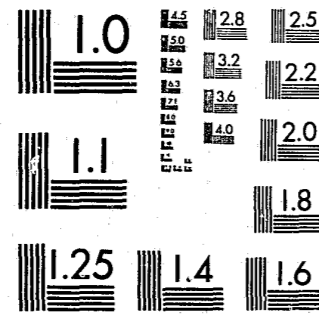


CR. sent 12-14-83

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

2/2/84

PHILADELPHIA COURT OF COMMON PLEAS



91287

1982 ANNUAL REPORT

**PHILADELPHIA
COURT
OF
COMMON PLEAS
1982
ANNUAL REPORT**

U.S. Department of Justice 91287
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Edward J. Bradley/Court of
Common Pleas, Philadelphia

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

EDWARD J. BRADLEY
President Judge

DAVID N. SAVITT
*Judge,
Court Administrator*

Bradley Announces Reduction In Criminal Case Inventory

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley announced yesterday that statistics for the month of February 1982 show a substantial reduction in the number of criminal cases awaiting trial in the Common Pleas Court.

A criminal case may be assigned to one of three programs in Common Pleas Court: the Calendar Program, to which non-homicide jury cases and the more complex and all other non-jury cases are assigned. In February, the Homicide Program adjudicated 34 cases which is substantially more than the 1981 monthly average. As a result, the inventory of homicide cases was reduced 16 percent.

The Calendar Program decided 283 cases in February, a 15 percent increase over the same month in 1981. This month's volume of cases was adjusted because the calendar program continues to receive new cases at a rate of 185 or ten percent more than in 1981. There were 225 cases of homicide cases during the month of February.

Richette To Address World Affairs Council Luncheon Meeting

Cipriani To Head National Urban Courts Committee

Nicholas A. Cipriani, Administrative Judge of the Family Court of Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas, has been named chairman of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Metropolitan Courts Committee.

The committee consists of 36 presiding chief or administrative judges of juvenile and family courts representing the largest cities in the United States. Aaron

Richette To Address World Affairs Council Luncheon Meeting

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Lisa A. Richette will address Forum Three of the World Affairs Council on Thursday, April 15.

Judge Richette, author of *Transcending Children*, a book on the juvenile justice system, will address a luncheon meeting at 12:15 p.m. at the John Wanamaker building.

Those interested in further information or reservations may call LO3-5363.

Jenkins Board honors Shoyer

The Hon. Kendall H. Shoyer was honored April 28 at a special buffet luncheon meeting of the Theodore F. Jenkins Memorial Law Library Board of Directors. Judge Shoyer was a member of the Library Board from its inception in 1967 until December of 1981 when he retired from the position.

The luncheon was attended by Library Directors: Harold Cramer, President; J. Pennington Straus, Treasurer;

Hon. Levy Anderson, Hon. Judith Jamison, William D. Harris, Joseph H. Foster, and Jill Kremer, Librarian.

Also in attendance were colleagues and judges of the Orphans' Court including Hon. Edmund S. Pawelec, Hon. Theodore S. Gutawicz, Hon. Paul Silverstein, and Hon. Charles Klein.

Library President Harold Cramer presented Judge Shoyer with a plaque which expressed gratitude and service on the Jenkins Board of Directors.

In addition, Judge Shoyer was given a gift from the Board of Directors.

While Judge Shoyer was replaced, the Board announced the vacancy on the Board of the Hon. Judith Jamison.

Phila. Trial Lawyers To Unveil Portrait Of Judge Greenberg

The Philadelphia Trial Lawyers' Association will unveil a portrait of Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley M. Greenberg at 4:30 p.m. today in Room 633 City Hall.

The Honorable Edward J. Bradley, President Judge of Common Pleas, will preside at the ceremony.

Also participating will be Michael C. Rainone, President of the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers' Association, Daniel G. Ryan, President of the Association of Defense Counsel, and Robert C. Daniels, Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. All members of the bar are invited to attend.

Judge Julian King Elected Chairman Phila. Blue Cross

Phila. Court of Common Pleas Judge Julian F. King was elected Chairman of the Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia Board of Directors. He has served as a director on the Blue Cross Board since 1973 and as Vice Chairman since 1977. Judge King succeeds Perloff who died January, 1981.

Following his election Judge King said, "Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia has always recognized its more than two million subscribers. The Board of Directors, as well as the entire Blue Cross organization is conscientiously meeting its obligations to subscribers — a responsibility of great importance in these difficult economic times."



Honorable Judge Julian King

In addition to his new position as Chairman, Judge King also

Ct. Continues To Reduce Number Of Criminal Cases Awaiting Trial

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley yesterday released statistics for the criminal programs for the March 1982 Term. These statistics indicate that the total number of criminal cases awaiting trial in Common Pleas Court was reduced by 11.5 percent during the March term.

President Judge Bradley stated that March was the third consecutive month showing a reduction in the Common Pleas Court inventory of untried cases. Since the beginning of 1982, the inventory of criminal cases has been reduced 16 percent.

Most of the reduction occurred in the Homicide Program, which has been adjusted because the calendar program continues to receive new cases at a rate of 185 or ten percent more than in 1981. There were 225 cases of homicide cases during the month of February.

Bradley also pointed out that the Homicide Program continued to show substantial dispositions in March by adjudicating 43 cases. However, a large number of new cases were received (45), resulting in an inventory of 249 cases awaiting trial (an increase of less than one percent). The Calendar Program, which handles all non-homicide jury cases and the more

Judges of the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts have advised 28 judges of the Section

Ethan Allen Doty Named Recipient Of Temple Award

Ethan Allen Doty, Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, will be the recipient of the 1982 Fitz Eugene Lee Award of Inspiration. The award will be presented at the annual Family Law Section luncheon forum on Monday, March 22, at the Marriott Hotel.

The award is presented to a judge who has shown exceptional ability and inspiration to the legal profession. Judge Doty has been recognized for his contributions to the legal system and his dedication to the public service.

The award is presented to a judge who has shown exceptional ability and inspiration to the legal profession. Judge Doty has been recognized for his contributions to the legal system and his dedication to the public service.

Calvin T. Wilson Elected to Post Of National MDA

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Calvin T. Wilson was elected National Vice-President of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. He will share that post with Kenneth L. Jabbar of the Los Angeles, California, and United States.

Edward M. Kennedy, Jr. was elected to the position of National Vice-President of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. He will share that post with Kenneth L. Jabbar of the Los Angeles, California, and United States.

Supreme Court Representative Visits New Arbitration Center

On Monday, May 17, a representative from United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren E. Burger's office was in Philadelphia to tour the new Arbitration Center. The center is a state-of-the-art facility designed to provide a more efficient and cost-effective means of resolving disputes.

The center is a state-of-the-art facility designed to provide a more efficient and cost-effective means of resolving disputes. It features modern courtroom facilities, including video recording capabilities and a secure environment for confidential proceedings.

More courtrooms opened in City Hall for trials

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Edward J. Bradley announced the opening of two additional courtrooms for criminal trials in City Hall. The new courtrooms are located in the fourth floor of the building and will be used to handle a portion of the court's caseload.

The two new courtrooms are located in the fourth floor of the building and will be used to handle a portion of the court's caseload. This move is part of the court's ongoing efforts to improve its efficiency and reduce the backlog of cases.

Honorable Edward B. Rosenberg Appointed Chairman Of Domestic Relations Committee

By Order of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Chief Justice Henry X. O'Brien has appointed the Honorable Edward B. Rosenberg as Chairman of the Domestic Relations Committee. The committee will be responsible for reviewing and recommending changes to the rules of procedure in domestic relations cases.

The committee will be responsible for reviewing and recommending changes to the rules of procedure in domestic relations cases. This role is crucial for ensuring that the legal system remains fair and efficient for all parties involved.

Marutani To Speak At Naturalization Ceremonies Today

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States. Judge Marutani's presence at the event highlights the court's commitment to the community and its role in the naturalization process.

Criminal Justice Section To Honor Juanita Kidd Stout

Michael R. Stiles, Chairman of the Criminal Justice Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association, has announced that Judge Juanita Kidd Stout of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas will be the recipient of the 1982 Criminal Justice Section Award. Judge Stout is recognized for her exceptional contributions to the legal profession and her dedication to justice.

Judge Stout is recognized for her exceptional contributions to the legal profession and her dedication to justice. Her work has inspired many and set a high standard for excellence in the courtroom.

Doris May Harris To Receive Award From Penn Alumni

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Doris May Harris will be honored for her efforts in the cause of justice by the University of Pennsylvania Law School. She will receive the Alumni Award for her outstanding contributions to the legal profession and her commitment to public service.

She will receive the Alumni Award for her outstanding contributions to the legal profession and her commitment to public service. Judge Harris's work has been a source of inspiration for many and a testament to the values of the legal profession.

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge William M. Marutani will speak at naturalization ceremonies today. The ceremonies are being held at the Bally's Hotel and will celebrate the achievements of new citizens who have joined the United States.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	II
II. ORGANIZATION	1
The Judges of the Court	
Trial Division	2
Family Court Division	6
Orphans' Court Division	8
Senior Judges	9
The Office of Court Administration	15
Court Operations	16
Family Court Division	17
Management Services	20
Probation Department	22
Jury Selection Board	23
Prothonotary's Office	26
	28
III. COMMON PLEAS COURT	31
Statistical Summary	33
Notes to Statistical Summary	34
TRIAL DIVISION	35
Civil	38
Civil Trials in Philadelphia Courts	38
Civil Division Analysis	39
Civil Major, General Cases Summary	40
Civil Major, General Cases by Disposition	41
Arbitration Program Analysis	42
Major Cases Analysis	43
General Cases Analysis	44
Consolidated Civil Pre-Trial Motions List	45
Civil Post-Trial Motions List	45
Major and General Cases - Age of Disposed Cases	46
Criminal	
Criminal Trials in Philadelphia Courts	48
Criminal Trials - Statistical Summary	50
Criminal Division Analysis	51
Criminal Division: New Cases vs. Case Adjudications	52
Defendant Dispositions	54
Analysis of Defendant Sentencing by Most Serious Charge Convicted	56
Homicide Program Analysis	58

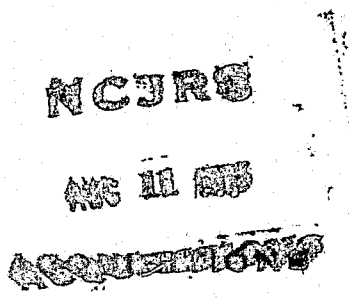


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Homicide Program: New Cases vs. Case Adjudications	59
Calendar Program Analysis	60
Calendar Program: New Cases vs. Case Adjudications	61
List Program Analysis	62
List Program: New Cases vs. Case Adjudications	63
Analysis of Defendant Records Available for Trial by Age	64
FAMILY COURT DIVISION	
Adoptions Branch	67
Domestic Relations Branch	68
Juvenile Branch:	
Dependent Child Cases	68
Juvenile Delinquency Cases by Type of Disposition	69
Juvenile Delinquency Cases by Offense	70
Juvenile Delinquency Cases by Age and Sex	70
ORPHANS' COURT DIVISION	71
Audits, Petitions and Miscellaneous Matters, Inheritance Tax Matters and Vechionne Matters	73
IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMS	75
PRETRIAL SERVICES DIVISION	76
Introduction	76
Release on Recognizance (ROR) Program	76
Ten Percent Cash Bail (10%) Program	77
Conditional Release (CR) Program	78
Investigation and Warrant Service Unit (IWSU) Program	80
PROBATION DEPARTMENT	81
Introduction	81
New Cases by Type of Supervision	82
Total Cases by Type of Supervision	82
Revocation Rates	83
Probation/Parole Hearing Summary	83
Diversion Services Division Statistics	84
Psychiatric and Presentence Investigations Summary	84
POST CONVICTION HEARING ACT	
Post Conviction Hearing Act Case Summary	85

INTRODUCTION



Hon. Edward J. Bradley,
President Judge

PRESIDENT JUDGE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
386 CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107



EDWARD J. BRADLEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE

June, 1983

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:

1982 has been a year of exceptional accomplishments by our Court System, thanks to the efforts of our hard-working Judges and dedicated employees.

Our scattered and antiquated facilities hamper us in the optimum utilization of our judicial manpower, cause delays in bringing prisoners to courtrooms for trial and present a problem of security and safety to the public, our Judges and Court employees. Consequently, our most compelling need is a unified justice center.

I am most pleased to report that the prospect of a unified justice center has moved from the category of wishful thinking to achievable reality. Much of 1983 will be devoted to working with the City Administration, City Council and public interest and business groups with respect to site selection and specific funding strategies. If the City Administration moves vigorously on this project, it is hoped that final architectural drawings and detailed design plans will be developed during 1984 and construction bids let in 1985.

In the meantime, however, we must continue to deal with our escalating volume of criminal and civil cases in our present unsatisfactory facilities. Despite the progress we have made this year, I am hopeful that we can do even better.

Remarkable progress has been made in dealing with the mounting volume of criminal cases during 1982. This year 12,000 criminal cases were adjudicated -- the largest number in any year since our Court System was consolidated in 1969. This impressive record could not have been attained without the sheer, hard work of our Judges assigned to criminal trial programs. Additionally, the construction of two additional courtrooms on the sixth floor of City Hall and skillful management of our judicial manpower assisted this effort. The institution of Saturday Court during the first six months of 1982 enabled us to dispose of an extra 400 cases. Finally, and of special significance, was the adoption of a new strict Continuance Rule at the beginning of this year. Rigorous enforcement of the Rule by our Judges has cut the continuance rate in half and has enabled us to reduce to eight the number of cases scheduled in our waiver trial rooms each day. We intend to see that the Rule continues to be strictly enforced and that sanctions are imposed when necessary.

We have begun to be confronted with cases to which legislatively-imposed sentencing guidelines and mandatory sentences are applicable. Both present problems. The sentencing guideline regulations are applicable to all convictions for crimes committed after July 22 of this year. The regulations require that a Judge impose a sentence within a specified minimum and maximum range determined by a complicated calculation based on the defendant's criminal history and the degree and circumstances of the present offense. The Judge may impose a sentence that is more severe or lenient than the guidelines, but he must justify this decision in writing and it is subject to appeal by either side. The guidelines have had the effect of generating more jury trials, causing an increase in administrative workload and paperwork, and tend to delay the imposition of sentences.

The Mandatory Sentencing Act applies to certain specified crimes of violence committed with a firearm or in or near a public transit facility or where the defendant has a prior conviction for a crime of violence. Applicable to crimes committed after June 8, 1982, this Act presents much more serious problems. It has been predicted that the threat of mandatory sentences will produce demands for more than 200 additional jury trials a year.

With this in mind, we have already begun planning to construct four additional courtrooms in City Hall. We expect that these will be operative early in the coming year. These will be used strictly for jury trials in major criminal cases.

I must point out, however, that as another consequence of this statute, we will have an increase in the frequency and length of prison sentences which will substantially increase prison populations in Philadelphia and throughout the state. Both our county and state prisons are already crowded far beyond design capacity. Unless funding is made available for immediate construction of additional prison cells, an already explosive situation will be further aggravated.

A number of developments in our Civil Program are worthy of special mention.

The Arbitration Program and the operation of our Arbitration Center under the supervision of Judge Ethan Allen Doty has proven to be an unparalleled success. It has been cited nationally and in particular by Chief Justice Warren Burger as a model for non-judicial dispositions of civil litigation. The program has produced savings in arbitrators' fees because of increased efficiency, has disposed of 24,470 cases in 1982, which is far in excess of the rate that previously prevailed, and has won the enthusiastic support of panelists, counsel and the parties themselves.

The computerization of the Prothonotary's Office is proceeding far ahead of schedule. All civil cases begun after January 1 of this year are now docketed by computer, thus eliminating manual docket books completely. All judgement indexes from 1980 forward and all city tax liens have been computerized. By the end of 1983, the automation of the office will be complete when the Divorce Docketing Unit, the Financial Statements and Fictitious Names Unit, and the Certification and Appeals Unit are fully computerized. Within the next year, all accounting for fees, costs and other monetary transactions will also be computerized. We are the first county in the state to achieve this degree of computerization of the Prothonotary's Office.

A rule permitting the use of attorneys to act as Hearing Officers in actions for support was adopted by the Board of Judges at our meeting in September, 1982. Under this rule, litigants have an opportunity to file exceptions to the ruling of the Hearing Officer, which would be heard and decided by a Judge. This procedure will be fully implemented early in 1983 and will make additional Judges available for the other important work in the Family Court Division and provide additional judicial manpower for our civil and criminal trial programs.

I am very proud of the job that our Court System and my colleagues have done in dealing with the myriad of problems that confront us. Much has been accomplished, but we know that we cannot afford to be complacent. All of us realize that much remains to be done.

The Administrative Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are to be particularly commended -- Judge Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr., of the Trial Division, Judge Edmund S. Pawelec of the Orphans' Court Division, and Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani of the Family Court Division; Judge David N. Savitt, who has concluded his services as Court Administrator and has returned to the bench on a full-time basis, and Judge Calvin T. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Judges.

As President Judge, I am pleased to present this Report to the people of Philadelphia.

Edward J. Bradley
HONORABLE EDWARD J. BRADLEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Introduction

... Supreme Court Representative

Visits New Arbitration Center ...

On May 17, 1982, a representative from United States Supreme Court Justice Warren E. Burger's office was in Philadelphia to tour the new Arbitration Center. John C. Yoder, Special Assistant to the Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, had accepted the invitation of President Judge Edward J. Bradley.

Yoder's tour of the Arbitration Center at 1234 Market Street included an inspection of the ten rooms in which cases are heard by attorney-arbitrators. Yoder found a diverse working sample of arbitration in process. His tour also included a visit with the Arbitration Center staff. Yoder viewed the paper process in which a case is assigned a hearing date and place within 240 days from the commencement of action.



President Judge Edward J. Bradley, (second from right), signs a new, 18 month agreement in December, 1982, with Local 810 of District Council 47, AFSCME. There are currently 364 professional, non-supervisory Court employees covered by this collective bargaining agreement. The majority of these employees are probation officers, social workers and medical personnel.

Also signing the agreement for the Court of Common Pleas is Judge David N. Savitt, Court Administrator (far right).

Among the signers representing the bargaining unit are (left to right) Thomas Paine Cronin, President of District Council 47; Delmar Burrige, President of Local 810; and H. Kenneth Adderley, Vice President of Local 810.

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas is the first major court jurisdiction in the Commonwealth to grant employees the opportunity to bargain collectively pursuant to Pennsylvania Act 195, which was held applicable to court systems by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1978.



President Judge Edward J. Bradley (left) and Jury Commissioner Nicholas Kozay, Jr., Esq., (right) present Ms. Denise Richburg a rather unique check immediately upon the completion of her service as a juror.

Ms. Richburg happened to be the 100,000th juror to be presented a check under the computerized check-writing system instituted January 4, 1981, under the direction of the Common Pleas Jury Selection Commission. Under the former system, prior to this date, jurors had to wait five to eight weeks to receive their checks.

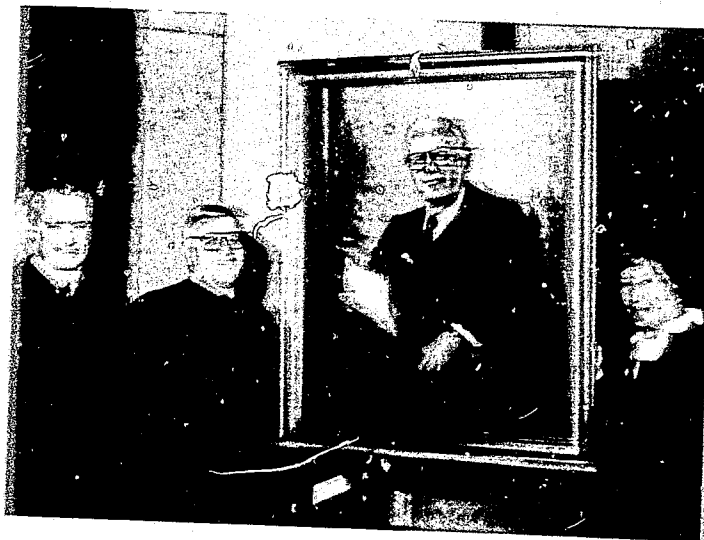
... Judge Shoyer Honored ...

The Honorable Kendall H. Shoyer was honored April 28, 1982, at a special meeting of the Theodore F. Jenkins Memorial Law Library Board of Directors. Judge Shoyer was a member of the Library Board from its inception in 1967 until December of 1981 when he retired from the position.

Library President Harold Cramer presented Judge Shoyer with a plaque which expressed gratitude for the dedication and service given the Law Library during all his years on the Jenkins Law Library Board of Directors.

... Portrait of Judge Greenberg Unveiled ...

The Philadelphia Trial Lawyers' Association unveiled a portrait of Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley M. Greenberg in Courtroom 653 City Hall.



Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley (left) congratulates Judge and Mrs. Stanley M. Greenberg at the portrait unveiling ceremony in City Hall. The portrait of Judge Greenberg was presented to the Court by the Philadelphia Trial Lawyers Association.

Judge Greenberg serves as Civil Calendar Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas. He was elected to the Bench in November, 1965. In 1972, he was appointed Common Pleas Court Administrator, a title he held for three years. Since that time, the Philadelphia native has served as Administrative Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; Supervising Judge of Pre-Trial Discovery and Supervising Judge of Arbitration.

... Judge Cipriani to Head

National Urban Courts Committee ...

Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani, Administrative Judge of the Family Court Division, has been named Chairman of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Metropolitan Courts Committee. The Committee consists of thirty-six presiding chief or administrative judges of juvenile and family courts representing the largest urban areas in the United States. The committee was formed to examine and recommend action on a series of issues and problems of particular relevance to juvenile justice systems in large metropolitan areas. The committee's work emphasizes the problems of dealing with the serious, violent and chronic delinquent offender who appears in the urban court systems.



The Prothonotary's Office of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has attracted much attention with the advent of its computerized record keeping and data processing system. John J. Pettit, Jr., Prothonotary (left) explains the system to visiting President Judge John P. Lavell (second from right) and other administrative staff from Carbon County, Pennsylvania.

... Criminal Justice Section Honors Judge Stout ...

Judge Jaramia Kidd Stout, Trial Division, Court of Common Pleas, was the recipient of the 1982 Criminal Justice Section Award. In announcing the award, Michael R. Stiles, Esq., Chairman of the Criminal Justice Section of the Philadelphia Bar Association, said that it reflected the Section's appreciation of a lifetime of distinguished service by Judge Stout to the community, bench and bar.

... Judge King Elected Chairperson

of Blue Cross Board ...

Common Pleas Court Judge Julian F. King was elected Chairperson of the Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia Board of Directors. He has served as a Director on the Blue Cross Board since 1973 and as Vice Chairperson since 1977. Judge King succeeds Earl Perloff, who died January, 1982.

Following his election Judge King said, "Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia has always recognized its obligation to its more than two million subscribers. The Board of Directors, as well as the entire Blue Cross organization, is consciously and diligently meeting its obligations to subscribers — a most important accountability in these difficult economic times."

... Judge Wilson Elected to Post ...

Common Pleas Court Judge Calvin T. Wilson was elected National Vice-President of the Muscular Dystrophy Association. He shares this post with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers, entertainer Pearl Bailey, and United States Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

Judge Wilson was unanimously selected by the MDA Board of Directors at its Annual Meeting held in Las Vegas, Nevada. He discussed his appointment as national spokesman during a television appearance on "AM Philadelphia" hosted by Janet Davies (left) of WPVI (Channel 6).



... Judges and Lawyers Host

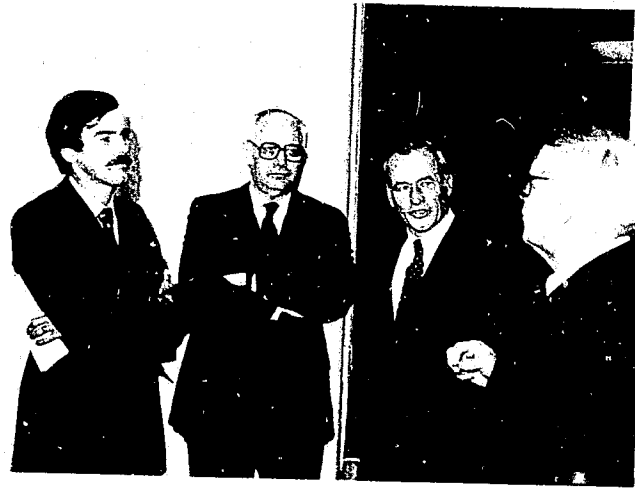
Philadelphia's 300th Birthday Celebration ...

