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a short history of the **Illinois judicial systems**

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE ILLINOIS COURTS**

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a short history of the illinois judicial systems

BY DAVID F. ROLEWICK

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE
ILLINOIS COURTS**

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FOREWORD

Human society needs enforceable rules of conduct to insure the existence of the community and the security of its members. There must be rules for interaction. There must be a system to decide when misconduct occurs, when rights are violated, and when duties are ignored. Without such a system, human relations become chaotic and society disintegrates. It is especially important that the members of a free society understand the development of their laws and judicial system. Through such understanding they learn to respect, appreciate and improve these institutions. Only then can they properly defend their rights and demand redress for injustices.

The judicial system in Illinois has a long and colorful history. It

has evolved with the state from its primitive past to its vibrant present. It now contains the largest trial court in the world (the Circuit Court of Cook County), and has developed an ever increasing responsibility for the improvement of the legal system as well as for the administration of justice.

It appears that very few citizens have had the opportunity to study the background of our judiciary or to clearly understand its organization. The purpose of this work is to present a short history of the Illinois courts explaining how the courts are structured to better serve the citizens of Illinois. By tracing the maturation of Illinois judicial systems, we hope to demonstrate its outstanding achievement and its social importance.

ILLINOIS PRIOR TO UNITED STATES JURISDICTION

Prior to the first European expeditions into Illinois in 1673, and for about a hundred years after that time, the dominant Indian nation in this area was the Illini confederation or the "real men." The confederation was composed of five tribes : the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kaskaskias, Cahokias, and Peorias. Once the rulers of a vast part of the mid-continent, they were continually pressed into an ever smaller area by other tribes and nations (including the Fox, Sauk, Iroquois, Miami, Kickapoo, Ottawa, Chippewa, Winnebago and Pottowatamie).

All the tribes that dwelled in the Illinois region were basically similar in cultural development. These tribes were both hunters and agriculturists. They had permanent villages where they raised corn and other vegetables, but they spent much of their time roaming in search of game.

Because of their primitive weapons, hunting was a communal activity. Due to the severe environment and hostile neighbors, the community was necessary for protection. This necessary communal

life made a clear code of conduct and a simply structured judicial system vital. There was no true system of writing, and the code of conduct varied from tribe to tribe and even from clan to clan. But the governmental organization, including the judicial system, was similar among many of the tribes in the Mid-West. A study of the Illini's judicial system discloses the basic characteristics of all tribes in the area.

The basic unit was a primary family. Primary families lived together in an extended family. Extended families joined together into a clan. Each clan claimed a common ancestor, and the clans were united into tribes. In some cases, such as the Illini, the tribes were united by common custom and language into confederations or nations. Every family, extended family, tribe, and clan had a chief or leader. The position of clan or tribal chief was hereditary.

These leaders performed the legislative and judicial activities for the tribes. When misconduct involved only one clan, the extended family heads of that clan would

meet with the clan chief presiding and make a decision. When a violation affected only the extended family, the family heads sat in council with the extended family head presiding. The same system was used at the tribal and national levels, with the tribal or the national chief presiding. All decisions had to be unanimous. Once a decision was made at one level there was no appeal to a higher level. There being no executive branch of government, general consent was necessary for execution of all decisions. However, because the leaders were highly respected men, decisions were generally carried out without force.

The great wealth in furs in the Illinois region attracted settlers rapidly. Although Spain claimed the Illinois territory, the first nation to settle Illinois was France. The French Crown granted charters to companies through a system similar to the one used by England on the eastern coast of America. As the number of inhabitants increased, the need for governmental control became apparent. Therefore, in 1699 the French government established the Commandery of Illinois and placed the area under the control of the Governor of Louisiana. The Commandant of Illinois appointed town commanders, or judges, for each settlement. These officials executed the orders of the commandant and tried the minor cases in the town. However, the Commandant of Illinois had original jurisdiction over major criminal and civil cases. In 1722 a Provincial Council was established in the Illinois country to exercise

primary jurisdiction in matters civil as well as criminal. This was the first court of which there is any record in Illinois. This council alleviated the judicial burden of the commandant and eliminated a number of appeals which previously went to the Council of Louisiana at New Orleans.

In 1731 the French Crown assumed direct control of the Illinois territory. The subsequent reorganization established the commandant as the executive officer and the *Ecrivain-Princepal* as main judge for the Illinois territory. The village judges continued to try small cases. Appeals from the *Ecrivain-Princepal* were made to the Council of Louisiana. All cases were conducted under the "Custom of Paris," which was current French law based on Roman law.

Illinois became English when France ceded all the land east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes to Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris, 1763. However, most of the European inhabitants of the region were French. After a brief and unsuccessful attempt to impose English common law on the inhabitants, the "Custom of Paris" was resumed. Generally, judicial institutions were the same as they had been prior to 1731. Each town had a commandant or judge. A board of arbitrators was appointed to try civil cases in each settlement. The judge had jurisdiction over all other cases. In general, hostility between the French and their English commander resulted in inferior administration of justice after 1763.

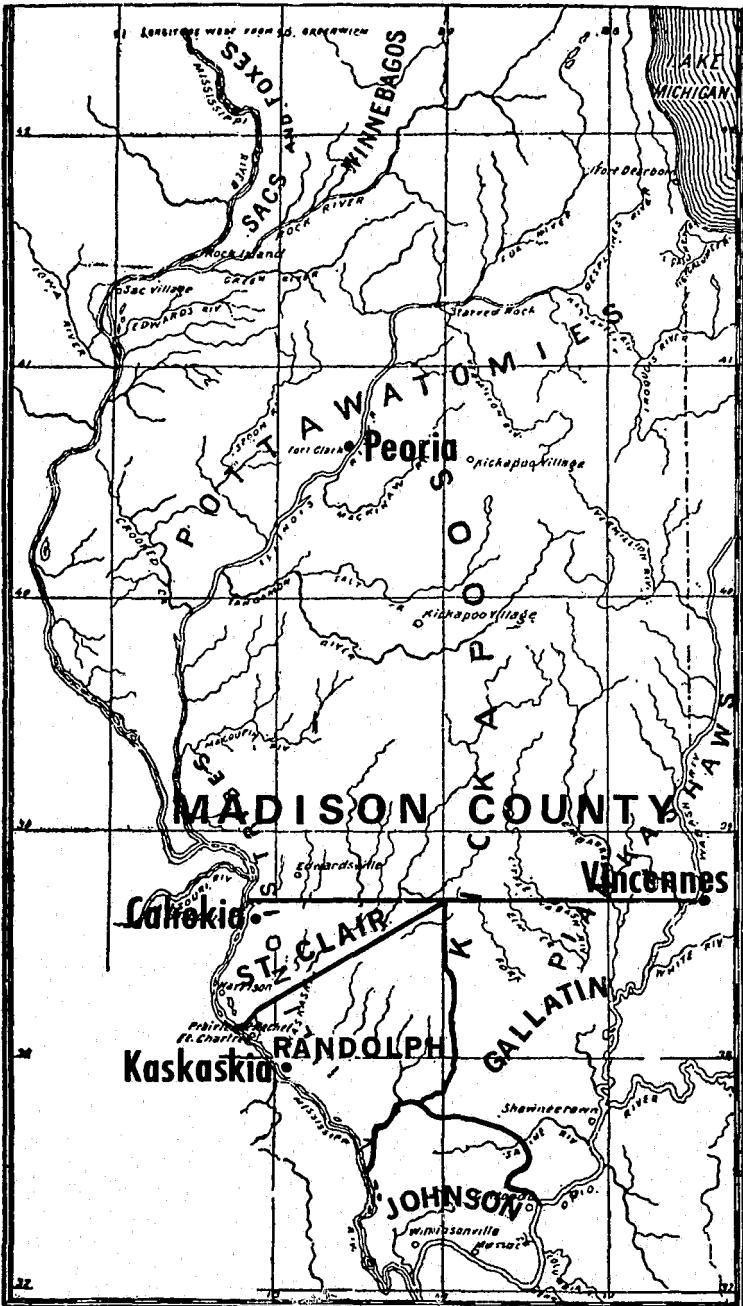
ILLINOIS UNDER AMERICAN JURISDICTION: 1778 TO 1818

George Rogers Clark in 1778 took possession of Illinois County for the Republic of Virginia which had declared its independence. The county ran from the Mississippi River east to the present State of Ohio. Illinois County was only a part of the territory of Virginia under its original charter. The primary settlements were in what is now central and southern Illinois: Kaskaskia, near the present town of Chester; Cahokia, just south of East St. Louis; Peoria, in the extreme north; and Vincennes, in present day Indiana on the Wabash River.

Clark intended to maintain the English court system in Illinois; however, it quickly became necessary to alter the judiciary. Seven men were elected as judges in each settlement. A majority of four was necessary for a decision. The first elected judiciary in Illinois met weekly. Clark, himself, was the court of appeal. Because of his precarious situation in Illinois, Clark found it necessary on occasion to resort to martial law even though a judicial system was theoretically in effect.

In 1779 John Todd was appointed County Lieutenant for Illinois County. He reorganized the courts into three districts with the seats of government at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. Each district had six judges from the principal settlement and representatives from all other towns. All were elected officials. The courts met monthly, or for special sessions, when it was necessary. Individual judges had jurisdiction over cases of less than 25 shillings. A revised version of the French law was in effect, but the English common law was growing in influence. For example, jury trials and imprisonment for debt became common. The courts of Illinois County functioned with the same jurisdiction as the courts of any Virginia county.

