

COURT NEWS

NEWSLETTER OF THE ALABAMA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Volume 3 / Number 11

November, 1979

MANLEY ELECTED VICE CHAIRMAN

PERMANENT STUDY

COMMISSION MEETS

The Permanent Study Commission on Alabama's Judicial System met October 25-26 to consider and recommend solutions to problems in five specific areas of concern to both the courts and the legislature.

During its meeting the commission elected Rep. Rick Manley of Demopolis as vice chairman. Manley is Speaker Pro-Tem of the Alabama House of Representatives. Chief Justice Torbert, chairman of the commission, assigned the commission and its staff the responsibility of making recommendations in the areas of indigent defense, juvenile justice, court caseload distribution, court improvement legislation and compensation of court officials.



Rick Manley

Meeting in Tuscaloosa, the commission considered and discussed each area and sub-committees were assigned to meet

(Continued On Page 2)



...Oliver Gilmore, Peggy Casey, Stephanie Waller at AOC computer terminal.

FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

IN ALABAMA'S COURTS:

PRODUCT OF NEW SYSTEM

Accountability in the spending of public funds should be a matter of utmost concern to all governmental agencies.

"The judicial branch of our state government in Alabama, through the establishment and use of a computerized general ledger accounting system is meeting this responsibility," according to Administrative Director of Courts Allen Tapley.

In addition to providing all necessary reporting requirements for state auditors, our system now provides valuable data on

(Continued On Page 11)

PERMANENT STUDY COMMISSION MEETS

(Continued From Page 1)

and provide the entire commission with specific recommendations.

Members of the subcommittees are as follows:

Indigent Defense, Rep. James M. Campbell, chairman; Sen. U.W. Clemon, Associate Justice Richard L. Jones, Judge John C. Tyson, III, Mike Waters and Lewey Stephens.

Caseload Distribution, Associate Justice A. Hugh Maddox, chairman; Sen. Don Harrison, Rep. Steve Cooley, Judge John David Snodgrass, Lt. Gov. George McMillan (Gene Oswalt), C. Lynwood Smith and Polly Conradi.

Judicial Compensation, Sen. Reo Kirkland Jr., chairman; Rep. George N. Clark, Judge Richard L. Holmes, Judge Joseph M. Hocklander, Judge Jerry M. Vanderhoef, Oakley W. Melton Jr., Morris Moatts and Lavern Tate.

Court Improvement Legislation, Sen. Larry H. Keener, chairman; Rep. John E. Amari, Judge Walker Hobbie, Judge Thomas Samford, III, Col Jerry Shoemaker, Fournier J. Gale, Speaker of the House Joe C. McCorquodale Jr., Morris Moatts and Billy Smith.

Juvenile Justice, William T. Stephens, chairman; Sen. Ryan deGraffenried Jr., Sen. Mac Parsons, Rep. Charles D. Langford, Judge Joseph D. Phelps, Judge William G. Fowler, Judge Tennant M. Smallwood Jr., Ron Myers, John M. Sawyer and Chief Kater Williams.

13 CIRCUITS, 27 DISTRICT COURTS ACHIEVED 101 PERCENT THROUGHPUT DURING FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1979

During the first nine months of this year, circuit court achieved a statewide throughput of 97 percent which resulted in an increase in pending cases of five percent. Compared to the same time period of 1978, filings were up 8.5 percent from 83,854 cases last year to 90,951 cases in 1979. Also, dispositions were up 12.1 percent from 79,054 in 1978 to 88,610 for the nine-month period in 1979. Thirteen circuit courts achieved the throughput

goal of 101 percent or greater.

In this same time period, the district courts gained a statewide throughput of 99.8 percent and a 1.1 percent increase in pending cases. Compared to the three quarters of the year in 1978, filings increased from 320,028 to 333,871, up 4.3 percent. Dispositions were up 12.3 percent from 296,811 in 1978 to 333,202 in 1979. Twenty-seven district courts had a throughput in excess of 101 percent.

The courts achieving their throughput goals for the first nine months of 1979 are:

Circuit Courts, 9th Circuit, 152 percent throughput; 25th Circuit, 123 percent; 3rd Circuit, 121 percent; 39th Circuit, 120 percent; 8th Circuit, 113 percent; 12th Circuit, 112 percent; 35th Circuit, 108 percent; 14th Circuit, 105 percent; 36th Circuit, 104 percent; 7th Circuit, 103 percent; 21st Circuit, 103 percent; 31st Circuit, 103 percent; and 26th Circuit, 101 percent.

District Courts, Limestone, 145 percent throughput; Coffee, 114 percent; Jefferson Bessemer, 111 percent; Montgomery, 108 percent; Marengo, 108 percent; Jefferson-Birmingham, 107 percent; Butler, 107 percent; Hale, 106 percent; Lamar, 106 percent; Perry, 106 percent; Colbert, 105 percent; Macon, 105 percent; Pickens, 105 percent; Talladega, 105 percent; Wilcox, 105 percent; Autauga, 104 percent; Barbour, 104 percent; Elmore, 104 percent; Shelby, 104 percent; Chilton, 103 percent; Clarke, 103 percent; Clay/Coosa, 103 percent; Escambia, 103 percent; Henry, 103 percent; Calhoun/Cleburne, 102 percent; St. Clair, 102 percent and Lauderdale, 101 percent.

1980 COURT CALENDARS ARE REQUESTED FROM CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

Clerks and/or judicial secretaries are requested to furnish 1980 court calendars as they are set for circuit and district courts. These forms should be brought to the attention of Nancy Morochnick at the Administrative Office of Courts.

Individual dockets for a term are not needed. Send only court calendars which cover a full or one-half year. If the calendars have already been sent to the AOC, duplicates will not be necessary.



Circuit Judge G. Ross Bell of Jefferson County Family Court

	ADULT	JUVENILE
HOMICIDE	94%	6%
RAPE	82%	18%
ROBBERY	88%	12%
ASSAULT	85%	15%
BURGLARY	60%	40%
LARCENY	74%	26%
MVT (Moving Violation-Traffic)	67%	33%
OTHER ASSAULTS	90%	10%
ARSON	89%	11%
FORGERY	89%	11%
FRAUD	99%	1%
EMBEZZLEMENT	100%	0%
STOLEN PROPERTY	79%	21%
VANDALISM	3%	97%
ILLEGAL WEAPONS	95%	5%
COMMERCIAL VICE	96%	4%
SEX OFFENSES	73%	27%
CONTROL SUBSTANCES	84%	16%
GAMBLING	94%	6%
FAMILY OFFENSES	69%	31%
DWI (Driving While Intoxicated)	98%	2%
LIQUOR LAWS	91%	9%
DRUNKENNESS	98%	2%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	96%	4%
VAGRANCY	100%	0%
OTHER OFFENSES	90%	10%

ADULT-JUVENILE ARREST PROPORTIONS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY ...1978 statistics show that vandalism is the only crime where juvenile arrests equal adult arrests.

'CRIME BY JUVENILES LESS PROBLEM IN ALABAMA;'

JUDGE ROSS BELL TALKS ABOUT JUVENILE SYSTEM

In 1978, the numbers of Alabama juveniles arrested were few compared to adults arrested for similar crimes. It was only in the area of vandalism that juvenile arrests equalled those of adults.

