Understanding Federal Courts and Jurisdiction

This award-winning, annual reference helps you find where to file, where a particular judge is based, & more. Its details have been updated & verified for accuracy by the court officials themselves & include: * listings for 2,153 state courts, 220 federal courts, 13,781 judges, & 4,979 clerks in the federal court system, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, & U.S. territories * coverage of all state courts plus federal courts including the Supreme Court of the United States, U.S. District Courts, U.S. Courts of Appeals, U.S. Tax Courts, U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panels, the Federal Judicial Center, & the U.S. Sentencing Commission * names, titles, street addresses, phone & fax numbers, Internet sites, e-mail addresses, & TDD/TTY numbers * list of nominations for federal judgeships--with nominee's name & state of residence, nominating Senator's name, & other information * federal appellate court jurisdiction map & list--a clear representation of the U.S. judicial system * state court structure charts prepared by the National Center for State Courts, showing interrelationships & routes of appeal for all courts of record * plus Internet sites for federal & state courts, listed by court reporters of judicial decisions federal & state public-access services (BBS) a master geographic-jurisdiction index & a personal name index.

Report of the Federal Courts Study Committee

*A report to the Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States to Consider Standards for Admission to Practice in the Federal Courts.*--T.p.

Brandeis and the Progressive Constitution

History of the Federal Courts is an overall survey of the federal courts of the U.S. The work is based on the research of court records and national archives. It also included the history, procedure and importance of prominent district courts. Coverage includes: Federal Courts Under the Articles of Confederation; The Establishment of the Federal Courts; The Judiciary Act of 1801; Judicial Legislation; The Third Branch; Organization of the Circuits; The District Courts; Judicial Legislation; Criminal Procedure in Federal Courts; Circuit Court of
Defenders of Liberty or Champions of Security?

During the twentieth century, and particularly between the 1930s and 1950s, ideas about the nature of constitutional government, the legitimacy of judicial lawmaking, and the proper role of the federal courts evolved and shifted. This book focuses on Supreme Court justice Louis D. Brandeis and his opinion in the 1938 landmark case Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins, which resulted in a significant relocation of power from federal to state courts. Distinguished legal historian Edward A. Purcell, Jr., shows how the Erie case provides a window on the legal, political, and ideological battles over the federal courts in the New Deal era. Purcell also offers an in-depth study of Brandeis's constitutional jurisprudence and evolving legal views. Examining the social origins and intended significance of the Erie decision, Purcell concludes that the case was a product of early twentieth-century progressivism. The author explores Brandeis's personal values and political purposes and argues that the justice was an exemplar of neither "judicial restraint" nor "neutral principles," despite his later reputation. In an analysis of the continual reconceptions of both Brandeis and Erie by new generations of judges and scholars in the twentieth century, Purcell also illuminates how individual perspectives and social pressures combined to drive the law's evolution.
students the grounding they will need to be effective lawyer-litigators. The objective of the book is to provide students with the doctrinal, theoretical, and practical education that will enable them to identify and strategically employ jurisdictional tools to effectively serve their clients. Two major themes make Federal Courts: Cases and Materials on Judicial Federalism and the Lawyering Process distinctive among Federal Courts casebooks: • This book gives sustained and systematic attention to the role of state courts as a forum for litigation of federal issues. • This book is grounded in the realities of litigation today -- in particular, the strong tendency of defendants in civil litigation to prefer federal court over state court. The statutory device of removal, and other issues that dominate contemporary litigation, are addressed throughout this book. In addition, Federal Courts: Cases and Materials on Judicial Federalism and the Lawyering Process is organized in a way that facilitates learning and reinforces important points. A modular design enables teachers to select particular aspects of larger topics for made-to-order course coverage. Based on the authors' extensive classroom experience teaching Federal Courts, this book effectively integrates problems as teaching and learning tools. The problems have been carefully designed to require students to identify and apply relevant concepts from the governing law, including the cases in the book, from the perspective of a lawyer seeking to accomplish a particular goal. Many of the problems are based on recent appellate cases. Federal Courts: Cases and Materials on Judicial Federalism and the Lawyering Process provides thorough coverage of the public law issues that dominate scholarly writings on federal courts, but it is also uniquely geared to preparing students to serve their clients effectively in more routine litigation matters. Significant revisions to the Third Edition include: • Extensive coverage of the important revisions to the law governing removal made by the Federal Courts Jurisdiction and Venue Clarification Act of 2011 (JVCA). • Introduction of aspects of removal jurisdiction not previously covered. • Seven new principal cases on topics ranging from qualified immunity to constitutional limits on non-Article III courts and state-court power to decline to hear federal claims. • New problems on a variety of topics, including justiciability, the Anti-Injunction Act, supervisory liability under §1983, jurisdiction-stripping, and the Rooker-Feldman doctrine.