In 1784 Virginia relinquished its possession of Illinois County to the newly formed United States of America. In the next two years other states with claims to this territory also relinquished them. However, no legal form of government was established until the Congress of the United States passed the



**THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY IN 1812 SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THE FOUR MAJOR
WHITE SETTLEMENTS AT CAHOKIA, KASKASKIA, PEORIA AND VINCENNES.**

Northwest Ordinance of 1787. The new governor, Arthur St. Clair, did not arrive in the Northwest Territory until 1790. These six years were chaotic for Illinois because there was no regional government. Each settlement was virtually independent. The American and English settlers in some towns attempted to establish the common law system of justice. They were opposed by the French who contended that the French law should be maintained until a new governor established effective government for the area. The situation caused much hostility in Kaskaskia and other towns with both French and English populations. However, in towns like Cahokia, where the French population was dominant, there was less confusion.

The northwest Territory was under the jurisdiction of a general court of three judges. This judiciary, along with the governor, acted as a legislature. As a judiciary it was the court of appeals and court of original jurisdiction in major criminal cases. The three judges could act individually and rode circuit in the districts. The vast territory was divided into large counties. Because of size and distance, each county functioned independently as far as its judiciary was concerned.

The district courts included: 1) courts of common pleas (which met four times a year and exercised jurisdiction in all civil suits and was court of appeals to inferior territorial courts), 2) the court of general quarter sessions (which exercised criminal jurisdiction except in cases punishable by death, long imprisonment or forfeiture of property), 3) justices of the peace, 4) probate courts.

The court of general quarter sessions also exercised executive authority in its district, providing the area its only civil government. At this time English common law came into practice in Illinois. The exceptions were cases of "laws and customs previously used in regard to descent and conveyance of property" for French and Canadian inhabitants.

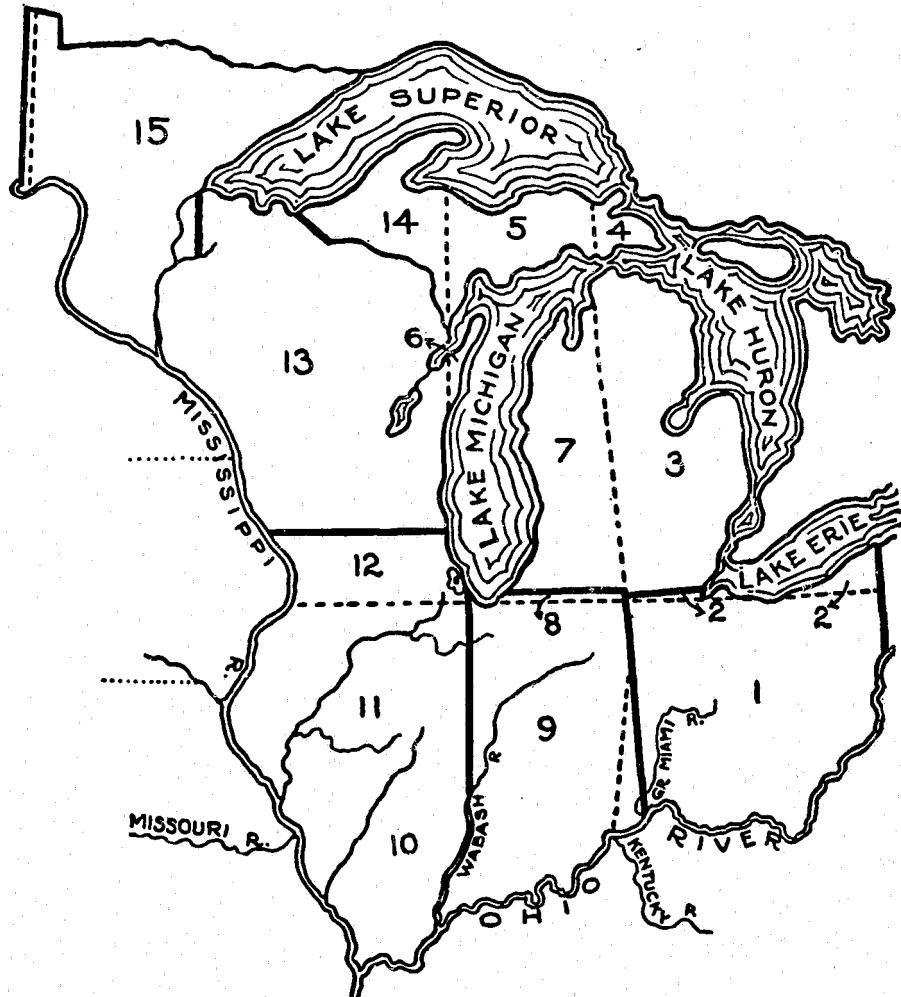
Inhabitants of the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan petitioned Congress to create the Indiana Territory, and Congress passed a territorial act in 1800. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor. Basically, the same three district system was used in the new territory.

Because of the high anti-slavery sentiment in the western part of the territory, it was divided into the Indiana and Illinois Territories in 1809. The Illinois Territory included the present states of Illinois and Wisconsin. Ninian Edwards was appointed governor of the Illinois Territory. He divided the territory into three districts and maintained judicial practices and systems similar to those under the Ordinance of 1787 and the Indiana Territory. The governor and three territorial judges assumed legislative powers until 1812 when a General Assembly was established.

The Supreme Court of the Illinois Territory was established in 1814. The General Court, predecessor of the Supreme Court, and the Court of Common Pleas were abolished. County courts were established but general civil and criminal jurisdiction was given to individual Supreme Court judges who were required to ride circuit. Disagreement between the General Assembly and the Supreme Court of the

Territory of Illinois on the subject
of whether or not the Supreme
Court judges should ride circuit as

circuit court judges caused various
changes in this policy until 1818
when Illinois became a state.



NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787

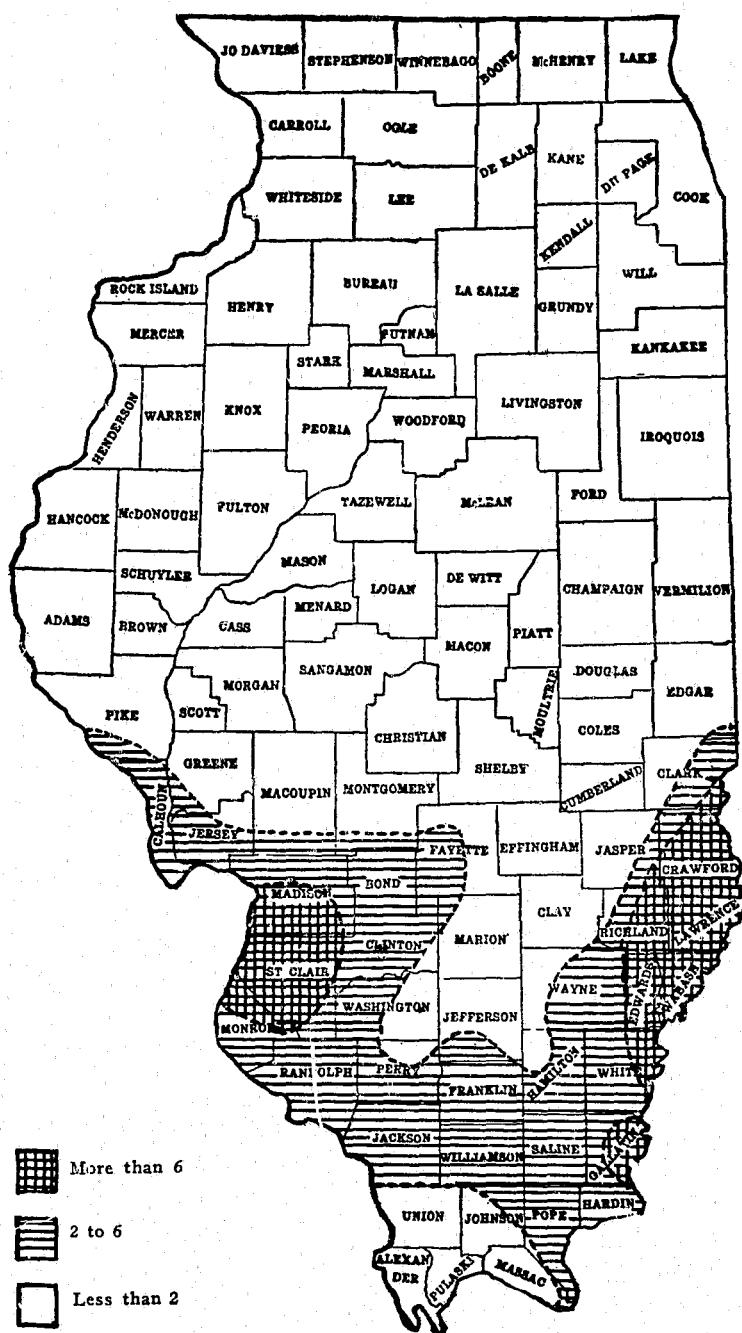
EARLY COURTS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS: 1818 TO 1848

Early in 1818 the General Assembly of the Illinois Territory petitioned Congress for the admission of that territory into the Union as a state. During the summer of that year delegates to a constitutional convention met at Kaskaskia and on August 26, 1818 adopted a state constitution. On December 3, 1818, President James Monroe signed an act of Congress admitting Illinois as a state.

The judicial system for the new state was spelled out in Article IV of the Illinois constitution. A Supreme Court of four judges was established. It had appellate jurisdiction except in cases of revenue, mandamus, habeas corpus and impeachment in which it was the court of original jurisdiction. The judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by the General Assembly and any inferior courts were to be established by the General Assembly. With the exception of the first judges whose terms were to expire in 1824, all judicial tenure was based on good behavior. A judge could be removed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. Three of the four Supreme Court

judges constituted a quorum. The first Supreme Court judges were to ride circuit until 1824 when their term expired. A circuit court judge had original jurisdiction in his respective circuit over all matters and suits at common law or in chancery where the debt or demand was more than \$20, and of all cases of treason, other felonies, crimes and misdemeanors. New judges were appointed with no fixed term. All members of the judiciary were totally dependent upon the legislature (to appoint them and not to remove them).