"The City of Brotherly Love" marked its 300th birthday in 1982 and to commemorate the celebration, Common Pleas Court Judges and lawyers of the Philadelphia Bar Association Theatre Wing selected the original transcript from the trial of William Penn and William Mead, two young Quakers arrested for preaching in public during the reign of Charles II. The London trial was a landmark decision that ultimately led to the principles of our United States Constitution. Authentic costumes and props of the 17th century combined with 'seasoned thespians' of the Bench and Bar, thrilled the 5,000 tourists and students who witnessed a historical and entertaining program.



The cast of "The Trial of William Penn and William Mead" presented its final performance on December 8, 1982, in Courtroom 676 City Hall, concluding 12 weekly performances. The re-enactment of this 1670 courtroom drama was a production written, directed and performed by Judges and lawyers, who made this volunteer effort a success.

Members of the cast are (seated left) Judge Marvin R. Halbert and Alan R. Kutner, Esq. (seated right); Standing, left to right: Judge Berel Caesar; Sandra Johnson, Public Information Specialist; Frank B. Tracy, Esq.; A. Taylor Zimmerman, Esq.; E. Paul Maschmeyer, Esq.; Director; Judge Abraham J. Gafni and Spencer M. Wertheimer, Esq.



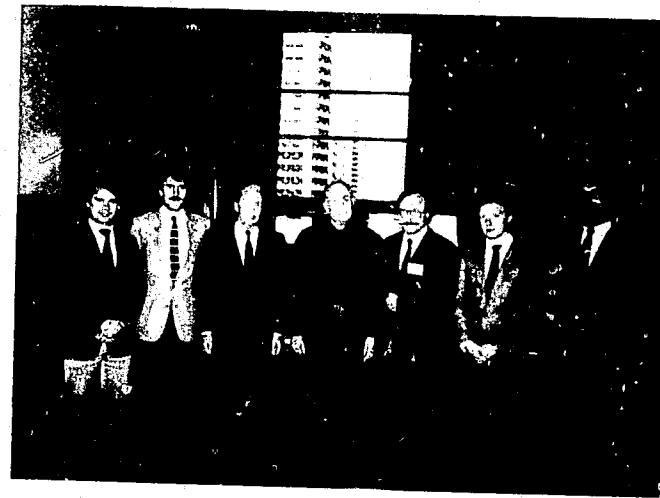
Rodney R. Dawson, Esq., (far left), Solicitor of New South Wales, confers with (left to right) Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt; President Judge Edward J. Bradley and Judge Stanley M. Greenberg, Civil Calendar Judge, at the Common Pleas Court Arbitration Center.

Solicitor Dawson will be instrumental in establishing a centralized arbitration center for New South Wales and was particularly impressed with the operation in Philadelphia. President Judge Bradley extended his full cooperation and expertise in the future organization of the Australian-based facility.



Common Pleas Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt (second from left) congratulates Ervin L. Davis (far left) for 29 years of dedicated service to Family Court and the community of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis, who serves as Deputy Court Administrator, was one of forty-five employees honored by the Family Court Division at its Annual Awards Ceremony.

Presenting the plaque of honor is Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley (third from left). Family Court Administrative Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani reads the roll of honor. Other judicial participants are (seated on right) Family Court Judges Doris M. Harris and Edward B. Rosenberg.



Judge Joseph C. Bruno, Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, hosted members of the Rotary International Study Exchange Team from the Hamburg and Kiel areas of Germany, Rotary International District 189, on their visit to the Philadelphia Court system in early 1982.

Shown (left to right) are Bernd Waldeck; Norbert Plunien; Anton Von Mohl, Team Leader; Judge Bruno; Dr. Hans-Jochen Waack; Horst Wittmaack and Eberhard Von Georg.



Law Day, 1982 "Meet the Judges" (left to right) Judge Edwin S. Malmed, Judge I. Raymond Kremer, Judge George J. Ivins and Judge Eugene Gelfand.

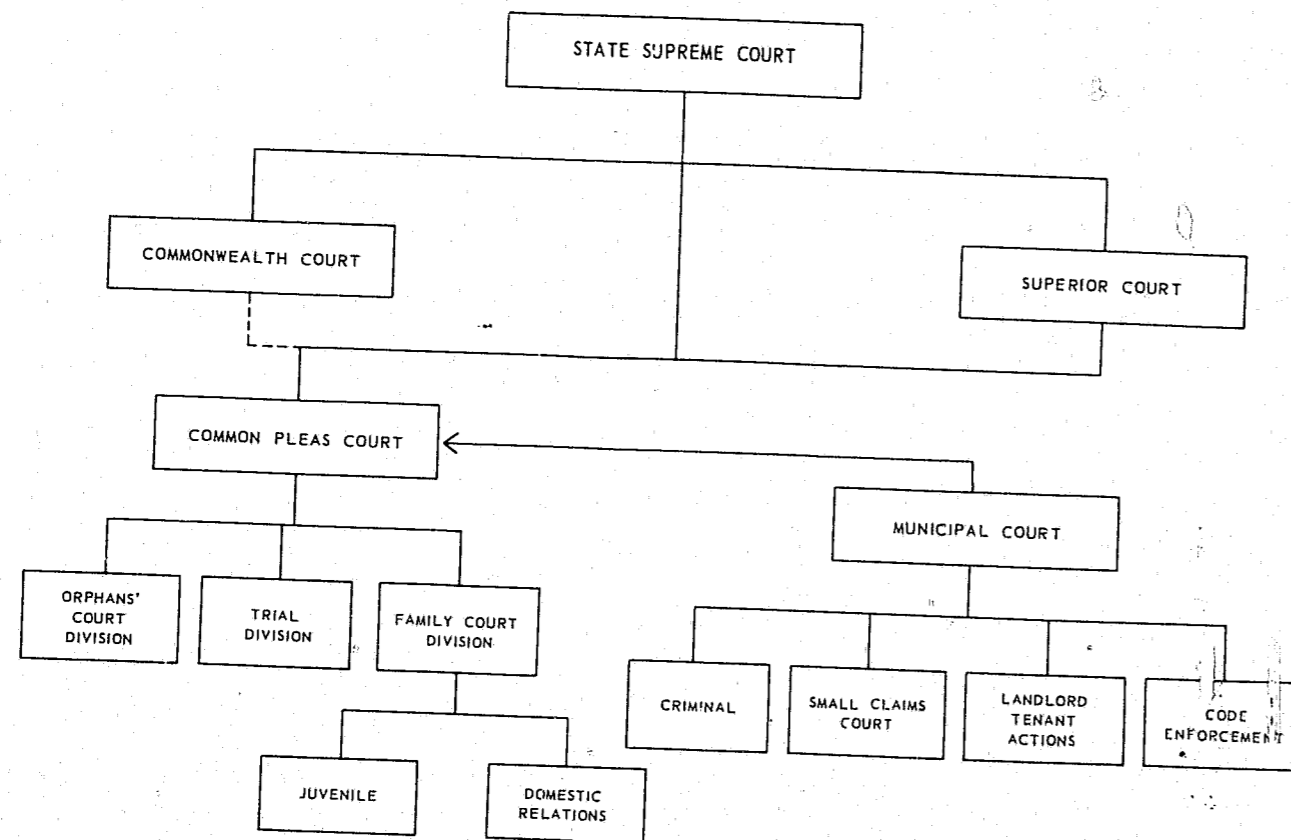


Prosecutors of the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office during the Clark-Dilworth era gathered at The Barclay for their 30-year reunion during 1982. Those in attendance represent the original staff of Assistant District Attorneys who served under Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia's District Attorney in 1952.

Back row (left to right): Malcolm W. Berkowitz, Esq.; Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Theodore B. Smith, Jr.; Joshua Eilberg, Esq.; United States District Court Judge Charles R. Weiner; Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Leon Katz; Alfred D. Whitman, Esq.; Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Stanley L. Kubacki; Stanley Gomberg, Esq.; Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judge Marvin R. Halbert; Michael von Moschzisker, Esq.; United States Court of Appeals Circuit Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr. and John A. Popola, Esq.

Front row (left to right): William D. Harris, Esq.; Philadelphia Common Pleas Court Judges Evelyn M. Trommer and Curtis C. Carson, Jr.; Marilyn J. Gelb, Esq.; Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas Judges Paul M. Chalfin, Jacob Kalish and Lisa A. Richette; Samuel Dash, Professor of Law, Georgetown University School of Law; A. Charles Peruto, Esq.; Christopher Edley, President, United Negro College Fund; and William T. Gennetti, Esq.

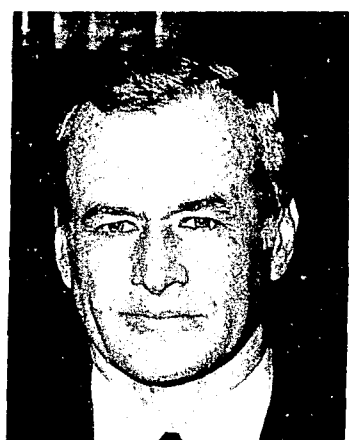
PENNSYLVANIA STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY



ORGANIZATION

Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas

Judges of the Trial Division



Edward J. Bradley
President Judge



Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr.
Administrative Judge



Lynne M. Abraham



Bernard J. Avellino



Francis A. Biunno



Edward J. Blake



Joseph P. Braig



John L. Braxton



Berel Caesar



Curtis C. Carson, Jr.



Paul M. Chalfin



Eugene H. Clarke, Jr.



Armand Della Porta



Nelson A. Diaz



Alfred J. DiBona, Jr.



Victor J. DiNubile, Jr.



Charles L. Durham



Lois G. Forer



Abraham J. Gafni



John A. Geisz



Eugene Gelfand



Murray C. Goldman



Bernard J. Goodheart



Levan Gordon



Stanley M. Greenberg



Angelo A. Guarino



Marvin R. Halbert



Louis G. Hill



George J. Ivins



Ricardo C. Jackson



Norman A. Jenkins



Leon Katz



Lawrence Prattis



Paul Ribner



Lisa A. Richette



Albert F. Sabo



Julian F. King



Richard B. Klein



I. Raymond Kremer



Stanley L. Kubacki



David N. Savitt



Thomas N. Shiomos



Theodore B. Smith, Jr.



Bernard Snyder



Robert A. Latrone



Samuel M. Lehrer



Charles A. Lord



Eugene Edw. J. Maier



Juanita Kidd Stout



Harry A. Takiff



Michael E. Wallace



4 William M. Marutani



William J. Mazzola



James D. McCrudden



William Porter



Thomas A. White



Charles Wright

*Judges of the
Family Court Division*



Nicholas A. Cipriani
Administrative Judge



Alex Bonavitacola



Herbert R. Cain, Jr.



Vito F. Canuso



John J. Chiovero



Nicholas M. D'Alessandro



Paul A. Dandridge



Doris M. Harris



Leonard A. Ivanoski



William J. Lederer



Edward B. Rosenberg



Harvey N. Schmidt



Paul A. Tranchitella



Evelyn M. Trommer



Jerome A. Zaleski

*Judges of the
Orphans' Court Division*



Edmund S. Pawelec
Administrative Judge



Joseph C. Bruno



Theodore S. Gutowicz



Judith J. Jamison



Paul Silverstein



Calvin T. Wilson

*Senior
Judges*



Ethan Allen Doty



Levy Anderson



Ned L. Hirsh



Jacob Kalish



Charles Klein



Edwin S. Malmed



John J. McDevitt, III



John R. Meade



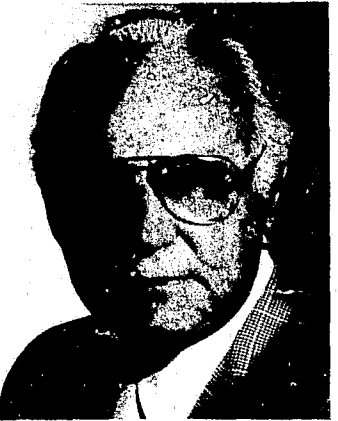
Joseph T. Murphy



Jerome A. O'Neill



Samuel H. Rosenberg



Edward Rosenwald



Benjamin W. Schwartz



Kendall H. Shoyer



Maurice W. Sporkin



James L. Stern

COMMON PLEAS COURT

PRESIDENT JUDGE

Edward J. Bradley

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF JUDGES

Judge Calvin T. Wilson

TRIAL DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr.

JUDGES

Lynne M. Abraham
Bernard J. Avellino
Francis A. Biunno
Edward J. Blake
Joseph P. Braig
John L. Braxton
Berel Caesar
Curtis C. Carson, Jr.
Paul M. Chalfin
Eugene H. Clarke, Jr.
Armand Della Porta
Nelson A. Diaz
Alfred J. DiBona, Jr.
Victor J. DiNubile, Jr.
Charles L. Durham
Lois G. Forer
Abraham J. Gafni
John A. Geisz
Eugene Gelfand
Murray C. Goldman
Bernard J. Goodheart
Levan Gordon
Stanley M. Greenberg
Angelo A. Guarino
Marvin R. Halbert
Louis G. Hill
George J. Ivins
Ricardo C. Jackson

Norman A. Jenkins
Leon Katz
Julian F. King
Richard B. Klein
I. Raymond Kremer
Stanley L. Kubacki
Robert A. Latrone
Samuel M. Lehrer
Charles A. Lord
Eugene Edw. J. Maier
William M. Marutani
William J. Mazzola
James D. McCrudden
William Porter
Lawrence Prattis
Paul Ribner
Lisa A. Richette
Albert F. Sabo
David N. Savitt
Thomas N. Shiomos
Theodore B. Smith, Jr.
Bernard Snyder
Juanita Kidd Stout
Harry A. Takiff
Michael E. Wallace
Thomas A. White
Charles Wright

FAMILY COURT DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Nicholas A. Cipriani

JUDGES

Alex. Bonavitacola
Herbert R. Cain, Jr.
Vito F. Canuso
John J. Chiovero
Nicholas M. D'Alessandro
Paul A. Dandridge
William A. Dwyer, Jr.¹
Doris M. Harris

Leonard A. Ivanoski
Gregory G. Lagakos²
William J. Lederer
Edward B. Rosenberg
Harvey N. Schmidt
Paul A. Tranchitella
Evelyn M. Trommer
Jerome A. Zaleski

ORPHANS' COURT DIVISION

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Edmund S. Pawelec

JUDGES

Joseph C. Bruno
Theodore S. Gutowicz
Judith J. Jamison
Paul Silverstein
Calvin T. Wilson

SENIOR JUDGES

CHAIRMAN

Ethan Allen Doty

Levy Anderson
Ned L. Hirsh
Jacob Kalish
Charles Klein
Edwin S. Malmed
John J. McDevitt, III
John R. Meade
Joseph T. Murphy

Jerome A. O'Neill
Samuel H. Rosenberg
Edward Rosenwald
Benjamin W. Schwartz
Kendall H. Shoyer
Maurice W. Sperkin
James L. Stern

IN MEMORIAM



HONORABLE WILLIAM A. DWYER, JR.

Judge William A. Dwyer, Jr., died on December 12, 1982, at Nazareth Hospital after a short illness. He was 68 years old. A long time resident of Frankford, Judge Dwyer was educated at St. Edward's Parochial School, St. Joseph's Preparatory School, St. Joseph's College, and the Temple University School of Law, obtaining the degrees of B.A. and LL.B.

A veteran of World War II, he served in the Navy from 1942 until 1946 as Communications Officer of the Seventh Fleet and holds nine battle stars from the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign, and was decorated by Admiral Barbey, Commander of the Seventh Fleet.

Judge Dwyer served as counsel for the Children's Bureau for the City of Philadelphia. He was Deputy Attorney General in the administration of Governor George M. Leader and he served as a member of City Council for the City of Philadelphia from 1960 until 1963. While in Council, he sponsored legislation eliminating the social security offset for Municipal employees.

The Philadelphia Jurist was a member of the St. Thomas More Society, Catholic War Veterans' AMDG Post 162, a charter member of AMVETS Police Post 195, Joint State Government Advisory Commission, charter member of the St. Patrick's Observance Committee, Knights of Columbus, Father McHugh Counsel, St. Joseph's University Law Alumni Association and a recipient of the St. Joseph's University Law Alumni Nunc Pro Tunc Award for 1978.

Judge Dwyer is survived by his wife, the former Cynthia Harrington, a former lieutenant in the United States Navy Nurse Corps; two daughters, Cynthia Ciccone and Charlene Foley; a son, Kevin Patrick; one sister, Gladys Kelly; and four grandchildren.

IN MEMORIAM



HONORABLE GREGORY G. LAGAKOS

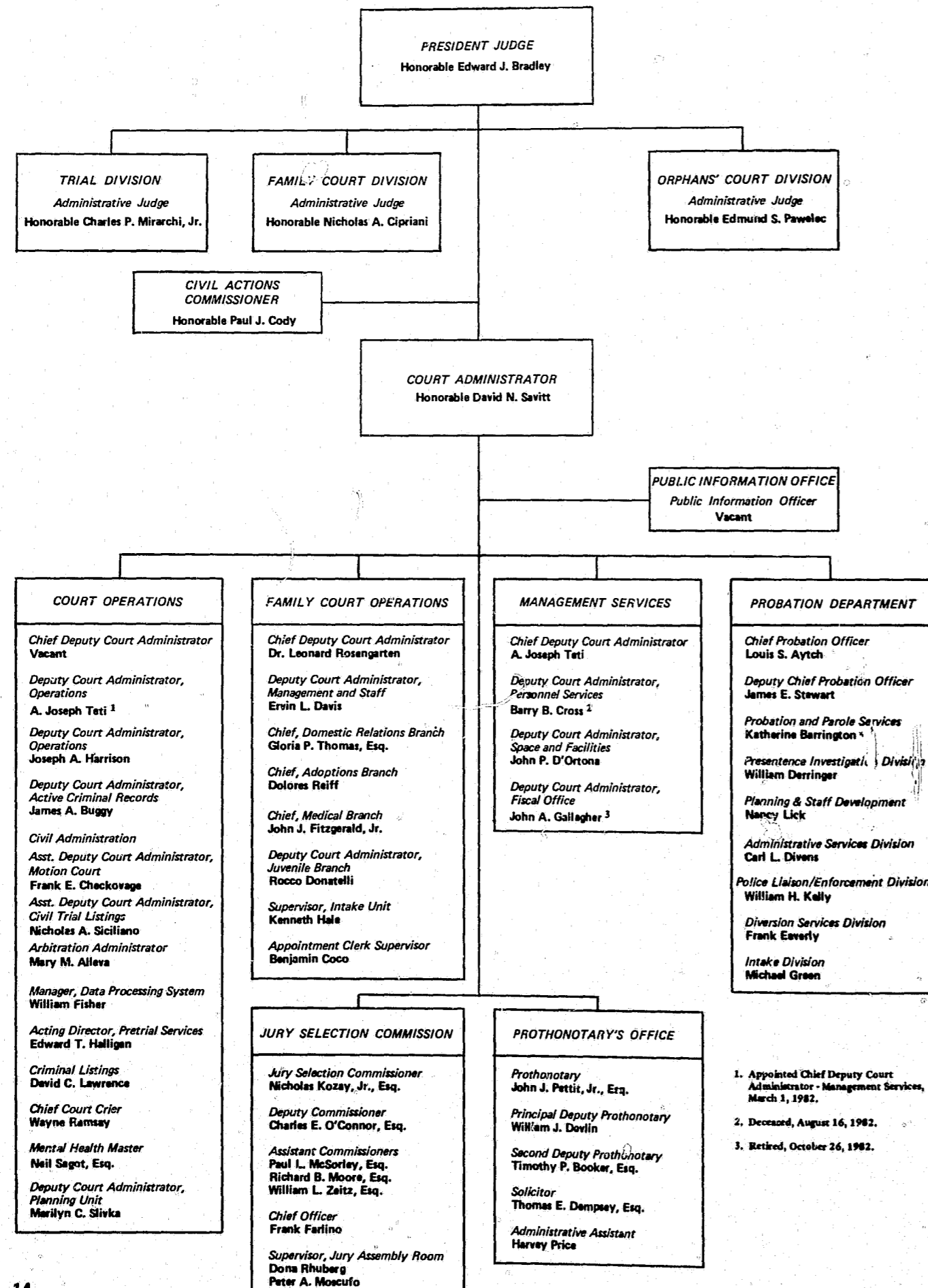
Judge Gregory G. Lagakos died suddenly July 6, 1982, at the age of 69, while attending a Greek Orthodox Church Conference in San Francisco. Judge Lagakos was appointed to Common Pleas Court by Governor William W. Scranton in 1965. He served in the Trial Division prior to his last five years on the Family Court Division Bench.

Judge Lagakos was born in Camden, New Jersey, to the parents of Greek immigrants. He graduated from William and Mary College in 1935 and the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1938. The World War II veteran was awarded the Battle Star in the Normandy Campaign. For eighteen years, he was a member and officer of the Philadelphia Citizens Committee on Immigration and Citizenship (1947-1965). He was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to serve on the National Citizens Advisory Committee (1961-1964) and the Community Relations Committee (1964-1965).

In a speech at a United States District Court naturalization ceremony in 1981, he stressed the duties of all American citizens: "...obedience to the law is a cardinal principle of good citizenship ...and the pursuit of excellence...will keep this country great. The key is hard work!" This philosophy symbolized the quality of this outstanding member of the Philadelphia Bench.

Judge Lagakos was a member of the American, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bar Associations, the American Trial Lawyers Association, the Lawyers Club of Philadelphia and the American Judicature Society. His lectures and writings on the 1980 Divorce Code, family law and domestic relations are nationally known. Judge Lagakos is survived by his wife, Catherine and daughter, Penelope.

COURT ADMINISTRATION



The office of Court Administration employs approximately 2,000 people who provide support service to the judicial activity of the Courts. The Chief Executive Officer is the Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt, whose duties and responsibilities are delegated by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward J. Bradley, by whom he is appointed. Serving under the Court Administrator and ultimately responsible to him and the President Judge are Chief Deputy Court Administrators, Deputy Court Administrators, Prothonotary, Chief Adult Probation Officer, Jury Selection Commissioner and the Public Information Officer. These individuals supervise the activity of each branch of Court Administration. The Chief Deputy Court Administrators for Operations, Management Services and Family Court Division report directly to the Court Administrator. Each of these divisions has units which perform various duties for the operation of the Courts.

Also reporting directly to the Court Administrator are the Chief Adult Probation Officer, Prothonotary, Jury Selection Commissioner and Public Information Officer. All of these units comprise the Philadelphia Court System and must work together so that the operation of the justice system flows smoothly.

The Public Information Office, which operates under Court Administration, is responsible for the dissemination of information to the media and public. This office also prepares all printed information material, including this Annual Report. Additionally, Tributes of recognition issued by the Court and Board of Judges are prepared by this division. The hosting of visiting civic organizations, school groups and dignitaries as well as the organization and photographing of ceremonial events are also the duties of this unit.

In order to effectively carry out their prescribed roles from the bench, it is vital that the Judiciary have access to extensive state, federal and general legal research materials. To this end, it is the chief function of the Law Library to provide these materials through library resources. Law Library resources include, but are not limited to, a 30,000 volume legal and general research collection; Lexis, a computer-assisted legal research system; and a highly-skilled, service-oriented law library staff.

The majority of the Court library collection is housed in the main library in Room 600, City Hall. As all Judges do not have offices or courtrooms in City Hall, additional satellite libraries are strategically placed throughout Court-held facilities to offset this lack of proximity. The satellite libraries are designed to contain only basic research materials. It is the main library which offers a comprehensive variety of materials, notably, Pennsylvania legislative information, state and federal statutes and codes, trial and appellate court decisions, law reviews and journals, texts, treatises, an assortment of court-owned monographs, and timely background materials.