Increasing the Salaries of Federal Judges

The Federal Courts

Known for shedding light on the link between the courts, public policy, and the political environment, Judicial Process in America offers you a clear but comprehensive overview of today's American judiciary. Considering the courts from every level, the authors thoroughly cover judges, lawyers, litigants, and the variables at play in judicial decision-making. The highly anticipated Eleventh Edition offers updated coverage of recent Supreme Court rulings, including same-sex marriage and health care subsidies; the effect of three women justices on the Court's patterns of decision; and the policy-making role of state tribunals as they consider an increasing number of state programs and policies.

Crisis in the Federal Courts

Using their broad study of the U.S. judicial system, Judicial Process in America, as a base, Carp and Stidham narrow their focus to the federal judiciary in a third edition of The Federal Courts. Federal court policymaking affects all citizens, with rulings ranging from rose that evaluate the merits of controversial art shows to those that judge the fairness of a congressional district boundary. To put this policymaking in context, the authors discuss the types of cases before the federal bench, the decisionmaking process, and the backgrounds of the judges. Drawing on their own original research, the authors explore the effect of party affiliation on a judge's decisions across different areas of the law.

The Quality of Advocacy in the Federal Courts
This documentary collection introduces readers to public debates on federal judicial authority in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The documents illustrate the contending and evolving views of lawyers, judges, legislators, legal scholars, and ordinary citizens on the judiciary's role in American constitutional government. The volume focuses on the debates sparked by legislative proposals to alter the organization, jurisdiction, and administration of the federal courts, as well as the tenure and authority of federal judges. Documents are drawn from a variety of governmental and nongovernmental sources, including congressional floor debates, testimony in congressional hearings, bar association meetings, public addresses, legal treatises, law reviews, and popular periodicals. The documents selected represent the most prevalent and influential ideas about the courts and are but an introduction to the breadth and depth of materials available on the history of the federal courts. This collection illuminates the many paths that were possible for the federal courts during a period of rapid social and economic change. The federal courts have not simply evolved in response to the needs of society—they are the product of political contests that reflect both competing economic and social interests and changing ideas about the role of the nation's courts in the American system of government. The speakers and writers in these documents believed that the stakes of these debates were high—that the organization, administration, and authority of the federal courts would have important consequences for core American governmental principles like separation of powers, political representation, and the rule of law. Between 1875 and 1939, the federal judiciary's role in American law, politics, and society grew dramatically. The federal courts took on new responsibilities as the United States became an urban, industrialized country with an economy characterized by large business corporations operating on a national scale.

In the name of protecting the property rights of individuals and corporations, the Supreme Court gradually broadened its interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment and the role of the federal courts as a check on state government power. Congress's expansion of federal court jurisdiction over civil suits based on diversity of citizenship along with the growth in new federal regulatory and criminal statutes in the early twentieth century led to an unprecedented amount of litigation before federal judges. The expanded authority of the federal judiciary became the subject of heated political debate in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Southern Congressmen, already resentful of the federal government's Reconstruction era interventions on behalf of freed African Americans, saw the growing reach of federal courts as further evidence of encroaching federal power. By the 1870s and 1880s, southerners were joined by midwestern and western state lawmakers, judges, and lawyers angered that eastern financiers and corporations could force their citizens into federal courts, which they believed were more distant, expensive, and congested than state courts. They protested Supreme Court decisions nullifying state regulation of corporations and argued that the federal courts were infringing on the authority of state governments, and especially state courts, to govern themselves. Labor leaders throughout the country charged the federal courts with protecting the interests of business at the expense of workers. Congressional Democrats, local lawyers, and some progressive political reformers proposed legislation to restrict federal court jurisdiction, to limit the exercise of judicial review, and to weaken judicial equity powers. Court critics also proposed measures to make federal judges more accountable to the people through the election of judges and the popular recall of judicial decisions.

**Federal Courts**

Examines the critical role assumed by the U.S. judiciary in balancing concerns about national security with the protection of liberty after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

**The Law of the Federal Judiciary**

A report to the Federal Judicial Center.