In 1824 the General Assembly appointed the new Supreme Court judges. Five circuit courts were created and five judges were appointed to hold court in the circuits. However, in 1827 they were legislated out of existence and the four Supreme Court judges were again required to hold circuit court in four circuits. In 1829 a fifth circuit was created north of the Illinois River and a circuit court judge was appointed by the General Assembly to hold court in that circuit. In 1835 the General Assembly appointed circuit court judges for all



POPULATION OF ILLINOIS PER SQUARE MILE IN 1820.

five circuits and the Supreme Court was again freed from circuit responsibility. Also a sixth circuit and judgeship was established.

By 1838 there were nine circuit courts and nine circuit court judges in Illinois. This system continued until the judiciary of the state was reorganized in 1841. At that time all circuits and circuit judges were legislated out of existence. Five new Supreme Court judges were appointed to supplement the existing four judges. This enlarged Supreme Court was reassigned to circuit court duties. This system remained unchanged until 1848 when the second Illinois Constitution was adopted.

Justices of the peace courts were established by the General Assembly in 1819 and were reorganized in 1827. They had jurisdiction in their counties over all civil suits for debt and demand not in excess of \$100, and forcible entry and detainer cases. In criminal cases, their primary jurisdiction was over all assaults, battery, affrays, and over larceny committed by Negroes (slave or free). The counties were

divided into districts, between two and eight districts in each county. Two justices of the peace were authorized for each district except for the district of the county seat where three were authorized.

The Constitution of 1818 gave the General Assembly power to create courts of inferior jurisdiction. These courts were totally subject to the General Assembly. The effect of this section of the constitution is clearly demonstrated by the history of the circuit courts. They were legislated into and out of existence three times in twenty years. Partisan legislatures changed the judicial structure, in some ways, almost biennially. No orderly judicial system was able to take root in Illinois. The power vested in the General Assembly to appoint and remove all judges, even Supreme Court judges, made the judiciary totally dependent on the General Assembly. It took little insight in 1848 to realize that if the judiciary were to be effective it must be independent of the General Assembly. This judicial inadequacy was a major cause for the drafting of a new constitution.

ILLINOIS COURTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1848

Article V of the Illinois Constitution of 1848 established a Supreme Court of three judges. Two of the three constituted a quorum. These judges were elected by popular vote. One was elected from each of the divisions of the state for a nine year term. This Supreme Court had original jurisdiction in cases of revenue, mandamus, habeas corpus, and impeachment, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It was to convene once annually in each division.

The Constitution of 1848 established nine circuits. One judge was to be elected for a six year term in each circuit. The circuit court was required to hold two or more sessions annually in each county. It had jurisdiction in all cases at law and in equity and all cases on appeal from inferior courts. The General Assembly received the power to increase the number of circuits, and it exercised that power.

All supreme and circuit court judges were ineligible for any other state or federal position during their terms, or for one year thereafter. They could be impeached or removed by a two-thirds majority

of each house of the General Assembly.

The constitution and subsequent legislation established a county court in each county with one county court judge who had a four year term. The court had jurisdiction in all probate cases, civil cases involving not more than \$100, forcible entry and detainer, and criminal cases of assaults, battery, affrays, larceny in the cases of Negroes (free or slave), and jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court for sale of real estate of deceased persons.

Two additional justices of the peace were elected in each county to sit with the county judge in all cases in the county courts. These justices had four year terms and were given the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace had received from the General Assembly prior to 1848.

The two decades following the enactment of the constitution saw a great population increase in Illinois, especially in the previously sparsely settled areas of the north. Article V, Section 1 provided "that inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be estab-

lished by the General Assembly in the cities of this state, but such courts shall have uniform organization and jurisdiction in such cities." Consequently in 1854 the General Assembly established the position of police magistrate to be elected in each town and city: one in towns and cities of less than 6,000 inhabitants; two in towns and cities of 6,000 to 12,000 inhabitants; and three in towns and cities of more than 12,000 inhabitants. They were to have four year terms. They had the same jurisdiction as justices of the peace in their counties but they also had jurisdiction in their own town or city in all ordinance cases of not more than \$100. Changes of venue were possible in a city or town from one of the police magistrates to any other police magistrate or to the nearest justice of the peace. Rules of practice and procedure were the same as those of the justices of the peace except as modified by city charters. Police magistrate courts and justice of the peace courts were not courts of record. Therefore, an appeal to a court of record was a trial *de novo* (a new trial). To meet the needs of pop-

ulation increase in larger urban areas, records courts were established at Chicago, Aurora, Elgin and other growing cities. These courts were established as courts of common pleas and had jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts, except in cases of treason and murder. In 1859, the Cook County court of common pleas was redesignated as the Superior Court of Chicago with jurisdiction concurrent to the Circuit Court.

The Constitution of 1848 was the constitution of a rural state, and it established a rural judicial system. However, Illinois was growing not only in population but also in economy. It was developing large industrial areas and, of course large urban areas. The constitution, and the judicial system under that constitution, quickly became inadequate; and in 1869 a convention, originally called to alter or amend the old constitution, wrote an entirely new one, for a part urban-part rural state. The Constitution of 1870 was in essence the law of the State of Illinois until adoption of the 1970 Constitution.

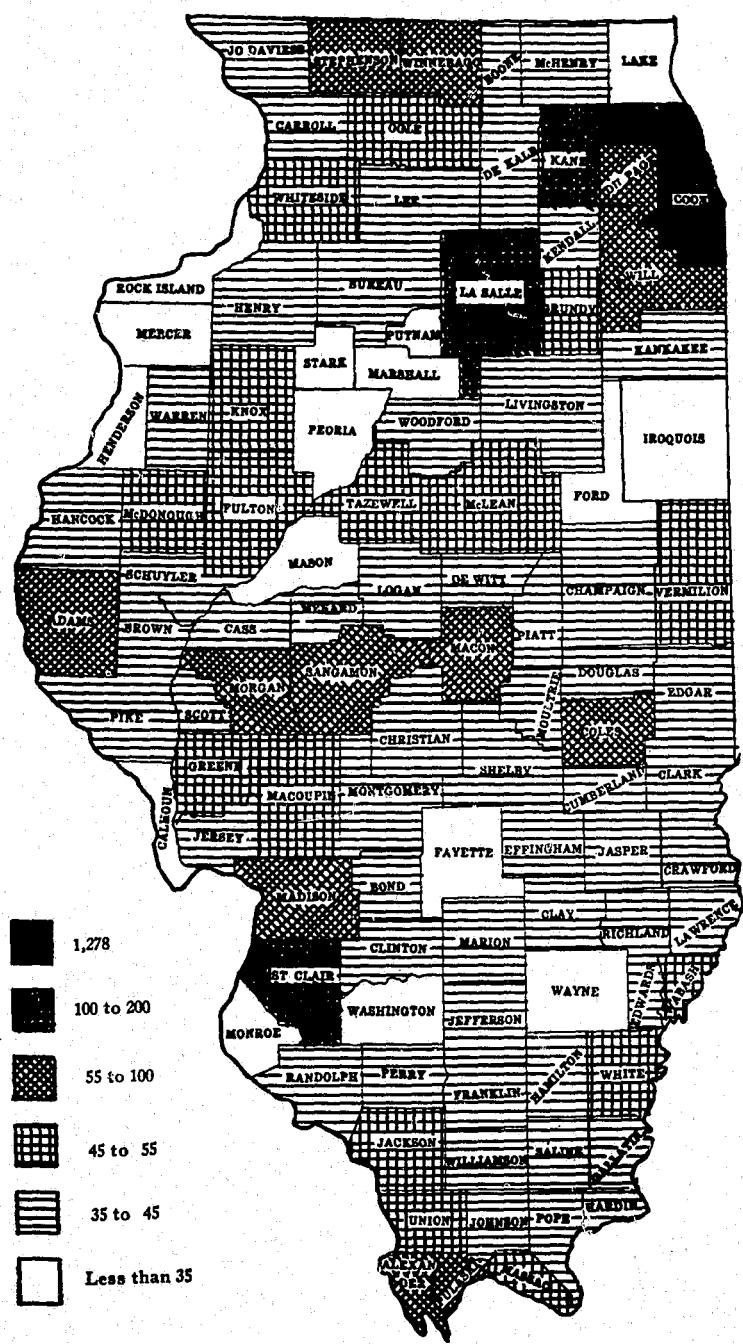
ILLINOIS COURTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1870

The Constitution of 1870 spelled out the new judicial system in Article VI. The new arrangement was complex and exact compared to that established in previous constitutions. The Supreme Court consisted of seven judges. It had the same jurisdiction as it had under previous constitutions. It was to hold annual terms in each of the three grand divisions established by the 1848 Constitution, and one or more terms at Chicago, if suitable quarters were provided. Four judges constituted a quorum and the concurrence of four was necessary for a decision. The state was divided into seven districts for election of the Supreme Court judges. These districts could be changed by law to maintain equality in population, but must be composed of contiguous counties. The judges' terms of office were nine years.

In 1879, legislation was enacted requiring that terms of the Supreme Court were to be held only in Springfield. Terms were to be held in October, December, February, April, and June. This act also provided for the appointment of private secretaries for each of the Supreme Court judges and au-

thorized the appointment of a Supreme Court librarian. The Court was given authority to make rules regulating practice for the judiciary in Illinois. Section 31 of Article VI provided that written reports be submitted by judges to the Supreme Court annually. It also provided that the Supreme Court submit reports to the Governor on the deficiencies and problems of the laws in Illinois and suggest bills to the General Assembly designed to solve these problems. Combined with Article VI, Section 11, which provided for the establishment of an appellate court, we can discern the development of the Supreme Court as a body established for initiating, improving and interpreting the laws of Illinois. No longer was the Supreme Court to be a traveling appellate court.