As mentioned, library resources also include the Lexis computer research system. Prior to 1982 the only Court-held research terminal was located in the main library. In an effort to ensure that all Judges and law clerks had access to the broad-based information contained in Lexis, an expansion in Court library research services was implemented in 1982. Through an agreement with the City, the Court replaced its sole research terminal with the latest technology available in computer-assisted legal research equipment. The new system, an array of strategically placed, remote research terminals, is designed to access the complete Lexis informational data base. Implicit in the design of the system is a centralized stand-alone printer, located in the main library, which handles all print-outs from the independent terminals. Presently, Lexis Ubiquitous are located in the heaviest areas of judicial activity, thereby providing the Philadelphia Bench with the standard of excellence in computer research.

1. Appointed Chief Deputy Court Administrator - Management Services, March 1, 1982.
2. Deceased, August 16, 1982.
3. Retired, October 26, 1982.

COURT OPERATIONS

The Court Operations and Services Division of the Court of Common Pleas is headed by the Chief Deputy Court Administrator for Operations. The Division is comprised of ten units: Active Criminal Records, Criminal Listings, Pretrial Services, Data Processing, Court Reporters and Interpreters, Courtroom Scheduling, Civil Administration, and the Court Planning, Mental Health and the Computer-Aided Transcription (CAT) Units.

These units are responsible for the day-to-day administrative support of the judiciary in the courtroom. Personnel of the Operations and Services Division assist in all aspects of court management from the criminal case defendant's initial appearance at the preliminary arraignment through the final disposition of the case.



Joseph A. Harrison, Deputy Court Administrator
Court Operations

The Active Criminal Records Office, under the supervision of Deputy Court Administrator James A. Buggy, has the broad-based responsibility for the entry and updating of all Municipal and Common Pleas Court criminal case records in the Court's computer system from the entrance of the case into the court system, up to and including sentencing of the defendant.

The following units come under the supervision of this office:

1. File Security Unit - responsible for all active Common Pleas files going to and from the courtrooms, as well as Judges Chambers and other areas of the system.

2. Trial and Arraignment Unit - responsible for the maintenance and batching of active files before going to court.

3. Data Processing Unit - entry and updating of all information from the time of preliminary arraignment, at the Police Administration Building, until the final disposition of the case. This is the hub of our Criminal Justice Information System and controls all criminal information of both Municipal and Common Pleas Courts. It is the key to our continuing efforts to computerize all facets of the Court system.

4. Motion Court - process and docket all pre-trial applications, motions, orders and other material pertaining to criminal cases. Handles all appeals from summary convictions, Municipal Court, Traffic Court, Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. Controls the calendars of both Criminal Miscellaneous courtrooms.

5. Post Trial Motions - process and list all post-trial motions, sentencings, reconsideration of sentences, remands from higher courts and any other actions requested by the Trial Judges.

6. Deferred Indictment Unit - responsible for all activities involving those cases in which there is bench warrant activity. Issues bail due-outs, places bail in judgment, arranges for bench warrant hearings and coordinates activities with the Pretrial Services Division.

7. Appeals Unit - handle and process all cases appealed to the Superior, Commonwealth and Supreme Courts, as well as disseminating any information resulting from Appellate Court action.

8. PCHA and Violation of Probation Unit - handle, process and list all post-conviction hearing act cases and all violation of probation hearings, petitions for parole and any other hearing pertaining to probation matters.

The office has a personnel complement of 50 people, all of whom are engaged in day-to-day court operations pertaining to Municipal and Common Pleas Courts.

The Active Criminal Records Office works closely with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, who is an independently elected official. The Clerk is responsible for the physical maintenance of criminal records and for all funds collected by the Courts such as fines, costs and bail.



ACTIVE CRIMINAL RECORDS

(left to right) Joseph Lanzalotti, Deputy Court Administrator James A. Buggy, Leonard Armstrong, Veronica Coskol, Rose Marie Magliocco and Alfreda Adams.

The Office of Criminal Listings is responsible for scheduling and tracking cases scheduled for trial in the Court of Common Pleas. Primary emphasis is placed on compliance with Rule 1100 which mandates that cases be tried within 180 days of the filing of a complaint. This office also provides substantial administrative assistance to the Calendar Judges of the Homicide and Criminal Calendar Program.



CRIMINAL LISTINGS

Secretary Joan Fitzhenry and Deputy Court Administrator David C. Lawrence.

Additionally, this unit is responsible for processing all appointments to private counsel who represent indigent defendants in criminal cases. The computerization of this process was successfully completed in January, 1982. The use of available technology in performing this process has substantially increased the speed and accuracy of the appointment process.

The Pretrial Services Division operates as a full service bail program for the Court of Common Pleas, the Municipal Court, the local criminal justice system, and the citizens of the City of Philadelphia.

The first phase of service provided by the Division occurs after an individual is arrested, and prior to a preliminary arraignment where charges are heard by a presiding judge of the Municipal Court. In that interim stage representatives from the Pretrial Services Division interview all defendants who may require bail pending the final disposition of their trials. Based on the interviews, reports are prepared which provide an assessment of an individual's community ties, other aspects related to likelihood of appearance for trial, and a defendant's financial status as it may relate to appointment of counsel. These reports serve the Court by providing the necessary information to best determine important pretrial decisions of the criminal trial system.

Other services provided by Pretrial Services Division beyond the initial setting of bail involve a comprehensive system of mail and telephone service to remind defendants of all scheduled court appearances. A Conditional Release Program and bail review procedure is also conducted to service eligible defendants unable to afford detaining financial bails.

An additional and critical service provided by the Pretrial Services Division to the Common Pleas and Municipal Court involves the Investigation and Warrant Service Unit. In coordinated efforts with other services provided by the Pretrial Services Division, the Investigation and Warrant Service Unit assists in providing one of the most innovative and complete pretrial programs in the country.

Further explanation of the above services can be found in the following sections on the four

statistical service components of the Pretrial Services Division:

- Release on Recognizance ROR
- Ten Percent (10%) Cash Bail
- Conditional Release (CR)
- Investigation and Warrant Service (IWS)

The Data Processing Department provides support in the areas of new applications and enhancement to existing applications of electronic data processing to a wide variety of operational and managerial problems of the Court and its related or associated agencies. In addition to the updating and/or monitoring of case defendant information, the data processing applications include jury selection, Prothonotary's civil case procedures, gathering and interpretation of statistics, analysis of criminal case dispositions, development of trial lists, case tracking and preparation of subpoenas and witness notifications.

During the past year, the department has been successful in assisting the Court's Arbitration Center by completing conversion to on-line processing specific data recording functions such as file updating including case dispositions or continuance or return to active status. The conversion also affords the on-line posting of the arbitration panel's report and award.

In support of the Criminal Listings Unit an Attorney Appointment System was designed and installed. This system provides the on-line capability to appoint an attorney to a case, to monitor the number of cases already assigned to that attorney and to distinguish the type of case assigned. The system allows for the computer-generation of the letters of appointment sent to the attorneys.

Three times each year a master courtroom assignment schedule is developed and distributed to all Judges in Common Pleas Court. The Operations Unit is responsible for the development of these masters as well as weekly assignment updates which reflect any last minute changes and for the assignment of Court Officers and Court Criers to the individual courtrooms. Further, this Unit acts as a liaison between the Office of Court Administration and the Judges in the courtrooms as well as the courtroom support staff.

The Operations Unit is responsible for the daily assignment of Court Reporters and Interpreters. Interpreters are provided by this Unit for cases in which a participant is either deaf or does not speak English.

Attachment of attorneys, not only in the County of Philadelphia, but also the four surrounding counties, is a primary responsibility of the Operations Department. This includes notifying counsel and calendaring the attachments.

The office of the Special Master of Mental Health is located in Room 260D City Hall, Philadelphia. There are three mental health masters, all of whom are attorneys: Neil Sagot, Esquire; W. Michael Mulvey, Esquire; and Joseph Davidson, Esquire. Their duties consist principally of conducting civil mental health commitment hearings, and forwarding reports and recommendations on same to the Motion Court Judges who act as supervising judges of the Common Pleas Courts Mental Health Commitment program. By having trained Mental Health Masters conduct the commitment proceedings, there is a considerable saving in judicial time and money.

The hearings are conducted five days per week at five separate locations throughout the City of Philadelphia. At these hearings the City Solicitor's Office represents the petitioner, who is usually a Community Mental Health Center in conjunction with a member of the family of the person whose commitment is sought. The respondent is represented by an attorney from the Public Defender's Office.

Since the advent of the Mental Health Procedures Act of 1976, the number of commitment hearings has increased from approximately 1,200 cases per year to well over 4,000 cases. In 1982 alone, there was an increase of over 800 petitions filed from the previous year.

The tremendously increased case load has caused the Master's Office to increase from two Mental Health Masters in 1976 to three Mental Health Masters beginning in 1981. Prior to 1982, the hearings were conducted three days per week, but the increased case load has caused an expansion of the schedule to five days per week currently.

Neil Sagot, Esquire, has been the Special Master of Mental Health for the Philadelphia Court System since 1975. W. Michael Mulvey, Esquire, has been a Deputy Mental Health Master since 1978. Joseph Davidson, Esquire, was appointed as a third Mental Health Master in 1981. The office of the Mental Health Master is staffed with one secretary who handles all of the paperwork involved with the civil mental health commitment proceedings. This secretary, Marilyn Malkiel, was appointed to the position in 1982, replacing Regina Yantella, who retired in 1982, after 20 years of service to the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, including 12 years as the secretary to the Special Master of Mental Health. One Court Reporter, Margaret Klinger, is also assigned to the Office of the Special Master. She is assigned to all mental health commitment proceedings on a regular basis.

The office of the Philadelphia Special Master for Mental Health is unique, in that the Special Masters also conduct mental retardation commitment proceedings under Section 406 of the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Act of 1966.

The Court of Common Pleas Office of Civil Administration is responsible for the coordination and administration of the Court's civil litigation case flow. All civil litigation in the Court of Common Pleas is originally filed in the Prothonotary's Office. While the Prothonotary's Office is responsible for the initial phases of civil case processing as well as the post-trial case activity, the Office of Civil Administration guides and monitors case progress between the pre- and post-trial phases.

Civil Motions Court, Civil Trial Listings and the Court of Common Pleas' Compulsory Arbitration Program come under the aegis of the Office of Civil Administration. With regard to the Compulsory Arbitration Program, every Common Pleas civil case in which the contested amount is between \$1,000 and \$15,000, with the exception of real estate and equity matters, is heard by a court-appointed panel of three lawyer-arbitrators whose findings have the same force and effect as a court decision.

The Court of Common Pleas Computer-Aided Transcription Unit (CAT) administers a unique program of court transcript production, the purpose of which is greatly to reduce delay in the transcription of notes of testimony.

The Court expects a new generation of CAT equipment, which will be many times faster than the equipment formerly used, will be in place shortly. It is expected that this will further reduce delays in the transcription of notes of testimony.

In January, 1982 our new arbitration program went into effect at the Arbitration Center, located at Suite 2020, 1234 Market Street. The Center provides a dignified and functional facility for the arbitration hearings. The procedure which calls for the assigning of a hearing date at the time of initial filing has helped in the speedy and fair disposition of cases. In excess of one-half of civil cases continue to be disposed of by means of arbitration while the appeal rate has remained constant.

In providing support to the Common Pleas Office of Court Administration, the Court's Planning Unit monitors court operations through regular statistical reporting and conducts special studies as needed. The Planning Unit also keeps track of proposed and pending legislation, as well as other external developments which have impact on the Courts. As part of its general planning responsibilities, the Unit oversees all Court grant applications for State and Federal funds or foundation monies.

FAMILY COURT DIVISION



Dr. Leonard Rosengarten, Chief Deputy Court Administrator-Family Court Division.

The Family Court Division of the Court of Common Pleas is under the direction of the Honorable Nicholas A. Cipriani, Administrative Judge, and Dr. Leonard Rosengarten, Chief Deputy Court Administrator.

Family Court Division has jurisdiction in all cases involving delinquent and dependent children; adults involved in crimes against children; domestic relations issues; adoption proceedings; and all matters concerning divorce proceedings.

In order to accomplish efficient disposition of these cases, the division is divided into six major branches or units: Management and Staff Services; the Juvenile, Domestic Relations, Adoption and Medical Branches; and an Appointment Unit. They provide support services for the Judiciary, as well as professional, social and related services for individuals as mandated by the Court.

Ongoing efforts are constantly in progress to improve and streamline procedures and reduce the large amounts of paperwork required in processing cases. Some new programs and services implemented in 1982 were as follows:

The Juvenile Branch instituted a Courtroom Certain System. This system provides for timely notice of the next hearing date, time and courtroom, to all parties in a case at the Bar of the Court. This gives attorneys maximum lead time for case preparation and reduces the number of continuances.

The Domestic Relations Branch implemented several new procedures in 1982 leading to improved and more efficient services.

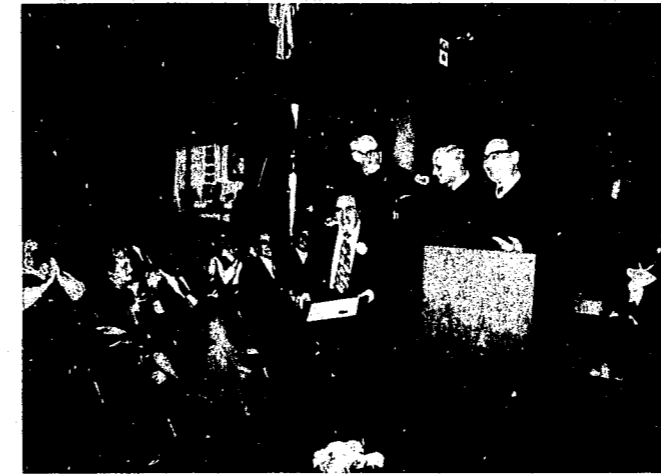
Pursuant to the Rules of Civil Procedure Governing Actions in Support, a full-time Master was appointed to hear testimony in support cases and recommend a support order in cases where no agreement could be reached at the pre-trial conference level. If exceptions to the Master's recommendations are not filed by one of the parties within ten (10) days, the recommendation becomes a final Order of Court. It is expected that a great number of support cases will be diverted from the Court as a result of this system.

Although initiated late in 1981, the Custody Unit became fully operational. This unit has also assisted in diverting cases from judicial hearings where a custody or visitation agreement, acceptable to the Court, can be reached between the parties.

A contract between the Court and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles was effectuated resulting in the installation and use of a Bureau of Motor Vehicles terminal in the Parent Locator Service Unit. This resource has proved invaluable in assisting in the location of absent parents, who are parties to child support cases.

These efforts to improve procedures and services have shown some positive results. Collection of support payments have risen steadily in recent years. Support payments received in 1982 totaled approximately \$40 million, an increase of \$5 million over payments collected in 1981. An additional \$1.4 million was collected for reimbursement to DPW as a result of the Court's participation in the IRS Intercept Program.

In October, 1982, Family Court Division held its first annual awards ceremony honoring outstanding employees. Awards were given to outstanding employees in each Branch of Family Court, as well as those employees recognized for their many years of service to the Court.



Thomas Falcone (holding plaque) of the Family Court Division is honored for his 25 years of dedicated service to the Court and community of Philadelphia. Mr. Falcone and forty-five of his co-workers were honored during the Family Court Annual Employee Awards Ceremony.

Presenting the award are (standing, right to left) Family Court Administrative Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani, Common Pleas President Judge Edward J. Bradley and Common Pleas Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES



A. Joseph Teti, Chief Deputy Court Administrator-
Management Services

The Management Services Division of the Court of Common Pleas is directed by a Chief Deputy Court Administrator. This Division is responsible for fiscal operations, personnel services, facilities management, printing and microfilm services, records management, organizational review, forms management, and messenger services. The Division is composed of three departments: Fiscal Operations, Personnel Services, and Space & Facilities.

Fiscal Operations provides the Court with all required fiscal services. These include the development, preparation, and control of the Court's operating budget; the performance of all purchasing and procurement functions; the processing of all payroll transactions; the establishment of policies and procedures to regulate these activities, and all necessary accounting services.

Personnel Services provides central personnel management for the Court. This includes the development and administration of personnel regulations and procedures; recruitment and testing; the administration of benefit programs including compensation, insurance, medical plans, leave, and retirement; and the coordination of training programs.

This department also participates in labor relations activities and assures that Court policies comply with Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines.

Space and Facilities provides complete maintenance and custodial services to the Court to assure efficient and uninterrupted operations. Available services include construction, renovation, modification, preventive maintenance, repair, and relocation. Custodial services are also provided for Court facilities in City Hall, City Hall Annex, and 1801 Vine Street.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT



Louis S. Aytch, Chief Probation Officer

IDEALS:

Within the limits of its authority and responsibility, the ideal of the Adult Probation Department is to protect the community and, whenever possible, to improve the lives of its clients.

Within its own organization, the Department believes it must create an environment which enhances worklife, and encourages the creativity and productivity of all its employees.

GOALS:

— To affirm the authority and legitimacy of the Department as an essential agency in Philadelphia's Criminal Justice and social service networks.

— To provide clients with opportunities to develop, where possible, their capabilities.

— To improve the management of workloads so as to deliver the best supervision and support for all clients.

— To provide efficient and effective management at all levels within the Adult Probation Department.

— To increase understanding of and cooperation with the wide variety of people and agencies in the service community who can help clients better utilize services.

— To find ways to sense and respond to the concerns of the community.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Participate in the planning for the Justice Center to assure a complex that meets the varied needs of the many Criminal Justice agencies it will serve.
2. Upgrade the record-keeping system which would include the following:
 - a. High-density mobile files
 - b. Microfiche
 - c. Computerized records
3. Implement department budget control.
4. Develop a system to identify department training needs and implement training programs accordingly.
5. Connect clients to the wide variety of services within the community, and when there is a void of service, to try to provide the services or encourage the community to do so.
6. Improve the ability to exchange ideas and information between this Department and the community.
7. Extend services to aid the victim wherever possible.
8. Comply with the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole's standards.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING 1982

INTAKE DIVISION

The professionally staffed Intake Division, which was established in 1981, provided orientation and risk and need assessments to new probationers. These services have now been expanded to include parolees.

As a result, probation officers are receiving more thorough information to assist in the development of service plans for clients.

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

During the past year, the Probation/Parole Services Division has instituted a geographically-based "cluster" system, which facilitates coordination and cooperation between general supervision units and those units which supervise clients with drug, alcohol, and/or psychiatric problems, or who have been convicted of sex offenses or child abuse.

In response to increasing caseloads, efforts have been made to scrutinize departmental paperwork in an effort to eliminate any which is non-essential and streamline that which is.

EMPLOYMENT UNIT

The Employment Unit, formerly within Diversion Services, has been combined with the Vocational Counseling and Job Referral Unit in an effort to provide more comprehensive services to both Diversion and Probation/Parole clients. The unit currently provides testing and job referral services and is also responsible for administering the Secretarial Science Program.

POLICE LIAISON/ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

This division continues to assist in the detection and apprehension of those individuals who fail to comply with the conditions of probation and parole.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM

This department currently has five CRMT units. An evaluation of the initial two teams was completed in 1982 and some problems with implementation were revealed. A grant is being prepared to request advanced training for all five teams to improve the ability of staff to implement this innovative approach to service delivery.

MID-MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

As a result of a comprehensive training program provided in 1981, mid-managers within this department now have improved managerial skills. In addition, many are more active in human service organizations.

PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process continues within this department. A restructuring of the department has been suggested and is being considered by the administration. Members of the Organizational Plan Group met with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Commission to get input from other agencies that interface with the Probation Department.



Weekly Administrative Staff Meeting: (from left) Frank Eaverly, Director of Diversion Services; Frank Snyder, Associate Director; Carl Divins, Director of Administrative Services; Katherine Barrington, Director of Probation and Parole Services; William Kelly, Director of Police Liaison/Enforcement Division; William Derringer, Director of Presentence; Louis S. Aytch, Chief Probation Officer; James Stewart, Deputy Chief Probation Officer; John Clarke, Associate Director of CRMT; Michael Green, Director of Intake Division; Jacquelyn L. Manns, Supervisor of Planning and Staff Development.



Clerical facilities have been improved for staff since the Department has centralized. (from left, seated) Charlene Hartman, Clerk Typist; (standing) Sharon Holden, Supervisor; Helen DiPietro, Clerk Typist; Crystal Penn, Clerk Typist; Ruby Martin, Clerk Typist and Barbara Spano, Clerk Typist.

CENTRALIZATION

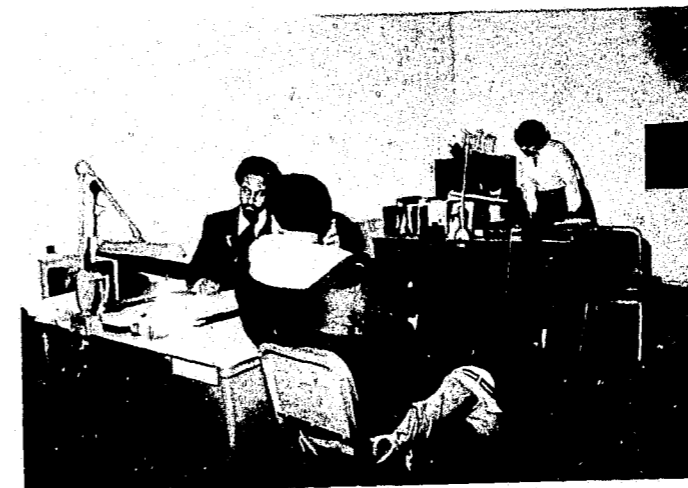
In 1982, this department has centralized its offices. It is expected that the new facility will provide for improved communication and a more professional atmosphere for the staff.

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM

In 1982, this department secured funding from the William Penn foundation to resume the Secretarial Science program. Clients from all divisions within the department are eligible to receive secretarial training. The program currently provides for forty participants per year. Long-term employment placement rate has been high.

RESTITUTION UNIT

During the fiscal year from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982 the Restitution Unit collected and dispersed a total of \$461,314.08. The department is looking into ways to computerize the system which would streamline this process tremendously.



Probation District - West 10 - in new centralized facility. (front) David Vaugh, Probation Officer; (rear, seated) Jacqueline Brown, Probation Officer and Linda Mathers, Supervisor.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

Funding for the Educational Support Program will terminate at the end of 1982. The educational classes for clients will be continued through the use of teachers provided by the Board of Education, or volunteers recruited by this department.

TRAINING UNIT

The department continues to explore ways to provide comprehensive training opportunities for staff.

STATE STANDARDS

A review of 1982 standards by the State Board of Probation and Parole found this Department in compliance. Adult Probation in Philadelphia will continue to support the standardization of probation and parole services throughout the state.

UNION

A new two-year contract was reached with local 810. Agreement was also reached with first level supervisors.

SENTENCING GUIDELINES

Responsibility for completing the prior criminal history section of the new sentencing grid was assigned to the Presentence Division by the President Judge. Presentence staff received training from the Sentencing Commission on how to score these prior offenses.

EPISCOPAL COMMUNITY SERVICES

ECS received a grant to implement a sentencing support service for probation clients. This department is expected to assume responsibility for that service in the second year.

HADD PROGRAM

The Habitual Alcohol Drunk Drivers Program was implemented in 1982 as a pilot program. It is being monitored in cooperation with CODAAP and the Driving While Intoxicated Unit of the Adult Probation Department. Expected results are a reduction in the number of habitual drunk drivers in the Philadelphia area.

JURY SELECTION COMMISSION



Nicholas Kozay Jr., Esq., Jury Commissioner

The system whereby a citizen summoned for jury duty is either assigned to a case or excused after one day is now fully operational. Received well by the public it is designed to serve, the one-day/one-trial system reduces hardship and inconvenience to members of the public and permits jury service by a wider segment of the community; even Judges serve as jurors. Administrative costs have been reduced, too; even postage and envelopes are saved by paying jurors at City Hall upon completion of their service.

The Jury Assembly Room has been moved to more spacious and attractive quarters on the first floor of City Hall. A great improvement over the previous sixth floor space, now used for two additional courtrooms, the new Jury Assembly Room provides a bright, clean and cheerful setting, complete with T.V. monitors for jury orientation and entertainment while waiting for actual service. The location of the room, too, is an improvement, permitting easier access for persons reporting for jury duty, and more ready transfer of jury panels to courtrooms throughout the building. The Court has received a measure of praise from the public for the new Assembly Room, even from persons offering "to serve again, any time."

