U. S. Supreme Court.

REVISED RULES

of the

Supreme Court of the United States

Adopted June 5, 1928. Effective July 1, 1928.
Amended June 1, 1931, May 31, 1932, and June 4, 1934.

(The Acts of February 13, 1925, c. 229, 43 Stat. 936, January 31, 1928, c. 14, 45 Stat. 54, April 26, 1928, c. 440, 45 Stat. 466, and March 8, 1934, c. —, — Stat. —, are printed in an Appendix.)

317
R. C.

Office of the Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTICE—AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF THIS COURT.

By order of May 31, 1932, Rules 2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 38, 41 and 46 of the Rules of this Court have been amended, effective September 1, 1932. Printed copies of the complete, revised rules of this Court, including these amendments, may be had free of charge upon application to the clerk of this Court. Those engaged in cases in the state or lower federal courts in which ultimate review by this Court may be sought in particular are urged promptly to acquaint themselves with the amendments, for the changes in the practice are not confined to action to be taken after cases have been docketed in this Court, but extend to the practice to be followed in the state or lower federal court on application for the allowance of appeal to this Court.

Attention is especially directed to the following matters:

APPEALS—STATEMENTS AS TO JURISDICTION, MOTIONS TO DISMISS OR AFFIRM, STATEMENTS OF POINTS AND DESIGNATION OF RECORD, PRINTING.

Rule 12 has heretofore required that on all appeals taken to this Court the appellant, after docketing the case in this Court, shall file a statement containing specified information bearing upon the jurisdiction of this Court on the appeal, and time has been allowed the appellee to file an opposing statement, after which the statements so filed were submitted to this Court for its consideration and decision,—resulting in the entry of an order by this Court either (a) noting probable jurisdiction, (b) postponing further consideration of the jurisdiction to the argument on the merits (in either of which events the case stood for oral argument), or (c) disposing of the appeal per curiam without oral argument. Under Rule 12, as now amended, the applicant for appeal must present, in typewritten form, to the judge or justice to whom application is made for al-

lowance of appeal, a similar statement of the grounds of jurisdiction, in addition to the familiar appeal papers long required by rule and statute (petition for appeal, assignment of errors, citation, bond). If the appeal is allowed this statement, together with opposing papers permitted to be filed by appellee (Rule 12, paragraph 3) are certified to this Court as part of the transcript of record, and, upon the docketing of the case in this Court, such papers are printed by the clerk and distributed to this Court for consideration and ruling.

A purpose of this change is to enable the judge or justice to whom application for allowance of an appeal is made readily to determine whether the case is within one of the classes in which the statutes permit the allowance of an appeal. The amended practice also speeds materially consideration by this Court of the question of its jurisdiction, after the appeal has been allowed.

The amendment of Rule 12, and related amendments, substantially affect the duties of appellant, appellee and the clerk of the court from which appeal is taken. The more important changes may be thus summarized:

Appellant. The appellant must present his statement as to the jurisdiction of this Court on appeal at the time and in the manner provided in Rule 12, paragraph 1, and must see that its contents conform in all respects to the requirements of that rule and paragraph. If the appeal is allowed he must serve the appellee as required by Rule 12, paragraph 2. A suggested form for that service is attached to this notice. The statement and proof of service thereof must be filed with the clerk of the court possessed of the record, and is made a part of the transcript of record on the appeal.

Should the appellee file a motion to dismiss or affirm, as provided in Rule 12, paragraph 3, the appellant may file printed brief in opposition in this Court within the time allowed by Rule 7, paragraph 3.

The appellant must docket the case in this Court on or before the return day (Rule 11, paragraph 1), and, in ad-

dition to the deposit of $35 required upon docketing the case as security for clerk's costs and fees (Rule 13, paragraph 1), must at that time deposit with the clerk of this Court a sum sufficient to defray the cost of printing his statement as to jurisdiction. The sum required for this purpose may be estimated on the basis of $2 per printed page,—cover and index additional.

The time within which appellant shall file his statement of points to be relied upon and designation of parts of the record to be printed has been reduced; such papers must now be filed within five days after the case is docketed. The clerk will give appellant an estimate of clerk's fees and cost of printing the record after the designations of the parties have been filed, and the sum called for is required to be deposited by the appellant by a date fixed by the clerk in each case. (Rule 13, paragraph 2.) When this Court is in session it may have announced its action upon the statements as to jurisdiction and motions to dismiss or affirm, if any, before the printing of the record can be undertaken; but, during the summer recess of the Court, the appellant may be called upon to make deposit, and the record may be printed, prior to the announcement of the Court's action on the statements, for it will be necessary to have appeals available for argument early in the term should the Court, upon consideration of the statements and motions, permit the case to stand for oral argument.

Appellees. The attention of appellees is invited to the opportunity afforded them to file with the clerk of the court possessed of the record, promptly upon the allowance of the appeal, a statement of matters making against the jurisdiction of this Court on the appeal, and motions, addressed to this Court, praying for dismissal of the appeal or affirmance of the judgment or decree. (Rule 12, paragraph 3.) It is important that appellee avail himself of these privileges at the time and in the manner provided, for if he fails to do so no further opportunity is accorded him to object to the jurisdiction of this Court on appeal

until after this Court has considered and ruled upon the statement submitted by appellant. See Rule 7, paragraph 3.

The appellee is required, upon demand after the docketing of the case in this Court, to make deposit to cover the cost of printing his statement in opposition to jurisdiction and motion to dismiss or affirm. (Rule 12, paragraph 5.)

Appellee's counter designation of the parts of the record to be printed is required to be filed with the clerk of this Court within 10 days after service of appellant's designation (Rule 13, paragraph 9).

Clerks of Court. The return day on appeals is now 40 instead of 30 days (60 days in some western States). (Rule 10, paragraph 1.) Where an appeal to this Court has been allowed, the clerk of the court in which the record is filed is required to prepare and certify to this Court a transcript of the record on appeal in accordance with the stipulation or praecipes of the parties, such transcript in all cases to include the papers filed with such clerk by authority of Rule 12. (See Rule 10, paragraph 2; Rule 12, paragraph 4.) It is suggested that clerks keep a record of the filing and service dates of the statement of appellant under Rule 12, paragraph 1, and of the opposing statement and motions, if any, filed by appellee; and that the transcript of record be not certified to this Court until the time for the filing of appellee's papers under Rule 12 has elapsed or the papers have been filed. While the papers filed under authority of Rule 12 must be certified as a part of the transcript of record, they need not be bound under the same cover or certified by the same certificate that covers the remainder of the transcript. Separate binding and certification of these papers by the clerk of the state or lower federal court in cases on appeal to this Court will not only permit the preparation and certification of the remainder of the transcript while the time for the filing of statement and motions by the appellee is still running (Rule 12, paragraph 3), but will facilitate the separate printing of the Rule 12 statements and motions by the clerk of this Court when the case is docketed here.

Formal Submission of Petitions, Statements and Certain Motions to This Court Abandoned.

The practice of formal submission in open court on motion days as prerequisite to the consideration and decision by this Court of petitions for writs of certiorari, statements as to jurisdiction, and motions to dismiss or affirm is abandoned.

In cases on appeal the clerk of this Court will print the statements and motions, which have been filed as part of the transcript of record pursuant to Rule 12, promptly after the docketing of the case and the deposit of the necessary funds by the parties. When such printing is completed the jurisdictional statements, and motions, if any, are deemed to be before the Court for its consideration and decision, without formal submission. (Rule 12, paragraph 5.)

In cases on petition for writ of certiorari the petition and supporting and opposing briefs are deemed to be before the Court for consideration and decision as soon as the opposing briefs are filed or the time for their filing has expired. (Rule 38, paragraph 4; Rule 41, paragraph 5.)

Similarly, motions to dismiss or affirm, where authorized by Rule 7, are deemed to be before the Court for consideration and decision, without formal submission, as soon as the opposing briefs permitted by the rule are on file or the time for their filing has expired. (Rule 7, paragraph 3.)

Other Amendments.

Amendments to the rules other than those herein discussed do not effect major changes in the practice; but examination of the applicable rule of this Court as it appears in the current revised edition is commended to everyone having occasion to take any action under the Rules of this Court.

Charles Elmore Cropley,
Clerk of the Supreme Court
of the United States.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 193—.

_____, Appellant,

vs.

_____

TO

_____,

Appellee.

Pursuant to Rule 12, paragraph 2, Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, you are hereby served with copies of the petition for appeal, order allowing appeal, assignments of error, and statement as to jurisdiction in the above entitled cause.

Your attention is directed to the provisions of Rule 12, paragraph 3, copied in the margin.[1]

_____

Counsel for Appellant.

Service acknowledged this
day of , 193 .

_____

Counsel for Appellee.

Address:

_____.

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[1]Rule 12, paragraph 3: "Within 15 days after such service the appellee may file with the clerk of the court possessed of the record, and serve upon the appellant, a typewritten statement disclosing any matter or ground making against the jurisdiction of this court asserted by the appellant. There may be included in, or filed with, such opposing statement, a motion by appellee to dismiss or affirm. Where such a motion is made, it may be opposed as provided in Rule 7, paragraph 3."

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTICE—PREPARING AND PRINTING BRIEFS

For the Attention of Counsel—

Unless you study and carefully observe the applicable rules your brief may not be filed. The purpose of these rules is to enable heavily burdened judges to read your brief along with many others without impairing their ability to read. They must examine more than a thousand each term, besides examining records.

Rule 26 provides: "All records, petitions, motions and briefs, printed for the use of the court, must be in such form and size that they can be conveniently bound together, so as to make an ordinary octavo volume, having pages 6⅛ by 9¼ inches and type matter 4⅛ by 7⅛ inches. They and all quotations contained therein, and the matter appearing on the covers, must be printed in clear type (never smaller than small pica or 11-point type) adequately leaded; and the paper must be opaque and unglazed. The clerk shall refuse to receive any petition, motion or brief which has been printed otherwise than in substantial conformity to this rule."

This notice is printed on opaque unglazed paper in small pica, or 11-point type, adequately leaded. No brief should contain any smaller print; and all matter should be so leaded as to permit ready reading. The paper should not be transparent or glazed. A proper size for the page is 6⅛ by 9¼ inches, and for the type matter 4⅛ by 7⅛ inches.

Rule 27 requires a concise statement of the case with definite references to pages of the record to support it—e.g. (R. 99); also correct quotations of essential portions of every Federal or State statute relied upon. All citations of authorities and statutes should be to official reports and original sources—e.g., A. vs. B., 250 U.S. 135, 149; C. vs. D., 118 Cal. 78, 92; Act of Cong. May 29, 1918, c. 87, 40 Stat. 592; Ala. Laws 1900–1, 444, 445. If official reports are not available, state the court and date of the opinion so that it may be readily found in such reports. Prepare the subject index with care; and show in the list of cited cases where they appear in the text of the brief. At the beginning of your brief state whether the opinion below is reported, and where it may be found.

Copies of the complete, recently revised rules may be obtained by applying to this office. They are printed in 286 U.S. *Appendix.*

32750—34

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

INDEX TO RULES

	Rule	Par.	Page
Abatement. See Death of party	—	—	—
Abrogation of prior rules	49	—	38
Acknowledgment of service. See Proof of Service	—	—	—
Adjournment of term	48	—	38
Admiralty,			
further proof in	15	2	15
interest in cases in	30	4	25
objections to evidence—when entertained	16	—	15
record in, contents of	10	5	9
Admission to bar,			
fee for	32	6	26
motion for	2	3	2
preliminaries to	2	2	1
qualifications for	2	1	1
Advancement. See Motions to Advance.			
Advanced cases,—subject to hearing with cases involving similar questions	20	7	19
Affirm. See Motions to affirm.			
Appeal,			
assignments of errors required on	9	—	7
bond on	36	1 & 2	28 & 29
by whom allowed	36	1	28
citation on	10	1	7
in equity—manner of perfecting	46	1	37
not allowed unless assignment of errors accompanies petition	9	—	7
petition for	46	2	37
statement of jurisdiction on	12	1	10
substituted for writs of error—manner of applying for and perfecting	46	2	37
supersedeas on	36	2	29
when not precluded by death of party	19	3	17
Appearance,			
no appearance of appellant or petitioner	21	—	20
no appearance of appellee or respondent	22	—	20
no appearance of either party	23	—	20
of counsel, entered upon docketing case	11	3	10
Argument. See Oral Argument, Briefs.			
Assignment of errors. (See also Statement of Points.)			
contents of	9	—	7