The constitution provided for the establishment of an appellate court by the General Assembly after 1874. Four such courts were established in 1877. The first court was in Cook County, the second was in the rest of the Northern Division, the third was in the Central Division and the fourth was in the Southern Division. Each court con-



POPULATION OF ILLINOIS PER SQUARE MILE IN 1890.

sisted of three judges appointed by the Supreme Court from the circuit court, or in the case of Cook County, from the Superior Court. They were appointed for three years and held two court terms annually. The members of each court chose a presiding judge. Two judges were a quorum, and the concurrence of two was necessary for a decision. The jurisdiction of the court was appellate only, in all appeals, or writs of error from final decisions of any circuit court, the Superior Court of Cook County, the county courts or city courts in any suit or proceedings at law, or in chancery, other than criminal cases and cases involving franchises, freeholds, or the validity of statutes. The order or decree of this court was final in cases involving less than \$1,000 or when inferior courts judged damages less than \$1,000, unless the Appellate Court considered the case significant enough to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

In 1897 an act was passed allowing the Supreme Court to appoint three circuit court judges to a branch of the Appellate Court in any district where pending cases exceeded 250. In 1911 an act allowed the appointment of additional branches where cases pending before the branch court exceeded 250. The branches had the same jurisdiction as the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court had the power to remove or transfer circuit or superior court judges appointed to the Appellate Court.

The constitution provided for the establishment of circuit courts with original jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity and appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts. The General Assembly subsequently divided the state into seventeen cir-

cuits, with the exception of Cook County, which was a separate circuit. The circuits were to be as equal as possible in population, economy and territory. They were also to consist of contiguous counties. The constitution provided for one judge in each circuit. But the General Assembly established three judges in each circuit. The circuit court judges were elected in their circuits for a six year term. Terms of the circuit court had to be held at least twice a year in each county.

The one exception was Cook County where experience showed that cases increased at a much greater rate than the population. The industry, trade and urban living caused new types of legal proceedings to develop in the state. Thus while the population of Cook County might equal that of the rest of the state, the number of cases filed was far greater than that of the rest of Illinois.

The Constitution of 1870 established Cook County as one circuit with five judges. The Superior Court of Chicago became the Superior Court of Cook County. Provisions were made to add to the number of judges in both of these courts. The old Records Court of the City of Chicago was changed into the Criminal Court of Cook County with the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The terms of the Criminal Court were held by the judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts. The General Assembly increased the number of judges in the Circuit Court of Cook County until that number reached 20 in 1915.

In 1905 the General Assembly passed an act allowing for branch circuit courts in any county, and in 1909 allowed for the reassign-

ment of judges from one circuit to another for no longer than eight months.

The constitution also provided for the establishment of county courts in each county. One judge was to be elected to that position for a four year term; however, where it was expedient to do so the General Assembly could create a district of two or more counties under the jurisdiction of one judge. This court was to be the county court of record. Subsequent legislation changed the county court jurisdiction so that it ultimately had jurisdiction, in general, of probate cases and concurrent civil jurisdiction with justices of the peace (where the amount in question did not exceed \$1,000), in all minor criminal offenses and misdemeanors (where punishment was not imprisonment in the state penitentiary, or death), and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates (except where the county judge was sitting as the justice of the peace, in which case the appeal was to the circuit court).

The Constitution of 1870 and subsequent legislation in 1877 and 1881 established probate courts in counties where the population was over 70,000. Judges of these courts had four year terms. In 1903 an act of the General Assembly provided that the probate judges and county judges may hold court for each other and perform each other's duties.

The constitution also provided for the continuation of police magistrates and justices of the peace in a system not dissimilar to that previously established. (See pages 10, 11 and 12.)

In 1901 an act was approved con-

cerning courts of records in cities. It was amended in 1901, 1911 and 1913. It permitted from one to five judges in each city court. However, the number of judgeships could not exceed one for every 50,000 inhabitants. The court could be established only in cities of at least 3,000 inhabitants. The judges were given four-year terms. These courts had jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court, except in cases of treason and murder.

Article VI, section 31 of the constitution provided for the removal from office of any judge upon a three-fourths vote of all elected members of each house of the General Assembly.

Article VI, section 17 established the requirements for holding a judicial office. Any person who sought to be a judge of the circuit or any inferior court had to be 25 years old, a United States citizen, a resident of Illinois for at least 5 years prior to election, and a resident of the circuit, county, city, village or incorporated town in which he was elected.

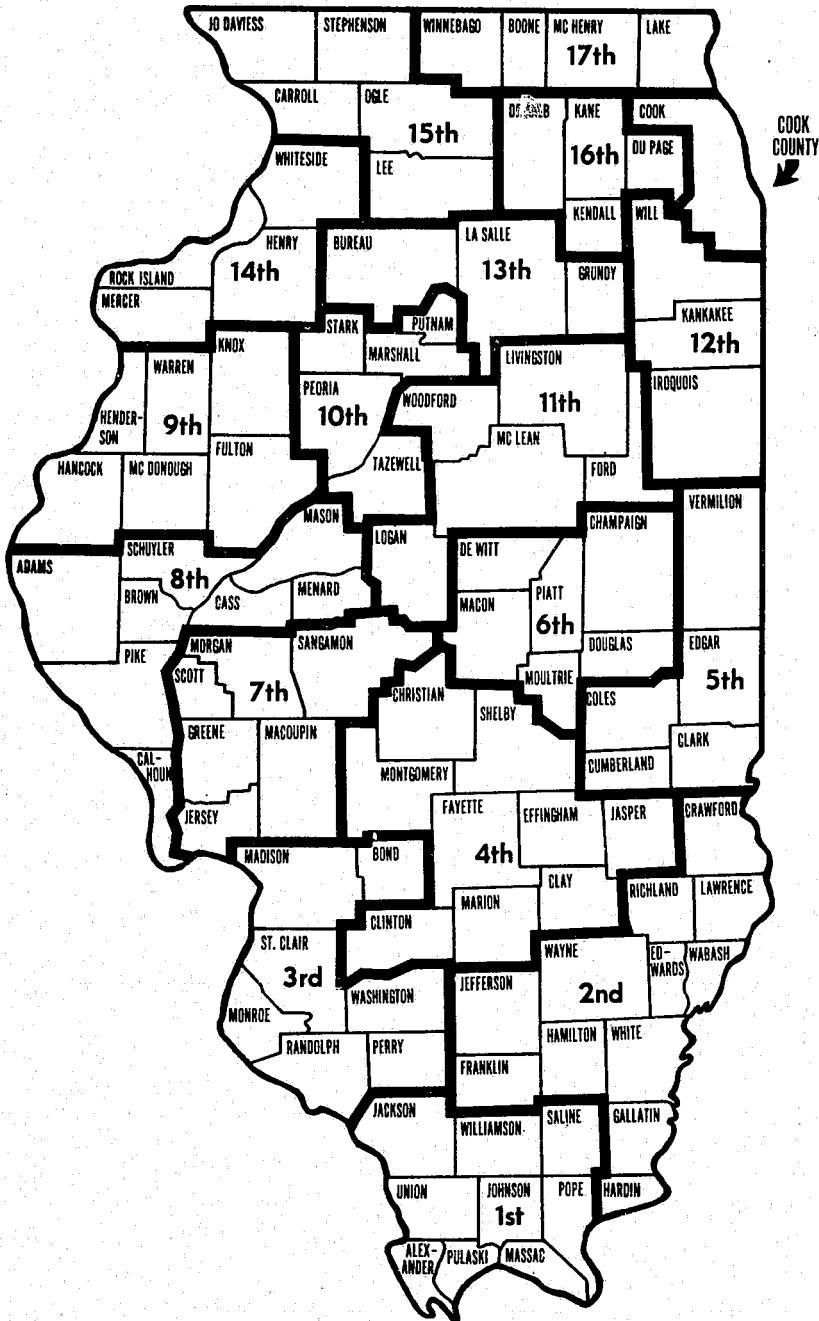
Dissatisfaction with the justices of the peace and police magistrate system became so serious, that a 1904 amendment to the constitution abolished justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables in the City of Chicago and limited the jurisdiction of all other justices of the peace, magistrates and constables in Cook County to the area outside the City of Chicago. It also permitted the establishment of a municipal court in Chicago.

Legislation in 1905, 1906 and 1907 established the Municipal Court of Chicago with jurisdiction in civil claims for money or property and in non-felony criminal cases. This court was created to

meet the special needs of a rapidly growing urban area. It was rearranged and reorganized from time to time to meet the requirements of Chicago. Legislation approved in 1899 and amended in 1907 established a Juvenile Court (later called the Family Court) in Cook County. One judge of the Circuit Court was to hear all cases involving persons under the age of 21 termed by the act as dependent, neglected or delinquent. This act was the first of its kind in any state.

In 1903 an administrative agency called a Court of Claims was established in Illinois to hear all cases of claims of any nature against the state. Three judges were appointed to the court by the governor.

These specialized courts demonstrated the needs of a growing population and the developing independence, importance, and responsibility of the courts in Illinois. They were very functional, but the problems caused by the creation of new courts for new needs soon outweighed the advantages.



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AS FIXED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
APRIL 23, 1897.

THE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT WAS AN UNNUMBERED CIRCUIT.

