Misdemeanors	Dist. 1	—	238,096	0	0	238,096	226,840	—	—	—
	Dist. 2-6 . . .	—	66,221	10	0	66,231	46,396	—	—	—
Traffic	Dist. 1	—	807,089	0	0	807,089	765,330	—	—	—
	Dist. 2-6 . . .	—	449,204	0	0	449,204	451,042	—	—	—
Taxes	Dist. 1	5,448	55,112	9,333 ^c	0	64,445	41,598	28,295	—	+22,847
	Dist. 2-6 . . .	38,610 ^b	16,826	0	0	16,826	20,223	35,213	-3,397	—
Family & Youth	Dist. 1	—	68,033	0	0	68,033	64,447	—	—	—
TOTALS		86,290	1,881,065	13,797	0	1,894,862	1,798,366	108,071	—	+21,781

FOOTNOTES: (a) Adjusted by -1 case in District 5; (b) Adjusted by +2046 cases after inventories in Districts 3 and 5; (c) Includes +6353 cases not included in previous inventory; (d) Adjusted by -1207 cases after inventory; (e) Adjusted by -5 cases after inventory; (f) Adjusted by +15 cases after inventory; (g) Adjusted by +1207 cases after inventory; (h) Adjusted by +75 cases after inventory; (i) Adjusted by -32 cases after inventory; (j) Adjusted by -170 cases after inventories in Districts 4 and 5.

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

Cases Terminated by Verdict, Municipal Department, Circuit Court of Cook County						
	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total number of verdicts reached during period ...	279	21	17	29	18	33
Months elapsed between date of filing and date of verdict	Average	31.9	22.7	17.2	16.8	12.0
	Maximum	86.5	68.1	48.9	37.0	26.6
	Minimum	0.9	0.8	1.8	7.2	4.4

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
AGE OF PENDING LAW CASES IN THE MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY***

	1968 & Earlier		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974	
	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury	Jury	Non-Jury
First District.....	7	0	30	15	86	6	444	34	1,933	2,934	3,811	4,999	3,522	16,490
Second District.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	21	2	93	59
Third District.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	13	0	77	3	147	167
Fourth District.....	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	0	8	0	64	23	245	198
Fifth District.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	14	1	34	21	138	142
Sixth District.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	21	13	140	286
Totals.....	7	2	32	15	89	6	451	41	1,978	2,940	4,028	5,061	4,285	17,342

*Also see Appendix at page 158.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT, DISTRICTS 1-6
NATURE OF TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL, ORDINANCE AND TRAFFIC CASES DURING
CALENDAR YEAR 1974**

Method of Termination or Disposition	Preliminary Hearings		Misdemeanors & Ordinance Violations		Traffic	
	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6	District 1	Districts 2-6
1. Fine	—	—	20,489	6,668	290,202	254,268
2. Fine and Jail Sentence or Probation...	—	—	—	—	12,397	5,088
3. House of Correction.....	—	—	4,386	1,227	—	—
4. County Jail	—	—	556	1,170	—	—
5. Probation	—	—	8,476	2,519	—	—
6. State Institutions	—	—	3	141	—	—
7. Transferred to Criminal Division	7,907	1,610	—	—	—	—
8. Ordered to Pay	—	—	204	311	—	—
9. Ex Parte, Satisfied	—	—	—	—	0	0
10. Ex Parte, Execution to Issue	—	—	—	—	0	0
11. Fine and Costs Suspended	—	—	—	—	15,825	49
12. Discharged	—	572	24,271	8,834	289,777	83,529
13. D.W.P.	—	366	27,197	3,894	111,175	28,347
14. Leave to File Denied.....	—	356	94,494	448	388	1,028
15. Leave to File Denied—No Number	—	0	0	3	—	—
16. Non-Suit	—	300	33,505	698	13,926	14,500
17. Nolle Prosequi	—	1,002	9,151	1,558	21,938	12,972
18. Stricken Off—Leave to Reinstate	—	2,737	59,828	9,707	9,702	51,261
19. Other	—	527	820	1,748	0	0
Total	7,907	7,470	283,380	38,926	765,330	451,042

APPENDIX

CHARTS COMPARING AGE OF PENDING CASES

LAW DIVISION, COUNTY DEPARTMENT CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