	Rule	Par.	Page
Assignment of errors (continued),			
must be included in record on appeal	10	2	7
required on appeal	9	—	7
when not filed counsel will not be heard—exception	27	4	23
Attachment, shall issue for default in payment of costs	13	8	13
Attorneys,			
clerk shall not practice as attorney	1	1	1
disbarment of	2	5	2
law clerks to Justices not to practice as	3	—	2
may use books in law library	4	1	3
motion for admission of	2	3	2
oath of	2	4	2
preliminaries to admission of	2	2	1
qualifications for admission of	2	1	1
secretaries to Justices not to practice as	3	—	2
Attorney General, government cases may be advanced on motion of	20	6	19
Attorneys General of States, to be served with process against states	6	2	4
Bills of Exception,			
charge to jury	8	1	6
evidence	8	2	6
Bonds,			
supersedeas bonds, amount of	36	2	29
for costs	36	1	28
Books. See Law Library.			
Briefs,			
clerk to deposit copies of in law library	4	2	3
for respondent on petition for certiorari to Court of Claims, contents, number of copies, etc	41	5	35
for respondent on petition for certiorari to other courts, contents, number of copies, etc	38	3 & 3a	31
form of printing of, etc	26	—	21
in support of petition for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	4	34
in support of petition for certiorari to other courts, contents, etc.	38	2 & 3	30 & 31
not received after argument and/or submission of causes—exception	25	3 & 4	21
not to be filed unless accompanied by proof of service	27	6	23
of appellant or petitioner, contents of, number of copies	27	1 & 2	22
of appellee or respondent, contents, number of copies	27	3	23

	Rule	Par.	Page
Briefs (continued),			
opposing motion to dismiss	7	3	4
submission of causes on	25	1	21
Call of docket (See also Appearance, Oral argument)	20	1	18
Cases once adjudicated may be advanced	20	5	19
Certificate of clerk or presiding judge of state court, required as preliminary to admission of attorneys	2	2	1
Certificate of counsel, must be attached to petition for rehearing	33	—	27
Certificate of Questions. See Certified questions.			
Certificate, required in support of motion to docket and dismiss	11	1	9
Certified questions,			
from circuit courts of appeals and Court of Appeals of District of Columbia	37	1	29
contents of certificate	37	1	29
court may order entire record sent up	37	2	30
parties may request that entire record be sent up	37	2	30
from Court of Claims	40	—	33
Certiorari as proceeding to obtain review,			
judgments of state courts, circuit courts of appeals, and Court of Appeals of District of Columbia	38	1	30
before judgment	39	—	33
brief in support of petition for	38	2	30
notice of filing of	38	3	31
petition for, contents of, service &c.	38	2 & 3	30 & 31
reasons for granting	38	5	31
record to accompany petition for	38	1 & 7	30 & 32
stay pending application for	38	6	32
when applied for within time	38	2	30
judgments of Court of Claims	41	1	34
judgments of Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	42	—	35
judgments of Supreme Court of Philippine Islands	42	—	35
Certiorari,			
form of order granting	43	—	36
rules relating to appeals may apply to	44	—	36
to correct diminution of record	17	—	15
when not precluded by death of party	19	3	17
writ of—when issued	43	—	36
Certified record, to be transmitted to Supreme Court,			
on appeal	10	2	7
on petition for certiorari	38	1	30

	Rule	Par.	Page
Charge to jury—exceptions to, when included in bill of exceptions	8	1	6
Circuit Courts of Appeals,			
appeals from	46	1 & 2	37
certified questions from	37	1	29
certiorari to	38	1	30
Citation,			
issued upon allowance of appeal	10	1	7
on death of party—when	19	3	17
service of—when	10	1	7
signed by judge or justice allowing appeal	36	1	28
when returnable	10	1	7
Clerk of Supreme Court,			
fees of, based on folios in record	13	9	14
not to permit removal of original papers without order	1	2	1
not to practice as attorney	1	1	1
office and residence of	1	1	1
shall print and record opinions	29	1, 2, 3	24
shall print only parts of record designated by parties to appeal	13	9	14
shall deposit copies of printed records, etc., in law library	4	2	3
to omit duplications, etc., in printed records	13	9	14
to refuse to receive improperly printed briefs, etc.	26	—	21
to report cases where translations necessary	14	—	14
to report failure to file statement as to jurisdiction	12	6	12
to report failure to make deposit for costs	13	2	12
to distribute petitions for writs of certiorari to the court for consideration—when, cases from state courts, circuit courts of appeals, or Court of Appeals of District of Columbia or Supreme Court, Philippine Islands	38	4	31
cases from Court of Claims	41	5	35
to distribute motions to dismiss—when	7	3	4
to distribute statements as to jurisdiction on appeal —when	12	5	11
to supervise printing of records	13	3 & 5	13
Clerks, Law Clerks to Justices not to practice law	3	—	2
Clerks of lower courts, to transmit certified records to Supreme Court on appeal	10	2	7
Commission, to be issued to take further proof	15	1 & 2	15
Consolidation. Cases may be consolidated for argument	20	8	19
Contents of record on appeal	10	2	7
Continuance,			
cases continued when neither party ready at first term	20	1	18
cases so continued may be restored—how	20	9	19

	Rule	Par.	Page
Costs,			
allowance of	32	1, 2, 3	25
amount of to be inserted in mandate	32	5	26
appellant to make deposit for upon docketing case	13	1	12
attachment upon non-payment of	13	8	13
may be taxed against offending party when immaterial papers printed in record	13	9	14
not ordinarily allowed for or against United States	32	4	26
offending party may be taxed with when unnecessary papers brought up on appeal	10	2	7
on affirmance	32	2	25
on dismissal	32	1	25
on dismissal for want of jurisdiction	32	1	25
on dismissal in vacation	35	—	28
on reversal	32	3	25
rule for taxing	13	7	13
security for to be taken by judge or justice allowing appeal	36	1	28
Cost bond (See also supersedeas)	36	2	29
Counsel to enter appearance upon docketing case	11	3	10
Counsellors. See Attorneys.			
Counter-designation of parts of record to be printed—may be filed by appellee	13	9	14
Counter-praecipe for record—when and where filed	10	2	7
Court of Appeals, District of Columbia,			
certified questions from	37	1	29
certiorari to	38	1	30
Court of Claims,			
certified questions from	40	—	33
certiorari to	41	1	34
Criminal cases,			
application for certiorari in	38	2	30
may be advanced	20	4	19
Cross-interrogatories, in admiralty	15	2	15
Custody of prisoners pending review on habeas corpus	45	—	36
Damages, when allowed and how calculated	30	2	24
Death of party,			
suggestion, substitution, abatement	19	—	16
when does not preclude appeal or writ of certiorari	19	3	17
when public officer	19	4	18
Deposit for costs, made upon docketing case	13	1	12
	12	5	11
when made in cases on petition for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	4	34
Designation of points. See Statement of points.			
Designation of parts of record to be printed	13	9	14
Diagrams	18	1 & 2	16
Diminution of record, certiorari to correct	17	—	15
Disbarment of attorneys	2	5	2

	Rule	Par.	Page
Dismiss. See Motion to dismiss.			
Dismissal,			
appeal may be dismissed if material papers omitted from record	13	9	14
causes dismissed when neither party ready at second term—exception	24	—	20
for failure to substitute parties appellant or petitioner	19	1	16
of causes in vacation	35	—	28
District Courts of the United States, appeals from	46	—	37
Division of time of argument	28	4	24
Docket and dismiss,			
certificate in support of motion to	11	1	9
motion to	11	1	9
Docketing cases,			
by appellant	11	1	9
by appellee	11	1 & 2	9 & 10
Enlargement of time. See Extension of time.			
Equity,			
appeals in, manner of perfecting	46	1	37
interest in cases in	30	3	25
objections to evidence—when entertained	16	—	15
Errors,			
assignment of	9	1	7
	10	2	7
	27	4	23
not specified will be disregarded—exception	27	4	23
statement of points to be relied upon	13	9	14
Evidence,			
in bills of exceptions	8	2	6
further proof in certain cases, how taken	15	—	15
models, diagrams, and exhibits of material	18	1 & 2	16
objections to, in equity and admiralty cases	16	—	15
to be omitted in cases from Court of Claims	41	4	34
to be reduced to narrative form	8	2	6
Execution, stay of,			
pending appeal—by whom allowed	36	1	28
pending application for certiorari	38	6	32
Exhibits of material. (See also Original exhibits)	18	1 & 2	16
Extension of time,			
for issuance of mandate	34	—	27
within which to file appellee's praecipe for record	10	2	7
within which to file petition for rehearing	33	—	27

	Rule	Par.	Page
Extension of time (continued),			
within which to docket case and file record on appeal	11	1	9
Ex parte, when complainant may so proceed	6	3	4
Fees, (see also Costs).			
of clerk based on folios in record	13	9	14
table of	32	6	26
Form of printing records, briefs and motions	26	—	21
Further proof,			
generally	15	1 & 2	15
in admiralty	15	2	15
when ordered by Supreme Court	15	1	15
Governors of States, to be served with process against state	6	2	4
Habeas corpus. See Custody of prisoners.			
Interest, when allowed and how calculated	30	1	24
Interrogatories, in admiralty—commission shall issue upon	15	2	15
Joint request to restore cause to call	20	9	19
Judge,			
allowing appeal shall sign citation	36	1	28
allowing appeal may grant supersedeas	36	1	28
may order stay pending application for certiorari	38	6	32
who signed citation may enlarge time with which to docket case on appeal	11	1	9
may enlarge time within which appellee may file praecipe for record	10	2	7
Judgments,			
of Circuit Courts of Appeals—how reviewed.	46	1 & 2	37
	38	—	30
of Court of Claims—how reviewed	41	—	34
of Court of Customs and Patent Appeals—how reviewed	42	—	35
of District Courts, U. S., review of	36	1	28
	46	1	37
of State Courts—how reviewed	46	2	37
	38	—	30
of Supreme Court of Philippine Islands—how reviewed	42	—	35
Jurisdiction, statements as to	12	1 & 3	10 & 11
Justice of Supreme Court,			
allowing appeal may grant supersedeas	36	1	28
allowing appeal shall sign citation	36	1	28
may enlarge time within which appellee may file praecipe for record	10	2	7
may enlarge time within which to docket case and file record on appeal	11	1	9

	Rule	Par.	Page
Justice of Supreme Court (continued)			
may order stay pending application for certiorari	38	6	32
Law Library,			
clerk to deposit copies of records, etc., in	4	2	3
marshal to have charge of conference room library	4	3	3
use of books by members of bar	4	1	3
Law clerks to Justices, not to practice as attorneys or counsellors	3	—	2
Mandates,			
in general	31	—	25
shall not issue upon dismissal of causes in vacation	35	—	28
stay of mandate of Supreme Court	34	—	27
when issued	34	—	27
Marshal,			
to have charge of books of the Court	4	3	3
to have custody of exhibits of material	18	1 & 2	16
Models, diagrams, etc.	18	1 & 2	16
Mondays, to be motion days	7	6	6
Motion days	7	6	6
Motions,			
in general,			
clerk to deposit copies of in law library	4	2	3
must be printed	7	1	4
oral argument will not be heard on—exception	7	2	4
when assigned for argument shall have precedence over other cases	7	6	6
to advance, contents, printing of	20	3	19
to affirm	7	4 & 5	5 & 6
grounds for	7	4	5
may be joined with motions to dismiss	7	4	5
procedure as on motions to dismiss to be followed on	7	4	5
result of, transfer to summary docket	7	5	6
to bring up entire record and cause in cases on certified questions	37	2 & 3	30
to dismiss			
may be joined with motions to affirm	7	4	5
moving party must serve notice of	7	3	4
must be printed	7	1 & 3	4
proof of service of to be filed	7	3	4
result of—transfer to summary docket	7	5	6
to be distributed by clerk—when	7	3	4

	Rule	Par.	Page
Narrative form, evidence in bills of exception to be reduced to	8	2	6
Notice,			
of filing statement as to jurisdiction	12	2	11
of filing petition for certiorari to be given	38	3	31
Oath of attorneys	2	4	2
Objections, to evidence in admiralty or equity—when entertained	16	—	15
Opinions of Supreme Court, to be printed, filed and recorded	29	—	24
Opinions of courts below,			
must be included in record on appeal	10	2	7
in admiralty	10	5	9
Oral arguments,			
but one counsel heard where other party does not argue orally	28	2	23
cross appeals	28	1	23
division of time for	28	4	24
motions assigned for shall have precedence	7	6	6
not allowed on motions unless especially assigned therefor	7	2	4
not allowed on petition for rehearing	33	—	27
not heard within two weeks before adjournment of term	48	—	38
time allowed for, regular docket	28	4	24
time allowed for, certified questions	28	5	24
time allowed for, summary docket	28	6	24
two counsel only heard for each party—exception	28	3	23
who to open and close	28	1	23
Order granting writ of certiorari—effect of	43	—	36
Original exhibits	10	4	9
Original records,			
copies of to be made for printer—when	13	4	13
not to be removed without order of Court or Justice	1	2	1
sent to printer in cases on appellate docket	13	4	13
Original cases, printing	13	4	13
Original documents. See Original Exhibits.			
Parties. See Death of party.			
Petition for appeal	46	2	37
Petition for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	4	34
Petition for certiorari to Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	42	—	35

