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# **Omnibus Judgeship Bill**

**United States Congress** 

US House of Representatives

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT No. 1005

#### OMNIBUS JUDGESHIP BILL

JULY 28, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

## Mr. JONAS of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

#### [To accompany S. 15]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 15) providing for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

83D CONGRESS

1st Session

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional circuit judge for the fifth circuit and two additional circuit judges for the ninth circuit. In order that the table contained in section 44 (a) of title 28 of the United States Code will reflect the changes made by this section in the number of circuit judges for said circuits, such table is amended to read as follows with respect to said circuits:

"Circuits					N	umber of judges
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fifth						Seven
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ninth					Country Talls	Nine
*	*	*	*	*	*	* "

SEC. 2. (a) (1) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional district judge for the southern district of California, one additional district judge for the district of Colorado, one additional district judge for the district of Delaware, one additional district judge for the southern district of Florida, one additional district judge for the district of Idaho, one additional district judge for the northern district of Indiana, one additional district judge for the southern district of Indiana, one additional district judge for the western district of Kentucky, one additional district judge for the district of Massachusetts, one additional district judge for the western district of Michigan, one additional district judge for the district of New Jersey,

36686-53-1

### THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

The bill as amended provides for 1 temporary district judge for the northern district of North Dakots which at present has 1 district judge. The Judicial Conference of the United States recommended an additional permanent judge for this district, but after a study of the facts and circumstances of the district, the committee feels that a temporary judge will meet the needs of the situation.

This is particularly true so long as the incumbent judge remains on the bench.

In the fiscal year of 1952 the civil caseload per judge rose to 279 as compared to the national average of 236. Moreover recently the number of civil cases commenced has increased in this district. This is apparently due to the rise in the number of suits commenced by the Government particularly with regard to land condemnation cases.

Recent industrial developments in the district indicate a possible increase in litigation due to the discovery of oil.

However, all these facts seem to indicate a transitional period, and therefore your committee recommends that the additional judgeship be a temporary one at this time.

#### THE JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

The Judicial Code of 1911 provided for one district judge for the district of North Dakota and in 1921 an additional judge was authorized on a temporary basis (42 Stat. 66). Since the expiration of this temporary judgeship, the district has had only one judge. At the present time court for the district is held at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot. Except for the war and postwar years of 1944, 1945, and 1946 when an average

Except for the war and postwar years of 1944, 1945, and 1946 when an average of 217 OPA cases per year were filed, the number of civil cases commenced per judgeship has been below the national average. In the fiscal year 1952, however, the civil caseload per judge climbed to 279 as compared with a national average of 236 civil cases per judge and compared to 189 civil cases commenced in the district in the previous fiscal year. This increase is due almost entirely to the rise in the number of suits commenced by the Government on promissory notes (121 as compared to 54 in 1951), suits under the Defense Production Act (27 compared to 6), and forfeitures under the Food and Drug Act (12 compared to 1 in 1951). During the first half of the fiscal year 1953 the number of civil cases commenced was equal to the number filed during the corresponding period of last year, an indication that last year's increases are holding firm.

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of land condemnation cases brought by the Government in North Dakota, principally for the Garrison Dam project. Statistical figures giving the number of land condemnation cases are not revealing because each case usually includes many tracts or parcels of land and, despite the fact that there is only 1 case, it may be necessary to make separate disposition of each tract in the case; for example, the 37 land condemnation cases remaining for disposition on December 31, 1952, included 676 tracts of land. The following table shows the sharp rise in the number of land condemnation suits in North Dakota in the last 7½ fiscal years:

#### Land condemnation cases commenced, by fiscal year

Fiscal year- c	Number ommenced	Fiscal year—Continued Nun comm	
1946 1947	5	1950	32
1947	9	1951 1952	49 25
1949	22	First half of 1953	15

On April 5, 1951, the Amerada Petroleum Corp. brought in an oil well near the city of Williston, N. Dak. Since then many more producing wells have been drilled and the whole northwest section of the State in which part of the Williston Basin lies has become a boom region. There are indications that the area has tremendous oil reserves and a bright forecast has been made as to its industrial development. The following quotation from Business Week (June 14, 1952) gives further details of the oil development:

"This year more than 85 wildcat wells located in territory not definitely proved to have oil will be sunk. Oil companies already have invested \$100 to \$150 million in the area. The most striking success so far has been in the Beaver Lodge Field 30 miles northeast of Williston where Amerada has completed a dozen wells. But other successful wells located along the same formation in western North Dakota and along a similar formation in eastern Montana hold promise that more fields will be developed.