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

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1966	11,464	12,211	11,400	8,276	4,487	1,421	49,259
	23.3%	24.8%	23.1%	16.8%	9.1%	2.9%	100.0%
1967	11,108	10,996	9,137	7,675	6,467	208	45,592
	24.4%	24.1%	20.0%	16.8%	14.2%	.5%	100.0%
1968	10,478	11,226	8,309	6,875	5,152	721	42,761
	24.5%	26.3%	19.4%	16.1%	12.0%	1.7%	100.0%
1969	10,691	10,414	8,205	6,257	4,822	1,538	41,931
	25.5%	24.8%	19.6%	14.9%	11.5%	3.7%	100.0%
1970	9,539	9,228	6,911	5,831	3,842	845	36,196
	26.4%	25.5%	19.1%	16.1%	10.6%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	9,472	9,690	6,436	5,109	2,061	107	32,875
	28.8%	29.5%	19.6%	15.5%	6.3%	0.3%	100.0%
1972	9,495	9,378	6,846	2,351	518	192	28,780
	33.0%	32.6%	23.8%	8.2%	1.8%	0.6%	100.0%
1973	10,838	9,869	5,428	2,036	0	0	28,171
	38.5%	35.0%	19.3%	7.2%	0%	0%	100.0%
1974	11,761	11,049	6,683	1,793	56	0	31,342 *
	37.5%	35.3%	21.3%	5.7%	0.2%	0%	100.0%

* Does Not Include 164 Law Jury Cases Pending On Special Calendars (Military, Appeal, Insurance Liquidation, And Bankruptcy).

APPENDIX (Continued)

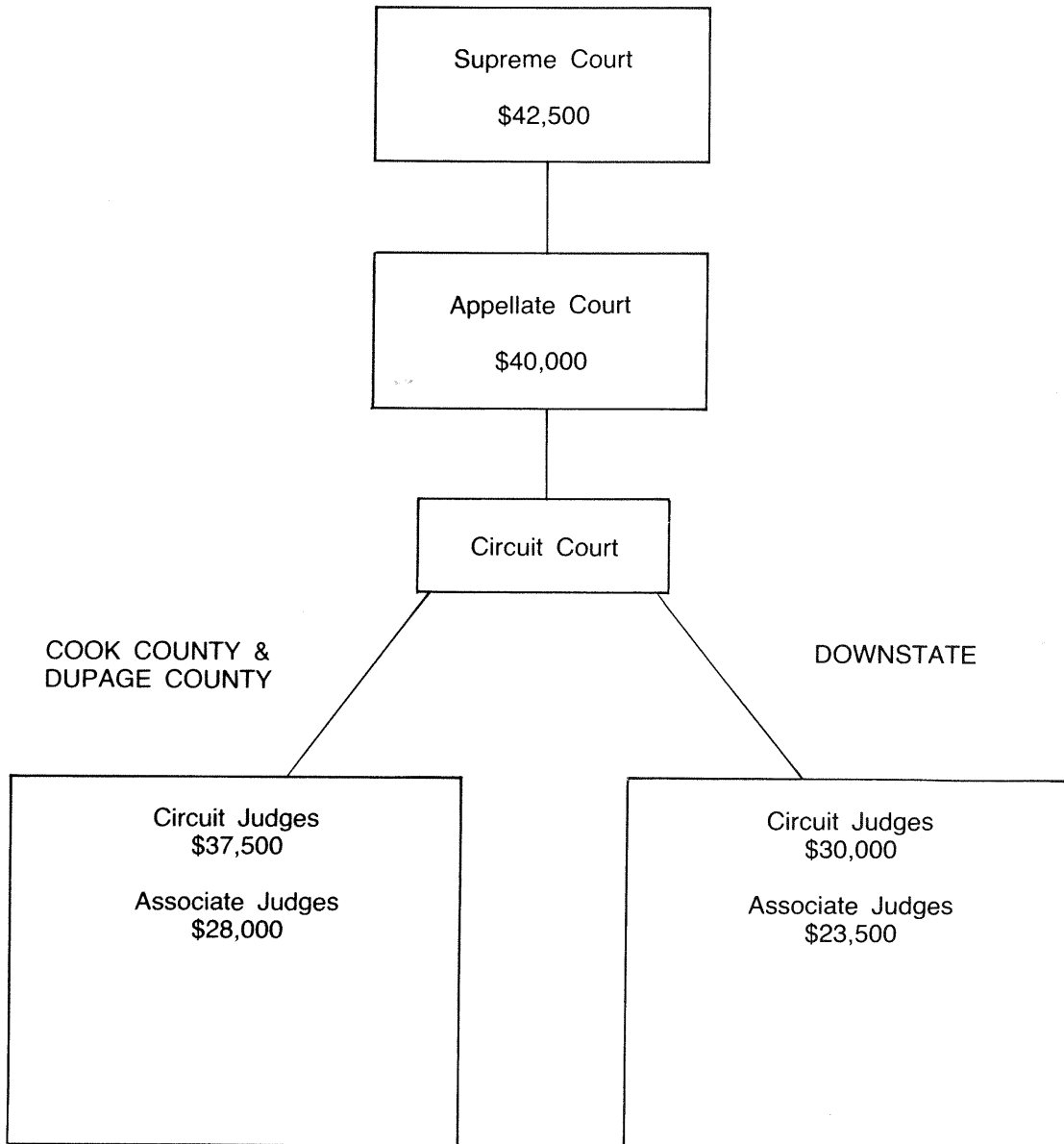
**MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY**