	Rule	Par.	Page
Petition for certiorari to Supreme Court of Philippine Islands	42	—	35
Petition for certiorari to other courts	38	1 & 2	30
Petition for rehearing	33	—	27
filing of does not stay mandate	34	—	27
Practice, when not otherwise fixed	5	—	3
Praecipe for record on appeal,			
by appellant	10	2	7
by appellee	10	2	7
stipulation may be filed in lieu of	10	2	7
Printing,			
estimated cost of to be deposited with clerk—			
when	13	2	12
	41	4	34
form of, for records, motions and briefs	26	—	21
motions to be printed	7	1	4
of statements as to jurisdiction and motions to dismiss or affirm	12	5	11
of motion for certiorari to correct diminution of record	17	—	15
of order upon death of parties, substitution, etc.	19	1	16
of record, on petition for certiorari	38	7	32
of record, under supervision of clerk	13	3 & 5	13
of petition, brief and record, Court of Claims	41	4	34
where record printed below and requisite copies furnished	38	7	32
	32	6	26
Procedure on motion to dismiss to be followed on motion to affirm	7	4	5
Procedendo	31	—	25
Process, form and service of	6	—	4
Proof of service to be filed with clerk			
of appellant's praecipe for record	10	2	7
of motion to dismiss and brief	7	3	4
of notice of motion to dismiss	7	3	4
of notice of filing petition for certiorari	38	3	31
of statement and designation	13	9	14
of statement as to jurisdiction	12	2	11
of statement opposing jurisdiction	12	3	11
of briefs	27	6	23
of petition, brief and record on petition for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	4	34
Public Officer, substitution of	19	4	18
Questions. See Certified Questions.			
Reasons moving Court to grant writs of certiorari	38	5	31

	Rule	Par.	Page
Record,			
as return to writ of certiorari	43	—	36
certified copy of to accompany motion to bring up entire record and cause	37	3	30
certiorari to correct diminution of	17	—	15
in admiralty—contents of	10	5	9
must contain all proceedings necessary to hearing.	10	3	8
on appeal, making up transcript of	10	—	7
designation of parts of to be printed	13	9	14
must include assignments of error	10	2	7
must include opinions	10	2	7
must include statements and motions filed pursuant to Rule 12	10	2	7
	12	4	11
praecipes for, to be filed with clerk of lower court	10	2	7
to be filed in Supreme Court before return day—enlargement of time	11	1	9
to be transmitted to Supreme Court by clerk of lower court	10	2	7
on petition for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	4	34
on petition for certiorari to other courts	38	1	30
	38	7	32
original record. See Original record.			
printed under supervision of clerk	13	3 & 5	13
Rehearing	33	—	27
Resignation of public officer, substitution of successor	19	4	18
Return day,			
causes on appeal must be docketed on or before	11	1	9
of citation	10	1	7
of subpoena	6	3	4
Revenue cases, may be advanced	20	6	19
Saturday, no session on	47	—	38
Secretaries to Justices, not to practice as attorneys or counsellors	3	—	2
Service of,			
briefs	27	6	23
designation of parts of record to be printed	13	9	14
citation	10	1	7
interrogatories	15	2	15
motion to dismiss	7	3	4
notice of motion to dismiss	7	3	4
notice of filing of petition for certiorari	38	3	31
petition, brief and record, Court of Claims cases	41	4	34
praecipes for record	10	2	7

	Rule	Par.	Page
Service of (continued),			
process	6	2	4
petition, brief and record on certiorari	38	3	31
statement as to jurisdiction	12	2	11
statement opposing jurisdiction and motion to dismiss or affirm	12	3	11
statement of points to be relied upon	13	9	14
subpoena	6	3	4
Sessions, none on Saturday	47	—	38
Special findings of fact, may be requested of Court of Claims	41	—	34
Specification of errors, to be included in brief of appellant or petitioner	27	2	22
Sponsor of applicant for admission to bar must be member of Supreme Court bar	2	3	2
statement to be made by	2	3	2
State Courts, review of, decisions of,			
on appeal	46	2	37
on certiorari	38	—	30
Statement of case, to be included in brief of appellant or petitioner	27	2	22
Statement as to jurisdiction on appeal,			
contents of	12	1	10
failure to file	12	6	12
service of	12	2	11
when and where filed	12	1 & 2	10 & 11
Statement of points to be relied upon	13	9	14
Statement required of applicants for admission to bar, contents of	2	2	2
Stay of execution,			
pending appeal, by whom allowed	36	1	28
pending application for certiorari	38	6	32
Stipulation as to contents of record on appeal, may be filed in lieu of praecipes for record	10	2	7
to dismiss in vacation	35	—	28
to pass, not recognized	20	10	20
Submission of,			
cases on briefs	25	—	21
Subpoena, service of	6	3	4
Substitution. See Death of Party.			
Suggestion of death of party	19	—	16
Summary docket,			
hearing of causes on	7	5	6
	20	11	20
transfer to	7	5	6

	Rule	Par.	Page
Supersedeas,			
bonds, amount of	36	2	29
on appeal	36	—	28
on certiorari	38	6	32
Table of fees	32	6	26
Time,			
allowed for argument of motions when especially assigned therefor	7	2	4
allowed for oral argument of cases,			
regular docket	28	4	24
certified questions	28	5	24
summary docket	28	6	24
for issuance of mandates	34	—	27
for service of subpoena	6	3	4
for distribution of motions to dismiss	7	3	4
for distribution of statements as to jurisdiction	12	5	11
for distribution of petitions for certiorari to Court of Claims	41	5	35
for distribution of petitions for certiorari to other courts	38	4	31
when appellant must file statement as to jurisdiction	12	1	10
within which appellant must file statement of points and designation of record	13	9	14
within which appellee may file praecipe for record—may be enlarged	10	2	7
within which appellee may file statement opposing jurisdiction	12	3	11
within which to docket case and file record on appeal	11	1	9
within which to file briefs opposing motions to dismiss	7	3	4
within which to file brief opposing petition for certiorari	38	3 & 3a	31
within which to file petition for certiorari—exception	38	2	30
within which to file cross-interrogatories in admiralty	15	2	15
within which to file designations of parts of record to be printed	13	9	14
within which to file petition for rehearing	33	—	27
within which to make deposit for printing, costs, etc.	13	2	12
	12	5	11
	41	4	34
within which to move for substitution of public officer	19	4	18
within which to present motion for certiorari to correct diminution of record	17	—	15
within which to serve notice of filing certiorari	38	3	31

	Rule	Par.	Page
Time (continued),			
within which to suggest death of party occurring prior to application for appeal or petition for certiorari	19	3	17
Translations	14	—	14
Waiver of right to file brief opposing certiorari	38	4	31
	41	5	35
Writ of error, abolished	46	2	37
Writ of certiorari, shall not issue unless especially directed	43	—	36

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1936.

ORDER.

It is ordered that paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Rule 2 of the Rules of this Court be, and they are hereby, amended, effective February 1, 1937, so as to read as follows:

1. It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counsellors to practice in this court, that they shall have been such for three years past in the highest court of a State, Territory, District, or Insular Possession, and that their private and professional characters shall appear to be good.

2. Not less than two weeks in advance of application for admission, each applicant shall file with the clerk (1) a certificate from the presiding judge or clerk of the proper court showing that he possesses the foregoing qualifications, (2) his personal statement under oath setting out the date and place of his birth, the names of his parents, his place of residence and office address, the courts of last resort to which he has been admitted, the places where he has been a practitioner, and, if he is not a native born citizen, the date and place of his naturalization, and information respecting any reprimand of any court pertaining to his conduct or fitness as a member of the bar, and (3) two letters or signed statements of members of the bar of this court, not related to the applicant, who are resident practitioners within the State, Territory, District, or Insular Possession (to which the application refers as provided in paragraph 1 of this rule) stating that the applicant is personally known to them, that he possesses all the qualifications required for admission to the bar of this court, that they have examined his personal statement and that they affirm that his personal and professional character and standing are good.

3. Admissions will be granted only upon oral motion by a member of the bar in open court, and upon his assurance that he has examined the credentials of the applicant filed in the office of the clerk in accordance with the foregoing requirement and that he is satisfied that the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications.

December 7, 1936.

Revised Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Adopted June 5, 1928. Effective July 1, 1928.
Amended June 1, 1931, May 31, 1932, and June 4, 1934.

(The Acts of February 13, 1925, c. 229, 43 Stat. 936, January 31, 1928, c. 14, 45 Stat. 54, April 26, 1928, c. 440, 45 Stat. 466, and March 8, 1934, c. —, — Stat. —, are printed in an Appendix.)

FOR REVIEW ON APPEAL SEE RULES 9, 10, 12, 36 AND 46, AMONG OTHERS.
FOR REVIEW ON CERTIORARI SEE, AMONG OTHERS, RULES 38, 39, 41 AND 42.

1.

CLERK.

1. The clerk of this court shall reside and keep the office at the seat of the National Government, and he shall not practice as attorney or counsellor in any court, while he continues in office.

2. The clerk shall not permit any original record or paper to be taken from the office without an order from the court or one of the justices, except as provided by Rule 13, paragraph 4.

(2.) — Amended 12/7/36 See preceding pa

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

1. It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counsellors to practice in this court, that they shall have been such for three years past in the highest courts of the State, Territory, District, or Insular Possession to which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional characters shall appear to be good.

2. In advance of application for admission, each applicant shall file with the clerk (1) a certificate from the

presiding judge or clerk of the proper court showing that he possesses the foregoing qualifications, and (2) his personal statement setting out the date and place of his birth, the names of his parents, his place of residence and office address, the courts of last resort to which he has been admitted, the places where he has been a practitioner, and, if he is not a native born citizen, the date and place of his naturalization.

3. Admissions will be granted only upon oral motion by a member of the bar in open court, and upon his assurance that he knows, or after reasonable inquiry believes, the applicant possesses the necessary qualifications and has filed with the clerk the required certificate and statement.

4. Upon being admitted, each applicant shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will demean myself, as an attorney and counsellor of this court, uprightly, and according to law; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

5. Where it is shown to the court that any member of its bar has been disbarred from practice in any State, Territory, District, or Insular Possession, or has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the bar of this court, he will be forthwith suspended from practice before this court, and unless, upon notice mailed to him at the address shown in the clerk's records and to the clerk of the highest court of the State, Territory, District or Insular Possession, to which he belongs, he shows good cause to the contrary within forty days he will be disbarred.

3.

CLERKS TO JUSTICES NOT TO PRACTICE.

No one serving as a law clerk or secretary to a member of this court shall practice as an attorney or counsellor in

any court while continuing in that position; nor shall he after separating from that position practice as an attorney or counsellor in this court until two years shall have elapsed after such separation.

4. Amended 6/3/35. See preceding page.

LAW LIBRARY.

1. During the sessions of the court, any gentleman of the bar having a case on the docket, and wishing to use any books in the law library, shall be at liberty, upon application to the clerk, to receive an order to take the same (not exceeding four at any one time) from the library, he becoming thereby responsible for the prompt return of the same. And if the same be not so returned, he shall be responsible for, forfeit and pay twice the value thereof, and also one dollar per day for each day's detention beyond two days.

2. The clerk shall deposit in the law library, to be there carefully preserved, one copy of the printed record in every case submitted to the court for its consideration, and of all printed motions and briefs therein.

3. The marshal shall take charge of the books of the court, together with such of the duplicate law books as Congress may direct to be transferred to the court, and arrange them in the conference room, which he shall have fitted up in a proper manner; and he shall not permit such books to be taken therefrom by any one except the justices of the court.

5.

PRACTICE.

This court considers the former practice of the courts of king's bench and of chancery, in England, as affording outlines for the practice of this court in matters not covered by its rules or decisions, or the laws of Congress.

6.

PROCESS.

1. All process of this court shall be in the name of the President of the United States, and shall contain the given names, as well as the surnames, of the parties.

2. When process at common law or in equity shall issue against a State, the same shall be served on the governor, or chief executive magistrate, and attorney general, of such State.

3. Process of subpœna, issuing out of this court, in any suit in equity, shall be served on the defendant sixty days before the return day of such process; and if the defendant, on such service of the subpœna, shall not appear at the return day, the complainant shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

7.

MOTIONS—INCLUDING THOSE TO DISMISS OF AFFIRM—SUMMARY DOCKET—MOTION DAY.

1. Every motion to the court shall be printed, and shall state clearly its object and the facts on which it is based.

2. Oral argument will not be heard on any motion unless the court specially assigns it therefor, when not exceeding one-half hour on each side will be allowed.

3. No motion by respondent to dismiss a petition for writ of certiorari will be received. Objections to the jurisdiction of the court to grant writs of certiorari may be included in briefs in opposition to petitions therefor.