The Federal Crime Report shows that juvenile arrests for violent crime are on the downswing. While juvenile arrests rose 98 percent from 1967 to 1976, there was a 12 percent decrease in juvenile arrests for murder, aggravated assault, robbery and rape in 1975 and 1976.

In an interview with Birmingham News staff writer Olivia Barton, Circuit Judge G. Ross Bell of Jefferson County Family Court discussed how he deals with juvenile crime.

NEWS: What's the national picture on juvenile crime?

BELL: The statistics we have are not very current, but they are somewhat surprising to a number of us. There was a 12 percent decrease in violent crime. One of the problems on national crime statistics is that they go back to the 1960s. The '60s were rough years, when the war baby crop got up to that age and began to act out. From 1960 to 1977, the figures peak out, then start to drop down. That doesn't mean we've solved it,

(Continued On Page 4)

JUDGE BELL TALKS ABOUT JUVENILE SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 3)

but it has decreased since 1978.

NEWS: How do we compare in Alabama and Jefferson County to the rest of the nation on juvenile crime?

BELL: We're in very good shape, particularly better than the large urban areas in the North and West. We always have been. Trends like drug abuse seem to start on the West Coast or up East.

We're the last ones to really catch it. A lot of people kid about the Bible Belt, but we have a better family structure down here. Roots are deeper. Trends don't affect us as soon or as severe.

NEWS: What do you consider to be the biggest problem with juveniles and crime in Jefferson County?

BELL: Property crimes, usually. Vandalism, something of that nature.

NEWS: There's been a lot of talk about lowering the juvenile age from 18 to 16. What is your view on that? Do you have special problems with 16 and 17-year-olds?

BELL: We have problems with any age. When we were talking about this, we did some surveys throughout the state as to where local citizens thought the age should be. Almost unanimously, people thought the age should be 18. It wasn't uniform at that time. In Jefferson County, we had girls at 18 and boys at 16 which was clearly unconstitutional.

We wanted to get it uniform. We felt that it ought to be 18. My thinking was as long as they were in high school, they should be treated as juveniles. They were looked upon as juveniles. I was hoping they would put the age of maturity back to 18 so that would be the jumping-off point. Once 18, they would be considered adults.

Personally, I thought they should do away with the Youthful Offender Act. That's when they take them up to 21 and treat them special. But, we did need the escape clause in there. If we got someone we could not handle as a juvenile,

they should be transferred to adult court. Most of the kids who come through here, the majority of them come one time and don't come back. That includes the 16 and 17-year-olds.

NEWS: Do you find when they come in here once, they are sufficiently awed by the process that you don't have to deal with them again?

BELL: Sometimes I think it's in spite of what we do out here. They just don't come back. If you'll think back on it, have you ever violated a law? Of course, we've all violated the law. But, we weren't caught. In the old days, if I picked something up at the local drugstore, the druggist knew my parents and he took me to my parents. It was handled without coming to court. As things got more complicated in the urban community, you called the police. So many who are brought here are caught once and that's enough.

NEWS: Do you hear the criticism that juveniles are often let off with a slap on the wrist?

BELL: When a child comes out here on a first offense, we do what some people say. We slap them on the wrist. We try to handle it by consent decree or we place them on probation. If it can't be worked out that way and they continue to get in trouble, something else comes up.

Of course, there's always tension between law enforcement and the bench. When they arrest somebody, as far as they're concerned he's guilty. They're very aggressive about it.

NEWS: What do you think makes the biggest impression on some of these youthful offenders?

BELL: I've seen studies where they went back and asked the child what worked or impressed them the most. One of the questions was, what did the judge say? They don't remember what you said. The atmosphere may awe them, the black robe, the flags and all the trappings. But, what really affects them is the work of the probation officer if he can establish a good relationship with the child and the family. He is going to have to learn for himself.

MRS. 'E' RETIRING

HEADED FOR A 'TRUE DICKENS CHRISTMAS AND SOME FUNTIME'

A business law course in high school began her fascination for the legal field. And though her marriage kept her from pursuing an active career in the legal profession, she has since fulfilled her dream of working with lawyers and judges.

A native of Montgomery, Carolyn Enslen retires at the end of November after having served as secretary to both former Chief Justice Howell Heflin and the present Chief Justice C.C. Torbert Jr.

"I've been very lucky to have gotten what I wanted out of my career and I sincerely feel it is an honor to have been selected to serve the chief justices."

Mrs. "E," as she is known around the Supreme Court Building, has been with the chief justice's office since July of 1971. Prior to that time, she worked for the state bar association, the state legislature, the state publicity department and for Montgomery Municipal Court Judge John B. Scott. (She inserts a reminder that the municipal judge was called the "city recorder" when she worked there.)

After retirement?

"I eventually hope to get active in some civic organizations and other extra-curricular activities in addition to getting my house refinished and refurbished."

As for short-term plans, Mrs. Enslen plans to board a plane Dec. 10 headed for England to visit her grandson and enjoy a "true Dickens Christmas."

"I really hate to leave, but this is my plan. I'm ready for some funtime while I can still enjoy it."

"All in all, I've had a very happy, a very nice life. I've been very fortunate to have worked for three fine men. And if I had it to do over again, I would do it all over the same way."



SECRETARY CHANGEOVER...

When Carolyn Enslen (seated) retires Dec. 1, Soyna Moore (standing left) will join Mary Lucido (standing center) as secretary to Chief Justice C.C. Torbert Jr. Sybil Carlson (standing right) will take Mrs. Moore's place as secretary to Administrative Director of Courts Allen Tapley. Mrs. Carlson formerly served as secretary to AOC Directors Robert Martin and William Campbell. Mary Faye Purdue (seated beside Mrs. Enslen) is secretary to Supreme Court Justice Richard L. Jones and was coordinator for a farewell luncheon honoring Mrs. Enslen's retirement.

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GOV. JAMES APPOINTS TWO JUDGES FOR RUSSELL AND CALHOUN/CLEBURNE

Early in November, Gov. Fob James appointed new district judges for Russell County and Calhoun/Cleburne Counties.

Attorney George Greene of Phenix City was named district judge of Russell County, replacing V. Cecil Curtis who resigned in October.

Attorney R. Allen Crow of Anniston was named district judge of Calhoun and Cleburne Counties replacing Judge Samuel H. Monk, III, who is moving to a circuit judge position in that circuit.

RETIRED JUDGE TELFAIR MASHBURN NAMED VFW 'VETERAN OF THE YEAR'

Retired Circuit Judge Telfair J. Mashburn of Bay Minette was presented a plaque and citation as VFW Veteran of the Year by Gov. Fob James at the World Peace Luncheon during Veterans' Day celebrations.

In 1978, Mashburn was elected national judge advocate general, serving until August of 1979. He now serves his post, Bradley-McDowell Post No. 3568 in Bay Minette, his district and the state organizations as judge advocate.

AOC'S INFORMATION OFFICER SHULTZ NAMED TO COSCA'S SJIS COMMITTEE

Jan H. Shultz, information officer with the Administrative Office of Courts, has been named to the Conference of State Court Administrators' State Judicial Information Systems committee.