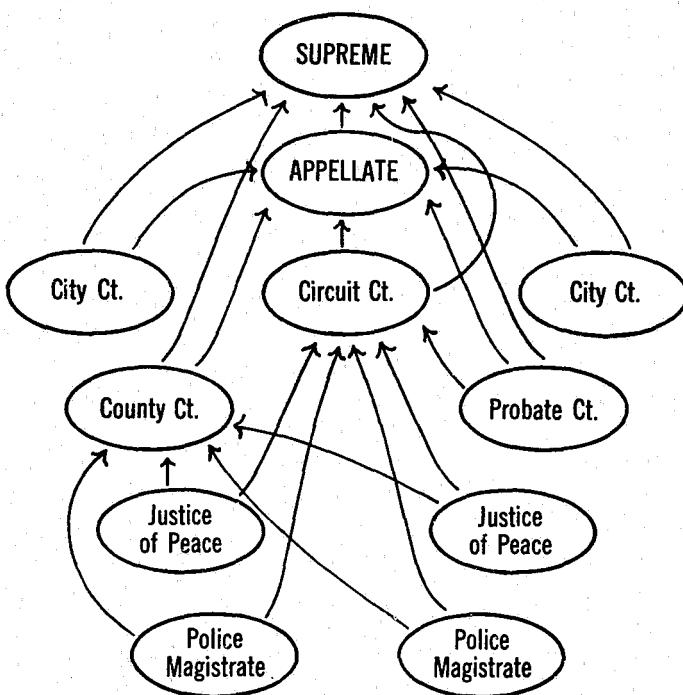
THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF 1964

It is important at this point to stop and consider the effect of the growth of Chicago and other urban areas on the Illinois judiciary. As has been previously noted as early as 1859 special courts with jurisdiction concurrent to existing courts were being established for growing cities. This legislative creation of parallel courts was necessary because, even in 1870, the constitution was not flexible enough to cope with a growing population and the need for an expandable judiciary. The eventual confusion is best demonstrated by Cook County. In 1962, Cook County had 208 courts: The Circuit Court, the Superior Court, the Family Court, Criminal Court, Probate Court, County Court, Municipal Court of Chicago, 23 city, village, town and municipal courts, 75 justice of the peace courts, and 103 police magistrate courts. Many of those courts had overlapping jurisdiction which increased the already great organizational problems. Perhaps more serious was the fact that there was no administrative authority to unify, coordinate, and supervise them. The system was confused, to a lesser degree, in other urban areas. Pri-

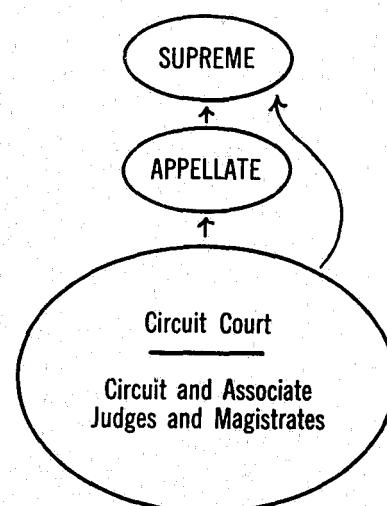
marily to remedy this confusion a unified court system was established by the judicial amendment which was approved by the voters in 1962 and which went into effect on January 1, 1964. This amendment was a completely new Article VI of the Constitution of 1870.

Under the Judicial Article of 1964 the judicial power of Illinois was vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts. On the trial court level all courts other than the circuit courts were abolished and all their jurisdiction, judicial functions, powers and duties were transferred to the respective circuit courts.

The Supreme Court was composed of seven judges, elected from five judicial districts. Cook County was the First Judicial District. The remainder of the state was divided into four judicial districts. Three Supreme Court judges were elected in the First Judicial District. One was elected from each of the other judicial districts. Four judges constituted a quorum and concurrence of four was necessary for a decision. The Supreme Court judges were elected for ten-year terms. The Supreme Court exer-



CHANNEL OF APPEALS PRIOR TO 1964



**CHANNEL OF APPEALS AFTER JANUARY 1, 1964,
THE DATE THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE BECAME EFFECTIVE.**

cised original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus. It had appellate jurisdiction in all other matters. In cases involving revenue, a question arising under the federal or state constitutions, habeas corpus or appeal by the defendant from sentence in capital cases, the appeal was from the circuit court directly to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was given the authority to establish rules for trial procedure. In fact, general administrative authority over all courts was vested in the Supreme Court to be exercised by the chief justice who was selected for a three-year term by the members of that court. To assist the chief justice in this task, the Article provided for an administrative director and a staff. In this Article the increased attention of the Supreme Court to the development, interpretation and administration of law in Illinois can be discerned. This Supreme Court was quite different from that of 1820.

The Appellate Court was organized in the same five judicial districts as the Supreme Court. It consisted of twenty-four judges, twelve in the First District (Cook County), and three in each of the other four districts. Appellate Court judges were elected for ten-year terms. In the First District, the Appellate Court was originally divided into four divisions with three judges in each division. Later a fifth division was added. Concurrence of two judges is necessary for a decision.

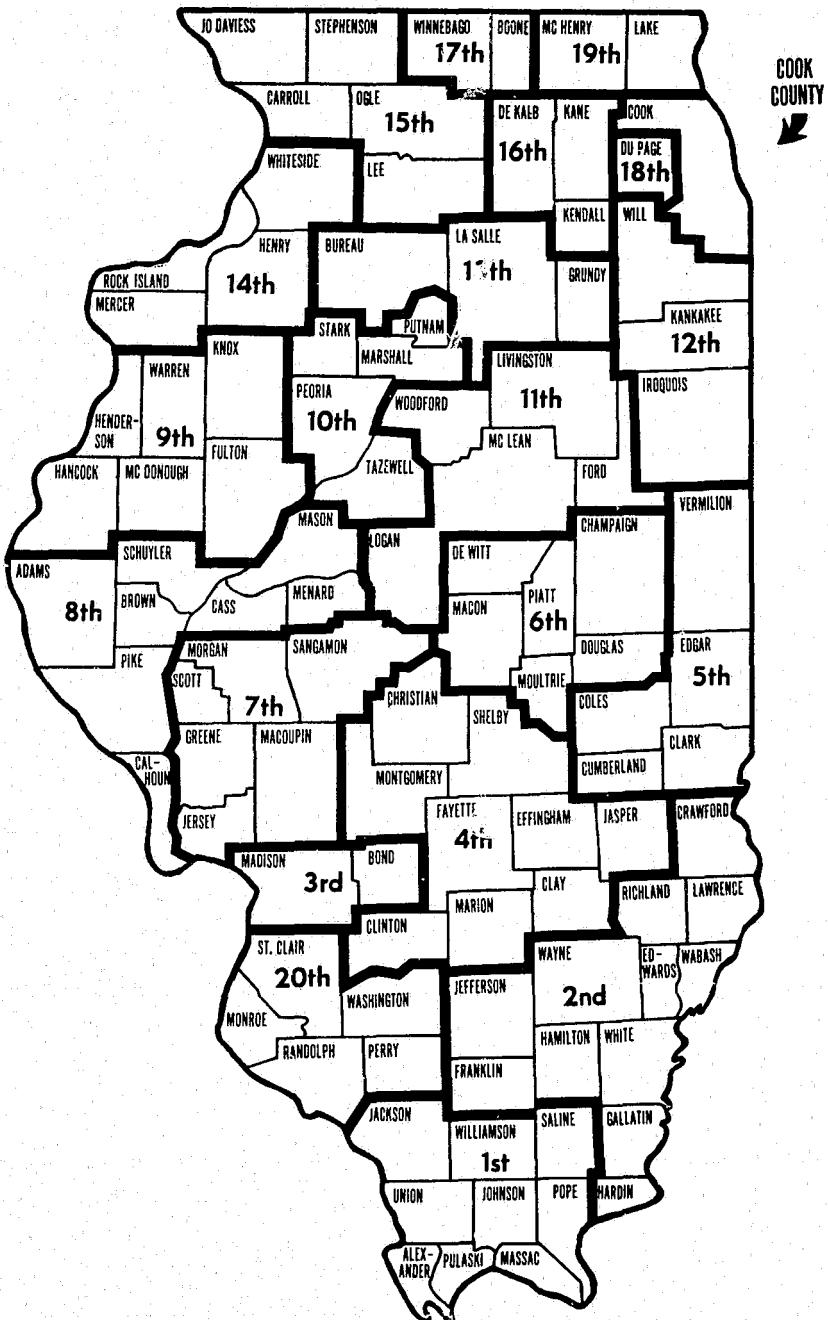
All final judgments of the circuit court except those directly appealable to the Supreme Court and acquittals on the merits in criminal

cases were, as a matter of right, appealable to the Appellate Court in the district in which the circuit court was located. To assure a complete determination of any case being reviewed, the Appellate Court was empowered to exercise any necessary original jurisdiction. Appeals from the Appellate Court were to the Supreme Court in cases where a question arose concerning the state or federal constitution for the first time, as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or when a division of the Appellate Court certified that the case was of such importance that it should be decided by the Supreme Court. In all other cases the Appellate Court was the last court of appeal unless the Supreme Court granted leave to appeal.

In keeping with the general administrative authority over all courts, the Supreme Court was empowered to make and did make rules concerning appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court could assign additional judges to the Appellate Court and it could transfer divisions from one district to another when that was necessary. It also provided by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

The Article provided that the state shall be divided into judicial circuits of one or more contiguous counties. There were 21 such circuits. Cook and DuPage counties were one-county circuits. The Second Judicial Circuit consisted of 12 counties. The remaining circuits were comprised of not less than two nor more than nine counties.

Section 8 of the Article provided that judicial circuits should be established from time to time by law. The Article specified no maximum



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AS APPROVED
UNDER THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF 1964.

THE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT IS UNNUMBERED.

number of circuits; and therefore, it was flexible for meeting further needs. There was only one circuit court in each circuit. This court had "unlimited original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters." By giving general jurisdiction to the circuit courts and establishing only one circuit court, the Article avoided and eliminated the problems of complex and often overlapping jurisdiction and all the legal problems that stemmed from such complexities.