A motion by appellee to dismiss an appeal will be received in advance of the court's ruling upon the jurisdictional statements only when presented in the manner provided by Rule 12, paragraph 3. When such a motion is made, the appellant shall have 20 days after service upon

him within which to file in this court 40 printed copies of a brief opposing the motion, except that where his counsel resides in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, or an outlying possession, the time shall be 25 days.

A motion by respondent to dismiss a writ of certiorari or by appellee to dismiss an appeal, after the court has ruled upon the jurisdictional statements and accompanying motions, if any (Rule 12, paragraph 5), will be received if not based upon grounds already advanced in opposition to the granting of the writ of certiorari or to the noting of jurisdiction of the appeal. Such motions, together with motions to dismiss certificates in case of questions certified, must be printed and 40 copies thereof must be filed with the clerk, accompanied by proof that a copy of the motion, and accompanying brief, if any, have been served upon counsel of record for the opposing party. The opposing party shall have 20 days from the date of such service within which to file a printed brief opposing the motion. When counsel for the opposing party resides in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, or an outlying possession, the time shall be 25 days. Upon the filing of the opposing brief, or the expiration of the time allowed therefor, or express waiver of the right to file, the motion and briefs thereon shall be distributed by the clerk to the court for its consideration.

The pendency of a motion to dismiss or affirm shall not preclude the placing of the cause upon the calendar of the court for oral argument or its being called for argument when reached.

4. The court will receive a motion to affirm on the ground that it is manifest that the appeal was taken for delay only, or that the questions on which the decision of the cause depends are so unsubstantial as not to need further argument. The procedure provided in paragraph

3 of this rule for motions to dismiss shall apply to and control motions to affirm. A motion to affirm may be united in the alternative with a motion to dismiss.

5. Although the court upon consideration of a motion to dismiss or a motion to affirm may refuse to grant the motion, it may, if it concludes that the case is of such a character as not to justify extended argument, order the cause transferred for hearing to the summary docket. The hearing of causes on such docket will be expedited from time to time as the regular order of business may permit. A cause may be transferred to the summary docket on application, or on the court's own motion. See Rule 28, paragraphs 3 and 6.

6. Monday of each week, when the court is in session, shall be motion day; and motions specially assigned for oral argument shall be entitled to preference over other cases.

8.

BILLS OF EXCEPTION—CHARGE TO JURY—OMISSION OF UNNECESSARY EVIDENCE.

The judges of the district courts in allowing bills of exception shall give effect to the following rules:

1. No bill of exceptions shall be allowed on a general exception to the charge of the court to the jury in trials at common law. The party excepting shall be required before the jury retires to state distinctly the several matters of law in such charge to which he excepts; and no other exceptions to the charge shall be allowed by the court or inserted in a bill of exceptions.

2. Only so much of the evidence shall be embraced in a bill of exceptions as may be necessary to present clearly the questions of law involved in the rulings to which exceptions are reserved, and such evidence as is embraced therein shall be set forth in condensed and narrative form, save as a

proper understanding of the questions presented may require that parts of it be set forth otherwise. See Equity Rule 75b, 226 U. S. Appendix, p. 23, as amended, 286 U. S. —.

9

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS.

Where an appeal is taken to this court from a state court, a district court or a circuit court of appeals (see sections 237(a), 238 and 240(b) of the Judicial Code as amended February 13, 1925), the appellant shall file with the clerk of the court below, with his petition for appeal, an assignment of errors (see Rev. Stat. sec. 997), which shall set out separately and particularly each error asserted. No appeal shall be allowed unless such an assignment of errors shall accompany the petition. See Rule 36.

10.

APPEAL—CITATION—RECORD—DESIGNATION OF PARTS TO BE INCLUDED IN TRANSCRIPT.

1. When an appeal is allowed a citation to the appellee shall be signed by the judge or justice allowing the appeal and shall be made returnable not exceeding forty days from the day of signing the citation, whether the return day fall in vacation or in term time, except in appeals from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, when the time shall be sixty days. The citation must be served before the return day.

2. The clerk of the court from which an appeal to this court may be allowed, shall make and transmit to this court under his hand and the seal of the court a true copy of the material parts of the record, always including the assignment of errors, and any opinions delivered in the case.

To enable the clerk to perform such duty and for the purpose of reducing the size of transcripts and eliminating all papers not necessary to the consideration of the questions to be reviewed, it shall be the duty of the appellant, or his counsel, to file with the clerk of the lower court, together with proof or acknowledgment of service of a copy on the appellee, or his counsel, a *praecipe* indicating the portions of the record to be incorporated into the transcript. Should the appellee, or his counsel, desire additional portions of the record incorporated into the transcript, he or his counsel shall file with the clerk of the lower court his *praecipe,* within ten days thereafter (unless the time be enlarged by a judge of the lower court or a justice of this court), indicating the additional portions of the record desired to be included. See Equity Rules 75-77, 226 U. S. Appendix, p. 23, as amended, 286 U. S. —.

The clerk of the lower court shall transmit to this court as the transcript of the record only the portions of the record covered by such designations.

The parties or their counsel may by written stipulation filed with the clerk of the lower court indicate the portions of the record to be included in the transcript, and the clerk shall then transmit only the parts designated in such stipulation.

In all cases the clerk shall include in the transcript all papers filed under authority of Rule 12. See Rule 12, paragraph 4.

If this court shall find that any portion of the record unnecessary to a proper presentation of the case has been incorporated into the transcript at the instance of either party, the whole or any part of the cost of printing and the clerk's fee for supervising the printing may be ordered to be paid by the offending party.

3. No case will be heard until a record, containing in itself, and not by reference, all the papers, exhibits, deposi-

tions, and other proceedings which are necessary to the hearing, shall be filed.

4. Whenever it shall be necessary or proper, in the opinion of the presiding judge in the court from which the appeal is taken that original papers of any kind should be inspected in this court, such presiding judge may make such rule or order for the safe-keeping, transporting, and return of such original papers as to him may seem proper, and this court will receive and consider such original papers along with the usual transcript.

5. The record in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, when under the requirements of law the facts have been found in the court below, and the power of review is limited to the determination of questions of law arising on the record, shall be confined to the pleadings, findings of fact and conclusions of law thereon, opinions of the court, final judgment or decree, and such interlocutory orders and decrees as may be necessary to a proper determination of such questions.

11.

DOCKETING CASES.

1. It shall be the duty of the appellant to docket the case and file the record thereof with the clerk of this court by or before the return day, whether in vacation or in term time. But, for good cause shown, the justice or judge who signed the citation, or any justice of this court, may enlarge the time, before its expiration, the order of enlargement to be filed with the clerk of this court. If the appellant shall fail to comply with this rule, the appellee may have the cause docketed and the appeal dismissed upon producing a certificate, whether in term or vacation, from the clerk of the court wherein the judgment or decree was rendered, stating the case and certifying that such appeal has been duly allowed. And in no case shall the appellant be entitled to docket the cause and file the record after the

appeal shall have been dismissed under this rule, unless by special leave of the court.

2. But the appellee may, at his option, docket the case and file a copy of the record with the clerk of this court; and if the case is docketed and a copy of the record filed by the appellant within the period of time prescribed by this rule, or by the appellee within forty days thereafter, the case shall stand for argument.

3. Upon the filing of the record brought up by appeal, the appearance of the counsel for the party docketing the case shall be entered.

12.

JURISDICTION OF THIS COURT TO REVIEW UPON APPEAL.

1. Upon the presentation of a petition for the allowance of an appeal to this court, from any court, to any judge or justice empowered by law to allow it, there shall be presented by the applicant a separate typewritten statement particularly disclosing the basis upon which it is contended that this court has jurisdiction upon appeal to review the judgment or decree in question. The statement shall refer distinctly (a) to the statutory provision believed to sustain the jurisdiction, (b) to the statute of the state, or statute or treaty of the United States, the validity of which is involved (giving the volume and page where the statute or treaty may be found in the official edition), setting it out verbatim or appropriately summarizing its pertinent provisions; and (c) to the date of judgment or decree sought to be reviewed and the date upon which the application for appeal is presented. The statement shall show that the nature of the case and of the rulings of the court was such as to bring the case within the jurisdictional provision relied on, and shall cite the cases believed to sustain the jurisdiction.

If the appeal is from an interlocutory decree of a specially constituted District Court of the United States (Judi-

cial Code, sec. 266; U. S. C., Tit. 28, sec. 380), the statement must also include a showing of the matters in which it is claimed that the court has abused its discretion in granting or denying the interlocutory injunction. (*Alabama* v. *United States*, 279 U. S. 229.)

2. If the appeal is allowed, the appellant shall serve upon the appellee within 5 days after such allowance (a) a copy of the petition for and order allowing the appeal, together with a copy of the assignments of error and of the statement required by paragraph 1 of this rule, and (b) a statement directing attention to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this rule. Proof of service of the papers required by this paragraph to be served shall be filed forthwith with the clerk of the court possessed of the record, and shall be incorporated by him in the transcript of record prepared for this court upon the appeal.

3. Within 15 days after such service the appellee may file with the clerk of the court possessed of the record, and serve upon the appellant, a typewritten statement disclosing any matter or ground making against the jurisdiction of this court asserted by the appellant. There may be included in, or filed with, such opposing statement, a motion by appellee to dismiss or affirm. Where such a motion is made, it may be opposed as provided in Rule 7, paragraph 3.

4. The clerk of the court possessed of the record shall include the statements and motions, required and permitted to be filed under the provisions of this rule, in the transcript of record prepared for the use of this court on the appeal, anything in the praecipes or stipulations of the parties (Rule 10, paragraph 2) to the contrary notwithstanding.

5. After the case shall have been docketed in this court by the appellant, and the transcript of record filed (Rule 11, paragraph 1), the clerk of this court shall forthwith print the appellant's statement required by paragraph 1

of this rule and the opposing statement, and motions, if any, permitted by paragraph 3 of this rule, and the clerk shall thereupon distribute such printed papers to the court for its consideration.

At the time of docketing the case the appellant shall make such cash deposit with the clerk, in addition to such deposit as may be required under Rule 13, paragraph 1, as shall be necessary to defray the cost of printing 40 copies of his statement filed pursuant to paragraph 1 of this rule; and the appellee, upon demand, shall forthwith deposit with the clerk a sum sufficient to cover the cost of printing 40 copies of any statement or motions filed under paragraph 3 of this rule.

6. If either appellant or appellee fails to comply with the provisions of this rule, the clerk of this court shall report such failure to the court immediately so that this court may take such action as it deems proper.

13.

PRINTING RECORDS—DESIGNATION OF POINTS INTENDED TO BE RELIED UPON AND OF PARTS OF RECORD TO BE PRINTED.

1. In all cases the appellant, on docketing a case and filing the record, shall make such cash deposit with the clerk for the payment of his fees as he may require, or otherwise satisfy him in that behalf.

2. Immediately after the designation of the parts of the record to be printed or the expiration of the time allotted therefor (see paragraph 9 of this rule), the clerk shall make an estimate of the cost of printing the record, his fee for preparing it for the printer and supervising the printing, and other probable fees, and shall furnish the same to the party docketing the case. If such estimated sum be not paid on or before a date designated by the clerk of this court in each case, it shall be the duty of the clerk to report that fact to the court, whereupon the cause will be dismissed, unless good cause to the contrary is shown.

3. Upon payment of the amount estimated by the clerk, thirty copies of the record shall be printed, under his supervision, for the use of the court and of counsel.

4. In cases of appellate jurisdiction the original transcript on file shall be taken by the clerk to the printer. But the clerk shall cause copies to be made for the printer of such original papers, sent up under Rule 10, paragraph 4, as are necessary to be printed; and of the whole record in cases of original jurisdiction.

5. The clerk shall supervise the printing, and see that the printed copy is properly indexed. He shall distribute the printed copies to the justices and the reporter, from time to time, as required, and a copy to the counsel for the respective parties.

6. If the actual cost of printing the record, together with the fees of the clerk, shall be less than the amount estimated and paid, the difference shall be refunded by the clerk to the party paying it. If the actual cost and clerk's fees shall exceed the estimate, the excess shall be paid to the clerk within forty days after notice thereof, and if it be not paid the matter shall be dealt with as if it were a default under paragraph 2 of this rule, as well as by rendering a judgment against the defaulting party for such excess.

7. In case of reversal, affirmance, or dismissal, with costs, the cost of printing the record and the clerk's fees shall be taxed against the party against whom costs are given, and shall be inserted in the body of the mandate or other process.

8. Upon the clerk's producing satisfactory evidence, by affidavit or the acknowledgment of a party or his surety, of having served on such party or surety a copy of the bill of fees due by him in this court, and showing that payment has not been made, an attachment shall issue against such party or surety to compel payment of such fees.