"The population of Williston has jumped a third in a year, to 10,000. In Bismarck, N. Dak., California Co. and Union Oil Co. have set up division offices. Housing contractors have moved in to mass-produce homes. Commercial office space just isn't."

In past years the number of private civil cases commenced has been below the national average per judge, but with the discovery of oil and the initiation of large drilling operations, private suits have been increasing. This trend is significant because according to studies made by the Administrative Office civil cases between private parties on the average consume two to threefold the amount of court time necessary for the disposition of cases in which the United States is a party.

The number of civil cases pending on December 31, 1952, was 200. Of this number 141 or 71 percent were pending less than 1 year, and 91 percent were pending less than 2 years. These pending cases include 60 private civil cases, 13 United States defendant cases, and 127 United States plaintiff cases. Of this last figure 50 cases were suits on promissory notes and 37 were land-condemnation cases. Since these land-comdemnation cases include 676 tracts or parcels, many of which will require separate trials, the total amount of pending work is greater than the mere figures indicate. Dispatch of the civil business in this district is prompt as the following table and the attached table 3 indicate:

#### Age of civil cases pending on Dec. 31, 1952

Fotal number of civil cases pending	200
Less than 6 months	79
Pending 6 months to 1 year	62
Pending 1 to 2 years	40
Pending 2 to 3 years	9
Pending over 3 years	10

The criminal caseload in this district is below the national average and has remained rather steady during the last 8 years. The fact that only 19 such cases remained for disposition at the end of the fiscal year 1952 shows that the dockets are current.

Statistical tables showing the judicial business for the last 12 years are attached. Respectfully submitted.

WILL SHAFROTH,

Chief, Division of Procedural Studies and Statistics, Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

FEBRUARY 20, 1953.

#### OMNIBUS JUDGESHIP BILL

#### DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA

 TABLE 1.—Cases commenced and terminated, by fiscal year, and pending at the end of each year, beginning with 1941

Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30	Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30
1941	70 88	67 82	51 -57	1948 1949	142 223	148 169	98 149
1943	107 202	95 198	69 73	1950	213 189	227 190	13
1945	395 402	234 448	234 188	1952 First half of 1953	279 102	213 102	200 200
1947	207	294	101				

#### TOTAL CIVIL CASES

#### UNITED STATES CIVIL CASES (UNITED STATES A PARTY)

[OPA cases are in parentheses 1]

Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30	Fiscal year	Co mer	m- nced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30
1941 1942 1943 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	44 61 91 (53 191 (124 385 (289 388 (237 181 (49	$ \begin{array}{c c} 189 \\ 224 \\ 433 \end{array} $	30 36 56 58 219 174 82	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 First half of 1953	112 185 162 150 229 77	(1) (7) (5) (6) (27) (7)	123 139 174 148 183 90	71 117 105 107 153 140

#### PRIVATE CIVIL CASES

Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30	Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30
1941 1942 1943	26 27 16	27 27 24	21 21 13	1948 1949 1950	30 38 51	25 30 53	24 32 30
1944 1945 1946	11 10	9 10	15 15	1951 1952	39 50	42 30	27 47
1946	14 26	15 21	14 19	First half of 1953	25	12	60

#### CRIMINAL CASES

#### [Cases transferred are not included in "Commenced" and "Terminated" columns]

Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30	Fiscal year	Com- menced	Termi- nated	Pending June 30
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	110 122 182 126 83 92 76	109 97 195 152 84 87 102	47 72 59 33 32 37 4	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 First half of 1953	86 82 72 76 82 67	78 85 74 79 68 54	12 11 11 10 19 31

<sup>1</sup> OPA cases, including rent control, are separately listed because from 1945 to 1947 they constituted a large proportion of all civil cases commenced, although they required on the average a relatively small proportion of court time per case for disposition during those years. They are included in the figure which they follow.

## OMNIBUS JUDGESHIP BILL

#### TABLE 2.—Cases commenced per judgeship

TOTAL CIVIL CASES

	North Dakota		National	no serior	North	Dakota	National
Fiscal year	Number of judgeships	Cases com- menced per judgeship	average: Cases com- menced per judgeship <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal year	Number of judgeships	Cases com - menced per judgeship	average: Cases com- menced per judgeship <sup>1</sup>
1941 1942 1943 1944	1 1 1 1	70 88 107 202	$164 \\ 168 \\ 158 \\ 169 $	1947 1948 1949 1950	1 1 1 1	207 142 223 213	271 205 238 222
1945 1946	1	395 402	295 321	1951 1952	1	189 279	204 236