Our jury operation also allows for a further accommodation. Should it be inconvenient for a juror to serve when summoned, he or she can apply for a deferment to a more convenient time and, in most cases, select a day in advance within six months from the original date of service.



Main Office of the Jury Commissioner. (left to right) Frank Farlino, Chief Officer; Maria Pero, Secretary to Mr. Farlino; and Grace Nogowski, Secretary to Mr. Kozay.

The Jury Selection Commission handles in excess of 300,000 pieces of mail a year. In cooperation with the Post Office, the method of handling is through a "pre-sort" method of bulk mail, which allows for a somewhat cheaper rate than the standard postage.



Orientation of prospective jurors by television monitors before being assigned to courtrooms.

Now that the one-day/one-trial system is well organized and established, effort will be made to refine certain areas. For example, as in every other jurisdiction, there are a certain amount of "no shows". These are people who simply just ignore the summons. Our statute provides that a juror who fails to report pursuant to summons is subject to a fine of \$500.00 and/or ten (10) days in jail. Although our percentage of "no shows" is low compared with other jurisdictions,



The Jury Commission Staff of Room 111, receiving and dispatching jurors to courtrooms.

we are setting up an Enforcement Division. We have now begun to automatically list the jurors again for the date of service three months in advance. Should they fail to respond the second time, they will be notified to appear and explain their absence. Should this fail, a Writ of Attachment for civil contempt will be the necessary remedy.

The number of persons to summon for jury duty at any particular time must be determined at least one month in advance, to give the citizens the minimum of three weeks notice they need in which to arrange to serve. This difficult determination, based in the past on little more than prior experience, will eventually be eased by an improved system in which trial calendars reflect with relative accuracy, the anticipated number of jury cases and their probable length. Implementation of such an improvement will require long and careful planning, but should prove well worth the required effort.



At the conclusion of service, juror checks and employer work forms are distributed.

Mandatory sentence legislation has increased the number of jury trials and will continue to do so. This requires a corresponding rise in the number of jurors called. As a result, there has been an increase in costs and a necessary expansion of facilities to accommodate additional persons summoned.

With the support and cooperation of the President Judge, every effort is made to make jury service less burdensome for the public.

PROTHONOTARY



John J. Pettit, Jr., Esq., Prothonotary of Philadelphia

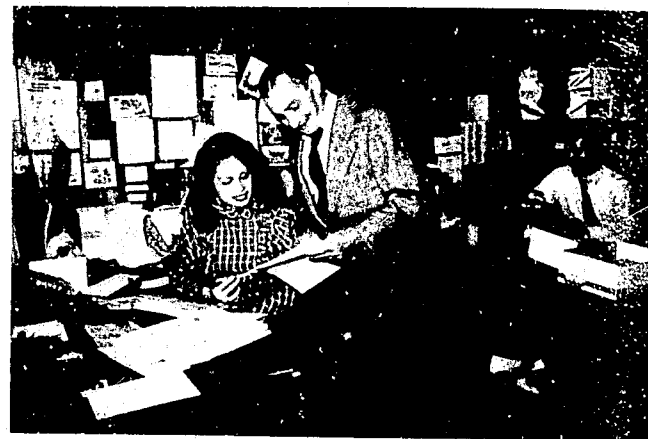
The Prothonotary's Office is one of the most important, diversified and busiest offices of the Court system. The name Prothonotary is distinctive and carries traditional and historical significance. It has been in continuous use in Pennsylvania since the time of William Penn, thus providing an unbroken link between the Province and the Commonwealth.

More important than traditional consideration is the fact that the Office of the Prothonotary is more than a clerical office. While the Prothonotary's primary duty is to serve as Chief Civil Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, his statutory duties extend his responsibility much further. Among these duties is the registration of Fictitious Names, filing and recording of U.C.C. financing statements and maintaining the register of Notaries Public.



RECORDS ROOM STAFF - Kevin McKinney, David Vogler, Margaret Inemer, Reginald Harris, Eileen Gianos and Lloyd Wilson.

The office is primarily responsible, inter alia, for receiving, filing and docketing of all civil cases filed with the Court; the collection of all fees and escrow funds; maintenance of the judgment, liens and divorce indexes; preparation and maintenance of Court files and records; receiving and filing of all appeals to appellate courts.



Elsa Padilla, Receptionist and Russ Perrella, Liaison to Appellate Courts, discuss procedures for transfer of records. Also shown is Thomas E. Dempsey, Solicitor to the Prothonotary.

The year 1982 was one of significant advancement in the Prothonotary's Office. Total computerization of the appearance dockets became a reality, with the elimination of the manual docketing system. Our appreciation is extended to the members of the bar for their cooperation and patience during the critical transition period.

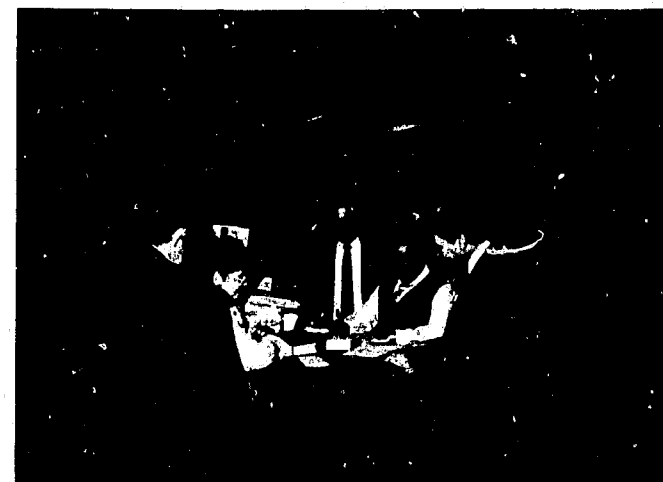
My deep appreciation is also extended to the employees of the Office without whose dedication and cooperation our achievements would not have been possible. The work load is heavy and they have had to learn and develop new skills. Retraining can be frightening and intimidating. It is important to remember that no matter how efficient a system may be, it still takes the dedication of individuals to make it work effectively.

All this has been accomplished in spite of a dramatic increase in filings. During 1982 this office processed over 75,000 new cases (an increase of 12,000 to 15,000 new filings). A significant portion of this increase has arisen from two major areas: city taxes and asbestos cases.

The City of Philadelphia, over a period of 17 months, has filed 13,500 suits resulting in the collection of 15.2 million dollars in the delinquency area affected by these law suits. Significant in this project has been the creation of a tax court under the supervision of the Honorable Stanley M. Greenberg, which enables him to dispose of the majority of these cases without further backlogging of the trial lists. Our appreciation also to Deputy City Solicitor William Wolf for his understanding and cooperation in the processing of this work.

The second major area of increase is in asbestos litigation. Accurate statistics as to the actual increase are not readily available since we have just recently begun keeping separate statistics for this genre of filings. I can report that beginning with January Term, 1983, we are also electronically docketing the asbestos litigation, enabling us to more efficiently manage these records.

During 1983 we will continue to fine-tune and expand our computer capability. It is imperative that our plans for a comprehensive records management program be implemented. These plans include a records destruction schedule for temporary records and a microfilm program for permanent records.



Ken Federal, Fee Ticket Clerk, accepting second filing papers under supervision of David Savaiano, Legal Unit Supervisor.

PROTHONOTARY



John J. Pettit, Jr., Esq., Prothonotary of Philadelphia

The Prothonotary's Office is one of the most important, diversified and busiest offices of the Court system. The name Prothonotary is distinctive and carries traditional and historical significance. It has been in continuous use in Pennsylvania since the time of William Penn, thus providing an unbroken link between the Province and the Commonwealth.

More important than traditional consideration is the fact that the Office of the Prothonotary is more than a clerical office. While the Prothonotary's primary duty is to serve as Chief Civil Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, his statutory duties extend his responsibility much further. Among these duties is the registration of Fictitious Names, filing and recording of U.C.C. financing statements and maintaining the register of Notaries Public.



RECORDS ROOM STAFF - Kevin McKinney, David Vogler, Margaret Inemer, Reginald Harris, Eileen Gianos and Lloyd Wilson.

The office is primarily responsible, inter alia, for receiving, filing and docketing of all civil cases filed with the Court; the collection of all fees and escrow funds; maintenance of the judgment, liens and divorce indexes; preparation and maintenance of Court files and records; receiving and filing of all appeals to appellate courts.



Elsa Padilla, Receptionist and Russ Perrella, Liaison to Appellate Courts, discuss procedures for transfer of records. Also shown is Thomas E. Dempsey, Solicitor to the Prothonotary.

The year 1982 was one of significant advancement in the Prothonotary's Office. Total computerization of the appearance dockets became a reality, with the elimination of the manual docketing system. Our appreciation is extended to the members of the bar for their cooperation and patience during the critical transition period.

My deep appreciation is also extended to the employees of the Office without whose dedication and cooperation our achievements would not have been possible. The work load is heavy and they have had to learn and develop new skills. Retraining can be frightening and intimidating. It is important to remember that no matter how efficient a system may be, it still takes the dedication of individuals to make it work effectively.

All this has been accomplished in spite of a dramatic increase in filings. During 1982 this office processed over 75,000 new cases (an increase of 12,000 to 15,000 new filings). A significant portion of this increase has arisen from two major areas: city taxes and asbestos cases.

The City of Philadelphia, over a period of 17 months, has filed 13,500 suits resulting in the collection of 15.2 million dollars in the delinquency area affected by these law suits. Significant in this project has been the creation of a tax court under the supervision of the Honorable Stanley M. Greenberg, which enables him to dispose of the majority of these cases without further backlogging of the trial lists. Our appreciation also to Deputy City Solicitor William Wolf for his understanding and cooperation in the processing of this work.

The second major area of increase is in asbestos litigation. Accurate statistics as to the actual increase are not readily available since we have just recently begun keeping separate statistics for this genre of filings. I can report that beginning with January Term, 1983, we are also electronically docketing the asbestos litigation, enabling us to more efficiently manage these records.

During 1983 we will continue to fine-tune and expand our computer capability. It is imperative that our plans for a comprehensive records management program be implemented. These plans include a records destruction schedule for temporary records and a microfilm program for permanent records.



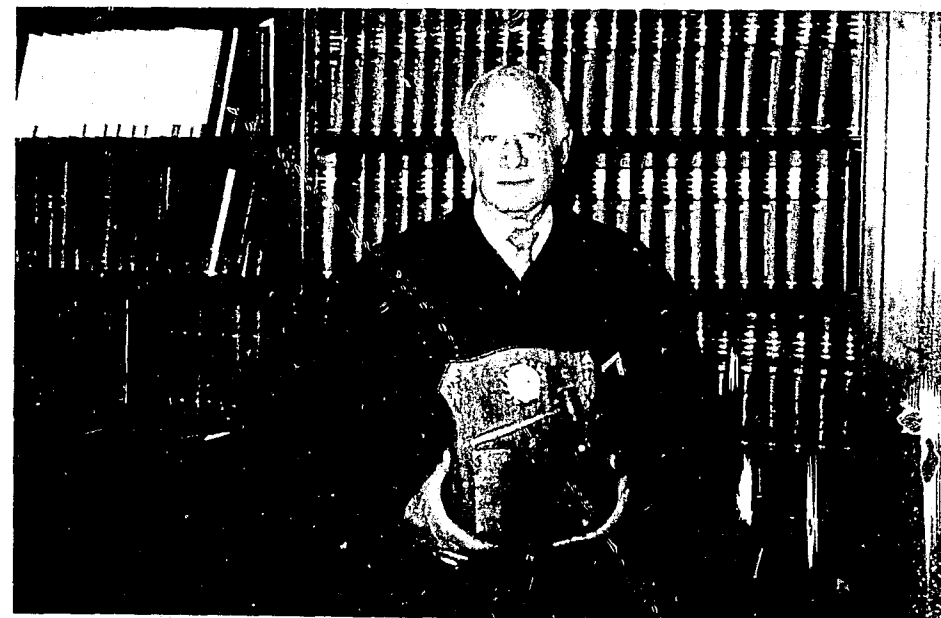
Ken Federal, Fee Ticket Clerk, accepting second filing papers under supervision of David Savaiano, Legal Unit Supervisor.

**COMMON PLEAS
COURT**



The Fourth Annual Judicial Law Clerk Seminar was held in City Hall Courtroom 653 in October, 1982. This seminar, sponsored by the Philadelphia Judicial Institute, introduced new Common Pleas Court Law Clerks to the procedures and operations of clerking.

Addressing the group is Judge Berel Caesar. Seated, at right, is President Judge Edward J. Bradley.



Common Pleas Court Judge Edwin S. Malmed was honored in July, 1982, with a special award presented by Lodge 5 of the Fraternal Order of Police. The award praised Judge Malmed's outstanding performance in presiding over the spring, 1980, trial of nine members of the MOVE sect. The nine were convicted of third-degree murder in the death of Philadelphia Policeman James Ramp.



President Judge Edward J. Bradley was the keynote speaker at the 1982 Bench-Bar Conference held in Atlantic City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS STATISTICAL SUMMARY

JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982

	Records Available for Disposition Jan. 4, 1982	New Records Received During Report Period	Total Records To Be Disposed	Total Records Dispositions	Records Available for Disposition Jan. 3, 1983	Increase (Decrease)
TRIAL DIVISION						
CIVIL						
MAJOR CASE	13,394	--	13,394	3,800	9,594	(3,800)
GENERAL CASE	<u>3,892</u>	--	<u>3,892</u>	<u>1,350</u>	<u>2,542</u>	<u>(1,350)</u>
SUB-TOTAL	17,286	-- (1)	17,286	5,150	12,136	(5,150)
ARBITRATION	16,992	27,481	44,473	24,470	20,003(2)	3,011
CRIMINAL						
HOMICIDE	380	385	765	288	477	97
CALENDAR PROGRAM	2,354	3,695	6,049	3,328	2,721	367
LIST PROGRAM	<u>4,263</u>	<u>7,109</u>	<u>11,372</u>	<u>8,337</u>	<u>3,035</u>	<u>(1,228)</u>
SUB-TOTAL	6,997	11,189	18,186	11,953	6,233	(764)
FAMILY COURT DIVISION						
ADOPTIONS	176	1,164	1,340	1,263	77	(99)
DOMESTIC RELATIONS	17,370	35,488	52,858	27,164	25,694	8,324
JUVENILE	<u>2,585</u>	<u>28,267</u>	<u>30,852</u>	<u>27,975</u>	<u>2,877</u>	<u>(292)</u>
SUB-TOTAL	20,131	64,919	85,050	56,402	28,648	8,517
ORPHANS' COURT DIVISION						
	80	6,073	6,15	6,101	52	(28)
GRAND TOTAL						
	61,486	109,662	171,148	104,076	67,072	5,586
MISCELLANEOUS						
PROBATION	16,558	4,965	21,523	4,655	16,868	310
PAROLE	<u>2,276</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>2,563</u>	<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,536</u>	<u>(740)</u>
TOTAL PROBATION SUPERVISION	18,834	5,252	24,086	5,682	18,404	(430)
PCHA PETITIONS	508	260	768	335	433	(75)
DIVORCES	13,604	6,892	20,496	5,908	14,588	984

- (1) Actions commencing in 1982 are not reflected due to the discontinuance of the Certificate of Readiness. The figures will be available at a later date.
- (2) With minor exceptions, the majority of these cases are scheduled for hearing in the Arbitration Center and will be disposed in 1983.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
NOTES TO STATISTICAL SUMMARY
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982**

TRIAL DIVISION

CIVIL:

MAJOR CASES/GENERAL CASES

Complaints Filed:	Assumpsit	23,047
	Trespass	4,912
	Motor Vehicle	9,049
	Equity	1,389
	Judgements by Confession	9,155
	Divorces	6,892
	Other	20,753
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL	75,197

FAMILY COURT DIVISION

ADOPTIONS

The 1,164 new cases received include 172 previously deferred cases reinstated. The 1,263 cases disposed include 184 cases placed in deferred status.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The 35,488 new cases received include 4,553 previously deferred cases reinstated. The 27,164 cases disposed include 10,037 cases placed in deferred status.

The new cases and disposed cases include 7,337 petitions for wage attachments which were disposed of by hearing officers under the Pre-Trial Diversion Program during this term.

JUVENILE CASES

The 28,267 new cases received include 12,265 previously closed cases reactivated and 1,187 previously deferred cases reinstated.

The 27,975 cases disposed include 1,065 cases placed in deferred status.

TRIAL DIVISION

CHARLES P. MIRARCHI, JR.

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE



Members of the Homicide Program are (clockwise from head of table) President Judge Edward J. Bradley; Senior Judge Edwin S. Malméd; Judge George J. Ivins; Judge Albert F. Sabo; Judge Lisa A. Richette; Judge Theodore B. Smith, Jr.; Judge Paul Ribner; Judge Juanita Kidd Stout and Judge Charles L. Durham. Also shown (far left) are Deputy Court Administrator Joseph A. Harrison and Executive Assistant to the Court Administrator Elsie Heard McAdoo.



Criminal Calendar Program Judges of Common Pleas Court (clockwise, seated at table) President Judge Edward J. Bradley; Administrative Judge, Trial Division, Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr.; Judge William Porter; Judge Angelo A. Guarino; Judge Louis G. Hill; Judge Levan Gordon; Judge Eugene H. Clarke, Jr.; Judge Stanley L. Kubacki; Judge Nicholas M. D'Alessandro; Judge Marvin R. Halbert; Judge Lynne M. Abraham; Senior Judge Kendall H. Shoyer; Senior Judge Levy Anderson and Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt. Also shown (far left) are Court Programs Analyst Nancy Berk and Chief Deputy Court Administrator A. Joseph Teti.



Common Pleas Judges of the Civil Program are (clockwise from head of table) President Judge Edward J. Bradley; Judge Joseph P. Braig; Judge Harry A. Takiff; Judge Murray C. Goldman; Judge William M. Marutani; Judge Bernard Snyder; Judge Julian F. King; Civil Calendar Judge Stanley M. Greenberg; Judge Calvin T. Wilson; Judge Charles A. Lord; Senior Judge Ethan Allen Doty; Judge Lawrence Prattis and Judge Curtis C. Carson, Jr.



Members of the Criminal List Program (clockwise from head of table) President Judge Edward J. Bradley; Administrative Judge, Trial Division, Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr.; Sentencing Support Project Coordinator Amy Trommer; Sentencing Support Project Director Dr. Peter C. Buffum; Assistant Defender Michael Hanford; Chairman, Criminal Justice Section, Philadelphia Bar Association, Bruce Franzel; Judge Eugene Edw. J. Maier; Judge John L. Braxton; Judge Bernard J. Avellino; Judge William J. Mazzola; Judge Victor J. DiNubile, Jr.; Senior Judge Ned L. Hirsh; Senior Judge Levy Anderson and Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt. Also shown (far left) are Deputy Court Administrator for Planning, Marilyn Slivka and Deputy Court Administrator for Criminal Listings, David C. Lawrence.

CIVIL TRIALS IN PHILADELPHIA COURTS

Civil trials in Philadelphia in which the amount in controversy is more than \$1,000 are heard in the Court of Common Pleas. Those in which the amount in controversy is \$1,000 or less are tried before a judge without a jury in the Small Claims Division of Municipal Court, as are Landlord and tenant matters. Appeals from verdicts in Small Claims Court are heard in the Court of Common Pleas.

Common Pleas Court civil cases in which the contested amount is under \$20,000 are, with the specific exception of those involving title to real estate or equity matters, heard and decided by a panel of three lawyer-arbitrators, selected at random from a list of lawyer-arbitrators now numbering more than 3000. The decision of the arbitrators is appealable on a trial de novo basis.

These appeals, as well as equity cases and those involving a contested amount of more than \$20,000, are assigned for trial by means of a combined master calendar and individual calendar. Several judges have their own calendars and are assigned cases in all categories at various times during the year. There is also a master calendar divided as follows:

- Major Jury Trial List - consisting of cases involving more than \$20,000 in which a jury trial has been requested.
- General Jury List - consisting of appeals from arbitration where a jury trial has been requested.
- Non-Jury Equity List - consisting of cases in equity, appeals from arbitration and cases involving contested amounts of more than \$20,000 where a jury trial has been waived.

Arbitration cases are heard in the new Arbitration Center located at 1234 Market Street. The use of this facility has expedited the disposition of arbitration cases and has resulted in a savings to the City of approximately five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) annually in arbitrator's fees.

The method of getting cases on all lists was radically reformed in 1981 to permit automatic listing for trial. In the case of arbitration, actions are given a trial date and time of hearing eight (8) months hence at the time of commencement of action. For Major Jury and Non-Jury cases and equity cases, the case is automatically put on the trial list one (1) year after commencement of action. Cases on the General Jury List appear in chronological order as the appeals are taken. For all lists the Certificate of Readiness has been eliminated removing the onus for insuring the case's progress from counsel and litigants and placing it on the Court. This change enables the Court to insure better control of its calendar and is an important step toward implementation of a case management program.

Civil matters involving unusual or complicated legal questions or discovery problems may, upon petition by counsel and approval of the President Judge, be assigned to a special judge for all purposes. Similarly, those cases in which delay in disposition may cause hardship to one or more of the parties may, upon petition and approval by the President Judge, be given an advanced listing for trial.

By local rule of court, juries in civil trials may consist of eight (8) persons and, by statute, a verdict may be rendered by 5/6 of the jurors.

Most judgements in Common Pleas Court civil trials may be appealed directly to the Pennsylvania Superior Court. In some cases involving the interpretation of local or state statutes, the appeal will be to the Commonwealth Court.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL DIVISION**

1978 - 1982

CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR

1978	10,185
1979	8,673
1980	8,442
1981	22,563
1982	34,061

NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD

1978	11,134
1979	10,845
1980	26,627
1981	19,475
1982	27,698*

CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD

1978	12,646
1979	11,076
1980	12,506
1981	18,530
1982	29,620

CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD

1978	8,673
1979	8,442
1980	22,563
1981	23,508
1982	32,139

* Actions commencing in 1982 are not reflected due to the discontinuance of the Certificate of Readiness. The figures will be available at a later date.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL TRIALS**

**CIVIL MAJOR, GENERAL CASES SUMMARY
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982**

TYPE OF CASE	Cases		Total Dispositions	Jury	Non-Jury	Total
	Available For Trial Jan. 4, 1982	New Cases Received During 1982*				
TRESPASS - MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	5,326	-111	1,698	1,861	1,656	3,517
TRESPASS - OTHER TRAFFIC ACCIDENT	34	- 3	11	13	7	20
TRESPASS - PROPERTY OWNERS	158	- 3	66	53	36	89
TRESPASS - PRODUCT LIABILITY	32	0	12	17	3	20
TRESPASS - FED. EMPL. LIABILITY ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRESPASS - MISCELLANEOUS	4,144	- 23	1,136	2,044	941	2,985
APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURT	19	1	4	2	14	16
ASSUMPSIT	1,523	10	323	344	866	1,210
EQUITY	956	28	133	13	838	851
EMINENT DOMAIN	152	1	63	71	19	90
EJECTMENT	72	2	22	8	44	52
FOREIGN ATTACHMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRAUDULENT DEBTOR ATTACHMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBEL AND SLANDER	64	2	17	26	23	49
MANDAMUS	16	0	4	1	11	12
QUIET TITLE	3	0	0	0	3	3
REPLEVIN	26	2	1	9	18	27
MECHANICS LIEN	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAX APPEALS	200	0	20	2	178	181
MALPRACTICE (NON-MEDICAL)	86	4	25	46	19	65
ARBITRATION APPEALS	2,160	146	1,034	557	715	1,272
ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES	188	3	34	23	134	157
OTHER - UNCLASSIFIED	1,910	158	547	913	608	1,521
TOTALS	17,069	217	5,150	6,003	6,133	2,136

* Negative figures represent cases transferred under Local Rule 150-A. Actions commencing in 1982 are not reflected due to the discontinuance of the Certificate of Readiness. The figures will be available at a later date.