9. When the record is filed, or within five days thereafter, the appellant shall file with the clerk a definite statement of the points on which he intends to rely and of the parts of the record which he thinks necessary for the consideration thereof, with proof of service of the same on the adverse party. The adverse party, within ten days after service of the statement and designation required to be filed by appellant may designate in writing, filed with the clerk, additional parts of the record which he thinks material; and, if he shall not do so, he shall be held to have consented to a hearing on the parts designated by the appellant. The parts of the record so designated by one or both of the parties, and only those parts, shall be printed by the clerk. The statement of points intended to be relied upon and the designations of the parts of the record to be printed shall be printed by the clerk with the record. He shall, however, omit all duplication, all repetition of titles and all other obviously unimportant matter, and make proper note thereof. The court will consider nothing but the points of law so stated and the parts of the record so designated. If at the hearing it shall appear that any material part of the record has not been printed, the appeal may be dismissed or such other order made as the circumstances may appear to the court to require. If either party shall have caused unnecessary parts of the record to be printed, such order as to costs may be made as the court shall think proper.

The fees of the clerk under Rule 32, paragraph 6, shall be computed on the folios in the record as filed, and shall be in full for the performance of his duties in that regard.

14.

TRANSLATIONS.

Whenever any record transmitted to this court upon appeal shall contain any document, paper, testimony, or other proceedings in a foreign language, without a translation of such document, paper, testimony, or other pro-

ceedings, made under the authority of the lower court, or admitted to be correct, the case shall be reported by the clerk, to the end that this court may order that a translation be supplied and printed with the record.

15.

FURTHER PROOF.

1. In all cases where further proof is ordered by this court, the depositions which may be taken shall be by a commission, to be issued from this court, or from any district court of the United States.

2. In all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where new evidence shall be admissible in this court, the evidence by testimony of witnesses shall be taken under a commission to be issued from this court, or from any district court of the United States, under the direction of any judge thereof; and no such commission shall issue but upon interrogatories, to be filed by the party applying for the commission, and notice to the opposite party or his agent or attorney, accompanied with a copy of the interrogatories so filed, requiring him to file cross-interrogatories within twenty days from the service of such notice.

16.

OBJECTIONS TO EVIDENCE IN THE RECORD.

In all cases of equity or admiralty jurisdiction, heard in this court, no objection to the admissibility of any deposition, deed, grant, or other exhibit found in the record as evidence shall be entertained, unless such objection was taken in the court below and entered of record. Where objection was not so taken the evidence shall be deemed to have been admitted by consent.

17.

CERTIORARI TO CORRECT DIMINUTION OF RECORD.

No *certiorari* to correct diminution of the record will be awarded in any case, unless a printed motion therefor

shall be made, and the facts on which the same is founded shall be shown, if not admitted by the other party, by affidavit. All such motions must be made not later than the first motion day after the expiration of sixty days from the printing of the record, unless for special cause shown the court receives the motion at a later time.

18.

MODELS, DIAGRAMS, AND EXHIBITS OF MATERIAL.

1. Models, diagrams, and exhibits of material forming part of the evidence taken in a case, and brought up to this court for its inspection, shall be placed in the custody of the marshal at least one month before the case is heard or submitted.

2. All such models, diagrams, and exhibits of material, placed in the custody of the marshal must be taken away by the parties within forty days after the case is decided. When this is not done, it shall be the duty of the marshal to notify counsel to remove the articles forthwith; and if they are not removed within a reasonable time after such notice, the marshal shall destroy them, or make such other disposition of them as to him may seem best.

19.

DEATH OF PARTY—REVIVOR—SUBSTITUTION.

1. Whenever, pending an appeal or writ of certiorari in this court, either party shall die, the proper representative in the personalty or realty of the deceased, according to the nature of the case, may voluntarily come in and be admitted as a party to the suit, and thereupon the case shall be heard and determined as in other cases; and if such representative shall not voluntarily become a party, the other party may suggest the death on the record, and on motion obtain an order that, unless such representative shall become a party within a designated time, the party moving for such order, if appellee or respondent, shall be

entitled to have the appeal or writ of certiorari dismissed; and if the party so moving be appellant or petitioner he shall be entitled to open the record, and on hearing have the judgment or decree reversed, if it be erroneous: Provided, That a copy of every such order shall be printed in some newspaper of general circulation within the State, Territory, District or Insular Possession, in which the case originated, for three successive weeks, at least sixty days before the expiration of the time designated for the representative of the deceased party to appear.

2. When the death of a party is suggested, and the representative of the deceased does not appear by the second day of the term next succeeding the suggestion, and no measures are taken by the opposite party within that time to compel their appearance, the case shall abate.

3. When either party to a suit in a court of the United States shall desire to prosecute an appeal or writ of certiorari to this court from any final judgment or decree, rendered in that court, and at the time of applying for such appeal or writ of certiorari the other party to the suit shall be dead and have no proper representative within the jurisdiction of that court, so that the suit can not be revived in that court, but shall have a proper representative in some State, Territory or District of the United States, the party desiring such appeal or writ of certiorari may procure the same, if otherwise entitled thereto, and may have proceedings on such judgment or decree superseded or stayed in the manner allowed by law and shall thereupon proceed with such appeal or writ of certiorari as in other cases. And within thirty days after the time when such appeal or writ of certiorari is returnable, or if the court be not then in session within ten days after it next convenes, the appellant or petitioner shall make a suggestion to the court, supported by affidavit, that such party was dead when the appeal or writ of certiorari was allowed, and had no proper representative within the jurisdiction of the court which rendered such judgment or decree, so that the suit could not

be revived in that court, and that such deceased party had a proper representative in some State, Territory or District of the United States—giving the name and character of such representative, and his place of residence; and, upon such suggestion and a motion therefor, an order may be obtained that, unless such representative shall make himself a party within a designated time the appellant or petitioner shall be entitled to open the record, and, on hearing have the judgment or decree reversed, if the same be erroneous: Provided, That a proper citation reciting the substance of such order shall be served upon such representative, either personally or by being left at his residence, at least sixty days before the expiration of the time designated: And provided, also, That in every such case if the representative of the deceased party does not appear by the second day of the term next succeeding said suggestion, and the measures above provided to compel his appearance have not been taken as above required, by the opposite party, the case shall abate: And provided, also, That the representative may at any time before or after the suggestion, but before such abatement, come in and be made a party and thereupon the case shall be heard and determined as in other cases.

4. Where a public officer, by or against whom a suit is brought, dies or ceases to hold the office while the suit is pending in a federal court, either of first instance or appellate, the matter of abatement and substitution is covered by section 11 of the Act of February 13, 1925. Under that section a substitution of the successor in office may be effected only where a satisfactory showing is made within six months after the death or separation from office.

20.

CALL AND ORDER OF THE DOCKET—MOTIONS TO ADVANCE.

1. Unless it otherwise orders, the court, on the first day of each term, will commence calling the cases for argument in the order in which they stand on the docket, and proceed

from day to day during the term in the same order (except as hereinafter provided); and if the parties, or either of them, shall be ready when the case is called, the same will be heard; and if neither party shall be ready to proceed with the argument, the case shall be continued to the next term or otherwise dealt with as provided in these rules.

2. Ten cases only shall be subject to call on each day during the term. But on the coming in of the court on each day the entire number of such ten cases will be called, with a view to the disposition of such of them as are not to be argued.

3. All motions to advance cases must be printed, and must contain a brief statement of the matter involved, with the reasons supporting the motion.

4. Criminal cases may be advanced by leave of the court on motion of either party.

5. Cases once adjudicated by this court upon the merits, and again brought up, may be advanced by leave of the court.

6. Revenue and other cases in which the United States is concerned, which also involve or affect some matter of general public interest, or which may be entitled to precedence under the provisions of any act of Congress, may be advanced by leave of the court on motion of the Attorney General.

7. Other cases may be advanced for special cause shown. When a case is advanced, under this or any other paragraph, it will be subject to hearing with any other case subsequently advanced and involving a like question, as if they were one case.

8. Two or more cases, involving the same question, may, by order of the court, be heard together, and argued as one case or on such terms as may be prescribed.

9. If, after a case has been continued under paragraph 1 of this rule, both parties desire to have it heard at the term of the continuance, they may file with the clerk their joint request to that effect accompanied by their affidavits

or those of their counsel giving the reasons why they failed to present their argument when the case was called and why it should be reinstated. Such a request will be granted only when it appears to the court that there was good reason for the previous failure to proceed and that the request can be granted without prejudice to parties in other cases coming on regularly for hearing.

10. No stipulation to pass a case will be recognized as binding upon the court. A case can only be so passed upon application made and leave granted in open court.

11. Cases on the summary docket will be heard specially as provided in paragraph 5 of Rule 7.

21.

NO APPEARANCE OF APPELLANT OR PETITIONER.

Where no counsel appears and no brief has been filed for the appellant or petitioner when the case is called for hearing, the adverse party may have the appellant or petitioner called and the appeal or writ of certiorari dismissed, or may open the record and pray for an affirmance.

22.

NO APPEARANCE OF APPELLEE OR RESPONDENT.

Where the appellee or respondent fails to appear when the case is called for hearing, the court may hear argument on behalf of the party appearing and give judgment according to the right of the case.

23.

NO APPEARANCE OF EITHER PARTY.

When a case is reached in the regular call, and there is no brief or appearance for either party, the case shall be dismissed at the cost of the appellant or petitioner.

24.

NEITHER PARTY READY AT SECOND TERM.

When a case is called for argument at two successive terms, and upon the call at the second term neither party is prepared to argue it, it shall be dismissed at the cost of

the appellant or petitioner, unless strong cause is shown for further postponement.

25.

SUBMISSION ON BRIEFS BY ONE OR BOTH PARTIES WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

1. Any case may be submitted on printed briefs regardless of its place on the docket, if the counsel on both sides choose to submit the same in that manner, before the first Monday in May of any term. After that date cases may be submitted on briefs alone only as they are reached on the regular call.

2. When a case is reached on the regular call, if a printed brief has been filed for only one of the parties and no counsel appears to present oral argument for either party, the case will be regarded as submitted on that brief.

3. When a case is reached on the regular call and argued orally in behalf of only one of the parties, no brief for the opposite party will be received after the oral argument begins, except as provided in the next paragraph of this rule.

4. No brief will be received through the clerk or otherwise after a case has been argued or submitted, except upon special leave granted in open court after notice to opposing counsel.

26.

FORM OF PRINTED RECORDS, PETITIONS, BRIEFS, ETC.

All records, petitions, motions and briefs, printed for the use of the court must be in such form and size that they can be conveniently bound together, so as to make an ordinary octavo volume, having pages 6⅛ by 9¼ inches and type matter 4⅛ by 7⅛ inches. They and all quotations contained therein, and the matter appearing on the covers, must be printed in clear type (never smaller than small pica or 11-point type) adequately leaded; and the paper must be opaque and unglazed. The clerk shall refuse to

receive any petition, motion or brief which has been printed otherwise than in substantial conformity to this rule.

27.

BRIEFS.

1. The counsel for appellant or petitioner shall file with the clerk, at least three weeks before the case is called for hearing, forty copies of a printed brief, one of which shall, on application, be furnished to each of the counsel engaged upon the opposite side.

2. This brief shall be printed as prescribed in Rule 26 and shall contain in the order here indicated—

(a) A subject index of the matter in the brief, with page references, and a table of the cases (alphabetically arranged), text books and statutes cited, with references to the pages where they are cited.

(b) A reference to the official report of the opinions delivered in the courts below, if there were such and they have been reported.

(c) If paragraph 1 of Rule 12 has not been complied with, a concise statement of the grounds on which the jurisdiction of this court is invoked, embodying all that is required to be set forth in the statement described in that paragraph.

(d) A concise statement of the case containing all that is material to the consideration of the questions presented, with appropriate page references to the printed record, e. g., (R. 12).

(e) A specification of such of the assigned errors as are intended to be urged.

(f) The argument (preferably preceded by a summary) exhibiting clearly the points of fact and of law being presented, citing the authorities and statutes relied upon, and quoting the relevant parts of such statutes, federal and state, as are deemed to have an important bearing. If the statutes are long they should be set out in an appendix.

3. The counsel for an appellee or respondent shall file with the clerk forty printed copies of his brief, at least one week before the case is called for hearing—such brief to be of like character with that required of the other party, except that no specification of errors need be given, and that no statement of the case need be made beyond what may be deemed necessary in correcting any inaccuracy or omission in the statement of the other side.

4. When there is no assignment of errors, as required by section 997 of the Revised Statutes, counsel will not be heard, except at the request of the court; and errors not specified according to this rule will be disregarded, save as the court, at its option, may notice a plain error not assigned or specified.

5. When, under this rule, an appellant or petitioner is in default, the court may dismiss the cause; and when an appellee or respondent is in default, the court may decline to hear oral argument in his behalf.

6. No brief, required by this rule, shall be filed by the clerk unless the same shall be accompanied by satisfactory proof of service upon counsel for the adverse party.

28.

ORAL ARGUMENT.

1. The appellant or petitioner shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument. But when there are cross-appeals they shall be argued together as one case, and the plaintiff in the court below shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. When no oral argument is made for one of the parties, only one counsel will be heard for the adverse party.