The committee has responsibility for providing guidance to the SJIS project.

Shultz served on the Grants Review--Performance Assessment Subcommittee and helped formulate the SJIS long-range plan.

Shultz has been the information systems officer with AOC for the past two years.

PRESIDING JUDGE JAMES E. WILSON ATTENDS NATIONAL JUDICIAL COLLEGE

Circuit Judge James E. Wilson, presiding judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit, Walker County, attended a graduate session dealing with civil litigation at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada in early October.

The session included intensive study of significant developments in professional malpractice, products liability, civil rights litigation, comparative negligence, commercial transactions and judicial immunity. There was also an overview of new trends in civil litigation.

DEKALB DEPUTY REGISTER RECEIVES SECRETARY OF THE YEAR AWARD

Rilla R. Hixon, deputy register of the DeKalb County Circuit Court, was named Secretary of the Year by the DeKalb County Legal Secretaries Association at its annual Boss's Night banquet.

Ms. Hixon has been deputy register for the past four years.

PRESIDENT OF SECRETARY ASSOCIATION ADDRESSES RETAIL MERCHANTS GROUP

Margie Wetzel, secretary to Etowah County District Judge Wayne Miller and president of the Alabama District Judges' Secretaries Association, recently spoke to a meeting of approximately 100 retail merchants of Gadsden regarding Judge Miller's policy on worthless check cases.

NEW LAWYERS ADMITTED TO STATE BAR

The Alabama Supreme Court has admitted 294 new lawyers to practice in Alabama. Among the 1979 admittees was Howell Thomas Heflin Jr., son of U.S. Senator Howell Heflin.

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LANE MANN NAMED AOC LEGAL COUNSEL;

MELINDA MITCHELL LEAVING OFFICE

Chief Justice C.C. Torbert Jr. and Administrative Director of Courts Allen L. Tapley have named Lane Mann as legal counsel for the Administrative Office of Courts replacing Melinda Mitchell who is leaving the office.

A graduate of Auburn University and Jones Law School, Mann has been on the AOC legal staff since March of this year.

Ms. Mitchell, a graduate of the University of Alabama, has been with the AOC since October of 1978. Prior to that time she served 16 months as law clerk for the chief justice. She will be taking a position with the legal staff of Protective Life Insurance Company in Birmingham.



Melinda Mitchell

Mark Hart, research assistant to the chief justice, will be taking Mann's place on the AOC legal staff. He is a graduate of Auburn University and Cumberland Law School.

LAUDERDALE LEGALETTES ORGANIZE,

ELECT OFFICERS FOR 1979-80 YEAR

A new organization has been set up in Lauderdale County to better acquaint the state clerks, judges' secretaries, attorneys' secretaries, county clerks, realtors, judges' court reporters and other women who are interested in knowing the legal workers of the county.

They call themselves the "Legalettes" and they meet the first Thursday of every month at a local restaurant.

The officers for the 1979-80 year are: President Teresa Danley, secretary for attorney Joe Yates; Vice President Pam

Farr, secretary for law firm Peck, Burdine & McKelvey; Secretary Regina Terry, secretary for law firm Harris & Hasseltine; and Treasurer Julia Morris, clerk in Lauderdale County clerk's office.

'HOSS' DOBBINS COMPLETES 30 YEARS

AS CALHOUN COUNTY CIRCUIT CLERK

Richard Forrest "Hoss" Dobbins, Calhoun County Circuit Court Clerk in Anniston, will complete 30 years with the Judicial System on Dec. 31.

The 53-year-old Piedmont native has resided in Anniston for 36 years. He attended public schools in Anniston and is a graduate of Piedmont High School. He attended Jacksonville State Teachers' College for five years.

"Hoss" is presently serving in his third six year elected term. Prior to his own election in 1964, he served for 15 years as deputy clerk and deputy register under his father, the late Joe H. Dobbins.

Dobbins served in World War II as an infantry rifleman in France and Germany. He was recalled to the Army 'Hoss' Dobbins during the Korean conflict and served as an armored tank platoon leader in Korea. His awards include Combat Infantryman Badge, two Purple Hearts, two Bronze Stars and four Battle Stars.

He is married to the former Helen McCord of Piedmont and they have two sons.

Referring to the clerk's office as the "front line trenches of the Judicial System," Dobbins believes a clerical officer should always seek to do what is right, conduct him or herself as a Christian, obey the court's mandates, rules and laws, avoid even the appearance of practicing law, do the job he or she is elected to do, be truthful and learn from mistakes.



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REPRESENTATIVE KENNEDY NAMED JUDGE; JUDGE ZOGHBY REPLACES JUDGE BOLLING



Rep. Cain J. Kennedy

Gov. Fob James has appointed State Rep. Cain James Kennedy and Circuit Judge Michael E. Zoghby to judgeship positions in the 13th Judicial Circuit.

Zoghby has been appointed to Place 20 of the 13th Circuit, to fulfill the unexpired term of William D. Bolling who is retiring at the end of November.

Kennedy is appointed to the domestic relations division, the post previously held by Zoghby.

In making the announcement, the governor stressed the proven ability of the two men.

"Judge Zoghby has done an outstanding job in his present position. He was elected overwhelmingly to that position by the people in his circuit. To succeed him in the domestic relations division, there could be no one more qualified than Cain Kennedy. He has served his area in an exemplary fashion in the legislature and will make an excellent judge," James said.

Both appointments will become effective Dec. 1 and will expire in January of 1983.

Zoghby, 46, has served as domestic relations division circuit judge since January of 1971. He was reelected without opposition in 1976. He is a 1954 graduate of Spring Hill College and a 1957 graduate of the University of Alabama Law School.

Kennedy, 42, is a 1966 graduate of California State University and a 1971 honors graduate from George Washington University National Law Center.

COURT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES APPOINTED LIAISON REPORTERS FOR COURT NEWS

In an effort to broaden the scope of *Court News*, the staff has asked the presiding judge in each circuit to appoint a liaison to report to *Court News* any pertinent news and activities from that circuit.

Each reporter is asked to forward to the Administrative Office of Courts news items that concern specific fundamental court improvements occurring in the circuits; new ideas and programs which may be beneficial to the operation of courts in other areas; innovative methods in handling certain procedures in the courts; news regarding people; and other ideas, thoughts or information that may assist court officials and employees of the Alabama Court System.

To date, the following persons have been appointed as liaison reporters for *Court News*: Anne G. Jones, 2nd Circuit; Stella Pierce, 5th Circuit; Doris Turner, 6th Circuit; Diane C. Duncan, 7th Circuit; Bettye J. Murphree, 8th Circuit; Virginia "Ginnie" Greenwood, 9th Circuit; Peter D. Summer, 10th Circuit; Julia Littrell Morris, 11th Circuit; Jayne Jackson, 12th Circuit; Teresa D. Cox, 16th Circuit; Ruth D. Raines, 17th Circuit; Sharon M. Goldman, 18th Circuit; Morris Moatts, 19th Circuit; Patricia B. McNeel, 21st Circuit; Mary E. Taylor, 22nd Circuit; Glen Singleton, 23rd Circuit; Pam S. Palmer, 25th Circuit; Frances Cook, 26th Circuit; Carolyn Gill, 28th Circuit; Ann McKinney, 29th Circuit; Sandra Smith, 32nd Circuit; Earl Ward and Elaine Riggins, 33rd Circuit; Carolyn Rea, 34th Circuit; Susan Sawyer, 35th Circuit; Ruth Henry, 37th Circuit; and Susan Todd, 39th Circuit.