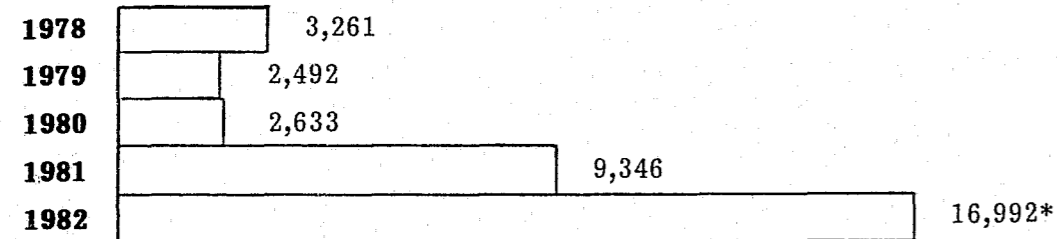
**CIVIL MAJOR, GENERAL CASES BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982**

TYPE OF CASE	Trial Without Jury	Trial Jury Verdict	Trial Settled Before Verdict	Settled	Stricken	Other	Total
TRESPASS - OTHER TRAFFIC ACCIDENT	0	0	9	2	0	0	11
TRESPASS - PROPERTY OWNERS	1	5	36	24	0	0	66
TRESPASS - PRODUCT LIABILITY	0	2	7	3	0	0	12
TRESPASS - FED. EMPL. LIABILITY ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRESPASS - MISCELLANEOUS	19	63	519	511	24	0	1,136
APPEALS FROM MUNICIPAL COURT	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
ASSUMPSIT	40	19	113	137	14	0	323
EQUITY	20	2	30	63	13	5	133
EMINENT DOMAIN	1	3	25	33	1	0	63
EJECTMENT	1	0	6	13	2	0	22
FOREIGN ATTACHMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRAUDULENT DEBTOR ATTACHMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBEL AND SLANDER	2	0	10	5	0	0	17
MANDAMUS	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
QUIET TITLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REPLEVIN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
MECHANICS LIEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAX APPEALS	0	0	2	11	7	0	20
MALPRACTICE (MEDICAL)*	4	18	91	144	9	0	266
MALPRACTICE (NON-MEDICAL)	3	0	14	7	1	0	25
APPEALS FROM ARBITRATION	27	44	794	144	25	0	1,034
ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES	10	1	12	10	1	0	34
OTHER - UNCLASSIFIED	22	10	126	106	17	0	281
TOTALS	174	225	2,487	2,117	142	5	5,150

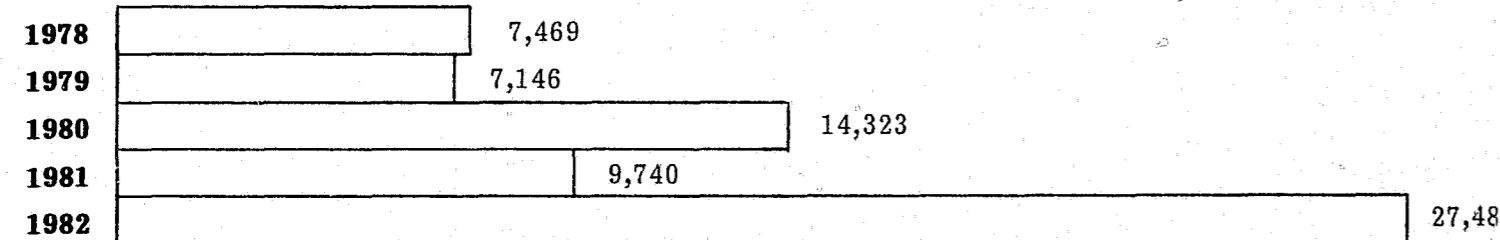
* Included in "Other-Classified" on preceding table.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL DIVISION
ARBITRATION PROGRAM
1978 - 1982**

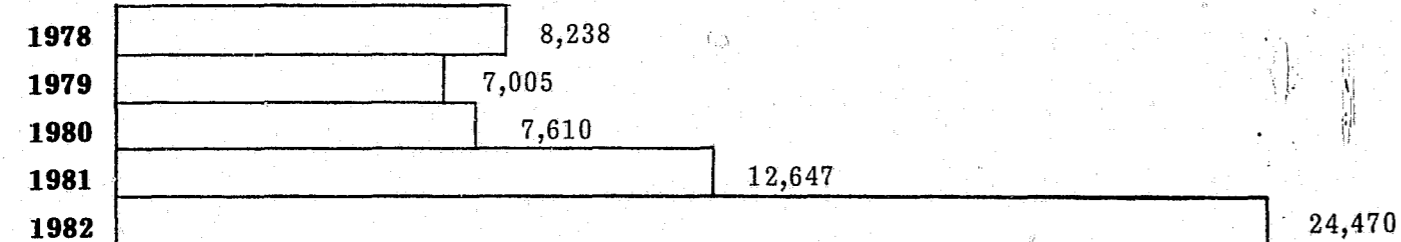
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



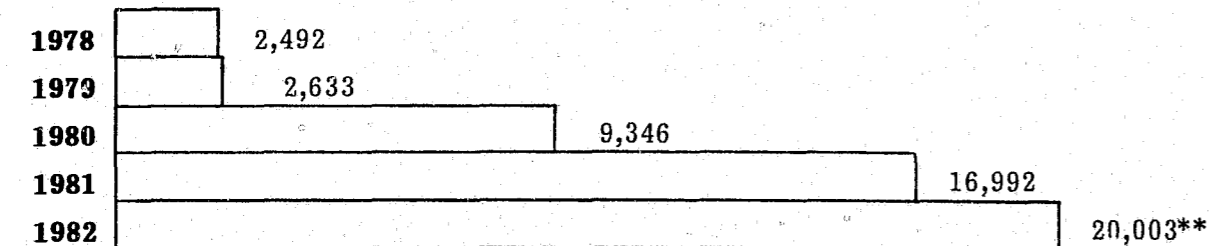
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD

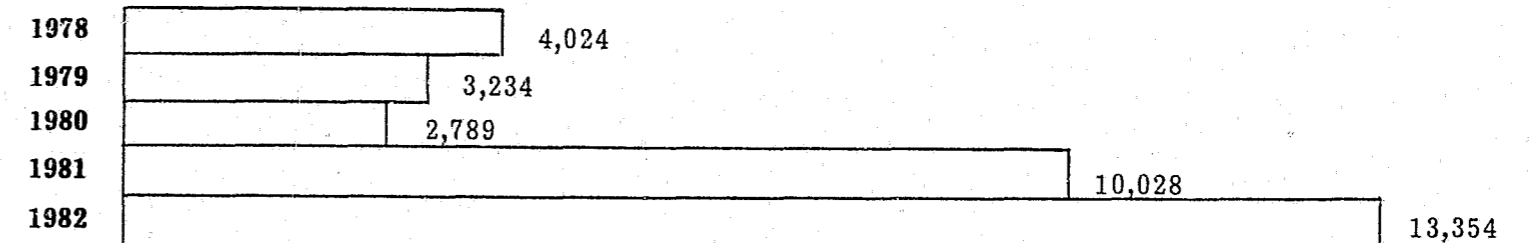


* The beginning figures for 1982 have been adjusted to combine Arbitration Center statistics that have been footnoted in the past with previous reported arbitration statistics in an effort to accurately reflect the Court's arbitration activity. All subsequent reports will reflect those adjustments.

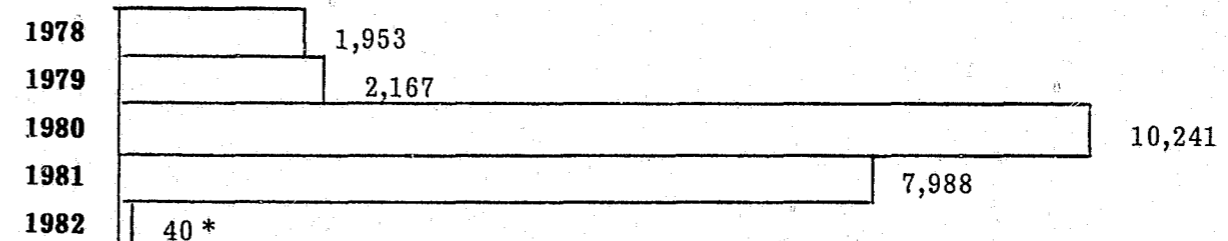
** With minor exceptions, the majority of these cases are scheduled for hearing in the Arbitration Center and will be disposed during 1983.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL DIVISION
MAJOR CASES
1978 - 1982**

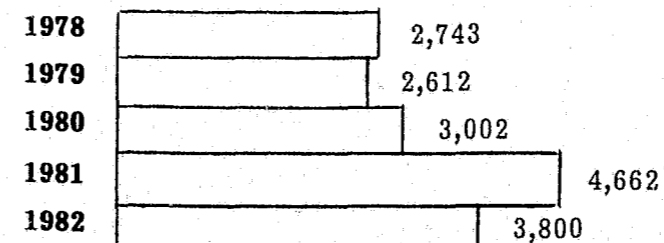
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



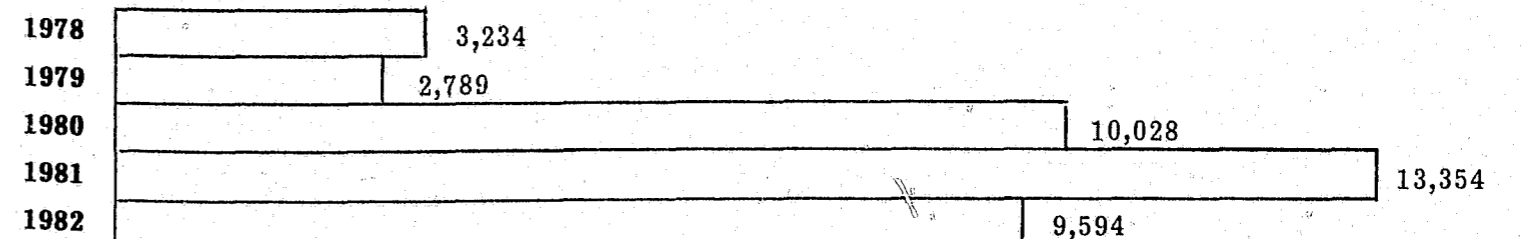
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD



* Actions commencing in 1982 are not reflected due to the discontinuance of the Certificate of Readiness.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL DIVISION**

**GENERAL CASES
1978 - 1982**

CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR

1978	2,900
1979	2,947
1980	3,020
1981	3,189
1982	3,715

NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD

1978	1,712
1979	1,532
1980	2,063
1981	1,747
1982	177*

CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD

1978	1,665
1979	1,459
1980	1,894
1981	1,221
1982	1,350

CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD

1978	2,947
1979	3,020
1980	3,189
1981	3,715
1982	2,542

* Actions commencing in 1982 are not reflected due to the discontinuance of the Certificate of Readiness.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CONSOLIDATED CIVIL PRE-TRIAL MOTIONS LIST
1981 - 1982**

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
MOTIONS AND RULES - START OF YEAR	4,094	6,358
MOTIONS AND RULES FILED	32,528	34,182
LESS: MOTIONS AND RULES DISPOSED AT PRELIMINARY REVIEW	-17,219	-26,404
MOTIONS AND RULES TO BE DISPOSED AT COURT HEARING	19,403	14,136
LESS: MOTIONS AND RULES DISPOSED AT COURT HEARING	-13,045	- 8,790
MOTIONS AND RULES OPEN - END OF YEAR	6,358	5,346
INCREASE IN OPEN MOTIONS AND RULES	2,264	1,012

**CIVIL POST TRIAL MOTIONS LIST
1981 - 1982**

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS OPEN - END OF YEAR	423	443
MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS FILED	241	214
MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS TO BE DISPOSED	664	657
MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS DISPOSED	221	168
MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS OPEN - START OF YEAR	443	489
INCREASE IN OPEN MOTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS	20	46

During 1982, the number of pretrial motions and rules filed increased 5% compared to 1981. Overall, dispositions increased 16%. 1982 year end inventory of open rules and motions is 16% lower than at the end of 1981. Filings and dispositions of post trial motions and exceptions were slightly lower during 1982 than during 1981.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CIVIL DIVISION
AGE OF DISPOSED CASES**

JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982

Major Cases	Age of Cases At Disposition						Average Age in Months	
	0-6 mo.	7-12 mo.	13-18 mo.	19-24 mo.	2-4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	1981	1982
From:								
Term Date	30	316	491	488	1,671	804	38	35
Certificate Date	394	642	1,026	1,029	668	41	10	17
Assignment Date	3,087	357	243	87	24	2	2	3
	Total Disposed Cases - 3,800							

General Jury Cases

General Jury Cases	Age of Cases At Disposition						Average Age in Months	
	0-6 mo.	7-12 mo.	13-18 mo.	19-24 mo.	2-4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	1981	1982
From:								
Term Date	3	6	16	70	650	232	45	43
Certificate Date	93	192	205	173	222	92	22	22
Assignment Date	956	4	5	3	9	0	1	1
	Total Disposed Cases - 977							

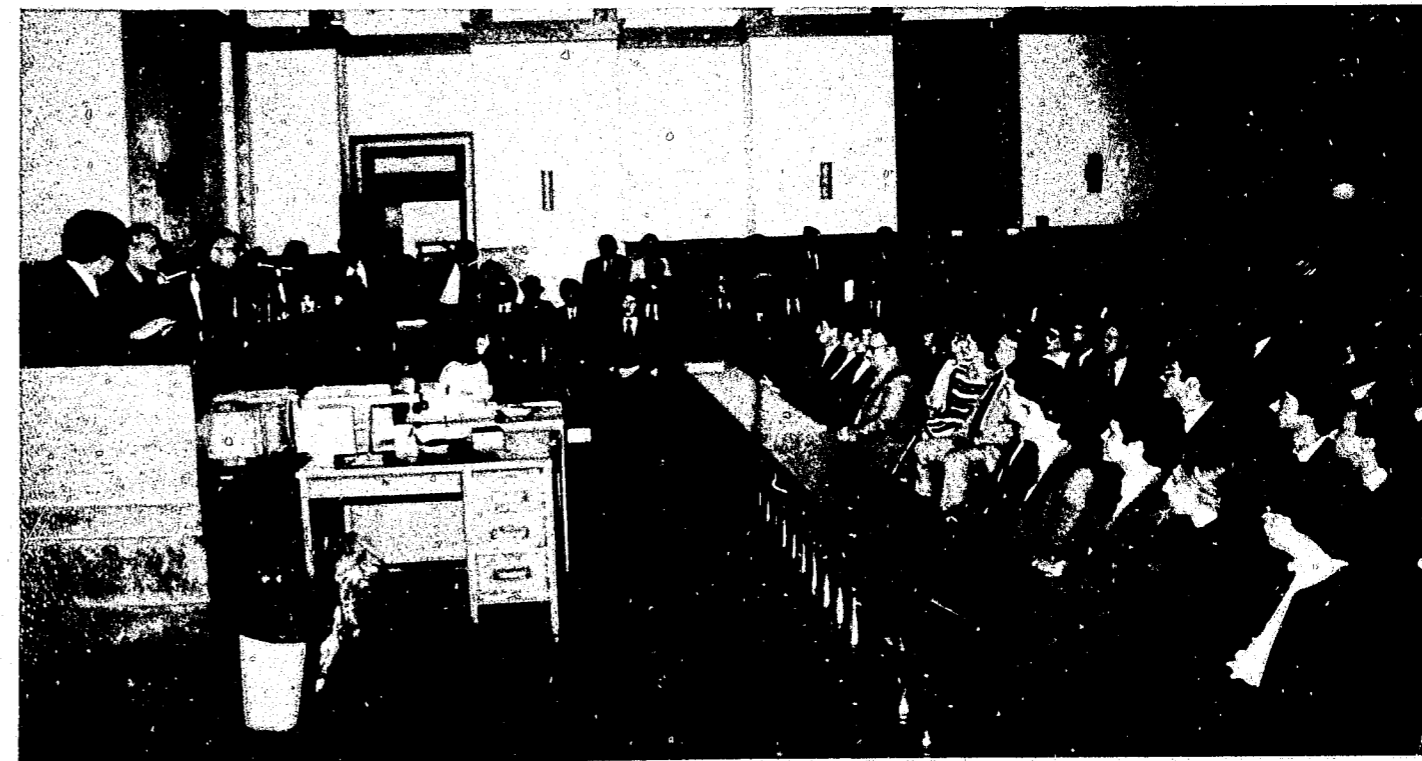
General Non-Jury Cases

General Non-Jury Cases	Age of Cases At Disposition						Average Age in Months	
	0-6 mo.	7-12 mo.	13-18 mo.	19-24 mo.	2-4 yrs.	Over 4 yrs.	1981	1982
From:								
Term Date	1	20	34	43	119	156	37	41
Certificate Date	62	73	75	71	79	13	11	14
Assignment Date	340	13	8	4	7	1	4	1
	Total Disposed Cases - 373							

The figures on this page show the age of civil cases at disposition. For each program three dates are given: 1) from term date, meaning when the complaint was first filed; 2) from certificate date, or when the lawyers filed with the Court, indicating they were ready to proceed; and 3) assignment date, when the case was assigned to a judge. Disposed cases included here are only those for which a certificate of readiness was filed. Because a large number of cases are resolved in the time before a certificate is filed, the average time to disposition of those cases shown here is much higher than the average time for all civil cases.



Senior Judge Ethan Allen Doty welcomes guests at the Seventh Annual Temple Law School Reception in City Hall Courtroom 653. The reception was held to introduce the Law School's graduating class of 1982 to the Philadelphia Judiciary.



Graduates of Delaware Law School of Widener University attend a City Hall ceremony to receive the Oath of Admission to the Bar. The sixty-five DLS graduates were sworn in by Common Pleas Court Administrative Judge Charles P. Mirarchi, Jr. (on bench, third from left). Also presiding were Common Pleas Court President Judge Edward J. Bradley (center) and Common Pleas Court Judge Angelo A. Guarino.

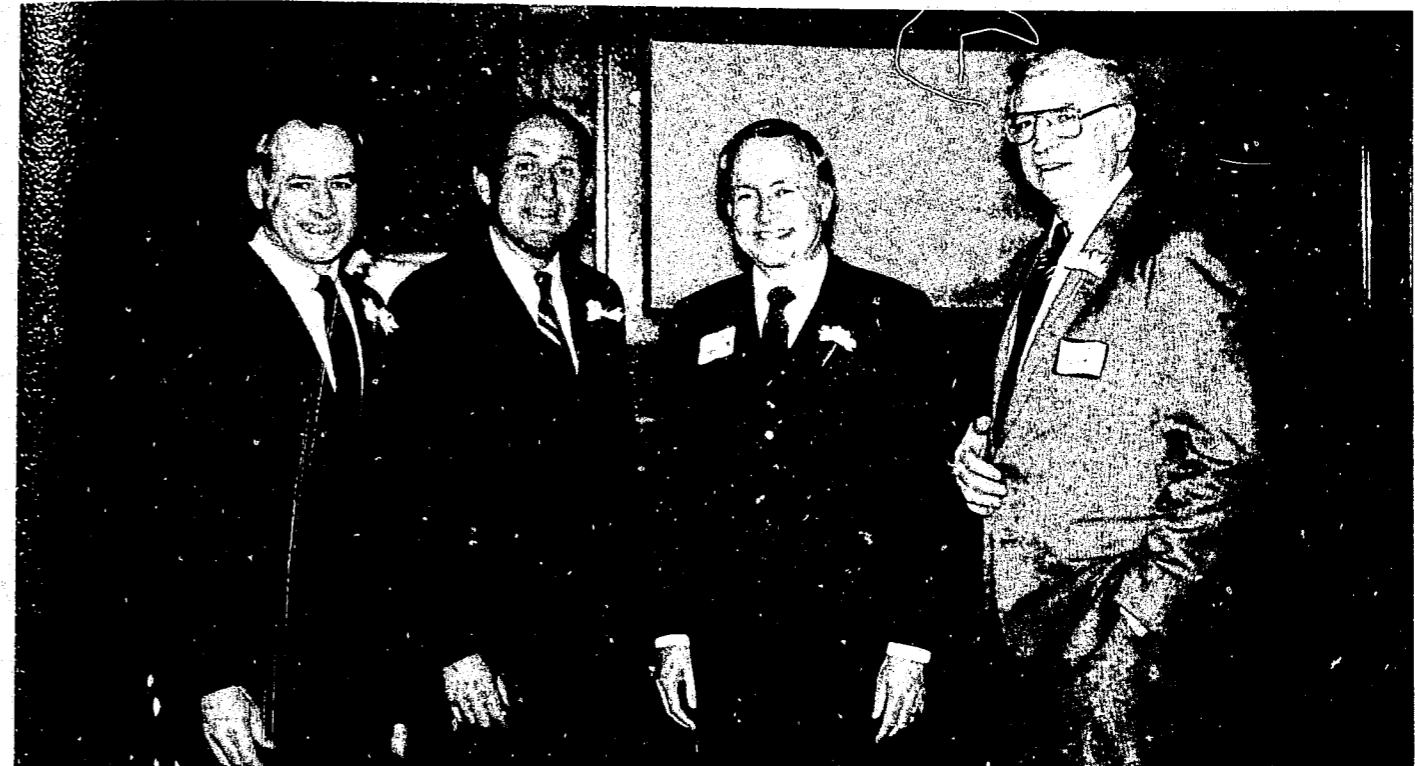
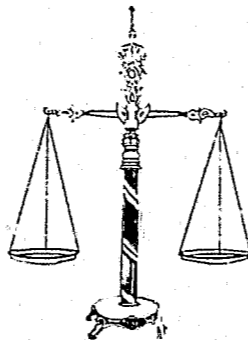
CRIMINAL TRIALS IN PHILADELPHIA COURTS

As soon as possible after arrest, a defendant accused of a criminal offense is brought before a Municipal Court judge for preliminary arraignment. At the preliminary arraignment, the defendant is apprised of the nature of the charge against him, of his right to counsel and, upon evidence of indigency, of his right to court-appointed counsel. At this stage of the proceedings, he is interviewed by representatives of the Pretrial Services Division and matters pertaining to bail are determined. At the preliminary arraignment, a date for a preliminary hearing or, depending on the severity of the potential penalty for the offense involved, for trial in Municipal Court is set.

Criminal cases in which the maximum potential penalty is imprisonment for five years or more are tried in the Court of Common Pleas, where the defendant has the right to trial by jury.

For administrative purposes, criminal trials in the Court of Common Pleas are assigned to one of three programs. The Homicide program, as its name indicates, handles all cases in which the defendant is accused of a felonious homicide. The Criminal Calendar program hears all cases (other than homicides) which the District Attorney's office believes will involve substantial legal problems, complexity of preparation, multiple defendants or a large number of witnesses. All cases in which a jury trial has been demanded and all cases involving rape or arson also are assigned to the Calendar program. All other Common Pleas criminal trials are assigned initially to the Criminal List program.

All criminal cases in which the maximum potential penalty does not exceed five years imprisonment are tried before a judge without a jury in the Municipal Court and the defendant, upon conviction, has an absolute right to appeal for a trial *de novo* before a judge and jury in the Court of Common Pleas.



Villanova Law School Reception - (left to right) Hon. Edward J. Bradley, President Judge, Court of Common Pleas; Jerome E. Bogutz, Esq., President of Villanova Law School Alumni Association; J. Willard O'Brien, Esq., Dean of Villanova Law School and Hon. Joseph R. Glancey, President Judge, Philadelphia Municipal Court.