3. Two counsel, and no more, will be heard for each party, save that in cases on the summary docket (see Rule 7, paragraph 5) only one counsel will be heard on the same side.

4. In cases on the regular docket (except where questions have been certified) one hour on each side, and no more, will be allowed for the argument, unless more time be granted before the argument begins. The time allowed may be apportioned between counsel on the same side, at their discretion; but a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party having the opening and closing.

5. In cases where questions have been certified to this court three-quarters of an hour shall be allowed to each side for oral argument.

6. In cases on the summary docket one-half hour on each side, and no more, will be allowed for the argument.

29.

OPINIONS OF THE COURT.

1. All opinions of the court shall be handed to the clerk immediately upon the delivery thereof. He shall cause the same to be printed and shall deliver a copy to the reporter.

2. The original opinions shall be filed by the clerk for preservation.

3. Opinions printed under the supervision of the justices delivering the same need not be copied by the clerk into a book of records; but at the end of each term he shall cause them to be bound in a substantial manner, and when so bound they shall be deemed to have been recorded.

30.

INTEREST AND DAMAGES.

1. Where judgments for the payment of money are affirmed, and interest is properly allowable, it shall be calculated from the date of the judgment below until the same is paid, at the same rate that similar judgments bear interest in the courts of the State where such judgment was rendered.

2. In all cases where an appeal delays proceedings on the judgment of the lower court, and appears to have been

sued out merely for delay, damages at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent., in addition to interest, may be awarded upon the amount of the judgment.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this rule shall be applicable to decrees for the payment of money in cases in equity, unless otherwise specially ordered by this court.

4. In cases in admiralty, damages and interest may be allowed only if specially directed by the court.

31.

PROCEDENDO TO ISSUE ON DISMISSAL.

In all cases of the dismissal of any appeal or writ of certiorari in this court, the clerk shall issue a mandate, or other proper process, in the nature of a *procedendo*, to the court below, so that further proceedings may be had in such court as to law and justice may appertain. See Rules 34 and 35.

32. — amended 10/19/36

COSTS. See preceding p

1. In all cases where any appeal or writ of certiorari shall be dismissed in this court, costs shall be allowed to the appellee or respondent unless otherwise agreed by the parties, except where the dismissal shall be for want of jurisdiction, when only the costs incident to the motion to dismiss shall be allowed.

2. In all cases of affirmance of any judgment or decree by this court, costs shall be allowed to the appellee or respondent unless otherwise ordered by the court.

3. In cases of reversal of any judgment or decree by this court, costs shall be allowed to the appellant or petitioner, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The cost of the transcript of the record from the court below shall be a part of such costs, and be taxable in that court as costs in the case.

4. No costs shall be allowed in this court either for or against the United States, except where specially authorized by statute and directed by the court.

5. When costs are allowed in this court, it shall be the duty of the clerk to insert the amount thereof in the body of the mandate, or other proper process, sent to the court below, and annex to the same the bill of items taxed in detail.

6. In pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, authorizing and empowering this court to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the clerk of this court the following table is adopted:

For docketing a case and filing and indorsing the transcript of the record, ten dollars.

For entering an appearance, twenty-five cents.

For entering a continuance, twenty-five cents.

For filing a motion, order, or other paper, twenty-five cents.

For entering any rule or for making or copying any record or other paper, twenty cents per folio of each one hundred words.

For transferring each case to a subsequent docket and indexing the same, one dollar.

For entering a judgment or decree, one dollar.

For every search of the records of the court, one dollar.

For a certificate and seal, two dollars.

For receiving, keeping, and paying money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, two per cent. on the amount so received, kept and paid.

For an admission to the bar and certificate under seal, including filing of preliminary certificate and statement, fifteen dollars.

For preparing the record or a transcript thereof for the printer, in all cases, including records presented with petitions for certiorari, indexing the same, supervising the printing and distributing the printed copies to the justices, the reporter, the law library, and the parties or their counsel, eight cents per folio of each one hundred words; but where the necessary printed copies of the record as printed for the use of the court below are furnished, charges under this item will be limited to any additions printed here under the clerk's supervision.

For making a manuscript copy of the record, when required under Rule 13, fifteen cents per folio of each one hundred words, but nothing in addition for supervising the printing.

For a mandate or other process, five dollars.

For filing briefs, five dollars for each party appearing.

For every printed copy of any opinion of the court or any justice thereof, certified under seal, two dollars.

33.

REHEARING.

A petition for rehearing may be filed with the clerk, in term time or in vacation, within twenty-five days after judgment is entered, unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order of the court, or of a justice thereof when the court is not in session; and must be printed, briefly and distinctly state its grounds, and be supported by a certificate of counsel to the effect that it is presented in good faith and not for delay. Such a petition is not subject to oral argument, and will not be granted, unless a justice who concurred in the judgment desires it, and a majority of the court so determines.

34.

MANDATES.

Mandates shall issue as of course after the expiration of twenty-five days from the day the judgment is entered,

irrespective of the filing of a petition for rehearing, unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order of the court, or of a justice thereof when the court is not in session. See Rules 31 and 35.

35.

DISMISSING CASES IN VACATION.

Whenever the appellant and appellee in an appeal, or the petitioner and respondent in a writ of certiorari, shall in vacation, by their attorneys of record, file with the clerk an agreement in writing that such appeal or writ shall be dismissed, specifying the terms as respects costs, and shall pay to the clerk any fees that may be due to him, it shall be the duty of the clerk to enter such dismissal and to give to either party requesting it a copy of the agreement filed; but no mandate or other process shall issue on such dismissal without an order of the court. See Rules 31 and 34.

36.

APPEALS—BY WHOM ALLOWED—SUPERSEDEAS.

1. In cases where an appeal may be had from a district court to this court the same may be allowed, in term time or in vacation, by any judge of the district court, including a circuit judge assigned thereto, or by a justice of this court. In cases where an appeal may be had from a circuit court of appeals to this court the same may be allowed, in term time or in vacation by any judge of the circuit court of appeals or by a justice of this court. In cases where an appeal may be had from a state court of last resort to this court the same may be allowed in term time or in vacation by the chief justice or presiding judge of the state court or by a justice of this court. The judge or justice allowing the appeal shall take the proper security for costs and sign the requisite citation and he may also, on taking the requisite security therefor, grant a supersedeas and stay of execution or of other proceedings under the judgment or decree, pending such appeal. See Rev. Stat.,

secs. 1000 and 1007, paragraph 1 of Rule 10, paragraph 2 of Rule 46, and Equity Rule 74, 226 U. S. Appendix p. 22. For stay pending application for review on writ of certiorari see Rule 38, paragraph 6.

2. Supersedeas bonds must be taken, with good and sufficient security, that the appellant shall prosecute his appeal to effect, and answer all damages and costs if he fail to make his plea good. Such indemnity, where the judgment or decree is for the recovery of money not otherwise secured, must be for the whole amount of the judgment or decree, including just damages for delay, and costs and interest on the appeal; but in all suits where the property in controversy necessarily follows the event of the suit, as in real actions, replevin, and suits on mortgages, or where the property is in the custody of the marshal under admiralty process, as in case of capture or seizure, or where the proceeds thereof, or a bond for the value thereof, is in the custody or control of the court, indemnity is only required in an amount sufficient to secure the sum recovered for the use and detention of the property, and the costs of the suit, and just damages for delay, and costs and interest on the appeal.

37.

QUESTIONS CERTIFIED BY A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OR THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(See Sec. 239 of the Judicial Code as amended by the Act of February 13, 1925.)

1. Where a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall certify to this court a question or proposition of law, concerning which it desires instruction for the proper decision of a cause, the certificate shall contain a statement of the nature of the cause and of the facts on which such question or proposition of law arises. Questions of fact cannot be so certified. Only questions or propositions of law may be certified, and they must be distinct and definite.

2. If in such a cause it appears that there is special reason therefor, this court may on application, or on its own motion, require that the entire record be sent up so that it may consider and decide the whole matter in controversy as upon appeal.

3. Where application is made for direction that the entire record be sent up, the application must be accompanied by a certified copy thereof.

38.

REVIEW ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI OF DECISIONS OF STATE COURTS, CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS AND THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(See Secs. 237 (b) and 240 (a) of the Judicial Code as amended by the Act of February 13, 1925; also Act of March 8, 1934, and Rules of Practice and Procedure, after plea of guilty, verdict or finding of guilt, in Criminal Cases brought in the District Courts of the United States and in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, promulgated May 7, 1934.)

1. A petition for review on writ of certiorari of a decision of a state court of last resort, a circuit court of appeals, or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, shall be accompanied by a certified transcript of the record in the case, including the proceedings in the court to which the writ is asked to be directed. For printing record see paragraph 7 of this rule.

2. The petition shall contain only a summary and short statement of the matter involved and the reasons relied on for the allowance of the writ. A supporting brief may be included in the petition, but, whether so included or presented separately, it must be direct, concise and in conformity with Rules 26 and 27. A failure to comply with these requirements will be a sufficient reason for denying the petition. See *United States* v. *Rimer,* 220 U. S. 547; *Furness, Withy & Co.* v. *Yang Tsze Insurance Assn.,* 242 U. S. 430; *Houston Oil Co.* v. *Goodrich,* 245 U. S. 440; *Layne & Bowler Corporation* v. *Western Well Works,* 261 U. S. 387, 392; *Magnum Import Co.* v. *Coty,* 262 U. S. 159, 163; *Southern Power Co.* v. *North Carolina Public Service Co.,* 263 U. S. 508. Forty printed copies of the petition and

supporting brief shall be filed. The petition will be deemed in time when it, the record, and the supporting brief, are filed with the clerk within the period prescribed by section 8 of the Act of February 13, 1925, except that in cases of petition to this Court for writ of certiorari to review a judgment of a Circuit Court of Appeals or of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in criminal cases within the provisions of the Act of March 8, 1934, the petition shall be made within the period prescribed pursuant to said Act in Rule XI of the Rules of Practice and Procedure, promulgated May 7, 1934.

3. Notice of the filing of the petition, together with a copy of the petition, printed record and supporting brief, shall be served by the petitioner on counsel for the respondent within ten days after the filing, and due proof of service shall be filed with the Clerk. If the United States, or any of its officers, is respondent and has been represented in the court below by the Attorney General of the United States or any of his subordinates, the service of the petition, record and brief shall be made on the Solicitor General at Washington, D. C. Counsel for the respondent shall have twenty days, and where he resides in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, or an outlying possession, shall have twenty-five days, after notice, within which to file forty printed copies of an opposing brief, conforming to Rules 26 and 27.

(a) If the date for filing a brief in opposition falls in the summer recess, the brief may be filed within forty days after the service of the notice, but this enlargement shall not extend the time to a later date than September 10th.

4. Upon the expiration of the period for filing the respondent's brief, or upon an express waiver of the right to file or the actual filing of such brief in a shorter time, the petition, record and briefs shall be distributed by the clerk to the court for its consideration.

5. A review on writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of sound judicial discretion, and will be granted

only where there are special and important reasons therefor. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons which will be considered:

(a) Where a state court has decided a federal question of substance not theretofore determined by this court, or has decided it in a way probably not in accord with applicable decisions of this court.

(b) Where a circuit court of appeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another circuit court of appeals on the same matter; or has decided an important question of local law in a way probably in conflict with applicable local decisions; or has decided an important question of general law in a way probably untenable or in conflict with the weight of authority; or has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be, settled by this court; or has decided a federal question in a way probably in conflict with applicable decisions of this court; or has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this court's power of supervision.

(c) Where the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has decided a question of general importance, or a question of substance relating to the construction or application of the Constitution, or a treaty or statute, of the United States, which has not been, but should be, settled by this court; or where that court has not given proper effect to an applicable decision of this court.

6. Section 8 (d) of the Act of February 13, 1925, prescribes the mode of obtaining a stay of the execution and enforcement of a judgment or decree pending an application for review on writ of certiorari. The stay may be granted by a judge of the court rendering the judgment or decree, or by a justice of this court, and may be conditioned on the giving of security as in that section provided. See Rule 36.

7. The record must be printed conformably to Rule 26, with a suitable index, and thirty copies filed with the clerk.

But where the record has been printed for the use of the court below and the necessary copies as so printed are furnished, it shall not be necessary to reprint it for this court, but only to print such additions as may be necessary to show the proceedings in that court and the opinions there. When the petition is presented it will suffice to furnish ten copies of the record as printed below together with the proceedings and opinion in that court; but if the petition is granted the requisite additional printed copies must be promptly supplied, by further printing if necessary.

39.

CERTIORARI TO A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS OR THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BEFORE JUDGMENT.

(See sec. 240(a) of the Judicial Code as amended by the Act of February 13, 1925.)