The circuit courts had three categories of judges: circuit judges, associate judges, and magistrates. The circuit judges had the full jurisdiction of the circuit court, and the power to make the rules of the court. They were elected on a circuit-wide basis. One circuit judge was elected by the circuit and associate judges as chief judge of the circuit. He was the manager of the circuit with general administrative authority in his circuit subject only to the authority of the Supreme Court. He assigned cases, assigned duties to court personnel, and determined time and place of court sessions.

Associate judges had the full jurisdiction of the circuit court. They voted for the chief judge but they did not have rule making authority and could not be selected as chief. There had to be at least one associate circuit judge elected in each county of the state. Both circuit judges and associate judges had six year terms.

Magistrates were appointed by the circuit judges and served at their pleasure, without terms. While they had the full jurisdiction of the circuit court only certain cases were assignable to them. This assignability was determined

by law. The law enabled the Supreme Court to expand the matters assignable to lawyer magistrates. The chief judge could further limit and determine which matters were assigned to magistrates in his circuit. Magistrates generally were assigned civil cases when the amount of damages or the value of personal property claimed did not exceed \$15,000; and quasi-criminal and criminal cases, generally, where the maximum punishment did not exceed a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both. Magistrates also were assigned internal administrative duties within the court. The authorized number of magistrates to be appointed was proportionate to the population. In addition to the number of magistrates authorized by statute, the General Assembly empowered the Supreme Court to allocate the appointment of 40 magistrates to the circuits upon a showing of need.

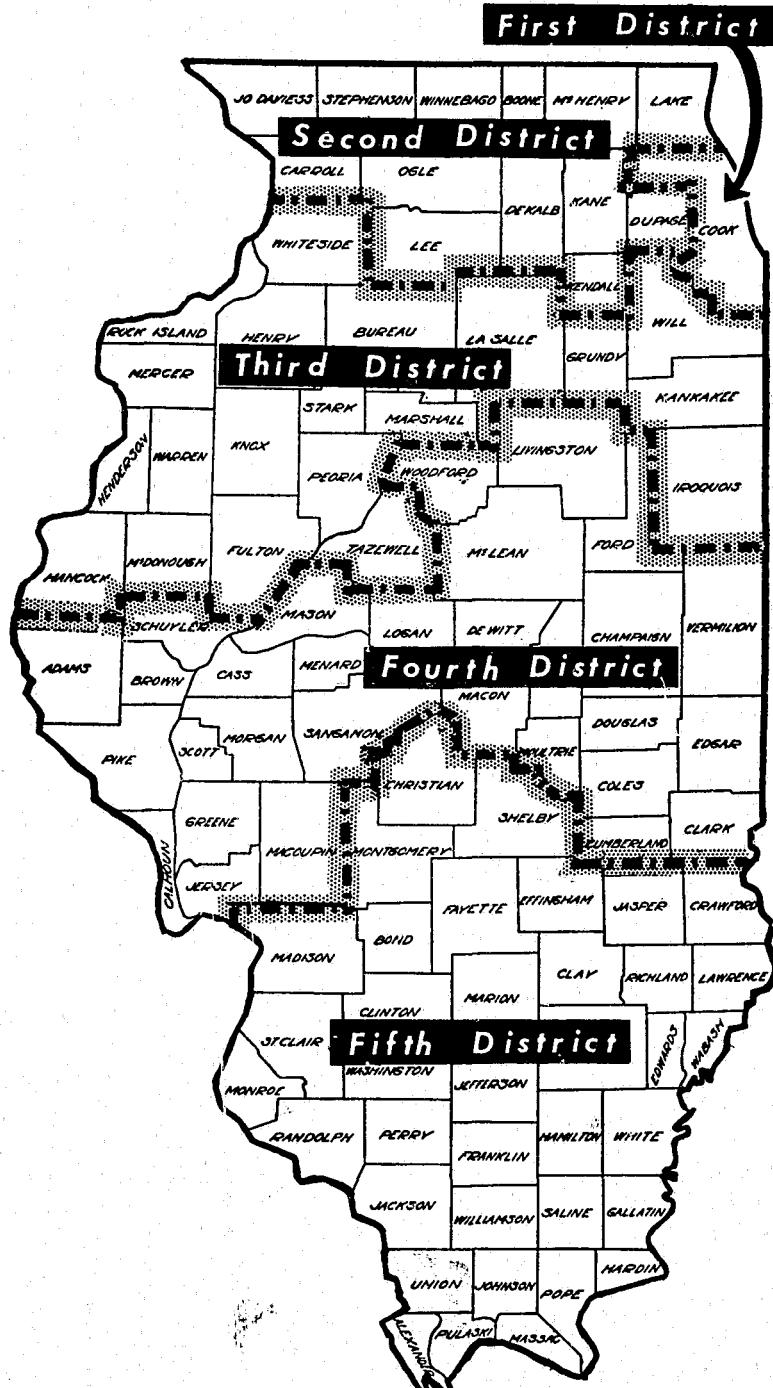
The Judicial Article of 1964 introduced important innovations in the Illinois Judicial System. Under section 11 of the Article, judges, once elected, were permitted to run for re-election not as members of a political party or against a candidate but on their own record. The electorate voted *yes* or *no* on retention of the individual judge, and the judge had to receive a majority to be retained. Section 10, however, provided for the *initial* selection of judges by party ballot. Any candidate who ran for an elective judicial office for the first time was required to be "nominated by party convention or primary and elected at general elections . . ."

Section 16 provided that judges could not "engage in the practice of law or hold any office or position of profit under the United States

or this state or any other municipal corporation or political party." Section 15 also stated that no person could be eligible for the office of judge unless he was a citizen and licensed attorney at law of this state and a resident of the judicial district, circuit, county, or unit from which elected. This was a clear attempt to establish a judiciary as a full time profession in Illinois, and to raise its efficiency, objectivity, and effectiveness.

Section 18 established a commission of judges composed of one Supreme Court judge selected by the Supreme Court, two Appellate Court judges selected by the Appellate Court, and two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court with the power to retire for disability or to suspend or remove any judge

from office for cause. Thus, the judiciary rendered judgment on its own members rather than having the General Assembly exercise that authority. The commission was convened by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by order of the Supreme Court or at the request of the Senate. Section 19 provided that the Supreme Court annually convene a judicial conference "to consider the business of the several courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice." The Supreme Court was further required to report annually to the General Assembly. Here again provisions were made to develop the judiciary as an autonomous professional and independent arm of government cooperating with but not dominated by the General Assembly.



THE APPELLATE AND SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
AS APPROVED UNDER THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF 1964.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY UNDER THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF 1964

The Circuit Court of Cook County today is not only the largest court in Illinois, it is the largest court in the world. A brief study of its organization will demonstrate the Judicial Article of 1964 in its most complete implementation.

In order to handle its astronomical case load the Circuit Court of Cook County was divided into two departments, County and Municipal. The Municipal Department handled the relatively smaller cases, generally the same cases as those assignable to magistrates (except for probate cases). The Municipal Department was staffed by magistrates and associate judges and one circuit judge. It was divided into six geographic districts. Each district in turn was subdivided into criminal and civil divisions. This system allowed for geographic convenience and some specialization for the great bulk of cases filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

The County Department heard the relatively major cases in Cook County. It was divided into functional (as opposed to geographic)

divisions. Each division was designed to hear a particular type case. The Law Division was concerned with cases for the recovery of damages in excess of \$15,000. The Probate Division heard matters concerning proof of wills and the administration of estates of decedents, minors and incompetents. The Family Division handled cases involving dependent, neglected and delinquent girls to the age of 18 and boys to the age of 17, and persons charged with contributing to the delinquency or dependence of children. The Divorce Division heard cases of divorce, separate maintenance and annulment. The Criminal Division heard felony cases. The County Division heard cases of adoption, inheritance tax, election contests, real estate taxes, municipal organizations and mental health proceedings. The Chancery Division heard suits for injunctions, construction of wills and trusts, and mortgage foreclosures.

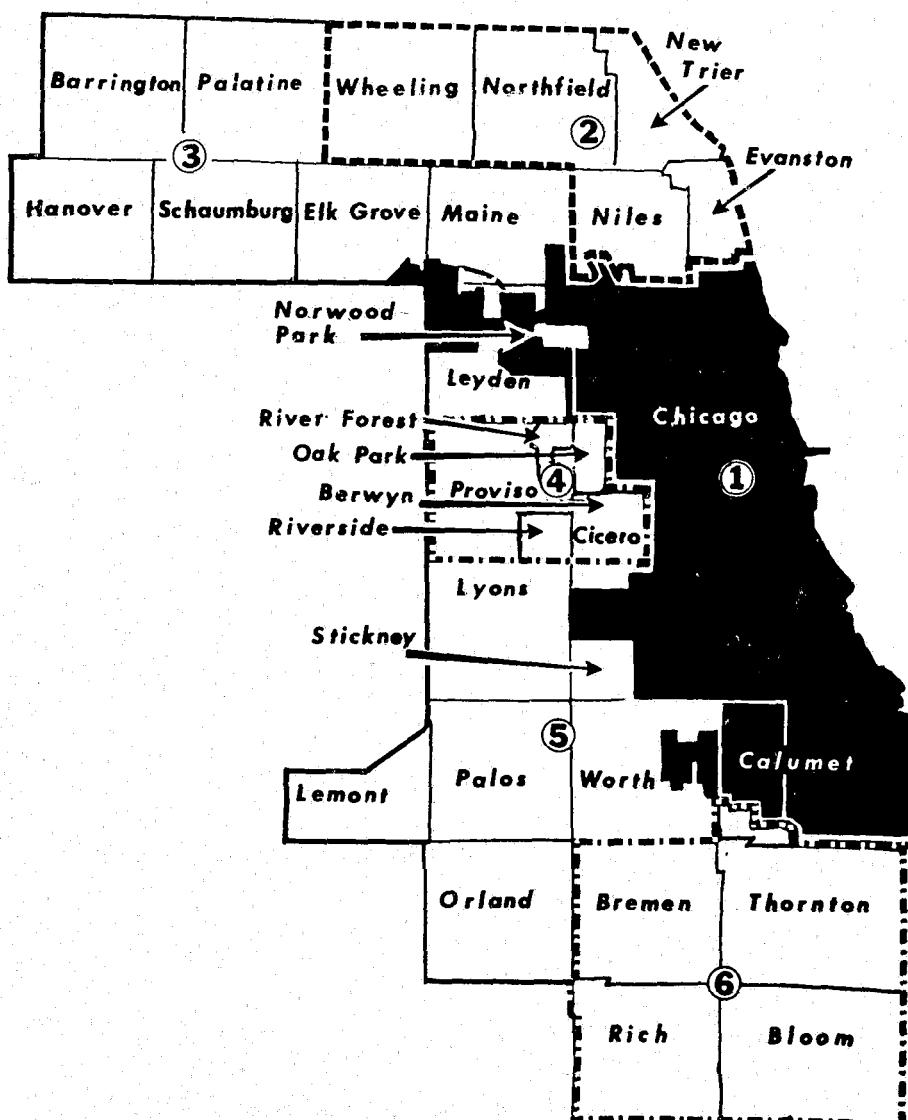
Because all judicial officials of the Circuit Court, including magistrates, had the full jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, a case heard