Bernard M. Borish, Esq., President of University of Pennsylvania Law School Alumni Association, offers opening remarks at the City Hall reception for recent graduates. Also shown is Common Pleas Court Judge Doris M. Harris.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL TRIALS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982**

	HOMICIDE PROGRAM	CALENDAR PROGRAM	LIST PROGRAM	TOTAL
ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORDS AT START OF 1982	380	2,354	4,263	6,997
LESS: SENTENCE DEFERRED DEFENDANT RECORDS	140	670	1,005	1,815
DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL AT START OF 1982	240	1,684	3,258	5,182
NEW DEFENDANT RECORDS ENTERED	388	3,728	6,480	10,596
DEFENDANT RECORDS ENTERED AS RESULT OF NEW TRIAL GRANTED	0	0	651	651
NET DEFENDANT RECORDS PREVIOUSLY DEFERRED REINSTATED	4	16	97	117
DEFENDANT RECORDS TO BE ADJUDICATED	632	5,428	10,486	16,546
DEFENDANT RECORDS ADJUDICATED	326	3,327	8,097	11,750
NET DEFENDANT RECORDS PLACED IN DEFERRED STATUS	7	49	119	175
DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL AT END OF 1982	299	2,052	2,270	4,621
PLUS: SENTENCE DEFERRED DEFENDANT RECORDS	178	669	765	1,612
ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORDS AT END OF 1982	477	2,721	3,035	6,233
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL (LINE 10 MINUS LINE 3)	59	368	(988)	(561)

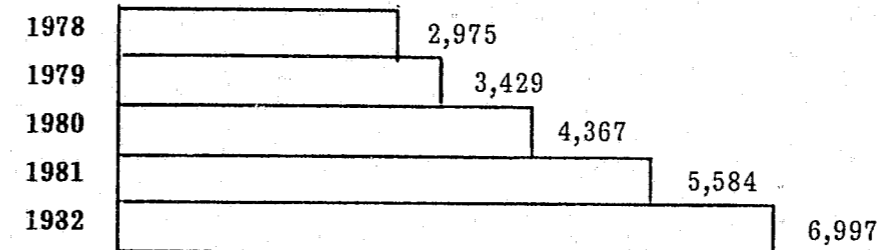
DEFERRED DEFENDANT RECORDS (END OF DECEMBER TERM 1982)

(Not included in total of "Active Defendant Records" Above)

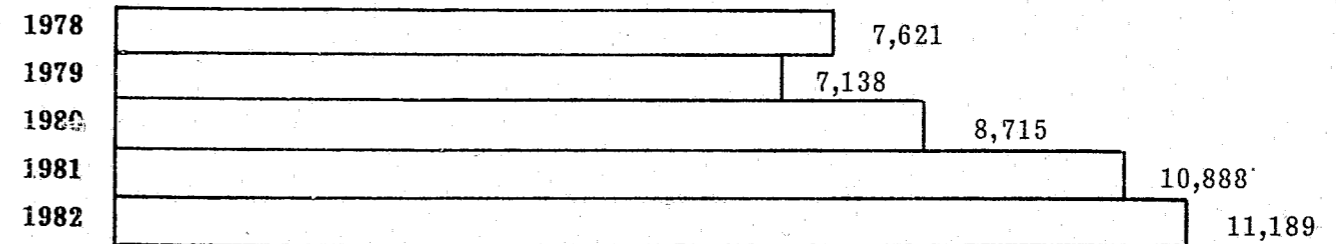
DEFENDANT WITH EXCUSABLE ILLNESS	32
DEFENDANT IN MILITARY SERVICE	9
DEFENDANT INCARCERATED OUTSIDE COUNTY	10
DEFENDANT AT LARGE - FUGITIVE BENCH WARRANT ISSUED	1,784
DEFERRED AT REQUEST OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY OR COURT ADMINISTRATOR	240
TOTAL	2,075

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL DIVISION
1978 - 1982**

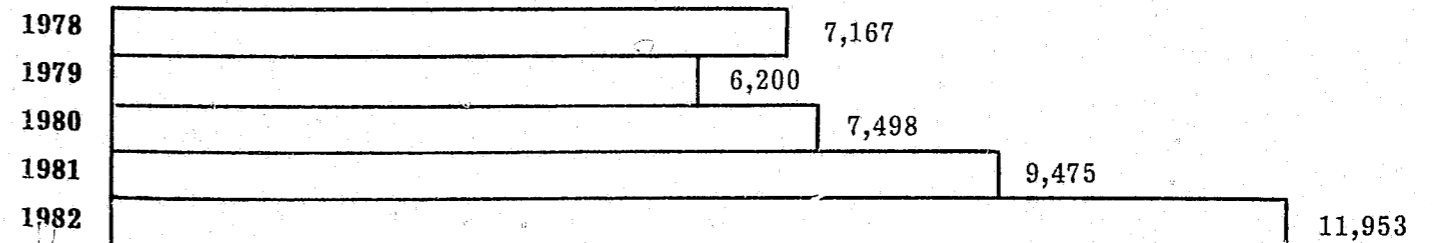
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



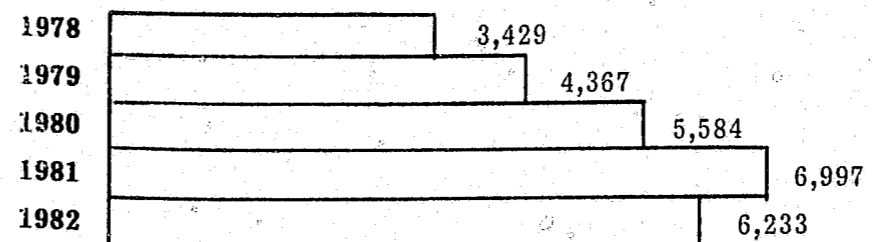
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD*



CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD



* Excludes cases which have been adjudicated but not yet sentenced

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DEFENDANT DISPOSITIONS**

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL DEFENDANT DISPOSITIONS	TRANSFERS ¹	TOTAL NON- CONVICTIONS	GUILTY AS CHARGED	GUILTY LESSER OFFENSES
MURDER	279	1	59	160	59
MANSLAUGHTER	12		5	4	3
ROBBERY	2,762	17	804	1,564	377
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,960	29	701	786	444
MINOR ASSAULT	517	14	192	163	148
BURGLARY	2,974	99	685	1,560	630
LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO	1,461	82	360	596	423
AUTO LARCENY - THEFT	238	20	88	71	59
EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD	162	20	31	65	46
STOLEN PROPERTY	353	17	128	175	33
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	23		4	17	2
RAPE	298	1	118	119	60
ASSAULT & ATTEMPTED RAPE	83		23	33	27
STATUTORY RAPE	12	1	3	7	1
INDECENT ASSAULT	46		18	15	13
COMMERCIALIZED VICE	44		21	17	6
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	24		11	10	3
SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS	383	19	122	192	50
POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS	17	1	9	7	
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES					
WEAPONS OFFENSES	82	1	40	32	9
OFNS VS FAMILY & CHILD	1			1	
LIQUOR LAWS					
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED	36	2	17	16	1
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES	2		1	1	
DISORDERLY CONDUCT - VAG	22	4	6	9	3
GAMBLING	2		1	1	1
ARSON	13		5	3	5
ABORTION					
BIGAMY					
CONTRIB. TO DELINQUENCY	2		1	1	
OFNS VS PUBLIC JUST.	87	2	28	55	2
PRISON BREACH, ETC.	29	1	5	23	
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION	5		2	3	
KIDNAPPING					
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	4	1	1	2	
TRESPASSING	1		1		
OFFENSES VS COMMONWEALTH					
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC PEACE					
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC MORALS	15		12	3	
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC POLICY I					
MISCELLANEOUS HOLDING OFFENSES	3		3		
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES					
OFFENSES - PUBLIC POLICY II					
OFFENSES - PUBLIC POLICY III					
MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL OFFENSES					
UNCLASSIFIED					
TOTALS	11,952	332	3,505	5,710	2,405

1. Transfers include: to Family Court 28, to Pre-Indictment Probation 345, Probation Without Verdict 14, and Disposition in Lieu of Trial 1.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
DEFENDANT DISPOSITIONS**

*****NON-CONVICTIONS*****			*****CONVICTIONS*****			OFFENSE CATEGORY
DISH + PROS. W/D	NON- JURY	JURY	GUILTY PLEA	NON- JURY	JURY	
8	27	24	49	85	85	MURDER
2	3		3	3	1	MANSLAUGHTER
411	360	33	983	857	101	ROBBERY
349	340	12	453	739	38	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
109	77	6	141	160	10	MINOR ASSAULT
425	253	7	1,317	852	21	BURGLARY
237	120	3	623	386	10	LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO
55	32	1	60	69	1	AUTO LARCENY - THEFT
23	8		89	20	2	EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD
74	53	1	119	87	2	STOLEN PROPERTY
2	2		14	5		FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING
50	52	16	73	62	44	RAPE
14	5	4	29	27	4	ASSAULT & ATTEMPTED RAPE
1	2		5	3		STATUTORY RAPE
11	6	1	13	13	2	INDECENT ASSAULT
6	15		6	14	3	COMMERCIALIZED VICE
4	7		9	3	1	OTHER SEX OFFENSES
78	43	1	137	104	1	SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS
6	3		2	5		POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS
						OTHER DRUG OFFENSES
21	17	2	16	22	3	WEAPONS OFFENSES
			1			OFNS VS FAMILY & CHILD
						LIQUOR LAWS
9	7	1	5	11	1	DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
	1			1		OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES
3	3		5	7		DISORDERLY CONDUCT - VAG
	1			1		GAMBLING
2	3		5	2	1	ARSON
						ABORTION
						BIGAMY
1				1		CONTRIB. TO DELINQUENCY
15	11	2	28	18	11	OFNS VS. PUBLIC JUST.
5			19	4		PRISON BREACH, ETC.
1	1		2		1	BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION
						KIDNAPPING
	1		1	1		MALICIOUS MISCHIEF
	1					TRESPASSING
						OFFENSES VS COMMONWEALTH
						OFFENSES VS PUBLIC PEACE
						OFFENSES VS PUBLIC MORALS
						OFFENSES VS PUBLIC POLICY I
						MISCELLANEOUS HOLDING OFFENSES
						DELINQUENCY OFFENSES
						OFFENSES - PUBLIC POLICY II
						OFFENSES - PUBLIC POLICY III
						MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL OFFENSES
						UNCLASSIFIED
1,937	1,454	114	4,207	3,565	343	TOTALS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ANALYSIS OF DEFENDANT SENTENCING BY MOST SERIOUS CHARGE CONVICTED

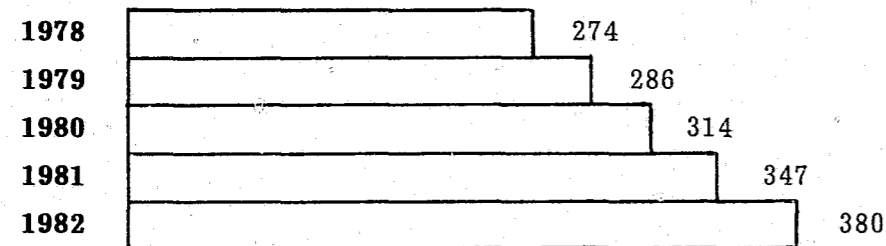
OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL DISP.	MINUS TRNS PRO M/D	ADJUD. DISP.	NON CONV.	%	CONV.	%	GUILTY PLEA	NON-JURY
MURDER	220	9	211	51	24	160	76	38	51
MANSLAUGHTER	61	2	59	3	5	56	95	12	34
ROBBERY	2,395	428	1,967	393	20	1,574	80	854	627
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1,581	378	1,203	352	29	851	71	348	472
MINOR ASSAULT	918	123	795	83	10	712	90	209	473
BURGLARY	2,452	524	1,928	260	13	1,668	87	1,087	564
LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO	1,331	319	1,012	123	12	889	88	474	407
AUTO LARCENY - THEFT	316	75	241	33	14	208	86	51	154
EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD	182	43	139	8	6	131	94	87	36
STOLEN PROPERTY	986	91	895	54	6	841	94	505	330
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	126	2	124	2	2	122	98	113	8
RAPE	238	51	187	68	36	119	64	43	46
ASSLT & ATTEMPT RAPE	57	14	43	9	21	34	79	16	15
STATUTORY RAPE	22	2	20	2	10	18	90	15	2
INDECENT ASSAULT	63	11	52	7	13	45	87	20	23
COMMERCIALIZED VICE	39	6	33	15	45	18	55	4	14
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	35	4	31	7	23	24	77	17	6
SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS	338	97	241	44	18	197	82	116	80
POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS	71	7	64	3	5	61	95	24	37
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES									
WEAPONS OFFENSES	127	22	105	19	18	86	82	33	48
OFNS VS FAMILY & CHILD	1		1			1	100	1	1
LIQUOR LAWS									
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED	36	11	25	8	32	17	68	4	2
OTHER MOTOR VEH. OFNS	4		4	1	25	3	75	1	2
DISORDERLY CONDUCT - VAG	36	7	29	3	10	26	90	13	13
GAMBLING	3		3	1	33	2	67		1
ARSON	47	2	45	3	7	42	93	32	8
ABORTION									
BIGAMY									
CNTRIB. TO DELINQUENCY	8	1	7			7	100	1	2
OFNS VS PUBLIC JUST.	131	17	114	13	11	101	89	44	44
PRISON BREACH, ETC.	33	6	27			27	100	22	5
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION	7	1	6	1	17	5	83	3	1
KIDNAPPING									
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	24	1	23	1	4	22	96	7	14
TRESPASSING	42		42	1	2	41	98	10	31
OFFENSES VS CMWELTH									
OFNS VS PUBLIC PEACE	2		2			2	100	1	1
OFNS VS PUBLIC MORALS	15	12	3			3	100		3
OFNS VS PUBLIC POLICY I	2		2			2	100	2	
MISC. HOLDING OFFENSES	3	3							
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES									
OFNS - PUBLIC POLICY II									
OFNS - PUBLIC POLICY III									
MISC. FEDERAL OFFENSES									
UNCLASSIFIED									
TOTALS	11,952	2,269	9,683	1,568	16	8,115	84	4,207	3,565

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ANALYSIS OF DEFENDANT SENTENCING BY MOST SERIOUS CHARGE CONVICTED

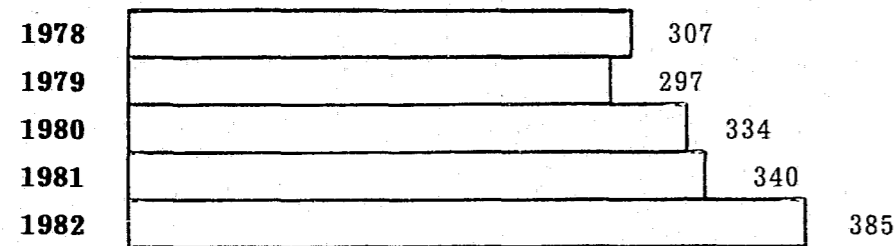
JURY TRIAL	OV. 2 YR.	%	UN. 2 YR.	%	PRI %	PROB SENT	%	SENT. SUSP.	FINES COSTS	OFFENSE CATEGORY
71	148	93	6	4	96	6	4			MURDER
10	27	48	5	9	57	24	43			MANSLAUGHTER
93	568	36	523	33	69	479	30	4		ROBBERY
31	145	17	205	24	41	488	57	12	1	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
30	39	5	190	27	32	443	62	23	17	MINOR ASSAULT
17	304	18	543	33	51	797	48	22	2	BURGLARY
8	68	8	344	39	46	446	50	23	8	LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO
3	15	7	85	41	48	104	50	3	1	AUTO LARCENY - THEFT
8	9	7	24	18	25	88	67	4	6	EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD
6	61	7	273	32	40	480	57	17	10	STOLEN PROPERTY
1	7	6	32	26	32	80	66	3		FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING
30	83	70	15	13	82	21	18			RAPE
3	20	59	7	21	79	7	21			ASSLT & ATTEMPT RAPE
1	5	28	3	17	44	10	56			STATUTORY RAPE
2	11	24	16	36	60	18	40			INDECENT ASSAULT
			1	6	6	10	56	4	3	COMMERCIALIZED VICE
1	7	29	4	17	46	12	50	1		OTHER SEX OFFENSES
1	26	13	39	20	33	123	62	6	3	SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS
	2	3	13	21	25	40	66	3	3	POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS
										OTHER DRUG OFFENSES
5	12	14	23	27	41	39	45	7	5	WEAPONS OFFENSES
						1	100			OFNS VS FAMILY & CHILD
										LIQUOR LAWS
1			4	24	24	13	76			DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
						2	67	1		OTHER MOTOR VEH. OFNS
			7	27	27	16	62	2	1	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - VAG
								1	1	GAMBLING
2	4	10	10	24	33	28	67			ARSON
										ABORTION
										BIGAMY
4	1	14 14	10	43	57	2	29		1	CNTRIB. TO DELINQUENCY
13	28	28	32	32	59	36	36	3	2	OFNS VS PUBLIC JUST.
	3	11	14	52	63	8	30	2		PRISON BREACH, ETC.
1	1	20	1	20	40	3	60			BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION
1			3	14	14	12	55	1	6	KIDNAPPING
	1	2	13	32	34	21	51	1	5	MALICIOUS MISCHIEF
										TRESPASSING
						2	100			OFFENSES VS CMWELTH
			1	33	33	2	67			OFNS VS PUBLIC PEACE
						2	100			OFNS VS PUBLIC MORALS
						2	100			OFNS VS PUBLIC POLICY I
										MISC. HOLDING OFFENSES
										DELINQUENCY OFFENSES
										OFNS - PUBLIC POLICY II
										OFNS - PUBLIC POLICY III
										MISC. FEDERAL OFFENSES
										UNCLASSIFIED
43	1,595	20	2,439	30	50	3,863	48	143	75	TOTALS

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL TRIALS
HOMICIDE PROGRAM
1978 - 1982**

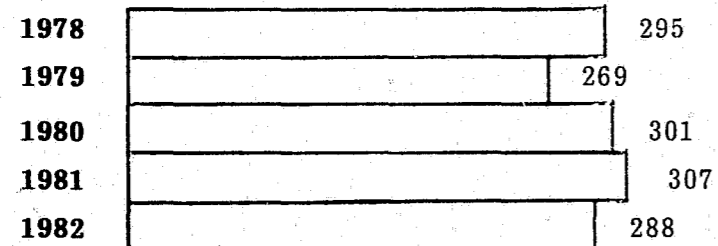
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



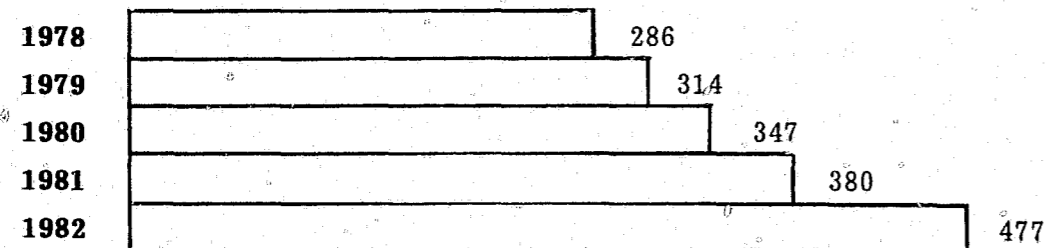
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD*

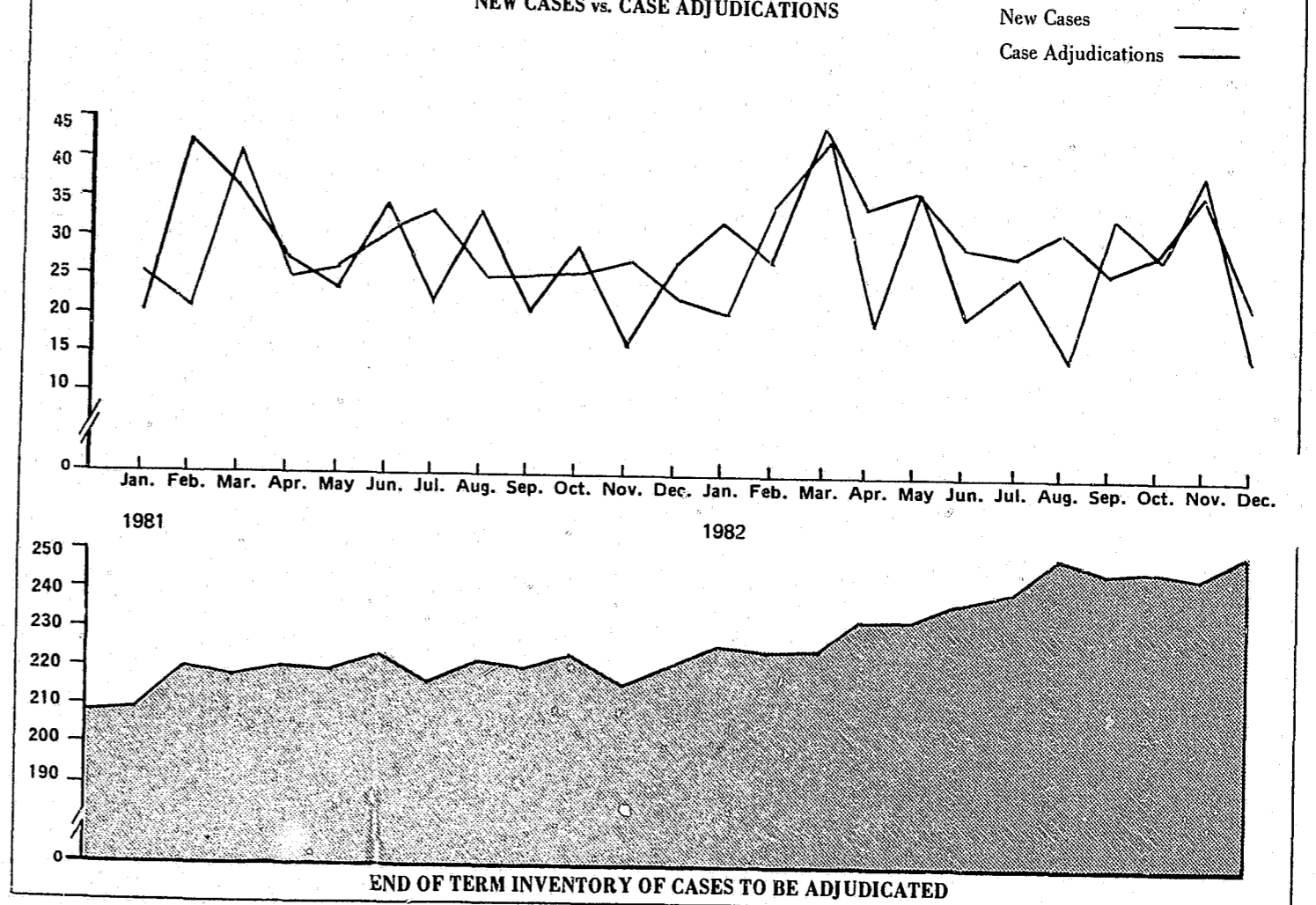


CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD



* Excludes cases which have been adjudicated but not yet sentenced

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
HOMICIDE PROGRAM
NEW CASES vs. CASE ADJUDICATIONS**



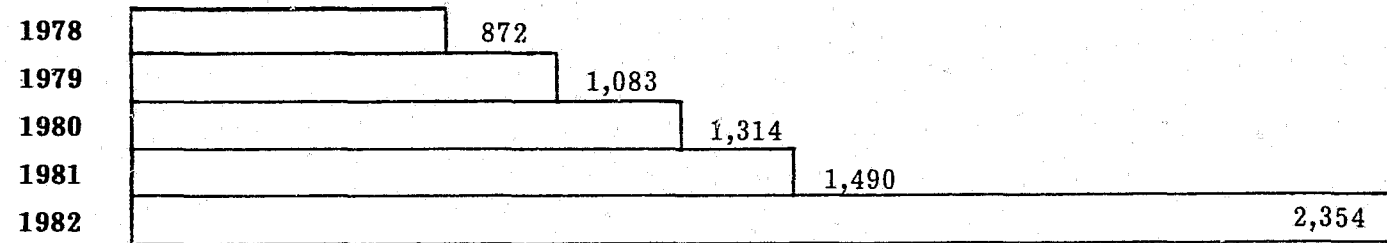
Slightly fewer Homicide Program cases were adjudicated and disposed in 1982 than in 1981. New cases received were approximately 13% higher during 1982 than during 1981. Therefore, the inventories of cases awaiting adjudication and cases awaiting disposition rose approximately 25% during 1982.

The line graphs above depict the new cases, adjudication and inventory of cases to be adjudicated on a month-to-month basis during 1981 and 1982.