Proceedings to bring up to this court on writ of certiorari a case pending in a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, before judgment is given in such court, should conform, as near as may be, to the provisions of Rule 38; and similar reasons for granting or refusing the application will be applied. That the public interest will be promoted by prompt settlement in this court of the questions involved may constitute a sufficient reason.

40.

QUESTIONS CERTIFIED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

(See sec. 3(a) of the Act of February 13, 1925.)

Where the Court of Claims shall certify to this court a question of law, concerning which instructions are desired for the proper disposition of a case, the certificate shall contain a statement of the case and of the facts on which such question arises. Questions of fact cannot be certified. The certification must be confined to definite and distinct questions of law.

41.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—PETITIONS FOR REVIEW ON CERTIORARI.

(See sec. 3(b) of the Act of February 13, 1925.)

1. In any case in the Court of Claims where both parties request in writing, at the time the case is submitted, that the facts be specially found, it shall be the duty of that court to make and enter special findings of fact as part of its judgment.

2. In any case in that court where special findings of fact are not so requested at the time the case is submitted, a party aggrieved by the judgment may, not later than twenty days after its rendition, request the court in writing to find the facts specially; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the court to make special findings of fact in the case and, by an appropriate order, to make them a part of its judgment. The judgment shall be regarded as remaining under the court's control for this purpose.

3. The special findings required by the two preceding paragraphs shall be in the nature of a special verdict, and shall set forth the ultimate facts found from the evidence, but not the evidence from which they are found.

4. A petition to this court for a writ of certiorari to review a judgment of the Court of Claims shall be accompanied by a certified transcript of the record in that court, consisting of the pleadings, findings of fact, judgment and opinion of the court, but not the evidence. The petition shall contain only a summary and short statement of the matter involved and the reasons relied on for the allowance of the writ, but may be accompanied by a brief to conform to Rules 26 and 27 as to form. The petition, brief and record shall be filed with the clerk and forty copies shall be printed under his supervision. The record shall be printed in the same way and upon the same terms that records on ap-

peal are required to be printed. The estimated costs of printing shall be paid within five days after the estimate is furnished by the clerk and if payment is not so made the petition may be summarily dismissed. When the petition, brief and record are printed the petitioner shall forthwith serve copies thereof on the respondent, or his counsel of record, and shall file with the clerk due proof thereof.

5. Within twenty days after the petition, brief and record are served the respondent may file with the clerk forty printed copies of an opposing brief, conforming to Rules 26 and 27. Upon the expiration of that period, or upon an express waiver of the right to file or the actual filing of such brief in a shorter time, the petition, briefs and record, shall be distributed by the clerk to the court for its consideration.

The provision of subdivision (a) of paragraph 3 of Rule 38 shall apply to briefs in opposition to petitions for writs of certiorari to review judgments of the Court of Claims.

6. The same general considerations will control in respect of petitions for writs of certiorari to review judgments of the Court of Claims as are applied to applications for such writs to other courts. See paragraph 5 of Rule 38.

42.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS OR OF SUPREME COURT OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PETITIONS FOR REVIEW ON CERTIORARI.

(See sec. 195 Judicial Code, as amended or sec. 7 of the Act of February 13, 1925.)

Proceedings to bring up to this court on writ of certiorari a case from the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or from the Supreme Court of the Philippines should conform, as near as may be, to the provisions of Rule 38. The same general considerations which control when such writs to other courts are sought will be applied to them.

43.

ORDER GRANTING CERTIORARI.

Whenever application for a writ of certiorari to review a decision of any court is granted, the clerk shall enter an order to that effect, and shall forthwith mail notice of the granting of the application to the court below and to counsel of record. The order shall direct that the certified transcript of record on file here be treated as though sent up in response to a formal writ. A formal writ shall not issue unless specially directed.

44.

RULES, COSTS, FEES, ETC., ON CERTIORARI.

Where not otherwise specially provided, the rules relating to appeals, including those relating to costs, fees and interest, shall apply, as far as may be, to petitions for, and causes heard on, certiorari.

45.

CUSTODY OF PRISONERS PENDING A REVIEW OF PROCEEDINGS IN HABEAS CORPUS.

(See Rev. Stat. sec. 765 and Act of Feb. 13, 1925, sec. 6.)

1. Pending review of a decision refusing a writ of habeas corpus, the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed.

2. Pending review of a decision discharging a writ of habeas corpus after it has been issued, the prisoner may be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by the writ, or detained in other appropriate custody, or enlarged upon recognizance with surety, as to the court or judge rendering the decision may appear fitting in the circumstances of the particular case.

3. Pending review of a decision discharging a prisoner on habeas corpus, he shall be enlarged upon recognizance, with surety, for his appearance to answer and abide by

the judgment in the appellate proceeding; and if in the opinion of the court or judge rendering the decision surety ought not to be required the personal recognizance of the prisoner shall suffice.

4. The initial order respecting the custody or enlargement of the prisoner pending review, as also any recognizance taken, shall be deemed to cover not only the review in the intermediate appellate court but also the further possible review in this court; and only where special reasons therefor are shown to this court will it disturb that order, or make any independent order in that regard.

46.

REVIEW ON APPEAL.

1. Appeals to this Court from decrees in suits in equity in the district courts and in the circuit courts of appeals are not affected by the act of January 31, 1928, or the amendatory act of April 26, 1928, both of which are copied in the appendix hereto. Such appeals, where admissible, must be sought, allowed and perfected as provided in other statutes and in the equity rules. See 226 U. S. appendix. The act of February 13, 1925, copied in the appendix hereto, shows when an appeal is admissible and when the mode of review is limited to certiorari.

2. Under the act of January 31, 1928, as amended by the act of April 26, 1928, the review which theretofore could be had in this court on writ of error may now be obtained on an appeal. But the appeal thereby substituted for a writ of error must be sought, allowed and perfected in conformity with the statutes theretofore providing for a writ of error. The appeal can be allowed only on the presentation of a petition showing that the case is one in which, under the legislation in force when the act of January 31, 1928, was passed, a review could be had in this court on writ of error. The petition must be accompanied by an assignment of errors (see Rule 9), and statement as to

jurisdiction (see Rule 12), and the judge or justice allowing the appeal must take proper security for costs and sign the requisite citation to the appellee. See paragraph 1 of Rule 10 and paragraph 1 of Rule 36. The citation must be served on the appellee or his counsel and filed, with proof of service, with the clerk of the court in which the judgment to be reviewed was entered. The mode of obtaining a supersedeas is pointed out in paragraph 2 of Rule 36.

Rule 46½, on next page.

47.

NO SESSION ON SATURDAY.

The court will not hear arguments or hold open sessions on Saturday.

48.

ADJOURNMENT OF TERM.

The court will at every term announce, at least three weeks in advance, the day on which it will adjourn, and will not take up any case for argument, or receive any case upon briefs or upon petition for certiorari, within two weeks before the adjournment, unless otherwise ordered for special cause shown.

49.

ABROGATION OF PRIOR RULES.

These rules shall become effective July 1, 1928, and be printed as an appendix to 275 U. S. The rules promulgated June 8, 1925, appearing in 266 U. S., Appendix, and all amendments thereof are rescinded, but this shall not affect any proper action taken under them before these rules become effective.

APPENDIX TO RULES.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 13, 1925.
Chapter 229, 43 Stat. 936.
Effective May 13, 1925.

An Act To amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 128, 129, 237, 238, 239, and 240 of the Judicial Code as now existing be, and they are severally, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

SEC. 128. (a) The circuit courts of appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal or writ of error final decisions—

"First. In the district courts, in all cases save where a direct review of the decision may be had in the Supreme Court under section 238.

"Second. In the United States district courts for Hawaii and for Porto Rico in all cases.

"Third. In the district courts for Alaska or any division thereof, and for the Virgin Islands, in all cases, civil and criminal, wherein the Constitution or a statute or treaty of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder is involved; in all other civil cases wherein the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds $1,000; in all other criminal cases where the offense charged is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or by death, and in all habeas corpus proceedings; and in the district court for the Canal Zone in the cases and mode prescribed in the Act approved September 21, 1922, amending prior laws relating to the Canal Zone.

"Fourth. In the Supreme Courts of the Territory of Hawaii and of Porto Rico, in all cases, civil or criminal, wherein the Constitution or a statute or treaty of the United States or any authority exercised thereunder is involved; in all other civil cases wherein the value in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds $5,000, and in all habeas corpus proceedings.

"Fifth. In the United States Court for China, in all cases.

"(b) The circuit court of appeals shall also have appellate jurisdiction—

[1]First. To review the interlocutory orders or decrees of the dis-

[1]As amended by sec. 1, Act of April 11, 1928, Chapter 354, 45 Stat. 422.

trict courts, including the District Courts of Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Canal Zone, which are specified in section 129.

[2]Second. To review decisions of the district courts, under section 9 of the Railway Labor Act.

"(c) The circuit courts of appeal shall also have an appellate and supervisory jurisdiction under sections 24 and 25 of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, over all proceedings, controversies, and cases had or brought in the disctrict courts under that Act or any of its amendments, and shall exercise the same in the manner prescribed in those sections; and the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in this regard shall cover the courts of bankruptcy in Alaska and Hawaii, and that of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit shall cover the court of bankruptcy in Porto Rico.

"(d) The review under this section shall be in the following circuit courts of appeal: The decisions of a district court of the United States within a State in the circuit court of appeals for the circuit embracing such State; those of the District Court of Alaska or any division thereof, the United States district court, and the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and the United States Court for China, in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; those of the United States district court and the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit; those of the District Court of the Virgin Islands in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; and those of the District Court of the Canal Zone in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

"(e) The circuit courts of appeal are further empowered to enforce, set aside, or modify orders of the Federal Trade Commission, as provided in section 5 of 'An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 26, 1914; and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Trade Commission, as provided in section 11 of 'An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914.

"SEC. 129. Where, upon a hearing in a district court, or by a judge thereof in vacation, an injunction is granted, continued, modified, refused, or dissolved by an interlocutory order or decree, or an application to dissolve or modify an injunction is refused, or an interlocutory order or decree is made appointing a receiver, or refusing an order to wind up a pending receivership or to take the

[2]As amended by sec. 13(a), Act of May 20, 1926, Chapter 347, 44 Stat. 587.

appropriate steps to accomplish the purposes thereof, such as directing a sale or other disposal of property held thereunder, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree to the circuit court of appeals; and sections 239 and 240 shall apply to such cases in the circuit courts of appeals as to other cases therein: *Provided,* That the appeal to the circuit court of appeals must be applied for within thirty days from the entry of such order or decree, and shall take precedence in the appellate court; and the proceedings in other respects in the district court shall not be stayed during the pendency of such appeal unless otherwise ordered by the court, or the appellate court, or a judge thereof: *Provided, however,* That the district court may, in its discretion, require an additional bond as a condition of the appeal."

[3](a) In all cases where an appeal from a final decree in admiralty to the circuit court of appeals is allowed an appeal may also be taken to said court from an interlocutory decree in admiralty determining the rights and liabilities of the parties: *Provided,* That the same is taken within fifteen days after the entry of the decree: *And provided further,* That within twenty days after such entry the appellant shall give notice of the appeal to the appellee or appellees; but the taking of such appeal shall not stay proceedings under the interlocutory decree unless otherwise ordered by the district court upon such terms as shall seem just.

[4](b) That when in any suit in equity for the infringement of letters patent for inventions, a decree is rendered which is final except for the ordering of an accounting, an appeal may be taken from such decree to the circuit court of appeals: *Provided,* That such appeal be taken within thirty days from the entry of such decree or from the date of this act; and the proceedings upon the accounting in the court below shall not be stayed unless so ordered by that court during the pendency of such appeal.

SEC. 237. (a) A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States, and the decision is against its validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of its validity, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The writ

[3]Act of April 3, 1926, Chapter 102, 44 Stat. 233.

[4]Act of February 28, 1927, Chapter 228, 44 Stat. 1261.

shall have the same effect as if the judgment or decree had been rendered or passed in a court of the United States. The Supreme Court may reverse, modify, or affirm the judgment or decree of such State court, and may, in its discretion, award execution or remand the cause to the court from which it was removed by the writ.

"(b) It shall be competent for the Supreme Court, by certiorari, to require that there be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority and with like effect as if brought up by writ of error, any cause wherein a final judgment or decree has been rendered or passed by the highest court of a State in which a decision could be had where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States; or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is specially set up or claimed by either party under the Constitution, or any treaty or statute of, or commission held or authority exercised under, the United States; and the power to review under this paragraph may be exercisd as well where the Federal claim is sustained as where it is denied. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit or detract from the right to a review on a writ of error in a case where such a right is conferred by the preceding paragraph; nor shall the fact that a review on a writ of error might be obtained under the preceding paragraph be an obstacle to granting a review on certiorari under this paragraph.