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

Year Ending Dec. 31	Up to One Year Old	Between One and Two Years Old	Between Two and Three Years Old	Between Three and Four Years Old	Between Four and Five Years Old	Five Years Old and Older	Total
1966	10,524	7,289	3,435	2,166	1,757	383	25,654
	41.4%	28.4%	13.4%	8.4%	6.9%	1.5%	100.0%
1967	6,277	5,134	2,543	1,693	1,530	645	17,822
	35.2%	28.8%	14.3%	9.5%	8.6%	3.6%	100.0%
1968	5,910	5,227	3,392	2,207	147	0	16,883
	35.0%	31.0%	20.1%	13.1%	.8%	.0%	100.0%
1969	6,310	5,086	2,730	880	70	0	15,076
	41.9%	33.7%	18.1%	5.8%	.5%	.0%	100.0%
1970	6,966	5,580	3,123	855	550	408	17,482
	39.9%	31.9%	17.9%	4.9%	3.1%	2.3%	100.0%
1971	6,669	5,762	3,306	854	409	72	17,072
	39.1%	33.7%	19.4%	5.0%	2.4%	0.4%	100.0%
1972	5,728	6,126	2,749	389	129	6	15,127
	37.9%	40.5%	18.2%	2.5%	0.8%	0.1%	100.0%
1973	6,233	4,962	2,873	626	129	46	14,869
	41.9%	33.4%	19.3%	4.2%	0.9%	0.3%	100.0%
1974	4,285	4,028	1,978	451	89	39	10,870
	39.4%	37.1%	18.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.4%	100.0%

JUDICIAL SALARY STRUCTURE

December 31, 1974*



* On December 4, 1974, the General Assembly passed and sent to the Governor H.B. 2518 which, if approved, would provide the following salaries, effective July 1, 1975: Supreme Court, \$50,000; Appellate Court \$45,000; Circuit Judges, \$42,500; and Associate Judges, \$37,000.

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI—THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts

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

Section 2. Judicial Districts

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

Section 3. Supreme Court—Organization

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

Section 4. Supreme Court—Jurisdiction

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

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

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

Section 5. Appellate Court—Organization

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

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

Section 6. Appellate Court—Jurisdiction

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

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

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

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

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

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each cir-

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

Section 9. Circuit Courts— Jurisdiction

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

Section 10. Terms Of Office

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

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

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

Section 12. Election And Retention

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

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

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

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

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

Section 15. Retirement—Discipline

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent, may be assigned by the Su-

preme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 16. Administration

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

Section 17. Judicial Conference

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

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

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

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

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

Section 19. State's Attorneys— Selection, Salary

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

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS

Historical Development

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

The 1964 Judicial Article directed that the "Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties." That provision was retained, virtually intact, by Section 16, Article VI of the 1970 Constitution. Thus, the fledgling administrator's office of 1959 was continued and conferred with constitutional dignity in 1964 and in 1970. Two Illinois constitutional commentators, Messrs. Braden and Cohn, in analyzing this section have stated that "only five (states) have a constitutional office similar to the administrative director provided by Illinois...", and the authors noted that the constitutional grant of administrative power to the Supreme Court as exercised by the Chief Justice through the Administrative Director is an excellent "mechanism for a coordinated and efficient administration of the judicial system." Braden and Cohn, *The*

Illinois Constitution: An Annotated and Comparative Analysis, at page 335.

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

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