The news items may be forwarded to *Court News*, Administrative Office of Courts, 817 South Court Street, Montgomery, AL 36130. Items should be submitted by the 10th of each month.

NEWS FROM THE JUDICIAL COLLEGE



Presiding Circuit Judges Participate in Seminar

ANNUAL AND MID-WINTER CONFERENCES SET Official Court Reporters' Annual Conference

The court reporters' annual conference has been rescheduled and will be conducted at the Ramada Inn Southwest, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 18-19, 1980, in Montgomery. This conference will begin after completion of the trial court judges conference at noon on Friday.

The Ramada Inn Southwest has made 100 rooms available to attendees. Singles are \$16, double, \$22. Rooms must be reserved no later than Jan. 4, 1980. The address for the Ramada Inn Southwest is 4243 Ramada Drive, Montgomery, AL 36105, Telephone: 281-2500

Trial Court Judges Mid-Winter Conference

The circuit and district judges mid-winter conference will be held at the Holiday Inn Midtown, Montgomery, Jan. 17-18, 1980.

Lodging for conference attendees has been reserved at the following Montgomery hotels: Holiday Inn Midtown (75 rooms), 924 Madison Ave., single, \$21, double, \$27, telephone, 265-0741; Downtowner Motor Inn, 120 Madison Ave., single \$21.50, double, \$26.50, telephone, 264-2231; Tourway Inn, 205 N. Goldthwaite St., single, \$18, double, \$22, telephone 265-0541. The Downtowner has made available 100 rooms and the Tourway Inn has made available 30 rooms. Reservations should be made no later than Jan. 3, 1980.

PRESIDING CIRCUIT JUDGES

SEMINAR HELD NOV. 15-16

"Leadership Styles and the Administrative Role of a Presiding Judge" were the topics of discussion at a Judicial College seminar for Alabama's presiding circuit judges Nov. 15-16 in Tuscaloosa.

The seminar was conducted through the Institute for Court Management by Gilbert Skinner, director of Continuing Criminal Justice Education at Michigan State University and Tom Cameron, ICM's director of continuing education.

Prior to the seminar session, the judges were addressed by Chief Justice C.C. Torbert Jr. and heard a report by Administrative Director of Courts Allen L. Tapley and the staff of the Administrative Office of Courts.

Juvenile Court Judges Annual Conference

The juvenile court judges annual conference location previously designated as Joe Wheeler State Park Resort has been changed to the Quality Inn South, Birmingham, Dec. 6-7 so that chief probation officers can attend the conference.

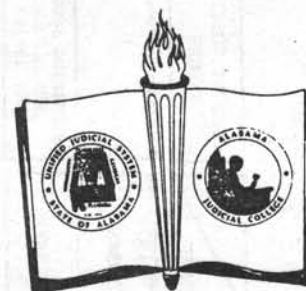
The Quality Inn South, 260 Oxmoor Road, has made 60 rooms available to the juvenile court judges. Singles are \$22, doubles, \$28. Telephone, 942-2041.

The Birmingham Hilton Inn, 260 Goodwin Crest Drive, has made 50 rooms available to chief probation officers. Singles are \$21, doubles, \$27.

All rooms must be reserved no later than Nov. 30.

CONTINUING EDUCATION SCHEDULE

PAGE 10



ALABAMA JUDICIAL COLLEGE										
CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS										
1979										
1980										
GROUP MONTH	CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES	DISTRICT COURT JUDGES	JUVENILE COURT JUDGES	MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES	CLERKS AND REGISTERS	CLERK/REGISTER EMPLOYEES	COURT REPORTERS	JUDICIAL SECRETARIES	OTHER GROUPS	
1979						REGIONAL SPECIALTY SEMINARS BIRMINGHAM, OCT 4-5 MONTGOMERY, OCT 11-12				
OCTOBER										
NOVEMBER	PRESIDING JUDGES TUSCALOOSA NOV 15-16									DMI INSTRUCTORS TUSCALOOSA NOV 1-2
DECEMBER										
1980										
JANUARY	MID-WINTER CONFERENCE MONTGOMERY JAN 17-18		ANNUAL CONFERENCE BIRMINGHAM DEC 6-7				ANNUAL CONFERENCE MONTGOMERY JAN 18-19			
FEBRUARY						MID-WINTER CONFERENCE BIRMINGHAM FEB 7-8				
MARCH			JUDICIAL SEMINARS TUSCALOOSA MAR 20-21							
APRIL	SPRING JUDICIAL SEMINARS TUSCALOOSA APR 24-25					SPECIALTY SEMINARS TUSCALOOSA APR 3-4				
MAY				ANNUAL CONFERENCE BIRMINGHAM MAY 10-11						
JUNE						SUMMER CONFERENCE GUNTERSVILLE JUN 19-21				
JULY	SUMMER CONFERENCE BIRMINGHAM JUL 16-17							ANNUAL CONFERENCE BIRMINGHAM JUL 10-11		
AUGUST						NEW EMPLOYEE ORIENTATION TUSCALOOSA AUG 7-8				
SEPTEMBER	FALL JUDICIAL SEMINARS TUSCALOOSA SEP 25-26									

POLICY CHANGE REGARDING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM EXCUSALS--All judges and other court officials requested to attend judicial educational programs must be excused in accordance with Section 12-1-18 (b), Code of Alabama, 1975. In order to economize and expedite the process of excusing judges and other court officials from the programs, the administrative director of courts asks that a request for permission to be excused from a meeting be submitted in writing or that Gay Nix or Sybil Carlson at the Administrative Office of Courts be contacted in advance of the scheduled meeting, stating the reasons for inability to attend. Written acknowledgment will be discontinued.

FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN ALABAMA'S COURTS: PRODUCT OF NEW SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 1)

expense accountability, budget analysis and financial management and control for the courts.

"Our system provides identification on a daily basis as to expenditures in 330 cost centers throughout the state judicial system," Tapley said. "The significance of such information is the establishment of control and wise planning by all officials and administrators within the system," he added.

When the courts were maintained at the county level, most expenses were basically accounted for in conjunction with the normal county operations, and it was virtually impossible to determine the cost of the system for the entire state. With the advent of unification which placed the overall administration of the court finances under the Administrative Office of Courts (AOC), it became possible to establish a system to account for all judicial expenses.

Administrative implementation of the unified system required the development of procedures for a personnel system, purchasing system, case reporting system and finance system. There have been many other procedures and guidelines issued, but these were mandatory within the first year of operation. Next, all court employees were absorbed into the state payroll and personnel system. This was a difficult task due to the varied salaries and fringe benefits in each county and it required visits to each courthouse to review local situations.