once, regardless of the district or division or department, and whether heard by a circuit judge, associate judge, or magistrate, had been heard in the circuit court. All appeals, therefore were to the Appellate Court or the Supreme Court. The divisions were established in order to handle the business of the court more efficiently through specialization.

In attempting to cope with the growing complexity and sophistication of social, industrial and commercial institutions, the Illinois courts, over the years, had become a complicated labyrinth of crossing and overlapping jurisdiction that

was confusing even to the trained legal mind. The average citizen had little hope of understanding the "system." Yet, throughout the state's history, changes were made to improve the courts. Constitutional changes in 1848, 1870, and 1904 and subsequent legislation are only a few examples.

This effort reached a new measure of success in the unified court system established by the 1964 Judicial Article. Never before had Illinois had such an effectively structured and well organized court system. Never before had so simple and flexible a judicial organization served the people of Illinois.



MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

ILLINOIS COURTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1970

A general spirit of reform during the late 1960's culminated in a decision by Illinois voters to rewrite the state constitution. A constitutional convention was convened on December 8, 1969. The areas of primary concern were state revenue, organization of state government, organization and authority of local government, and judicial selection and discipline. Questions of judicial impropriety in the 1960's had prompted increasing sentiment in favor of an appointed judiciary, however, the voters rejected the alternate provision of a totally appointed judiciary in the proposed constitution. The Judicial Article (Article VI) of the 1970 Constitution may best be described as a refinement of the 1964 Judicial Article. The basic structure of a unified, three-tier judiciary was retained.

However, there were some alterations and changes. This new Judicial Article decreases the Supreme Court's mandatory appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from circuit court judgments are made directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of constitutional right only when the circuit court imposes a death sentence.

Judgments of the circuit court not appealable to the Supreme Court as a matter of right are appealable to the Appellate Court except for acquittals on the merits in criminal cases.

This new Judicial Article provides for appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court as a matter of constitutional right in only two situations. The first situation involves cases in which a question arising under either the Illinois or United States Constitutions is made an issue for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court. The other situation involves cases which the Appellate Court certifies as being of such importance that they should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for all other appeals from the circuit court and the Appellate Court.

This reduction of the mandatory case load of the Supreme Court will permit the court to concentrate more of its efforts on its administrative responsibilities and on the determination of novel and important cases. It continues the trend to develop the Supreme Court as

the supervising agency of the Illinois Judicial System in matters of administration as well as law. Besides its traditional original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition and habeas corpus, under the new constitution the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction over matters of redistricting of the General Assembly and the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office.

Along with the decreased mandatory jurisdiction, the framers of the 1970 Constitution made other conscious efforts to increase the supervisory and administrative authority of the Supreme Court. The constitution clarifies the Supreme Court's authority to make temporary assignments of judges, defines the Court's authority to establish procedures for appointing associate judges and to determine matters assignable to them, and strengthens the Court's authority to adopt rules of conduct for judges. The Court retains the power to provide for the number of appellate court divisions in each district.

The Judicial Article of the 1970 Constitution provides for circuit judges and associate judges. This structure simplifies the system by eliminating one of the classes of judicial officers that existed under the 1964 Judicial Article. Associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges of the circuit under rules established by the Supreme Court. Unlike the magistrates appointed under the 1964 Judicial Article, these judicial officers have the title of judge and are tenured. They serve for a four-year term.

Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges are elected by the voters in partisan elections after being nominated at primary elections or by

petition. Nomination by party convention is eliminated in the new constitution, but, unlike the 1964 Judicial Article, the 1970 Judicial Article permits special judicial elections.

The constitution provides for five Judicial Districts. Cook County is the First Judicial District. The rest of the state is to be divided into four Districts of "substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties." Three Supreme Court Judges are elected from the First Judicial District. One Supreme Court Judge is elected from each of the four other districts. There must be at least one Appellate Division in each Judicial District, and the number of Appellate Judges selected from each Judicial District is to be provided by law. The State is divided into Judicial Circuits of contiguous counties as provided by law. The only exception is that Cook County—the First Judicial District—constitutes a Judicial Circuit under the constitution. There must be at least one circuit judge elected in each county unless legislation provides otherwise. This exception allows for judicial economy where it is reasonable. Under the new constitution, an elected judge must receive 60% of the votes cast in order to retain his office, rather than the simple majority required by the 1964 Judicial Article.

A substantial change in the 1970 Judicial Article was the revision of the judicial disciplinary system. Section 15 creates a Judicial Inquiry Board composed of two circuit judges selected by the Supreme Court, four laymen appointed by the Governor, and three lawyers appointed by the Governor. Each

Board member serves a four-year term. The Board is permanently convened to investigate, initiate and receive complaints against a judge. The Board may file and prosecute a complaint before the Courts Commission.

The Courts Commission consists of one Supreme Court Judge selected by the Supreme Court, two Appellate Court Judges selected by the Appellate Court and two circuit court judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission is convened permanently to hear the complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. It has the power to "(1) 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." The Constitutional Delegates drafted this change to avoid the potential conflict present in the

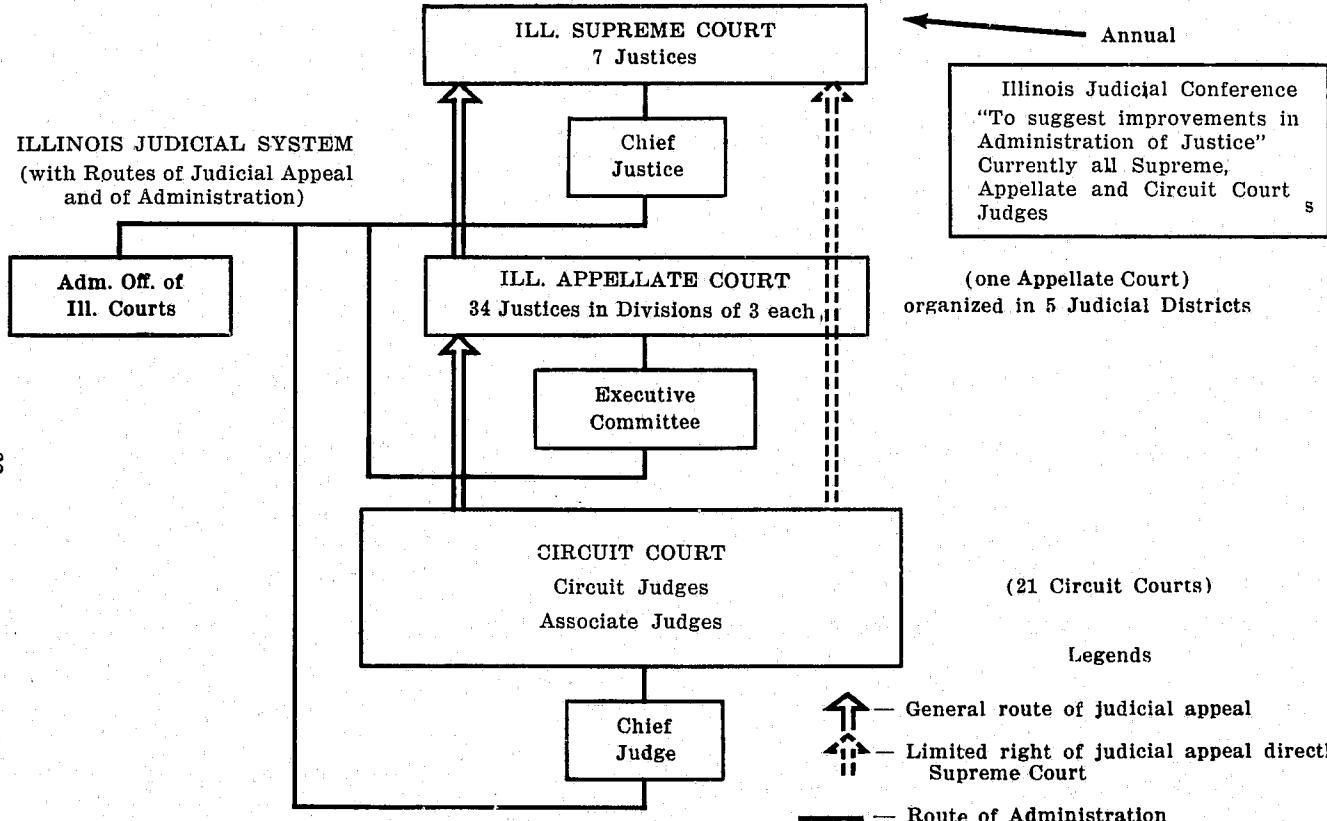
Courts Commission established by the Supreme Court Rules under the 1964 Judicial Article. Prior to the 1970 Constitution, the Courts Commission investigated the cases, ordered the filing of complaints and their prosecution, and rendered decisions. In Article IV the new Constitution specifically authorizes the General Assembly to investigate and impeach judicial officers.