**The Judicial Code and Rules of Procedure in the Federal Courts, with Excerpts from the Criminal Code**

For law and courts courses focused on the federal level, this popular spin-off volume from Judicial Process in America, is the perfect supplement. The authors explain the organizational structure of the federal courts, outline the jurisdiction of the three levels of U.S.
courts, and pay particular attention to the link between the courts, public policy, and the political environment.

Bna's Directory of State and Federal Courts, Judges, and Clerks

Excerpt from The Law of the Federal Judiciary: A Treatise on the Provisions of the Constitution, the Laws of Congress, and the Judicial Decisions Relating to the Jurisdiction Of, and Practice and Pleading in the Federal Courts The Law Of the Federal Judiciary consists, first, in the provisions of the Constitution which grant and define the judicial power of the United States; secondly, in the legislation Of Congress in pursuance thereof, and for the purpose Of carrying the same into effect; and, thirdly, in the decisions Of the Federal courts, especially those of the Supreme Court, settling the con struction Of these constitutional provisions and this legislation. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Additional Judges for Federal Courts

Interest in social science and empirical analyses of law, courts and specifically the politics of judges has never been higher or more salient. Consequently, there is a strong need for theoretical work on the research that focuses on courts, judges and the judicial process. The Routledge Handbook of Judicial Behavior provides the most up to date examination of scholarship across the entire spectrum of judicial politics and behavior, written by a combination of currently prominent scholars and the emergent next generation of researchers. Unlike almost all other volumes, this Handbook examines judicial behavior from both an American and Comparative perspective. Part 1 provides a broad overview of the dominant Theoretical and Methodological perspectives used to examine and understand judicial behavior, Part 2 offers an in-depth analysis of the various current scholarly areas examining the U.S. Supreme Court, Part 3 moves from the Supreme Court to examining other U.S. federal and state courts, and Part 4 presents a comprehensive overview of Comparative Judicial Politics and Transnational Courts. Each author in this volume provides perspectives on the most current methodological and substantive approaches in their respective areas, along with suggestions for future research. The chapters contained within will generate additional scholarly and public interest by focusing on topics most salient to the academic, legal and policy communities.

Alienage Jurisdiction of US-Federal Courts

This report details the varying appellate practices and procedures of the U.S. courts of appeals within the generally uniform appellate scheme imposed by the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Understanding the Federal Courts

How does the American judiciary impact the development of legal and social policies in the United States? How are the state and federal court systems constructed? This book answers these questions and many others regarding politics, the U.S. courts, and society. • Presents a broad and detailed perspective on law and politics that enables students and laypeople to analyze the judicial process and the role that state and federal courts play in American society • Comprehensively surveys the myriad contemporary issues of law and politics that affect the scope and application of social and public policies • Supplies selected primary source documents that give readers the opportunity to view key judicial documents firsthand • Includes a glossary of terms and annotated bibliography that facilitate a complete comprehension of the organization, structure, and politics of state and federal courts
Federal Courts

The Oxford Handbook of U.S. Judicial Behavior offers readers a comprehensive introduction and analysis of research regarding decision making by judges serving on federal and state courts in the U.S. Featuring contributions from leading scholars in the field, the Handbook describes and explains how the courts’ political and social context, formal institutional structures, and informal norms affect judicial decision making. The Handbook also explores the impact of judges’ personal attributes and preferences, as well as prevailing legal doctrine, influence, and shape case outcomes in state and federal courts. The volume also proposes avenues for future research in the various topics addressed throughout the book. Consultant Editor for The Oxford Handbooks of American Politics: George C. Edwards III.

Proposed Long Range Plan for the Federal Courts

The Supreme Court and the Judicial Branch

"This first comprehensive plan for the future of the federal courts responds to a growing awareness within and without the courts that the accelerating pace of social change requires public institutions to anticipate likely future challenges and opportunities. The Constitution vests the federal courts with the judicial power of the United States, power which the courts are bound to exercise justly, speedily, and economically. To meet that responsibility, the courts must first and above all preserve the rule of law. At the same time, they must respond to the changing needs of society, litigants, and the practicing bar. The federal courts intend that this first plan, along with the planning process that it has initiated, will foster those two imperatives." -- p. 1.