Internal Operations Developed

During the period that court operations were being phased in administratively, the AOC was coordinating and establishing its internal operations. This included setting up a functional organization to handle all the requirements of the system. The basic organization included such divisional areas of responsibility as finance, personnel, records management, data processing and

administration. Upon defining these functional areas, the AOC was ready to deal with the day to day operations of the courts.

As implementation into the unified system progressed, the Finance Division of the AOC was charged with the task of deciding what type accounting system should be established. The initial accounting system set up on January 16, 1977, included basic journal sheets and ledgers which were manually maintained. This system provided the state audit requirements; however, it did not provide detailed information on the local county level. On October 1, 1977, an expense recording system was set up to augment the data in the journal and ledger books. The auxiliary system was balanced to the ledger system in total, but the county detail could not be balanced. Further, the maintenance of the auxiliary system doubled the accounting process.

The Finance Division staff used the experience gained from manual and auxiliary systems to design a General Ledger Accounting System. The basic requirements of the system were outlined over a period of two months. This process required development of the system design, the data base, input data formats and output data formats. To insure that the basic system met all State audit requirements, the State Examiner's Office was asked to approve the system.

The system design process involved determining the flow of information through the system. In order to easily see if this flow of information was practical and workable, a model system was set up and manually operated. The manual version of the automated system was used to run parallel to the automated system. Use of this parallel process was necessary for approximately six (6) months to insure the validity of the automated system.

As can be seen from the following system flow chart, the General Ledger Accounting System provides a basis for other systems. This system interface has reduced considerable process time for the Inventory Officer and Budget Officer. Other informational reports provided by the system have also saved considerable time.

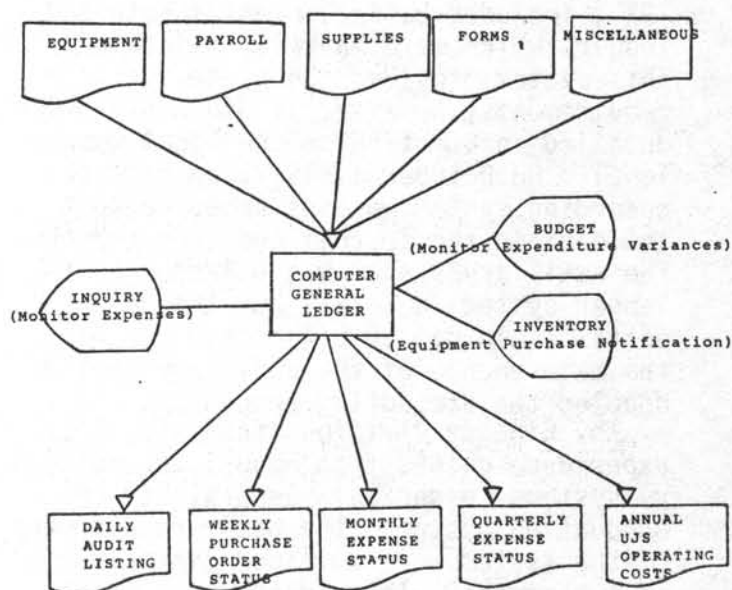
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FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN ALABAMA'S

COURTS: PRODUCT OF NEW SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 11)

To conceptually visualize the G/L accounting system, the following system flow chart is provided:

Budget Reporting System

The General Ledger System has a direct interface with the AOC Budget Reporting System and Property Management System. In the Budget Reporting System, the current Year-to-date Expense and Encumbrance Detail Master Files are used by the Budget System monthly to produce a Budget Variance Report. In the Property Management System, the Inventory Notification File, which is produced in the daily general process, is used by the Property Management System weekly to alert the property manager of those equipment items purchased during the past week.

As in the development of any system, all eventual needs cannot be determined at the time of design and implementation. The General Ledger Accounting System has been created to allow for enhancements as additional information requirements arise.

One such recent addition was input of vendor invoice numbers into the system. This information will provide a basis to research inquiries on invoices from vendors.

"State agencies are being looked to for leadership in the area of management and control of public funds, and systems such as this will provide the tools for wise decisions by financial managers," Tapley said. The availability of information such as current expenses and current fund balances helps establish a firm base for good financial operations. In conjunction, the budget preparation and variance analysis data creates creditability and confidence for the court system with the citizens of Alabama.

Tapley complimented Bob Tillman, director of AOC operations; Oliver Gilmore, chief accountant; and Jan Shultz, information systems officer for development of the system.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF CASES

UNDER SUBMISSION OVER SIX MONTHS

DUE IN JANUARY

Form AOC-1, "Semi-Annual Report--Cases/Matters Under Submission or Advisement for Six Months or Longer," has been mailed to all trial court judges and retired or supernumerary judges. This report should be completed by all trial judges and covers the period June 1 through Dec. 31. Forms will be delinquent after Jan. 31, 1980.

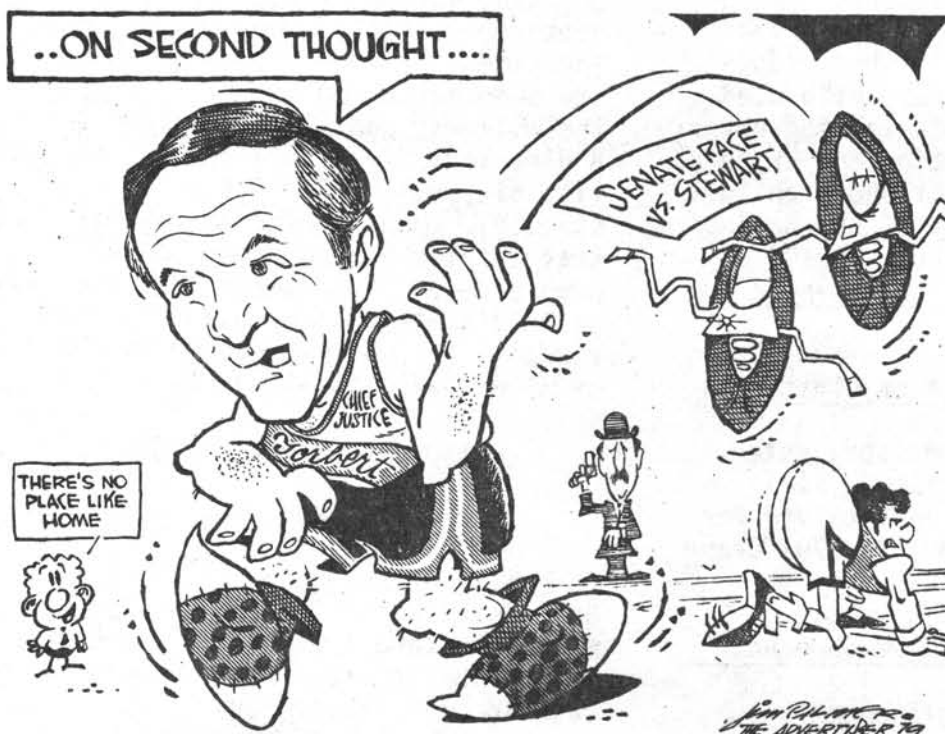
On July 2, the Supreme Court approved an amendment to the Canons of Judicial Ethics which states that "...if there has been no case or matter under submission or advisement for a period of six months or longer, the report shall so state."

Form AOC-1 should be returned by all judges, therefore, whether or not they have cases to report.