Illinois has the distinct advantage of not only having the first truly unified court system in the nation, but also having the opportunity in the 1970 Constitution of refining and improving that system after a trial period. The 1964 Judicial Article established a model court system which has achieved international prominence because of its simplicity, efficiency, and flexibility. After seven years of scrutiny and analysis by local, national, and foreign experts, this successful system has been modified to eliminate some of the minor flaws. Illinois entered the 1970's with a new judicial system, one that will accommodate its citizens better than the judicial systems of Illinois' past.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM

AS OF 1971

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL SYSTEM (with Routes of Judicial Appeal and of Administration)



ARTICLE VI: (JUDICIAL AMENDMENT, 1964)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Section 1. Courts.

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

Section 2. Administration.

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

Section 3. Judicial Districts.

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

SUPREME COURT

Section 4. Organization.

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, three of whom shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one each from the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Judicial Districts. Four judges shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four shall be necessary

to a decision. The judges of the Supreme Court shall select one of their number to serve as Chief Justice for a term of three years.

Section 5. Jurisdiction.

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

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

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

APPELLATE COURT

Section 6. Organization.

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

Section 7. Jurisdiction.

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

CIRCUIT COURTS

Section 8. Judicial Circuits.

The State shall be divided into judicial circuits each consisting of one or more counties. The county of Cook shall con-

stitute a judicial circuit and the judicial circuits within the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Appellate Districts, respectively, shall be as established from time to time by law. Any judicial circuit composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties.

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

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

Section 9. Jurisdiction.

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

SELECTION AND TENURE

Section 10. Election or Selection.

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

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

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

Section 11. Retention in Office.

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

to Section 10 of this Article, shall yet have qualified.

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

Section 12. Appointment of Magistrates.

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

Section 13. General Election.

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

Section 14. Terms of Office.

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

Section 15. Eligibility for Office.

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

GENERAL

Section 16. Prohibited Activities.

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

Supreme Court shall not be deemed "profit."

Section 17.

Judicial Salaries and Expenses.

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

Section 18.

Retirement, Suspension and Removal.

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

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

Section 19. Judicial Conference.

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

Section 20. Clerks of Courts.

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection by the judges or

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

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Section 21. Selection—Salary.

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

SCHEDULE

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

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

Paragraph 3. Until changed by law,

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

(b) the existing judicial circuits shall be continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 5. On the Effective Date of this Article,

(a) All justice of the peace courts, police magistrate courts, city, village and incorporated town courts, municipal courts, county courts, probate courts, the Superior Court of Cook County, the Criminal Court of Cook County and the Municipal Court of Chicago are abolished and all

their jurisdiction, judicial functions, powers and duties are transferred to the respective circuit courts, and until otherwise provided by law non-judicial functions vested by law in county courts or the judges thereof are transferred to the circuit courts;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paragraph 7. On the Effective Date of this Article, the bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago shall continue in

office for the remainder of his term, and he, his deputies and assistants shall perform such services as may be prescribed by rule of the Circuit Court.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) The terms of all judges in office on January 1, 1963 expiring otherwise than on the first Monday in December

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1970

ARTICLE VI

THE JUDICIARY

Section 1. Courts.

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

Section 2. Judicial Districts

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

Section 3. Supreme Court—Organization

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

Section 4. Supreme Court—Jurisdiction

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

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall

provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

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

Section 5. Appellate Court—Organization

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. Appellate Court—Jurisdiction

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case,

there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. Judicial Circuits

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

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

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

Section 8. Associate Judges

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, out-

side Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. Circuit Courts—Jurisdiction

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

Section 10. Terms Of Office

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

Section 11. Eligibility For Office

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

Section 12. Election And Retention

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

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

(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appoint-

ment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

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

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

Section 13. Prohibited Activities

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

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

Section 14. Judicial Salaries And Expenses—Fee Officers Eliminated

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

Section 15. Retirement—Discipline

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

(b) A 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 dispute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

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

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

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

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

Section 16. Administration

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

Section 17. Judicial Conference

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to

consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. Clerks Of Courts

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

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

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

Section 19. State's Attorneys—Selection, Salary

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

TRANSITION SCHEDULE

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

- Section 1. Delayed Effective Dates.
- Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights.
- Section 3. Election of Executive officers.
- Section 4. Judicial Offices.
- Section 5. Local Government.
- Section 6. Authorized Bonds.
- Section 7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section 8. Cumulative Voting for Directors.

Section 9. General Transition.

Section 10. Accelerated Effective Date.

Section 1. Delayed Effective Dates

(a) The provisions of Section 1, 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c) of Article IV shall not apply to the General Assembly elected at the general election in 1970. Notwithstanding Section 6(b) of Article IV, the incumbent Lieutenant Governor for the remainder of his term shall be the President of the Senate with a right to vote when the Senate is equally divided.

(b) Section 9(a) of Article VII shall become effective on December 1, 1971.

(c) Section 2 of Article VIII shall become effective on January 1, 1972.

(d) The second sentence of Section 2 of Article XI shall become effective on January 1, 1972.

(e) Sections 2 and 4 of Article XIII shall become effective on January 1, 1972.

Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights

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

Section 3. Election Of Executive Officers

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

Section 4. Judicial Offices

(a) On the effective date of this Constitution, Associate Judges and magistrates shall become Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, respectively, of their Circuit Courts. All laws and rules of court theretofore applicable to Associate Judges and magistrates shall remain in force and be applicable to the persons in their new offices until changed by the General Assembly or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 11 of Article VI, magistrates in office on the effective date thereof are eligible to serve as Associate Judges.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 18 of Article VI, the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerks of the Appellate Court Districts in office on the

effective date of this Constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their elective terms.

(d) Until otherwise provided by law and except to the extent that the authority is inconsistent with Section 8 of Article VII, the Circuit Courts shall continue to exercise the non-judicial functions vested by laws as of December 31, 1963, in county courts or the judges thereof.

Section 5. Local Government

(a) The number of members of a county board in a county which, as of the effective date of this Constitution, elects three members at large may be changed only as approved by county-wide referendum. If the number of members of such a county board is changed by county-wide referendum, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII relating to the number of members of a county board shall govern thereafter.

(b) In Cook County, until (1) a method of election of county board members different from the method in existence on the effective date of this Constitution is approved by a majority of votes cast both in Chicago and in the area outside Chicago in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected, the number of members of the Cook County Board shall be fifteen except that the county board may increase the number if necessary to comply with apportionment requirements. If either of the foregoing changes is made, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII shall apply thereafter to Cook County.

(c) Townships in existence on the effective date of this Constitution are continued until consolidated, merged, divided or dissolved in accordance with Section 5 of Article VII.

Section 6. Authorized Bonds

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

Section 7. Superintendent of Public Instruction

Section 2(b) of Article X shall take effect upon the existence of a vacancy in the Office of Superintendent of Public In-

struction but no later than the end of the term of the Superintendent of Public Instruction elected in 1970.

Section 8. Cumulative Voting For Directors

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

Section 9. General Transition

The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force,

until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution. The validity of all public and private bonds, debts and contracts, and of all suits, actions and rights of action, shall continue as if no changes had taken place. All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Section 10. Accelerated Effective Date

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

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

DEFINITIONS

COMMON LAW. As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England.

EQUITY. In a restricted sense, the word denotes equal and impartial justice as between two persons whose rights or claims are in conflict; justice, that is, as ascertained by natural reason or ethical insight, but independent of the formulated body of law.

In a still more restricted sense, it is a system of jurisprudence, or branch of remedial justice, administered by certain tribunals, distinct from the common law courts and empowered to decree "equity" in the sense last above given. Here it becomes a complex of well-settled and well understood rules, principles, and precedents.

FELONY. A crime of a graver or more atrocious nature than those designated as misdemeanors. Generally an offense punishable by death or imprisonment in a penitentiary.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER. A summary proceeding for restoring to possession of land one who is wrongfully kept out or has been wrongfully deprived of the possession.

HABEAS CORPUS. The name given to a variety of writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge.

IMPEACHMENT. A criminal proceeding against a public officer, before a quasi political court, instituted by a written accusation called "articles of impeachment;" for example, a written accusation by the house of representatives of the United States to the senate of the United States against an officer.

INFERIOR COURT. This term may denote any court subordinate to the chief appellate tribunal in the particular judicial system; but it is commonly used as the designation of a court of special, limited, or statutory jurisdiction, whose record must show the existence and attaching of jurisdiction in any given case, in order to give presumptive validity to its judgment.

MANDAMUS. This is the name of a writ which issues from a court of superior jurisdiction, and is directed to a private or municipal corporation, or any of its officers, or to an executive, administrative or judicial officer, or to an inferior court, commanding the performance of a particular act therein specified, and belonging to his or their public, official, or ministerial duty, or directing the restoration of the complainant to rights or privileges of which he has been illegally deprived.

MERITS. Matters of "merit" in a case are the basic issues of law and fact in the case as distinguished from technical or collateral matters.

MISDEMEANOR. Offenses lower than felonies and generally those punishable by fine or imprisonment otherwise than in a penitentiary.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. Jurisdiction in the first instance; jurisdiction to take cognizance of a cause at its inception, try it, and pass judgment upon the law and facts. Distinguished from appellate jurisdiction.

REVENUE. As applied to the income of a government, a broad and general term, including all public moneys which the state collects and receives, from whatever source and in whatever manner.

APPENDIX D

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