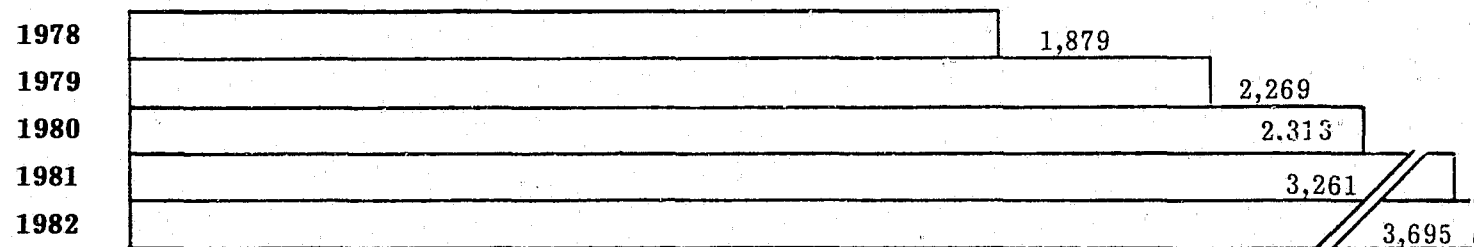
**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL TRIALS**

**CALENDAR PROGRAM
1978 - 1982**

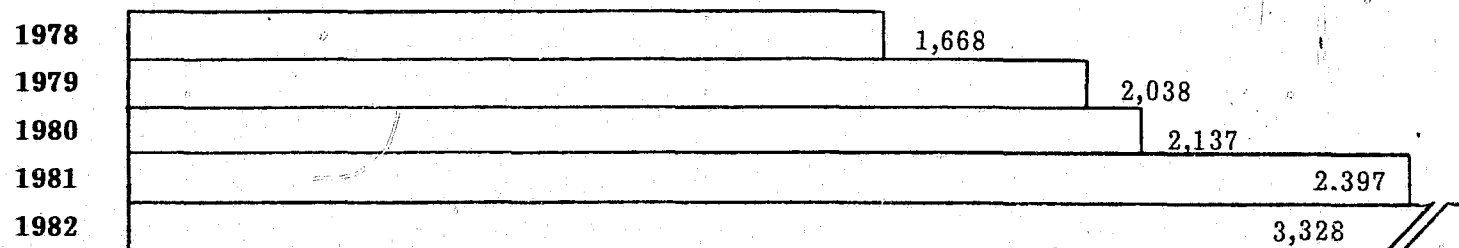
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



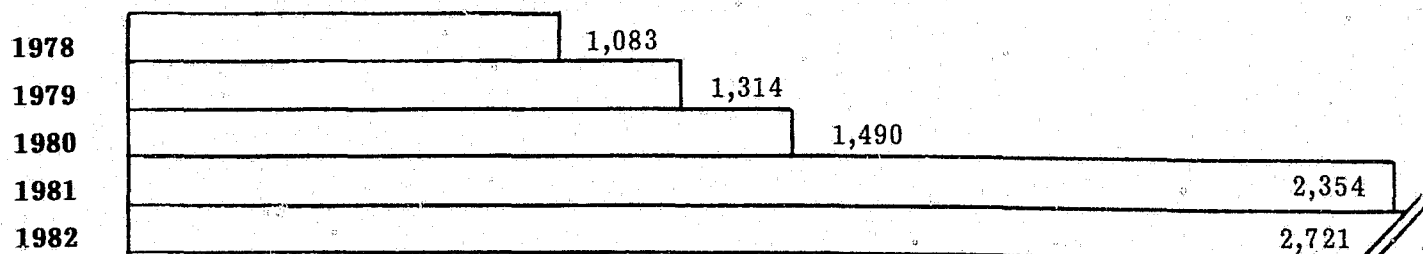
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD*

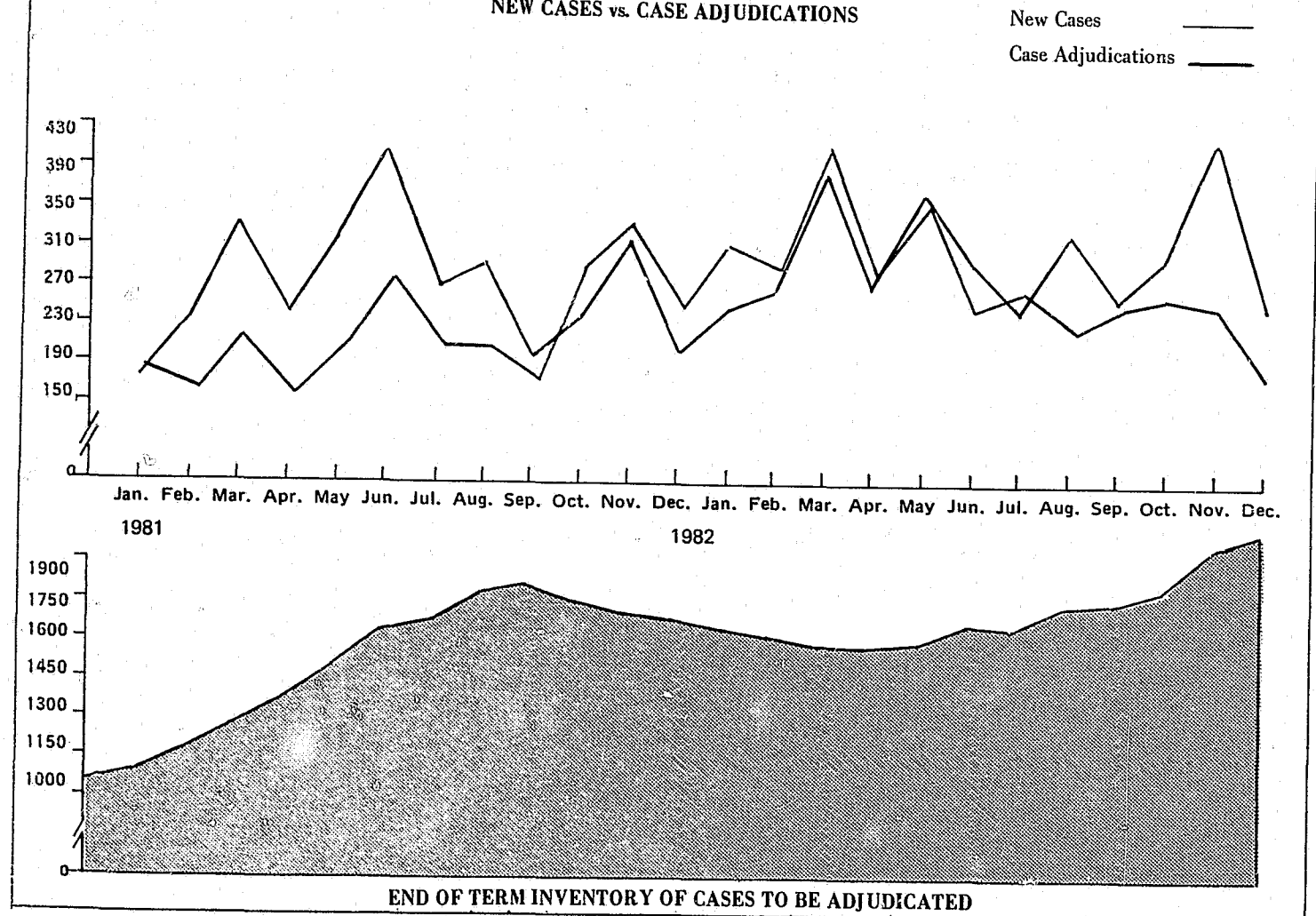


CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD



* Excludes cases which have been adjudicated but not yet sentenced

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CALENDAR PROGRAM
NEW CASES vs. CASE ADJUDICATIONS**



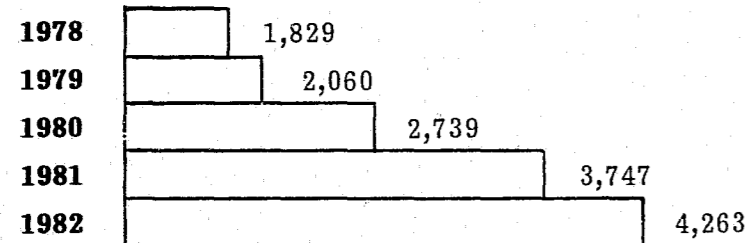
New cases entering the Calendar Program have increased in each of the last five years. Almost twice as many new cases entered the program during 1982 as during 1978. Likewise, dispositions have doubled since 1978. Dispositions for 1982 were 39% higher than 1981.

The line graphs above depict new cases, adjudications and inventory of cases to be adjudicated. Although adjudications were 24% higher in 1982 than 1981, the inventory increased because of an increase in the number of new cases entering the program.

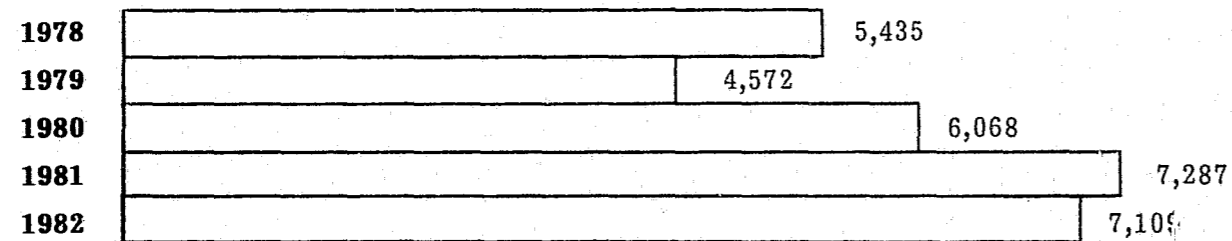
**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL TRIALS**

**LIST PROGRAM
1978 - 1982**

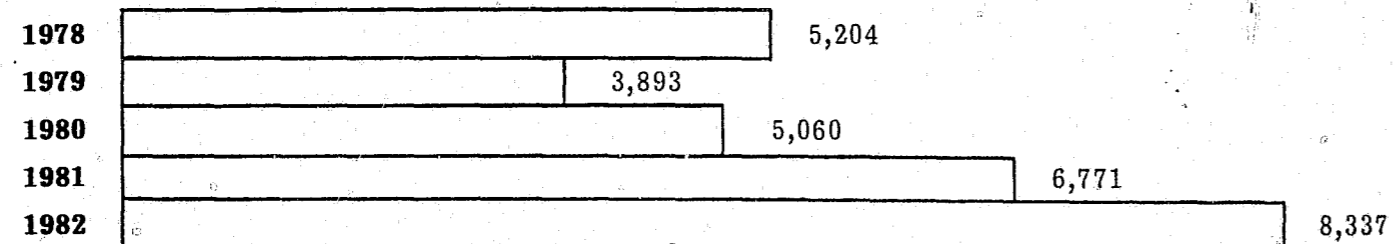
CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR



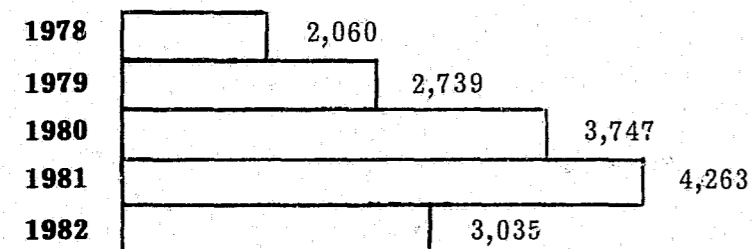
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD



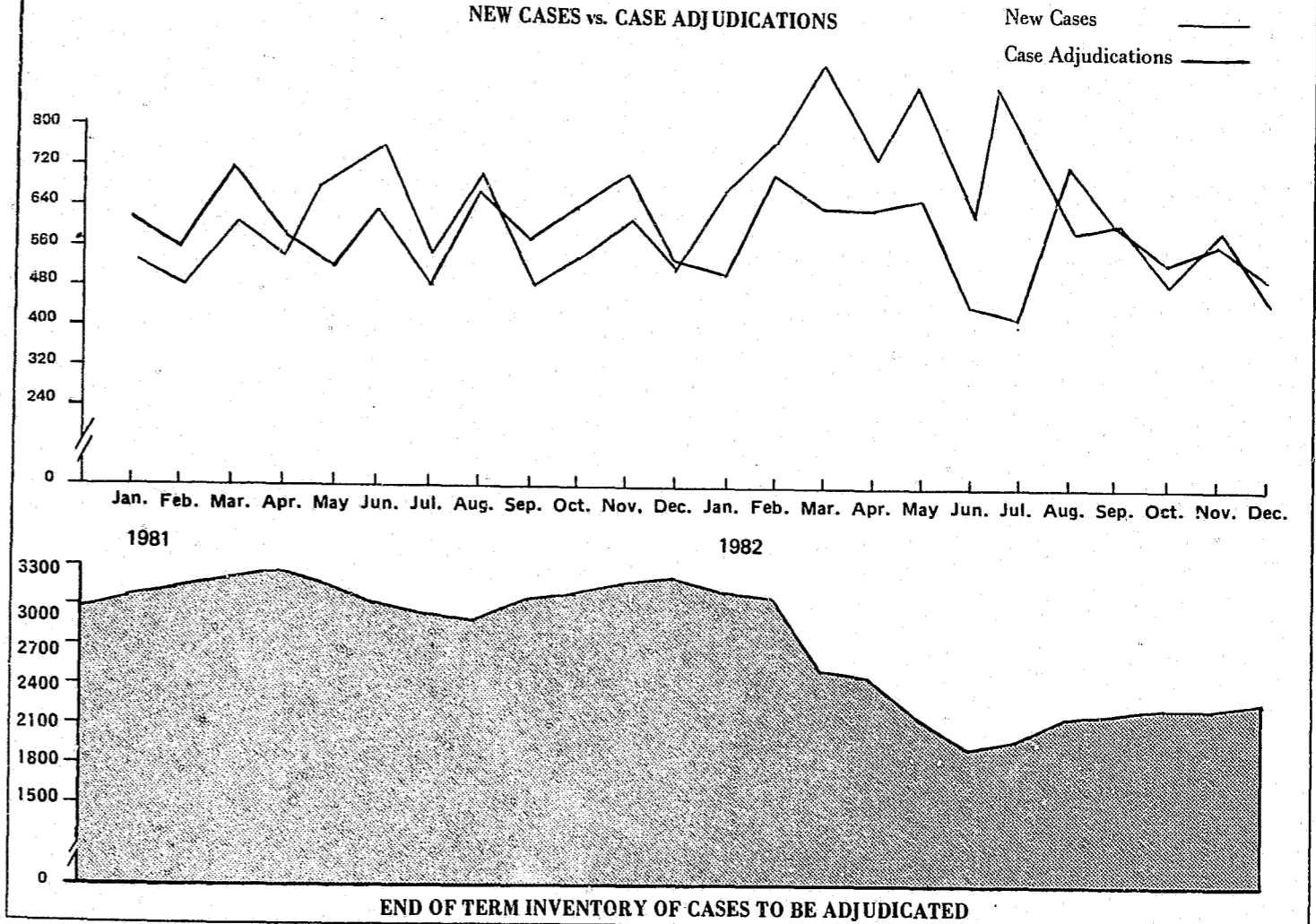
CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD*



CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD



**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
LIST PROGRAM
NEW CASES vs. CASE ADJUDICATIONS**



For the first time in five years, the end of the year inventory of the List Program decreased. During 1982, the inventory of cases to be disposed decreased 29%, from 4263 to 3035. Dispositions increased 23% during 1982.

The line graphs above compare new cases entering the program with adjudications on a monthly basis during 1981 and 1982 and chart monthly changes in the inventory of cases to be adjudicated. Sixteen percent more cases were adjudicated during 1982 than 1981. During 1982 the inventory of cases to be adjudicated decreased 44% from 3258 to 2270. Adjudications surpassed new cases during seven of the twelve months in 1982.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL TRIAL DIVISION**

**ANALYSIS OF DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL BY AGE
AT END OF DECEMBER TERM 1982
ARREST DATE 3 YEARS TO DECEMBER TERM 1982**

	1-60 Days	61-20 Days	121-180 Days	181-240 Days	241 Days 3 Years	Defendant Records Available For Trial*	Mean Age In Days 1981	Mean Age In Days 1982	Median Age In Days 1981	Median Age In Days 1982
HOMICIDE										
No. of Cases	27	55	50	46	96	274	253.3	258.5	188	137
Percentage	10%	20%	18%	17%	35%					
*Cumulative Percentage	10%	30%	48%	65%	100%					
CALENDAR PROGRAM										
No. of Cases	138	498	476	286	588	1,986	232.8	220.7	180	166
Percentage	77%	25%	24%	14%	30%					
*Cumulative Percentage	7%	32%	56%	70%	100%					
LIST PROGRAM										
No. of Cases	515	750	446	188	346	2,245	172.3	153.3	134	109
Percentage	23%	34%	20%	8%	15%					
*Cumulative Percentage	23%	57%	77%	85%	100%					
TOTAL										
No. of Cases	680	1,303	972	520	1,030	4,505				
Percentage	15%	29%	22%	11%	23%					
*Cumulative Percentage	15%	44%	66%	77%	100%					

* The cumulative percentage for any particular category includes the percentage of cases available for trial that fell in or below that category.

1. Does not include 116 cases over three years old; 25 in the Homicide Program, 66 in the Calendar Program and 25 in the List Program.

The figures on this page show the age of cases available for trial at the end of the December Term 1982. The 116 cases which are older than three years have been excluded from this table. The median age of cases decreased during 1982 in all three programs. The most dramatic decrease was in the List Program where the median age decreased 25 days, from 134 to 109. At the end of 1982, 66% of the cases were 180 days old or less; this is a substantial increase from the 60% which were in this category at the end of 1982 and is indicative of the increased adjudications of 1982.

FAMILY COURT DIVISION

NICHOLAS A. CIPRIANI
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE



Family Court "Juvenile Court Week Open House". (left to right) Judge Maxwell E. Davison, Chairman, Juvenile Court Judges Commission; City Councilman John C. Anderson, Juvenile Court Week Chairman; Judge Doris M. Harris; President Judge Edward J. Bradley; Family Court Administrative Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani and Court Administrator, Judge David N. Savitt.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) donated \$600 to victims of the Italian earthquake which caused thousands of deaths, homeless and injured victims in 1980.

Accepting for the earthquake victims is Judge Paul A. Tranchitella (left), who is Chairman of the Italian Earthquake Relief Fund. Presenting the check is VFW Philadelphia Commander George Cain. Also present (right) is Family Court Administrative Judge Nicholas A. Cipriani, State President of Sons of Italy.



President Judge Edward J. Bradley (left) presents the Certificate of Honor on behalf of the Court of Common Pleas to Rose Olanoff (center). Ms. Olanoff retires after numerous years of service as Court Interpreter for the Hearing Impaired.

Sharing in the ceremony are Deputy Court Administrator Joseph A. Harrison (far right) and Judicial Secretaries Dorothy Donegan and Judy McCann.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA
FAMILY COURT DIVISION

ADOPTION BRANCH - 1982

ADOPTION PETITIONS GRANTED	533
NUMBER OF ADOPTEES	601
MALES	280
FEMALES	321
WHITE	329
NON-WHITE	272
BORN DURING WEDLOCK	208
BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK	393
ADOPTEE PLACED BY:	
PARENT	313
AGENCY	203
INTERMEDIARY	78
OTHER	7
RELATIONSHIP OF PETITIONER TO ADOPTEE	
NOT RELATED	308
STEPPARENT	270
OTHER	23

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA
FAMILY COURT DIVISION**

DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH - 1982

PETITIONS FILED: (Total)	31,479
SUPPORT OF SPOUSE OR CHILD	15,625
NON-PAYMENT OF ORDER	3,569
CHILD CUSTODY OR VISITATION	4,519
MODIFICATION OF SUPPORT ORDER	6,812
SPOUSE ABUSE	954

**JUVENILE BRANCH
DEPENDENT CHILD CASES - 1982**

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEW CASES:

INABILITY TO PROVIDE CARE	1,807
NEGLECT, ABUSE, ABANDONMENT	677
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL HEALTH	52
NO PARENT	67
INCORRIGIBILITY	244
TRUANCY	33
DELINQUENT COURT REFERRAL	26
OTHERS	<u>10¹</u>
TOTALS:	3,009

DISPOSITION OF NEW CASES:

DISMISSED OR WITHDRAWN	539
PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	331
COMMIT TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE	1,941
COMMIT TO PARENT	32
COMMIT TO RELATIVE	104
COMMIT TO INDIVIDUAL	37
COMMIT TO MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES	23
OTHERS	<u>2</u>
TOTALS:	3,009

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA
FAMILY COURT DIVISION**

JUVENILE BRANCH

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION - 1982

TYPE OF DISPOSITION	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
REFERRED ELSEWHERE	71	61	10
DISCHARGED, WITHDRAWN OR ADJUSTED	4,554	3,948	606
PROBATION	2,253	2,033	220
CONSENT DECREE	2,326	1,957	369
COMMITTED TO:			
INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENCY	982	948	34
OTHER INSTITUTIONS OR AGENCIES	164	151	13
REFERRED TO CRIMINAL COURT	237	233	4
ADJUDGED DELINQUENT	606	578	28
ADJUDGED DEPENDENT	8	7	1
OTHERS	164	142	22
TOTALS:	11,365	10,058	1,307

NEW DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED

COURT HEARINGS	10,043	8,984	1,059
YOUTH STUDY CENTER	1,322	1,074	248
TOTALS:	11,365	10,058	1,307

¹Cases in which a child already committed or on probation is adjudged delinquent on a new charge and remains on probation or as committed.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA
FAMILY COURT DIVISION**

**JUVENILE BRANCH
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES BY OFFENSE - 1982**

OFFENSES	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
HOMICIDE	53	48	5
ASSAULTS	1,751	1,335	416
BURGLARY	2,132	2,031	101
ROBBERY	2,091	1,940	151
AUTO THEFT	619	586	33
OTHER THEFT	2,021	1,784	237
RAPE	67	66	1
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	117	101	16
DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS	751	652	99
WEAPON OFFENSES	528	442	86
RUNAWAY FROM INSTITUTION/AGENCY	294	257	37
VANDALISM (INCLUDES ARSON)	181	172	9
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	61	50	11
OTHER MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	182	154	28
MOTOR VEHICLE VIOLATIONS	43	42	1
NON-PAYMENT OF FINES/COSTS	306	258	48
ALL OTHER OFFENSES	168	140	28
TOTALS:	<u>11,365</u>	<u>10,058</u>	<u>1,307</u>

**JUVENILE BRANCH
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES BY AGE AND SEX - 1982**

AGE IN YEARS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
10	91	89	2
11	199	182	17
12	447	386	61
13	888	759	129
14	1,472	1,273	199
15	2,196	1,907	289
16	3,084	2,762	322
17	<u>2,988</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>288</u>
TOTALS:	<u>11,365</u>	<u>10,058</u>	<u>1,307</u>

ORPHANS' COURT DIVISION

EDMUND S. PAWELEC
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE



Court of Common Pleas President Judge Edward J. Bradley swears in Kathleen Fitzpatrick as the new President of the Philadelphia Judicial Secretaries Association. The event took place in September, 1982, at their Annual Luncheon Meeting. Seated at the head table are (center) Judge David N. Savitt, Court Administrator, (right to left) Mary Donohue and Annette Bottoms. At far right is Ethyl Gelate, Chairperson for this year's Annual Luncheon.