If additional forms are needed, please notify Nancy Morochnick at the Administrative Office of Courts.

Chief Justice Torbert Cites "Diligent Work" For Decrease In Cases Pending

NEWS CLIPS FROM THE STATE PRESS



Torbert decides against bid to unseat Stewart in Senate

By KENDAL WEAVER
Associated Press Writer

Supreme Court Chief Justice C.C. "Bo" Torbert ended speculation Tuesday by saying he has decided not to run for the U.S. Senate next year.

Torbert, 50, said he felt he could be "a successful candidate" if he ran but was swayed by personal and professional reasons not to challenge Sen. Donald Stewart in the 1980 Democratic primary.

Torbert announced his decision in an informal meeting with reporters.

The chief justice, who would have to give up his judicial post if he chose to campaign for the Senate, said he was "flattered" that he had been widely mentioned as a potential Senate candidate.

But he said the speculation had

gotten to the point that names were being mentioned to succeed him as chief justice and he felt it best to let it be known now that he would not run.

He said the speculation "might have impinged" on his judicial duties and "I want to foreclose that absolutely."

Torbert, who was a state legislator before being elected chief justice in 1976, said he based his decision not to run in part because "I enjoy my home in Opelika, and my work in Montgomery and the challenges before me are exciting."

When asked if he thought he could win the Senate race, he didn't hesitate. "Yes," he replied. "I think I could be a successful candidate."

But while he said he gave some thought to making the race, he didn't go "to the extent of running a poll" on

his chances.

"I've got a super job. The public has been awfully good to me," said Torbert. "This job is as challenging as I can think of."

He said the chief justice's role has been "greatly expanded" in recent years and he finds fulfillment in running "an entire department of state government."

Torbert did not rule out the possibility that he might run for some other office in future years.

"I enjoy public life" and the rigors of campaigning, he said.

The chief justice said he didn't feel it was necessary to inform Stewart of his decision and that, as part of judicial propriety, he would not play any role in the Senate campaign.

Chief Justice C.C. (Bo) Torbert, Jr., said today that in spite of a ten percent increase in court cases filed, Alabama's trial judges disposed of 17 percent more cases during the first six months of 1979 than they did in the same period a year ago.

"The result of this," Torbert said, "is that since the first of the year, we have had an actual decrease in cases pending before our circuit and district courts and it has occurred because of the diligent work of many of our trial court judges."

Statistics compiled through the case reporting system of the Administrative Office of Courts shows that judges in 16 state judicial circuits and in 29 district courts have reduced their pending cases, meeting a goal Torbert urged for all judges during late 1978.

"The primary purpose for the existence of our courts is to dispense justice in a fair, speedy and cost-effective manner, and I believe we are discharging that duty in Alabama," Torbert said.

Statewide statistics show that during the first six months of this year, 289,109 cases were filed in the circuit and district courts. This figure compares with 265,355 filings during the same period in 1978.

The circuit and district judges handled and disposed of 291,181 cases during the January through June period of this year compared to 243,479 dispositions during the first six months of 1978.

"If this trend continues throughout the remainder of the year, the case currency goals we have established will have continued to be met throughout a 12-month period," Torbert said.

From The Montgomery Advertiser

Butler County News

Notes From The Appellate Bench

CASES ARGUED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA IN NOVEMBER, INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING ISSUES:

Wrongful Death--Minors Served

Intoxicating Liquors

A minor's mother sues for her wrongful death, claiming that her child died because she was served intoxicating beverages illegally. Is an action for wrongful death available to a parent whose child dies as a result allegedly of her having been served intoxicating beverages? (78-662) Margie Maples v. The Chinese Palace, Inc., et al.

Promissory Note--Statute of Limitation

A standard form of promissory note has preprinted on the signature line "(SEAL)." Does the ten-year statute for sealed instruments apply? (78-579) Crane v. Pringle.

Intoxicating Liquors--Dram Shop Act--

Common-Law Negligence

Plaintiff alleged he was injured by an employee of a company who, plaintiff claimed, had become intoxicated at a company party, and who, while driving on the wrong side of an interstate highway, hit him, causing his injuries. Plaintiff sued the company, the caterer of the party, and the employee, claiming that the company and the caterer were liable under the Dram Shop Act and also under the theory of common-law negligence. (78-703) DeLoach v. Mayer Electric Supply Company.

Statute of Limitation--Form of Action

Plaintiff claimed he was unable to get credit because defendant had erroneously reported to a credit reporting

service that he owed defendant money. Was the cause of action a "libel" or an "actionable tort" and what statute of limitation applied, and when did the cause of action accrue? (78-644) Lloyd Harris v. Irving Winter.

Wills--"Civil Death" Statute

Testatrix, in 1944, executed a will granting a life estate to A, and upon the death of A, to A's two sons, B and C. At the time of the execution of the will, C had been sentenced to life imprisonment. The will was admitted to probate in 1948. A dies in 1977. B claims that Section 3, Tit. 61, Code 1940 (the civil death statute), then in effect, controlled and that estates passed under the will as if C were dead. C contends that the civil death statute was repealed and that his right to take was quickened by the death of A in 1977. (78-575) Lee v. Lee.

Attorney General--Right to

Superintend Prosecution

Mobile County District Attorney Chris Galanos filed a bill for declaratory judgment to determine whether he had the sole responsibility for prosecuting a capital case in his circuit court. The trial judge entered an order finding that Galanos had the authority to prosecute the case under Code 1975, § 12-17-184(2), and that this authority to prosecute was paramount. Attorney General Charles Graddick contends that § 36-15-14 gives him the authority to superintend any case at any time he deems proper. The question is whether the Attorney General has the power to superintend and direct the prosecution of any criminal case at any time he deems proper. (78-796) Graddick v. Galanos.

Defamation--TV Station

Whether comments made during a TV broadcast about an advertising agency were defamatory. (78-404) Gray v. WALA-TV, et al. 78-404X WALA-TV, et al. v. Gray et al.

(Continued On Page 15)

(Continued From Page 14)

Where plaintiff's husband died accidentally after application for insurance was made and before the policy was issued. Plaintiff claimed that agent told her that the insurance would be effective immediately. The question presented is whether there was a material issue presented on the question of waiver. (78-651) McGhee v. Paramount Life Insurance Company.

Executive director of Alabama Historical Commission claims he was discharged illegally. He appeals from the trial court's dismissal of his complaint. (78-569) Warner Floyd v. The Alabama Historical Commission, et al.

In September, a new program was inaugurated at the Administrative Office of Courts involving the study of jury management and utilization in the circuit courts. A Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant provided funds for the program which is designed to achieve permanent improvements in the Alabama trial system through the planned application of specific proven techniques of juror utilization and management.

Since the program began, the jury management staff has visited 11 of the 14 pilot counties chosen to participate. Information has been collected in each court concerning juror utilization and general

This system utilizes forms which are designed to cover a variety of subject matters including the average time spent in voir dire, juror costs per trial and per term, jury pool transactions and a juror service exit questionnaire. It is expected that the assessment phase of the program will be completed by Christmas. Afterward, the staff will concentrate on developing a jury management plan for the individual courts.