History of the Federal Courts

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Law - Comparative Legal Systems, Comparative Law, grade: B+; 15 Punkte, Suffolk University Law School (International Law), course: International Business Transactions, 32 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The founders of the United States recognized the desirability of providing aliens access to the federal courts and they expressly granted aliens the right to have their cases heard in the federal courts when they drafted the Constitution. As the Constitution in Art III, § 2 put it: "The judicial power shall extend . . . to Controversies . . . between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects." In explaining why federal subject matter jurisdiction should extend to cases involving aliens, Alexander Hamilton reasoned "an unjust sentence against a foreigner would if unredressed, be an aggression upon his sovereign, as well as one which violated the stipulations in a treaty or the general laws of nations." At the same time, disputes involving aliens were thought likely to involve legal and other issues of national importance, which federal courts were deemed best able to decide. Although there are few records of the Constitutional Convention relating to the subject of the judiciary, it is generally accepted that the decision to establish a federal forum for cases involving aliens arose from two related concerns. The first concern was that state and local judges were likely to be swayed by local prejudices against foreigners and that aliens would therefore have difficulty obtaining a fair trial in state or local courts. The second, and perhaps more compelling, concern was that foreign nations might take offense if the affairs of their citizens in the United States were not treated at the national level. Allowing aliens access to the federal courts in which the judges were not accountable to the local citizenry appeared to be the best way of overcoming these problems.

Case Management Procedures in the Federal Courts of Appeals

Page 6/8

Routledge Handbook of Judicial Behavior

The Federal Courts

Debate on the Federal Judiciary

The Federal Courts as a Political System

Examines the history and daily operations of the courts, discussing their role, pyramid structure, relationship with the other branches of government, important personnel, and key decisions over their two-hundred-year history.

Courts, Judges, and Politics

Judicial Politics in the United States

Federal Courts and Judges

Judicial Politics in the United States examines the role of courts as policymaking institutions and their interactions with the other branches of government and other political actors in the U.S. political system. Not only does this book cover the nuts and bolts of the functions, structures and processes of our courts and legal system, it goes beyond other judicial process books by exploring how the courts interact with executives, legislatures, and state and federal bureaucracies. It also includes a chapter devoted to the courts' interactions with interest groups, the media, and general public opinion and a chapter that looks at how American courts and judges interact with other judiciaries around the world. Judicial Politics in the United States balances coverage of judicial processes with discussions of the courts' interactions with our larger political universe, making it an essential text for students of judicial politics.

Judicial Code And Rules of Procedure in the Federal Courts

Introduces readers to the workings of the complex U.S. court system, from the selection and socialization of judges to the legal, political, and environmental elements of the decision-making process.

Federal Courts: Cases and Materials on Judicial Federalism and the Lawyering Process

In this new adaptation from their classic Judicial Process in America, Carp, Stidham, and Manning provide a comprehensive look at state
judicial systems. They place the various state court systems within the overall political and judicial framework and examine recent events in, and policymaking by, state courts.

**The Federal Courts in the Political Order**

Readers learn about the Supreme Court of the United States, the history of the federal judiciary, and its organizations and responsibilities.

**The Judicial Branch of Federal Government**

**Judgeship Creation in the Federal Courts**

**The State Courts**

**Increasing the Salaries of Federal Judges**

**The Federal Courts**

**The Oxford Handbook of U.S. Judicial Behavior**

The federal courts are the world's most powerful judiciary and a vital element of the American political system. In recent decades, these courts have experienced unprecedented growth in caseload and personnel. Many judges and lawyers believe that a "crisis in quantity" is imperiling the ability of the federal judiciary to perform its historic function of administering justice fairly and expeditiously. In a substantially revised edition of his widely acclaimed 1985 book The Federal Courts: Crisis and Reform, Chief Judge Richard A. Posner of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit provides a comprehensive evaluation of the federal judiciary and a detailed program of judicial reform. Drawing on economic and political theory as well as on legal analysis and his own extensive judicial experience, Posner sketches the history of the federal courts, describes the contemporary institution, appraises the concerns that have been expressed with the courts' performance, and presents a variety of proposals for both short-term and fundamental reform. In contrast to some of the direr prophecies of observers of the federal courts, Posner emphasizes the success of these courts in adapting to steep caseload growth with minimum sacrifice in quality. Although the book ranges over a variety of traditional topics in federal jurisdiction, the focus is steady on federal judicial administration conceived of as an interdisciplinary approach emphasizing system rather than doctrine, statistics rather than impressions, and caseload rather than cases. Like the earlier edition, this book promises to be a landmark in the empirical study of judicial administration.