#### UNITED STATES CIVIL CASES (UNITED STATES A PARTY)

Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced per judge- ship	National average: Cases com- menced per judgeship <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced per judge- ship	National average: Cases com- menced per judgeship1
1941	44	83	1947	181	162
1942	61 91	91 100	1948	112 185	87 118
1944	191	113	1950	162	109
1945	385	238	1951	150	93
1946	388	251	1952	229	110

#### PRIVATE CIVIL CASES

Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced	National average: Cases com-	Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced	National average: Cases com-
	per judge- ship	menced per judgeship 1		per judge- ship	menced per judgeship 1
1941 1942	26 27	82 77	1947	26 30	109 117
1943	16	58	1949	38	121
1944	11	56	1950	51	113
1945	10	57	1951	39	111
1946	14	70	1952	50	126

#### CRIMINAL CASES

Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced per judge- ship	National average: Cases com- menced per judgeship <sup>1</sup>	Fiscal year	North Da- kota, cases commenced per judge- ship	National average: Cases com- menced per judgeship <sup>1</sup>
1941 1942 1943	110 122 182	165 174 190	1947 1948 1949	76 86 82 72	173 167 177 169
1944 1945 1946	126 83 92	211 209 171	1950 1951 1952	76 82	180 180 177

<sup>1</sup> This column includes 86 districts for 1949 and thereafter; 84 districts before 1949.

Because caseload figures are given to the nearest whole number, it is not always possible to derive exact totals by adding component parts.

Fiscal year	Total cases terminated after trial		Percentage of termi- nated cases requiring less than 6 months for the interval from filing to disposition		Percentage of termi- nated cases requiring less than 3 months for the interval from issue to trial	
Victoria de la contra de la con	North Dakota	National 1	North Dakota	National 1	North Dakota	National <sup>1</sup>
1945	9	2,883	Percent 11.1	Percent 29.6	Percent 11.1	Percent 32.4
1946	10	3,421	20.0	29.0	20.0	33.4
1947	10	3, 963	50.0	31.9	50.0	32.1
1948	14	4, 548	78.6	26.7	78.6	27.4
1949	8	4,847	75.0	28.5	75.0	28.2
1950	12	5,020	8.3	22.3	41.7	24.5
1951	12	5,085	25.0	20.8	33.3	21.9
1952	9	4,767		21.1	33.3	22.8

# TABLE 3.—Time intervals in civil cases terminated in which a trial was held, for each fiscal year beginning with 1945

CURRENCY OF DOCKETS

<sup>1</sup> This column includes all districts having purely Federal jurisdiction: 86 districts for 1949 and thereafter; 84 districts before 1949.

The period from filing to disposition is the elapsed time from commencement to termination of the case. The period from issue to trial is the time from filing of the answer to the date trial is begun. Land condemnation, habeas corpus, and forfeiture cases are not included because they are not representative of the time required for the general run of civil cases.

nat to another it inter to the second second	Cases commenced per judgeship		National average: Cases termi
tation 8 autor au activitie de la contractione de l	North Dakota	86 districts	nated 1952, percentage reaching trial 1
ivil cases: Total cases	279	236	Percent
United States cases Private cases	229 50	110 126	E
United States plaintiff	222	87	and a second and a second
Land condemnation Defense Production Act Fair Labor Standards Act Other enforcement		5 27 3 2	
Food and Drug Act Liquor laws Other forfeitures and penalties	12	9 3 6	uuhio dki"i J
Negotiable instruments Other contracts Other United States plaintiff	121 13 18	18 8 7	d etoistelb Loisei utT
United States defendant	ban anoto7	23	sbeen hite.
Habeas corpus Tort Claims Act Tax suits Other United States defendant	3 2 2	4 4 5 10	
Federal question	6	38	
Copyright Employers' Liability Act Fair Labor Standards Act Habeas corpus Jones Act Miller Act Patent Other Federal question		1 6 1 3 11 1 3 12	Stanical Lemma Comment Comment Provinci Provinci Comment Provinci Comment Provinci Comment Provinci Comment Provinci Pro
Diversity of citizenship	44	75	
Insurance Other contracts Real property Personal injury (auto) Personal injury (other) Other diversity	· 2 8 9 8 3 14	12 12 2 28 14 6	
dmiralty	82	14 177	

TABLE 4.—Cases commenced per judgeship in the district of North Dakota and in 86 districts in the fiscal year 1952, by nature of suit

<sup>1</sup> This column shows the percentage of all cases of each type terminated which reached trial in 86 districts having purely Federal jurisdiction. It gives some indication of the types of cases which take a rdlatively large and a relatively small amount of court time.