"(c) If a writ of error be improvidently sought and allowed under this section in a case where the proper mode of invoking a review is by a petition for certiorari, this alone shall not be a ground for dismissal; but the papers whereon the writ of error was allowed shall be regarded and acted on as a petition for certiorari and as if duly presented to the Supreme Court at the time they were presented to the court or judge by whom the writ of error was allowed: *Provided,* That where in such a case there appears to be no reasonable ground for granting a petition for certiorari it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to adjudge to the respondent reasonable damages for his delay, and single or double costs, as provided in section 1010 of the Revised Statutes."

"SEC. 238. A direct review by the Supreme Court of an interlocutory or final judgment or decree of a district court may be had where it is so provided in the following Acts or parts of Acts, and not otherwise:

"(1) Section 2 of the Act of February 11, 1903, 'to expedite the hearing and determination' of certain suits brought by the United States under the antitrust or interstate commerce laws, and so forth.

"(2) The Act of March 2, 1907, 'providing for writs of error in certain instances in criminal cases' where the decision of the district court is adverse to the United States.

"(3) An Act restricting the issuance of interlocutory injunctions to suspend the enforcement of the statute of a State or of an order made by an administrative board or commission created by and acting under the statute of a State, approved March 4, 1913, which Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof, 'The requirement respecting the presence of three judges shall also apply to the final hearing in such suit in the district court; and a direct appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken from a final decree granting or denying a permanent injunction in such suit.'

"(4) So much of 'An Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1913, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1913, as relates to the review of interlocutory and final judgments and decrees in suits to enforce, suspend, or set aside orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

"(5) Section 316 of 'An Act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, livestock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes' approved August 15, 1921."

"SEC. 239. In any case, civil or criminal, in a circuit court of appeals, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the court at any time may certify to the Supreme Court of the United States any questions or propositions of law concerning which instructions are desired for the proper decision of the cause; and thereupon the Supreme Court may either give binding instructions on the questions and propositions certified or may require that the entire record in the cause be sent up for its consideration, and thereupon shall decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been brought there by writ of error or appeal."

SEC. 240. (a) In any case, civil or criminal, in a circuit court of appeals, or in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the petition of any party thereto, whether Government or other litigant, to require by certiorari, either before or after a judgment or decree by such lower court, that the cause be certified

to the Supreme Court for determination by it with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought there by unrestricted writ of error or appeal.

"(b) Any case in a circuit court of appeals where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is against its validity, may, at the election of the party relying on such State statute, be taken to the Supreme Court for review on writ of error or appeal; but in that event a review on certiorari shall not be allowed at the instance of such party, and the review on such writ of error or appeal shall be restricted to an examination and decision of the Federal questions presented in the case.

"(c) No judgment or decree of a circuit court of appeals or of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court otherwise than as provided in this section."

[5]SEC. 2. That cases in a circuit court of appeals under section 9 of the Railway Labor Act; under section 5 of "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914; and under section 11 of "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, are included among the cases to which sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply.

SEC. 3. (a) That in any case in the Court of Claims, including those begun under section 180 of the Judicial Code, that court at any time may certify to the Supreme Court any definite and distinct questions of law concerning which instructions are desired for the proper disposition of the cause; and thereupon the Supreme Court may give appropriate instructions on the questions certified and transmit the same to the Court of Claims for its guidance in the further progress of the cause.

(b) In any case in the Court of Claims, including those begun under section 180 of the Judicial Code, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, whether Government or claimant, to require, by certiorari, that the cause, including the findings of fact and the judgment or decree, but omitting the evidence, be certified to it for review and determination with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought there by appeal.

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[5]As amended by sec. 13(b) of Act of May 20, 1926, Chapter 347, 44 Stat. 587.

(c) All judgments and decrees of the Court of Claims shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as provided in this section, and not otherwise.

SEC. 4. That in cases in the district courts wherein they exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Claims or adjudicate claims against the United States the judgments shall be subject to review in the circuit courts of appeals like other judgments of the district courts; and sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply to such cases in the circuit courts of appeals as to other cases therein.

SEC. 5. That the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia shall have the same appellate and supervisory jurisdiction over proceedings, controversies, and cases in bankruptcy in the District of Columbia that a circuit court of appeals has over such proceedings, controversies, and cases within its circuit, and shall exercise that jurisdiction in the same manner as a circuit court of appeals is required to exercise it.

SEC. 6. (a) In a proceeding in habeas corpus in a district court, or before a district judge or a circuit judge, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the circuit court of appeals of the circuit wherein the proceeding is had. A circuit judge shall have the same power to grant writs of habeas corpus within his circuit that a district judge has within his district; and the order of the circuit judge shall be entered in the records of the district court of the district wherein the restraint complained of is had.

(b) In such a proceeding in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, or before a justice thereof, the final order shall be subject to review, on appeal, by the Court of Appeals of that District.

(c) Sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply to habeas corpus cases in the circuit courts of appeals and in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia as to other cases therein.

(d) The provisions of sections 765 and 766 of the Revised Statutes, and the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings," approved March 10, 1908, shall apply to appellate proceedings under this section as they heretofore have applied to direct appeals to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 7. That in any case in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands wherein the Constitution, or any statute or treaty of the United States is involved, or wherein the value in controversy exceeds $25,000, or wherein the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of $25,000 is involved or brought in ques-

tion, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the petition of a party aggrieved by the final judgment or decree, to require, by certiorari, that the cause be certified to it for review and determination with the same power and authority, and with like effect, as if the cause had been brought before it on writ of error or appeal; and, except as provided in this section, the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall not be subject to appellate review.

SEC. 8. (a) That no writ of error, appeal, or writ of certiorari, intended to bring any judgment or decree before the Supreme Court for review shall be allowed or entertained unless application therefor be duly made within three months after the entry of such judgment or decree, excepting that writs of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands may be granted where application therefor is made within six months: *Provided,* That for good cause shown either of such periods for applying for a writ of certiorari may be extended not exceeding sixty days by a justice of the Supreme Court.

(b) Where an application for a writ of certiorari is made with the purpose of securing a removal of the case to the Supreme Court from a circuit court of appeals or the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia before the court wherein the same is pending has given a judgment or decree the application may be made at any time prior to the hearing and submission in that court.

(c) No writ of error or appeal intended to bring any judgment or decree before a circuit court of appeals for review shall be allowed unless application therefor be duly made within three months after the entry of such judgment or decree.

(d) In any case in which the final judgment or decree of any court is subject to review by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari, the execution and enforcement of such judgment or decree may be stayed for a reasonable time to enable the party aggrieved to apply for and to obtain a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court. The stay may be granted by a judge of the court rendering the judgment or decree or by a justice of the Supreme Court, and may be conditioned on the giving of good and sufficient security, to be approved by such judge or justice, that if the aggrieved party fails to make application for such writ within the period allotted therefor, or fails to obtain an order granting his application, or fails to make his plea good in the Supreme Court, he shall answer for all damages and costs which the other party may sustain by reason of the stay.

SEC. 9. That in any case where the power to review, whether in the circuit courts of appeals or in the Supreme Court, depends upon the amount or value in controversy, such amount or value, if not otherwise satisfactorily disclosed upon the record, may be shown and ascertained by the oath of a party to the cause or by other competent evidence.

SEC. 10. That no court having power to review a judgment or decree of another shall dismiss a writ of error solely because an appeal should have been taken, or dismiss an appeal solely because a writ of error should have been sued out; but where such error occurs the same shall be disregarded and the court shall proceed as if in that regard its power to review were properly invoked.

SEC. 11. (a) That where, during the pendency of an action, suit, or other proceeding brought by or against an officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or the Canal Zone, or of a Territory or an insular possession of the United States, or of a county, city, or other governmental agency of such Territory or insular possession, and relating to the present or future discharge of his official duties, such officer dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold such office, it shall be competent for the court wherein the action, suit, or proceeding is pending, whether the court be one of first instance or an appellate tribunal, to permit the cause to be continued and maintained by or against the successor in office of such officer, if within six months after his death or separation from the office it be satisfactorily shown to the court that there is a substantial need for so continuing and maintaining the cause and obtaining an adjudication of the questions involved.

(b) Similar proceedings may be had and taken where an action, suit, or proceeding brought by or against an officer of a State, or of a county, city, or other governmental agency of a State, is pending in a court of the United States at the time of the officer's death or separation from the office.

(c) Before a substitution under this section is made, the party or officer to be affected, unless expressly consenting thereto, must be given reasonable notice of the application therefor and accorded an opportunity to present any objection which he may have.

SEC. 12. That no district court shall have jurisdiction of any action or suit by or against any corporation upon the ground that it was incorporated by or under an Act of Congress: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or against a corporation incorporated by or under an Act of Congress wherein the Government of the United States is the owner of more than one-half of its capital stock.

SEC. 13. That the following statutes and parts of statutes be, and they are, repealed:

Sections 130, 131, 133, 134, 181, 182, 236, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, and 252 of the Judicial Code.

Sections 2, 4, and 5 of "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary,' approved March 3, 1911," approved January 28, 1915.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of "An Act to amend the Judicial Code, to fix the time when the annual term of the Supreme Court shall commence, and further to define the jurisdiction of that court," approved September 6, 1916.

Section 27 of "An Act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," approved August 29, 1916.

So much of sections 4, 9, and 10 of "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, as provides for a review by the Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal in the cases therein named.

So much of "An Act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings," approved March 10, 1908, as permits a direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

So much of sections 24 and 25 of the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as regulates the mode of review by the Supreme Court in the proceedings, controversies, and cases therein named.

So much of "An Act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as permits a direct review by the Supreme Court of cases in the courts in Porto Rico.

So much of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended by the Act of July 9, 1921, as permits a direct review by the Supreme Court of cases in the courts in Hawaii.

So much of section 9 of the Act of August 24, 1912, relating to the government of the Canal Zone as designates the cases in which, and the courts by which, the judgments and decrees of the district court of the Canal Zone may be reviewed.

Sections 763 and 764 of the Revised Statutes.

An Act entitled "An Act amending section 764 of the Revised Statutes," approved March 3, 1885.

An Act entitled "An Act to prevent the abatement of certain actions," approved February 8, 1899.

An Act entitled "An Act to amend section 237 of the Judicial Code," approved February 17, 1922.

An Act entitled "An Act to amend the Judicial Code in reference to appeals and writs of error," approved September 14, 1922.

All other Acts and parts of Acts in so far as they are embraced within and superseded by this Act or are inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 14. That this Act shall take effect three months after its approval; but it shall not affect cases then pending in the Supreme Court, nor shall it affect the right to a review, or the mode or time for exercising the same, as respects any judgment or decree entered prior to the date when it takes effect.

Approved, February 13, 1925.

ACT OF JANUARY 31, 1928,
Chapter 14, 45 Stat. 54.

An Act In reference to writs of error

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the writ of error in cases, civil and criminal, is abolished. All relief which heretofore could be obtained by writ of error shall hereafter be obtainable by appeal.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where an appeal may be taken as of right it shall be taken by serving upon the adverse party or his attorney of record, and by filing in the office of the clerk with whom the order appealed from is entered, a written notice to the effect that the appellant appeals from the judgment or order or from a specified part thereof. No petition of appeal or allowance of an appeal shall be required: *Provided, however,* That the review of judgments of State courts of last resort shall be petitioned for and allowed in the same form as now provided by law for writs of error to such courts.

ACT OF APRIL 26, 1928.
Chapter 440, 45 Stat. 466.

An Act To amend section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act in reference to writs of error," approved January 31, 1928, Public, Numbered 10, Seventieth Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act in reference to writs of error," approved January 31, 1928, Public, Numbered 10, Seventieth Congress, be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The statutes regulating the right to a writ of error, defining the relief which may be had thereon, and prescribing the mode of exercising that right and of invoking such relief, including the provisions relating to costs, supersedeas, and mandate, shall be applicable to the appeal which the preceding section substitutes for a writ of error."

Act of March 8, 1934, Amending Act of February 24, 1933.

Chapter —, — Stat. —.

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases after verdict."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of February 24, 1933 (ch. 119), entitled "An Act to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of practice and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases after verdict" (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 723a), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the power to prescribe, from time to time, rules of practice and procedure with respect to any or all proceedings after verdict, or finding of guilt by the court if a jury has been waived, or plea of guilty, in criminal cases in district courts of the United States, including the District Courts of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, and Virgin Islands, in the Supreme Courts of the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, in the United States Court for China, in the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to give the Supreme Court the power to abridge the right of the accused to apply for withdrawal of a plea of guilty, if such application be made within ten days after entry of such plea, and before sentence is imposed.

"Sec. 2. The right of appeal shall continue in those cases in which appeals are now authorized by law, but the rules made as herein authorized may prescribe the times for and manner of taking appeals and applying for writs of certiorari and preparing records and bills of exceptions and the conditions on which supersedeas or bail may be allowed.

"Sec. 3. The Supreme Court may fix the dates when such rules shall take effect and the extent to which they shall apply to proceedings then pending, and after they become effective all laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force."