A flag ceremony commemorating the 300th Anniversary of the founding of the City of Philadelphia was held in Courtroom 246 City Hall in October, 1982. Pictured with the flag display are (left to right) Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, President Judge Edward J. Bradley and Judge George J. Ivins.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
ORPHANS' COURT DIVISION
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS 1982

	UNDISPOSED MATTERS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1982		NEW	DISPOSED	UNDISPOSED MATTERS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1982	
	AVAIL.	UNAVAIL.			AVAIL.	UNAVAIL.
AUDITS						
GROSS ASSETS ADJUDICATED <u>\$191,665,586</u>	69	441	976	1,082	47	357
PETITIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS						
SALES OF REAL PROPERTY	0	9	255	254	0	10
CITATIONS	0	11	1,015	1,018	0	8
APPOINTMENTS OF GUARDIANS FOR MINORS	0	13	171	167	0	17
APPOINTMENTS OF GUARDIANS FOR INCOMPETENTS	4	10	179	177	3	13
ALLOWANCES FOR MINORS AND INCOMPETENTS	0	7	177	173	0	11
SCHEDULES OF DISTRIBUTION APPROVED	0	6	232	236	0	2
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS	0	20	716	717	0	19
COURT EN BANC MATTERS	4	4	30	33	0	5
APPEALS FROM REGISTER OF WILLS	3	12	23	25	2	11
DISPOSITIONS ON MARRIAGE LICENSE CERTIFICATIONS	0	0	132	132	0	0
DECREES ORDERING RE-EXAMINATIONS OF TRUST ASSETS	0	0	291	291	0	0
REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF TRUST ASSETS APPROVED	0	0	483	483	0	0
REPORTS OF CEMETARY TRUSTS FILED	0	0	1,313	1,313	0	0
TOTAL	80	533	5,993	6,101	52	453
INHERITANCE TAX MATTERS						
INHERITANCE TAX HEARINGS	0	319	491	718	0	92
VECCHIONE MATTERS						
APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS	0	19	335	247	0	107

The Orphans' Court Division has jurisdiction primarily in cases involving the estates of decedents and incompetents and in cases of wills and trusts. In 1982, the Division audited estate accounts involving nearly 200 million dollars. In handling these estates the Court deals with such matters as appointments of guardians, allowances of principal for the support and maintenance of minors and incompetents, sales of real estate, and other questions arising on petitions. The Court holds hearings and files opinions on appeals from the Register of Wills and also rules on matters pertaining to issuance of marriage licenses by the Clerk of the Division.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

**PRETRIAL SERVICES DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1982**

A. INTRODUCTION

The Pretrial Services Division continues to offer one of the most innovative and complete pretrial programs in the country. It serves the Court of Common Pleas, the Municipal Court, the local criminal justice system and the citizens of the City of Philadelphia through four statistical service components -

- Release on Recognizance (ROR);
- Ten Percent (10%) Cash Bail;
- Conditional Release (CR); and
- Investigation and Warrant Service (IWS).

Release on Recognizance (ROR) Program

The Release on Recognizance (ROR) Program offers non-financial release to those adjudged to have strong community ties and thereby a high likelihood of returning for trial. The actual form of release is termed "ROR" or "Nominal Bail." Activity for the year is as follows:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. TOTAL CASES ¹	2982	3055	3419	3211	3291	3055	3134	3206	3800	3683	2940	2699	38,475
2. CASES DISCHARGED (DISMISSED) RATE ²	6.8%	8.9%	7.1%	7.3%	7.9%	7.7%	8.4%	8.0%	6.1%	8.3%	8.3%	5.4%	7.5%
3. RECOMMENDATION OF ROR RATE	31.0%	25.3%	35.4%	42.7%	47.4%	44.5%	40.3%	41.7%	39.5%	47.9%	38.2%	15.0%	36.5%
4. ROR/NOMINAL RELEASE AT PAB RATE ³	25.8%	23.6%	31.9%	30.7%	30.8%	25.4%	24.7%	24.8%	22.5%	25.5%	20.3%	10.7%	24.9%
5. RECOMMENDATION/RELEASE													
A. RATE OF RECOMMENDED ROR RELEASED ON ROR/NOMINAL ⁴	45.9%	43.3%	56.9%	55.3%	52.2%	52.2%	44.4%	45.0%	41.9%	43.3%	40.8%	38.8%	47.2%
B. RATE OF RECOMMENDED ROR HELD IN MONEY BAIL ⁵	26.5%	31.9%	27.9%	26.8%	36.0%	37.1%	32.1%	34.0%	38.8%	31.7%	38.5%	47.4%	33.4%

1. Indicates the total number of persons arrested and presented for interview to the Pretrial Services Division at the Police Administration Building [hereinafter PAB] in the Police Detention Unit. It excludes persons charged with summary offenses, such as shoplifting, contempt of court, unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and detainers.
2. Rate of discharges to the total cases interviewed at the PAB.
3. The ROR/Nominal rate consists of those granted ROR divided by total cases minus discharges.
4. This rate is the number recommended for ROR and actually released on ROR/Nominal bail divided by the number of these cases recommended for ROR.
5. This rate is the number of cases recommended for ROR, but held in money bail, divided by the number of cases originally recommended for ROR.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
C. RATE OF NOT RECOMMENDED GRANTED ROR ⁶	15.5%	19.5%	15.0%	8.5%	10.9%	6.5%	7.4%	9.0%	5.5%	7.8%	6.9%	8.0%	10.0%
D. RATE OF NOT RECOMMENDED HELD IN MONEY BAIL ⁷	74.0%	71.6%	78.2%	83.8%	75.8%	87.1%	79.3%	76.9%	75.9%	76.5%	79.7%	78.3%	78.1%
6. FAILURE TO APPEAR (FTA)													
A. SCHEDULED COURT APPEARANCES ⁸	1233	1919	2338	2321	2305	2318	1987	1764	1732	1932	1743	2042	23,634
B. BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED FOR FTA BY ROR RELEASEES ⁹	137	148	172	204	214	243	194	156	199	147	168	198	2,265
C. FTA RATE ¹⁰	11.1%	7.7%	7.2%	8.8%	9.2%	10.9%	9.7%	8.8%	11.5%	7.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.6%
7. FUGITIVE RATE (ROR) ¹¹													
A. RECOMMENDED	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	4.2%	2.3%	5.8%	4.7%	6.2%	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	3.0%
B. NO RECOMMENDATION	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%	3.1%	4.6%	2.9%	4.1%	4.2%	2.8%	3.5%	3.5%
C. TOTAL	5.0%	5.7%	5.0%	5.2%	7.9%	5.4%	10.4%	7.6%	10.3%	6.5%	4.5%	5.1%	6.5%

6. This rate is the number of cases without an ROR recommendation, but actually released on ROR/nominal bail, divided by the number of cases originally without an ROR recommendation.
7. This rate is the number of cases without an ROR recommendation, but held in money bail or without bail, divided by the number of cases without an ROR recommendation.
8. The figure for total court appearances is composed of all ROR releasees scheduled for court and either making or missing their court appearance. This figure includes all appearances: preliminary hearings, arraignments, miscellaneous continuances and trials. It is broken down into the number originally recommended for ROR and those without a recommendation, as well as a total.
9. Indicates the number of missed court appearances out of the total number of scheduled ROR court appearances.
10. Indicates the rate of missed court appearances to the total number of scheduled court appearances for ROR releases.
11. This rate consists of the percentage of those ROR releases scheduled for court in the month shown who are still fugitives 90 days longer from the date of failure to appear. Because of the 90-day delay, the entries for October, November and December are from 1978. The total fugitive rate for the year is computed only for the first nine months of 1979.

Ten Percent (10%) Cash Bail Program

The Ten Per Cent (10%) Bail Program was designed for those who are held in financial bail. Under the 10% system the defendant - or a private third party - deposits 10% of the bail amount set. The bulk of this deposit is returned at the conclusion of the case to the person who posted it. This process not only provides a financial incentive to the defendant to return for trial (the major part of the deposit is returned if the defendant appears), but also involves an interested third party in the bail process (the private third party). The money is returned only to the person who originally deposited it. There is, therefore, a greater likelihood that a third party will be willing to "lend" it to the defendant.

The activity for the year is shown below:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. RATE HELD IN FINANCIAL BAIL¹²	54.1%	61.1%	57.6%	58.9%	57.2%	63.7%	62.6%	62.5%	66.6%	60.8%	58.7%	52.7%	60.3%
2. INDIVIDUALS WHO MADE FINANCIAL BAIL¹³													
A. RATE OF 10% BAIL¹⁴	98.0%	97.0%	96.9%	96.9%	96.0%	95.8%	97.3%	96.1%	96.5%	95.7%	95.9%	94.1%	96.4%
B. RATE OF OTHER BAIL¹⁵	1.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	4.2%	2.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.2%	4.1%	5.8%	3.6%
3. TYPES OF 10% BAIL POSTED¹⁶													
A. RATE OF "97"	50.3%	53.4%	49.4%	55.8%	55.1%	49.0%	52.8%	53.4%	51.7%	53.8%	53.5%	54.0%	52.6%
B. RATE OF "07"	47.8%	43.6%	48.8%	41.1%	40.9%	46.8%	44.4%	42.7%	44.8%	41.9%	42.4%	40.2%	43.8%
4. FAILURE TO APPEAR RATE¹⁷	7.5%	6.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.3%	8.3%	10.0%	7.8%	6.4%	9.4%	7.1%	7.5%
5. FUGITIVE RATE (10%)¹⁸	2.4%	5.4%	5.8%	4.2%	3.7%	4.9%	7.4%	6.3%	5.2%	2.4%	3.3%	2.8%	4.5%

12. Indicates total number of persons interviewed by the Pretrial Services Division in the Police Administration Building (PAB) detention unit to all cases where money bail has been set at the preliminary arraignment. This latter figure does not include cases held without bail.

13. Includes all persons having been arrested since the program began Feb. 23, 1972 who posted bail through any of the accepted methods in the PAB, City Hall, a divisional court or the Detention Center during the month or period shown. This includes defendants arrested in prior months.

14. The rate consists of those posting 10% Cash Bail divided by the total number of individuals who made financial bail in the period shown.

15. This rate consists of those posting financial bail other than 10% Cash Bail in the period shown divided by the total number of individuals who made financial bail in the period shown. Other methods of posting financial bail include sign-own-bail, corporate sureties, bail funds, payment of the full amount of bail, real estate bail and all other accepted methods of paying bail except 10% Cash Bail.

16. "07" and "97" are data processing surety codes defining the methods by which 10% Cash Bail was posted. "07" indicates that the 10% Cash Bail deposit was posted by the defendant himself. "97" indicates that the 10% Cash Bail deposit was posted by a third party on behalf of the defendant.

17. Indicates the number of missed court appearances out of the total number of scheduled 10% Cash Bail court appearances.

18. This rate consists of the percentage of those 10% releasees scheduled for court in the month shown who are still fugitives 90 days or longer from the date of failure to appear.

Conditional Release (CR) Program

The Conditional Release Program is designed for defendants who cannot achieve release under the ROR and 10% Programs. Under conditional release, certain conditions - requirements that the defendant cooperate with a named community-based group or volunteer sponsor - are attached to the bail release. The defendant is consulted prior to such a release and must agree to the conditions. The conditions are imposed to reduce the risk of flight by offering needed supportive services to the defendant.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. PETITIONS TO REDUCE BAIL¹⁹													
A. TOTAL REDUCTION PETITIONS	17	24	51	56	23	19	21	21	15	16	7	39	309
B. PETITIONS GRANTED													
1.) TO ROR	9	14	24	21	22	19	13	18	15	14	7	11	187
2.) TO REDUCED MONEY BAIL	1	7	12	16	0	0	8	3	0	2	0	26	75
C. RATE GRANTED	58.8%	87.5%	70.6%	66.1%	95.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.8%	84.8%
2. CONDITIONAL RELEASE PETITIONS²⁰													
A. TOTAL	6	62	67	53	62	63	81	74	72	69	49	37	695
B. NUMBER GRANTED	6	57	60	46	48	57	68	58	56	57	32	30	575
C. RATE GRANTED	100%	91.1%	89.5%	86.8%	77.4%	90.5%	83.9%	78.4%	77.7%	82.6%	65.3%	81.1%	82.7%
3. CONDITIONAL RELEASES													
A. CUMULATIVE TOTAL²¹	5163	5220	5289	5334	5367	5422	5491	5549	5603	5651	5676	5716	5716
B. TOTAL EXPIRED-CUMULATIVE²²	4975	4998	5050	5092	5128	5189	5231	5281	5348	5409	5472	5514	5514
C. ACTIVE CASE LOAD²³	188	222	239	242	239	233	260	268	255	242	204	202	202
4. CUMULATIVE FAILURE TO APPEAR (FTA) RATE OF CONDITIONAL RELEASES²⁴	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
5. FINAL DISPOSITIONS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE CASES													
A. DISPOSED BEFORE TRIAL²⁵	7	5	15	9	9	17	7	13	12	9	14	12	129

19. Petitions to reduce bail are initiated with the permission of the defendant and defense counsel. They are submitted to the bail review judge at hearings set specially for that purpose. Such hearings are held after bail has been set at the preliminary arraignment. The criteria for such petitions depend on the amount of bail originally set, the charge, the background of the defendant and the length of the post-preliminary arraignment detention before petitioning. Such petitions are heard as early as two days after the preliminary arraignment. These hearings are attended by representatives of the Pretrial Services Division, an assistant district attorney and an assistant public defender or the private counsel in the case.

20. Conditional release petitions are initiated with the permission of the defendant and counsel. They are submitted to the bail review judge as a "package." They are prescreened by a community-based group or other sponsor, who is willing to supervise the release. The volunteer attends the hearing. Transportation of the defendant to the hearing is provided by the Pretrial Services Division. Attendance at the hearing otherwise is the same as for private counsel in the case.

21. These data reflect the total number of Conditional Releases since the inception of the program.

22. These show all cases once they are released on Conditional Release that have expired prior to the end of the reporting month shown.

23. This shows the number of cases actually on Conditional Release as of the last day of the reporting month. The sum of active cases plus cumulative expired cases equals the total Conditional Release cases. The total for active cases is shown as the total number on Conditional Release to date.

24. The cumulative figures date from the inception of the Conditional Release program. These data are used to "smooth out" the FTA rate and create a more meaningful look at operating trends. Computations are performed in the same manner as outlined above.

25. This occurs when the case is discharged, not proessed, prosecution withdrawn or the case transferred to Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (diversion).

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
B. REMOVED FROM CONDITIONAL RELEASE²⁶	7	10	12	23	16	24	23	23	32	30	19	14	233
C. FINAL TRIAL DISPOSITION													
1.) NOT GUILTY	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	17
2.) SENTENCES	15	8	23	10	14	20	13	14	22	16	28	14	197

Investigation and Warrant Service Unit (IWSU)

The Investigation and Warrant Service Unit is charged with the responsibility of coordinating efforts to dispose of judicially ordered bench warrants when there has been a failure to appear. The unit has adopted the additional goal of actually preventing the issuance of such warrants, increasing the release population and providing necessary transportation for the Conditional Release Program.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. WARRANT BACKLOG													
A. RECEIPTS VERSUS CLEARANCES²⁷													
1.) WARRANTS RECEIVED	1754	1469	2121	1935	2033	2061	2083	1742	2029	1943	1824	1816	22810
2.) WARRANTS CLEARED	1518	1821	2095	1731	1825	1731	1777	1856	1834	1679	1660	1605	21132
3.) RATE OF CLEARANCES	86.5%	123.9%	98.7%	89.4%	89.7%	83.9%	85.3%	106.5%	90.4%	86.4%	91.0%	88.4%	92.6%
B. WARRANT BACKLOG BY MONTH²⁸	17995	17643	17669	17876	18081	18411	18763	18649	18844	19108	19272	19483	19483

26. In certain instances the conditional release will be changed to ROR without the condition, or the original bail in the case will be reinstated before final case disposition. This removes the case from supervision.

27. This compares the total number of warrants cleared in any given month to the total number of warrants received in that same month. Cleared warrants are therefore not necessarily issued in the month in which they are cleared.

28. This is the total number of outstanding bench warrants as of the beginning of the time period shown.

29. These data show the percentage of warrants now disposed without any detention prior to the bench warrant hearing.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
INTRODUCTION**

The mission of the Adult Probation Department is to protect the community and, whenever possible, to improve the lives of its clients. The Department supervises individuals sentenced to probation by judges in Municipal Court and the Court of Common Pleas as well as parolees released from Philadelphia County Prisons. The Department seeks to insure the protection of society as a legal authority of the court system while providing meaningful services to offenders to assist in their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community. In addition, the Department is responsible for conducting presentence investigations and psychiatric examinations as requested by the courts, and providing supervision and meaningful services to persons diverted from the court process.

By providing services that meet the needs of individuals under supervision, Department staff endeavors to help them become law abiding citizens. The Department also provides assistance to victims by facilitating the collection of court-ordered restitution. Moreover, the Department provides an essential service to the community in providing an inexpensive alternative to the costly proposition of incarceration for selected offenders.

The Department is organized into four areas of services - the Intake Division, Probation and Parole Services Division, Diversion Services Division and the Community Resource Management Teams. The majority of sentenced probationers and parolees are supervised by officers in 19 districts located in a centralized facility. Information on the volume of new cases, revocations, and current caseloads is found in the tables which follow this narrative.

NEW CASES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

TOTAL CASES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

REVOCATION RATES

PROBATION/PAROLE HEARINGS SUMMARY

PSYCHIATRIC AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS SUMMARY

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
NEW CASES RECEIVED BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION**

	1981		1982		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
PROBATION	7,925	83	4,965	94.5	-37.3
PAROLE	1,602	17	287	5.5	-82
TOTAL	9,527	100	5,252	100	-44.8

TOTAL CASES BY TYPE OF SUPERVISION

	1981		1982		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
PROBATION	16,558	88	16,868	91.6	+ 1.8
PAROLE	2,276	12	1,536	8.4	-32.5
TOTAL	18,834	100	18,404	100	- 2.2

The composition of the caseload again showed an increase in probation cases and a decrease in parole cases. Caseload size decreased by 2.2% compared to last year's 6.4% increase.

TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION

	1981	1982
ON PROBATION AND PAROLE JANUARY 1ST	17,683	18,834
NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING YEAR	9,527	5,252
TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION DURING YEAR	27,210	24,086
CASES REVOKED	923	1,011
CASES EXPIRED AND/OR DISCHARGED	7,453	4,671
ON PROBATION/PAROLE DECEMBER 31ST	18,834	18,404
RESTITUTION COLLECTED	\$401,785.84	\$550,212.70

At the end of the 1982 term the average caseload for each Probation Officer was 172 cases/officer.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
REVOCATION RATES**

When a probationer or parolee violates the rules of probation/parole, such as failure to comply with a special condition or a commission of a new offense, a violation hearing is held before the Judge who originally sentenced the offender. In 1982, 1,011 probation and parole cases were revoked.

REVOCATION RATES

	Probation	Parole	Total
REVOKED	842	169	1,011
TOTAL CASES TERMINATED	4,655 18.1%	1,027 16.5%	5,682 17.8%

PROBATION/PAROLE HEARINGS 1982

PROBATION VIOLATIONS	1,747
SPECIAL PROBATION VIOLATIONS	93
PAROLE VIOLATIONS	270
TOTAL VIOLATION HEARINGS	2,110
PETITIONS FOR PAROLE	189
PETITIONS TO TERMINATE PROBATION	6
PETITIONS TO TERMINATE SPECIAL PROBATION	0
PETITIONS TO TERMINATE PAROLE	6
TOTAL PETITION HEARINGS	201
TOTAL HEARINGS	2,311

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

DIVERSION SERVICES DIVISION: STATISTICS

TOTAL PEOPLE AT THE END OF 1981 TERM	3,033
ARD/CONDITIONAL RELEASE	1,717
DDPIP	1,316
TOTAL PEOPLE RECEIVED 1982 TERM	3,155
ARD/CONDITIONAL RELEASE	1,831
DDPIP	1,324
TOTAL PEOPLE TERMINATED 1982 TERM	2,598
ARD/CONDITIONAL RELEASE	1,398
DDPIP	1,200
TOTAL PEOPLE END OF 1982 TERM	3,590
ARD/CONDITIONAL RELEASE	2,145
DDPIP	1,445

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS

ACTIVE EVALUATIONS JANUARY 1, 1982	763
EVALUATIONS REQUESTED FOR YEAR	5,438
EVALUATIONS TO BE DISPOSED	6,201
EVALUATIONS DISPOSED DURING YEAR	5,661
CANCELLATIONS OR BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED	187
ACTIVE EVALUATIONS DECEMBER 31, 1982	353
INCREASE IN REQUESTS COMPARED TO 1981	+220

PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

ACTIVE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS JANUARY 1, 1982	873
NEW INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED FOR YEAR	5,026
INVESTIGATIONS TO BE DISPOSED	5,899
INVESTIGATIONS DISPOSED FOR YEAR	5,195
CANCELLATIONS OR BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED	142
ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS DECEMBER 31, 1982	562
INCREASE IN REQUESTS COMPARED TO 1981	+344

When compared to 1981, requests for Psychiatric Evaluations increased 4.2% and requests for Presentence Investigations increased 7.3%.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CRIMINAL CASES**

***POST CONVICTION HEARING ACT CASES 1982**

ACTIVE PETITIONS - START OF 1982	508
NEW PETITIONS RECEIVED	<u>260</u>
PETITIONS TO BE DISPOSED	768
PETITIONS DISPOSED	<u>335</u>
PETITIONS PENDING - END OF 1982	433
DECREASE IN ACTIVE PETITIONS - 1982	75

The 433 petitions pending at the end of 1982 are classified as follows:

PETITIONS FOR HEARING	57
PETITIONS READY FOR LISTING	31
PETITIONS HELD UNDER ADVISEMENT BY HEARING JUDGE	98
PETITIONS BEING REVIEWED BY TRIAL JUDGE	35
PETITIONS AWAITING AMENDMENTS	<u>212</u>
TOTAL PETITIONS PENDING	433

*The Post Conviction Hearing Act provides an opportunity for a defendant to seek a reversal of a conviction by raising constitutional questions that were not litigated at trial or upon appeal.



The job of organizing class visits to view the courts, as well as other offices housed in City Hall and its environs, falls to Marcia Halbert, Liaison Teacher for the Philadelphia Board of Education. Mrs. Halbert conducts pre- and post-visit lessons in her classroom, Room 114, City Hall. Students from seventh grade and up are able to take advantage of this program.



Judge Theodore S. Gutowicz speaks with students from Archbishop Ryan High School. The class observed a criminal trial as part of their learning experience in government studies.



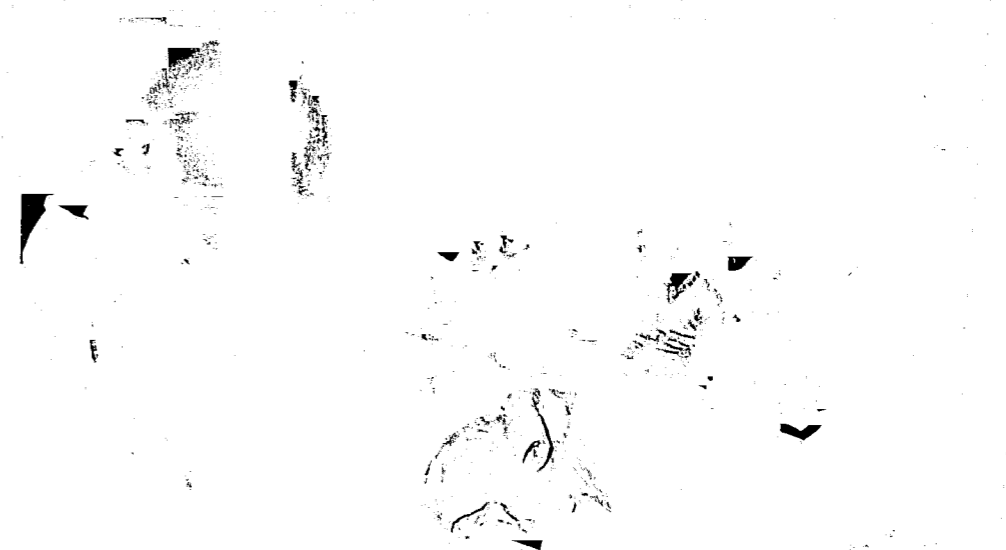
Judge Doris M. Harris answers questions from 8th grade Lea School students involved in the "Law Education Program" sponsored by the Philadelphia School District and Temple University School of Law.



Judge Paul A. Tranchitella and Marciel Cheatham, Instructor, pose with Leeds Junior High School students. The 8th grade class participated in the "Law for Young People" program during Juvenile Court Week in October, 1982.



Judge Marvin R. Halbert addresses graduating students of Spring Garden College in August, 1982. Judge Halbert exemplifies the fact that educating school groups about the operations of the judicial system is not limited to the confines of the courtroom.



Judge Juanita Kidd Stout speaks with students from Strawberry Mansion School. With Judge Stout is Instructor, Dr. Rosa K. Lewis, who observed a criminal trial with her class.

END