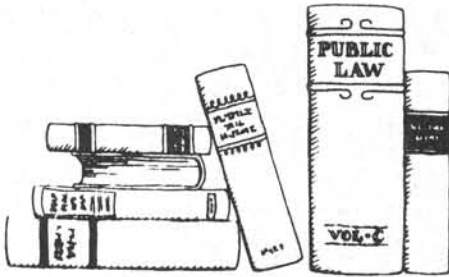
ADDITION TO PROCEDURES MANUAL

The following addition has been made to Chapter V, page nine, paragraph 10 of the Personnel Procedures Manual.

Before approving any request for sick leave, the administrator is responsible for ascertaining if the absence is based on illness, bodily injury or temporary disability of the employee, or the illness, injury or death of a member of the employee's immediate family. It is suggested that greater emphasis be placed on this determination just prior to the separation of an employee because payment for unused sick leave is not allowed upon separation, and the employee's tendency to use up accumulated leave is greatest at this time. If any doubt exists in the mind of the administrator, he may require the employee to obtain a physician's statement verifying the condition of the employee or his family member. The leave application form contains a section on the reverse side of the form for this purpose. NOTE: AN EMPLOYEE WHO SUBMITS A REQUEST FOR SICK LEAVE UNDER FRAUDULENT CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE PRO-

(Continued On Page 17)

LEGAL NOTES



ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS

Alabama National Guard MembersNot Exempt From Jury Service

In a recent opinion addressed to Ms. Claudine D. Lagle, Clerk of the Jefferson County Jury Board, the Attorney General determined that Alabama National Guard members are not exempt from jury service. Section 12-16-60, Code of Alabama 1975, states the qualifications of jurors as follows: (1) citizen of the United States; (2) resident of the county for more than 12 months; (3) over the age of 19 years; (4) can read and understand instructions given by a judge in the English language; (5) has no physical or mental defect which would render his/her service unsatisfactory; and (6) has not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. Section 12-16-62, Code of Alabama 1975, provides that no qualified prospective juror is exempt from jury service. Therefore, any person, including a National Guard member, who meets the above qualifications, is not exempt from jury service.

Employees and Juror Service

In a much publicized opinion of Bender Ship Repair v. Charles J. Stevens, II, (Ala. Ms. Nov. 2, 1979), wherein an employee was terminated following service on the grand jury, the Supreme Court stated that, "...the crux of the case is whether an employer may terminate its employee's employment under a terminable

at will contract and not be in violation of Section 12-16-8, Code of 1975."

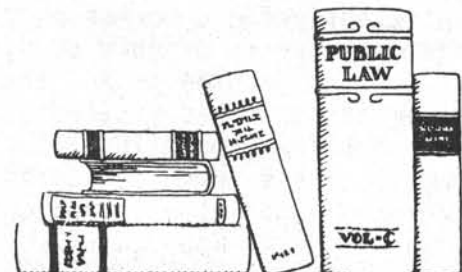
The court concluded that under an employment contract, terminable at the will of either the employer or the employee, may be terminated by either of them with or without cause or justification. Henricks v. Tranquilaire Hospital, 352 So. 2d 1130 (Ala. 1977); Martin v. Tapley, 360 So. 2d 708 (Ala. 1978).

District Judges Salary Supplement

The chairman of the Crenshaw County Commission recently requested an opinion from the Attorney General concerning the salary supplement paid to the Crenshaw County district judge. The County Commission sought to terminate this supplement and asked when such an action would be effective. In response, the Attorney General stated that Section 6.09(d) of Amendment 328 to the Constitution (Judicial Article) provides that the compensation of a judge shall not be diminished during his official term. Therefore, the supplemental salary to the district judge could not be terminated until the judge begins a new term of office in 1983.

Payment for Jury Commission Services

In another recent opinion of interest to court officials, the Attorney General determined that the compensation paid by the State to jury commissioners and clerks under Sections 12-16-34(b)(2) and 12-16-37(a), Code of Alabama 1975, constitutes a salary. Compensation paid in consideration of services performed constitutes a salary and is distinguished from an expense allowance in that an expense allowance is reimbursement to an officer or employee for out-of-pocket expenditures incurred in the performance of their duties.



UNAUTHORIZED USE OF SICK LEAVE

(Continued From Page 15)

SECURED. LEAVE APPLICATIONS ARE FORWARDED TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF COURTS UPON SEPARATION OF EMPLOYEES, AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF COURTS MAY RETURN AN APPLICATION FOR SICK LEAVE IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEPARATION REQUIRING THAT THE EMPLOYEE OBTAIN A DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Revised pages for the Personnel Procedures Manual will be forwarded to administrators in the near future.

NEW FILING SYSTEM BINDERS TESTED FOR STURDINESS; REPORTS FAVORABLE

A common problem that clerks and registers face with the new filing system is that the binders for filing case action summaries easily tear apart at the seams due to constant handling. The typical binder used by the courts is a vinyl covered binder which is not durable enough to withstand constant handling.

In recognition of this problem, the Administrative Office of Courts purchased two types of binders which the circuit and district clerks' offices of Montgomery County tested for a period of several months. Reports from these offices are favorable as to the sturdiness of the binders.

Both clerks said the binders tested were standing up much better than the conventional three-ring vinyl binders. They are available in various colors so it may be possible to match the color of the binder to the file folders for ease in identifying specific case action summary files.

Further information on either of the binders may be obtained by contacting Myra Baker, records management division at the Administrative Office of Courts.

"SERIES A" CERTIFICATES TO BE USED FOR PAYMENT OF JURORS AND WITNESSES

Circuit and district clerks are reminded that they should be utilizing the "Series A" certificates for the payment of jurors and witnesses. Also, a reminder that grand jurors are paid from an ac-

count separate from the petit jurors. If incorrect certificates have been written, Cheryle Thomas or Michael Brown at the Administrative Office of Courts should be notified immediately.

CHILDREN IN PLACEMENT REVIEW SYSTEM ESTABLISHED IN ETOWAH COUNTY

In April of this year, District Judge Robert E. Lewis of the juvenile court of Etowah County implemented a court mandated periodic review of all children in the care, custody and control of the Etowah County Department of Pensions and Security.

The object of the review system is to restore dependent children back to the home within a reasonable time if possible, but if that is not possible, then to move for permanent planning for the child's elsewhere. Results of the system prevent children from getting lost in paperwork and temporary custody of children in the department becoming a warehouse system. It also keeps the caseworkers attention focused on the needs of the family and child so that services offered by the department can be better utilized.

The basic operation of the review system requires a report three months after the department receives custody of a child and a second report six months after receiving custody. If a child remains in custody for more than six months, a review report is made each six months thereafter. A new form was devised for the reports requiring the department to show what efforts it is making to restore the child to the home and to state the condition and progress of the child.

In the first three months of the Etowah County review program, the system led to termination of departmental custody of children in 40 cases. There were several cases in which parental rights were terminated and permanent custody given to the department to make permanent plans for the child.

In May, Judge Lewis attended an orientation and training session in Reno, Nev., and became one of 17 new courts added to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Association's "Children In Placement" project. The CIP project calls for statistical review reports to be filed with the council's computer center.

STATE PER DIEM TRAVEL ALLOWANCE RAISED FOR IN-STATE TRAVELERS

As of Nov. 5, the per diem allowance paid state employees who are traveling inside the state of Alabama was raised from \$25 per day to \$30 per day.

In accordance with Act No. 79-669, the mileage allowance for employees who use their personal vehicle while traveling was also raised from .15 cents to .18 cents.

REGISTER FOR COURT CLERK I READY; OTHER TESTS SCHEDULED IN DECEMBER

During the month of October, a total of 154 applicants were tested for the position of court clerk I. Of these, 133 applicants passed the test. The register for this class is now available.

During the month of November, another 79 applicants were scheduled to take the court clerk II test. At this point, all the tests have not yet been returned from the testing centers. It is anticipated that the registers for court clerk II will be ready for use during the first week in December.

Tests for the court clerk III and IV classes will be given December 1, while the tests for the court clerk V and VI classes are to be given December 8. New registers for these classes should be active during the first week of January.

In order for Unified Judicial System merit system employees to be promoted, their names must appear on the register for the appropriate classification. Reference is made to paragraph eight under "Certifications" and paragraph three under "Appointments" of Chapter II, and paragraph 7-C of Chapter XI of the UJS Personnel Procedures Manual. This means that each employee who desires to be considered for promotion must submit an application and be scheduled for the required written test.

In addition, the applicant must meet the published minimum educational and experience qualifications for the classification for which applying.

Requirements for each classification are as follows:

Court Clerk II, one year's experience

court clerk or one year's experience in an attorney's or sheriff's office or other court related or qualifying experience.

Court Clerk III, one year's experience as a court clerk or two years' experience in an attorney's or judge's office or other court related or qualifying experience or two years' experience in bookkeeping

Court Clerk IV, one year's experience as a court clerk III or two years of court related or other qualifying experience or four years' progressively responsible experience in bookkeeping or accounting or graduation from a two-year college with major course work in business or accounting and one year's recent experience in bookkeeping and/or accounting or graduation from a four-year college or university.

Court Clerk V, one year's experience as a court clerk IV or graduation from a four-year college or university with major course work in accounting, business, public administration or a related field and at least six months' work experience, preferably in the public sector.

Court Clerk VI, one year's experience as a court clerk V or graduation from a four-year college or university with major course work in business, public administration, or a related field and two years' experience in the public sector.

Once the application has been received in the personnel division, it will be reviewed to ensure that the minimum requirements have been met. This having been done, each qualified applicant will be notified as to the schedule for a written test.

STANDARDIZED COURT FORMS ON PRESS; TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY FIRST OF YEAR

The manual of standardized court forms is on the press and will be distributed by the first of the year. The manual consists of a copy of each form approved by the Judicial Forms Analysis and Review Committee, accompanied by a write-up sheet for each form. The write-up sheet provides the court jurisdiction in which the form is to be used, a cross-reference to the statute or rule which authorizes the form and a general statement of the purpose and use of the form. The forms will be placed in numerical order in the manual with an

(Continued On Page 19)

STANDARDIZED COURT FORMS ON PRESS; TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY FIRST OF YEAR

(Continued From Page 18)

alphabetical index of forms in the front of the manual.

The forms in this manual replace thousands of local court forms used prior to the implementation of the Unified Judicial System in this state.

Veloxes of forms approved by the committee are available to judges and clerks who wish to have them sent to local printers. Members of the records' management division at the Administrative Office of Courts may be contacted for further information concerning this procedure.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATES CRIMINAL CODE

SEMINARS SET IN NOVEMBER, DECEMBER

The Alabama Judicial College in cooperation with the municipal court division of the Administrative Office of Courts is sponsoring a criminal code training program for municipal magistrates.

This program was developed by the Alabama Law Institute and is an intensive four-hour seminar of an indepth study of the new criminal code which is to be implemented Jan. 1, 1980.

Sessions were held Nov. 20 and Nov. 27 in Montgomery and Decatur. Two sessions are scheduled for Nov. 29 and Dec. 6, both from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m.

The Nov. 29 session is scheduled for Mobile at the Sheraton Inn with speaker Lewey Stephens, acting executive director of the Office of Prosecution Services.

The Dec. 6 session is scheduled for Birmingham at the Sheraton Inn, downtown, with speaker Robert L. McCurley, director of the Alabama Law Institute.

The necessary funds to conduct this program are provided through the Alabama Office of Highway and Traffic Safety.

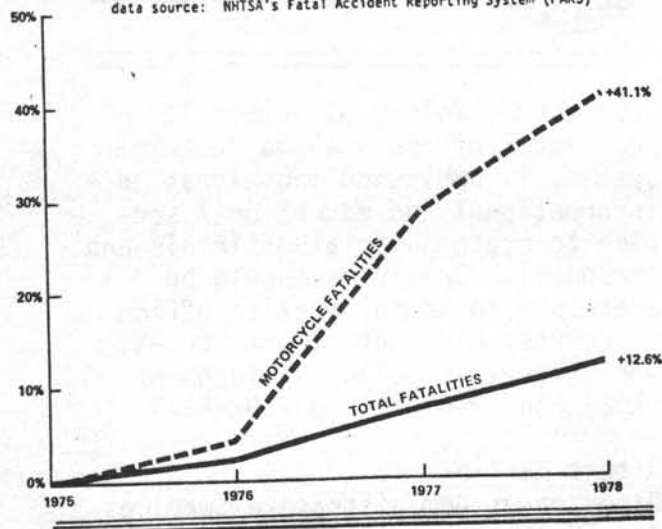
Questions concerning these seminars may be directed to Angelo Trimble, coordinator, municipal court division, AOC.

Lee Louis Hale, deputy attorney general, was the speaker at the Montgomery session.

I. Laverne Tate, Lauderdale County district attorney, spoke at the Decatur seminar.

PERCENT CHANGE IN FATALITIES 1975-1978 MOTORCYCLES VS TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES

data source: NHTSA's Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)



REVISED COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM

MANUAL TO BE SENT TO JUDGES SOON

The manual which provides guidance to those managing and instructing in Alabama's DWI Court Referral Programs has been revised and republished. The new issue lists the responsible agencies by county for the convenience of courts in referring defendants to a program nearest their homes. Judges will be receiving copies of the new manual in the near future.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE CONNECTS

CUSTOMERS WITH OVER 1800 LIBRARIES

Has the information explosion got you befuddled, behind in your work because you can't get the current facts and figures you need? To help you do your state job more efficiently, there's a service you ought to know about. This service is called SOLINET Interlibrary Loan.

SOLINET is a computer hook-up to over 1800 libraries in the United States, ranging from highly specialized, technical libraries to public libraries. Books and periodical articles not available in Alabama may be borrowed from the libraries.

Alabama Public Library Service has two terminals and a trained staff to help gather information.

**COURT NEWS**

NEWSLETTER OF THE ALABAMA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURT NEWS, Volume 3, Number 11 newsletter of the Alabama Judicial System, is published monthly as an informational and educational service to state judicial officials and personnel. Inquiries should be addressed to Administrative Office of Courts, 817 South Court Street, Montgomery, AL 36130. Telephone: (205) 834-7990 or 1-800-392-8077.

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