

AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE  
FOR THE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

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EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE

1952

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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AMENDMENTS TO RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE  
FOR THE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

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RULE 1. SCOPE OF RULES.

These rules govern the procedure in the United States district courts in all suits of a civil nature whether cognizable as cases at law or in equity, with the exceptions stated in Rule 81. They shall be construed to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action.

RULE 17. PARTIES PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT;  
CAPACITY.

(b) CAPACITY TO SUE OR BE SUED. The capacity of an individual, other than one acting in a representative capacity, to sue or be sued shall be determined by the law of his domicile. The capacity of a corporation to sue or be sued shall be determined by the law under which it was organized. In all other cases capacity to sue or be sued shall be determined by the law of the state in which the district court is held, except (1) that a partnership or other unincorporated association, which has no such capacity by the law of such state, may sue or be sued in its common name for the purpose of enforcing for or against it a substantive right existing under the Constitution or laws of the United States, and (2) that the capacity of a receiver appointed by a court of the United States to sue or be sued in a court of the United States is governed by Title 28, U. S. C., §§ 754 and 959 (a).

## RULE 22. INTERPLEADER.

(2) The remedy herein provided is in addition to and in no way supersedes or limits the remedy provided by Title 28, U. S. C. §§ 1335, 1397, and 2361. Actions under those provisions shall be conducted in accordance with these rules.

## RULE 24. INTERVENTION.

(c) PROCEDURE. A person desiring to intervene shall serve a motion to intervene upon all parties affected thereby. The motion shall state the grounds therefor and shall be accompanied by a pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought. The same procedure shall be followed when a statute of the United States gives a right to intervene. When the constitutionality of an act of Congress affecting the public interest is drawn in question in any action to which the United States or an officer, agency, or employee thereof is not a party, the court shall notify the Attorney General of the United States as provided in Title 28, U. S. C., § 2403.

## RULE 25. SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.

(d) PUBLIC OFFICERS; DEATH OR SEPARATION FROM OFFICE. When an officer of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, a territory, an insular possession, a state, county, city, or other governmental agency is a party to an action and during its pendency dies, resigns, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the action may be continued and maintained by or against his successor, if within 6 months after the successor takes office it is satisfactorily shown to the court that there is a substantial need for so continuing and maintaining it. Substitution pursuant to this rule may be made when it is shown by supplemental pleading that the successor of an officer adopts or continues or threatens to adopt or

continue the action of his predecessor in enforcing a law averred to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Before a substitution is made, the party or officer to be affected, unless expressly assenting thereto, shall be given reasonable notice of the application therefor and accorded an opportunity to object.

RULE 27. DEPOSITIONS BEFORE ACTION OR PENDING  
APPEAL.

(a) BEFORE ACTION.

(1) *Petition.* A person who desires to perpetuate his own testimony or that of another person regarding any matter that may be cognizable in any court of the United States may file a verified petition in the United States district court in the district of the residence of any expected adverse party. The petition shall be entitled in the name of the petitioner and shall show: 1, that the petitioner expects to be a party to an action cognizable in a court of the United States but is presently unable to bring it or cause it to be brought, 2, the subject matter of the expected action and his interest therein, 3, the facts which he desires to establish by the proposed testimony and his reasons for desiring to perpetuate it, 4, the names or a description of the persons he expects will be adverse parties and their addresses so far as known, and 5, the names and addresses of the persons to be examined and the substance of the testimony which he expects to elicit from each, and shall ask for an order authorizing the petitioner to take the depositions of the persons to be examined named in the petition, for the purpose of perpetuating their testimony.

(4) *Use of Deposition.* If a deposition to perpetuate testimony is taken under these rules or if, although not so taken, it would be admissible in

evidence in the courts of the state in which it is taken, it may be used in any action involving the same subject matter subsequently brought in a United States district court, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 26 (d).

**RULE 37. REFUSAL TO MAKE DISCOVERY: CONSEQUENCES.**

(e) **FAILURE TO RESPOND TO LETTERS ROGATORY.** A subpoena may be issued as provided in Title 28, U. S. C., § 1783, under the circumstances and conditions therein stated.

**RULE 45. SUBPOENA.**

(e) **SUBPOENA FOR A HEARING OR TRIAL.**

(2) A subpoena directed to a witness in a foreign country shall issue under the circumstances and in the manner and be served as provided in Title 28, U. S. C., § 1783.

**RULE 57. DECLARATORY JUDGMENTS.**

The procedure for obtaining a declaratory judgment pursuant to Title 28, U. S. C., § 2201, shall be in accordance with these rules, and the right to trial by jury may be demanded under the circumstances and in the manner provided in Rules 38 and 39. The existence of another adequate remedy does not preclude a judgment for declaratory relief in cases where it is appropriate. The court may order a speedy hearing of an action for a declaratory judgment and may advance it on the calendar.

**RULE 60. RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT OR ORDER.**

(b) **MISTAKES; INADVERTENCE; EXCUSABLE NEGLIGENCE; NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE; FRAUD, ETC.** On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or his legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: (1) mis-

take, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59 (b); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the judgment. The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and for reasons (1), (2), and (3) not more than one year after the judgment, order, or proceeding was entered or taken. A motion under this subdivision (b) does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or proceeding, or to grant relief to a defendant not actually personally notified as provided in Title 28, U. S. C., § 1655, or to set aside a judgment for fraud upon the court. Writs of *coram nobis*, *coram vobis*, *audita querela*, and bills of review and bills in the nature of a bill of review, are abolished, and the procedure for obtaining any relief from a judgment shall be by motion as prescribed in these rules or by an independent action.

**RULE 62. STAY OF PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE A JUDGMENT.**

(g) **POWER OF APPELLATE COURT NOT LIMITED.** The provisions in this rule do not limit any power of an appellate court or of a judge or justice thereof to stay proceedings during the pendency of an appeal or to suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of an appeal or to make any order appropriate to preserve the status quo or the effectiveness of the judgment subsequently to be entered.

## RULE 65. INJUNCTIONS.

(e) EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE; INTERPLEADER; CONSTITUTIONAL CASES. These rules do not modify any statute of the United States relating to temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions in actions affecting employer and employee; or the provisions of Title 28, U. S. C., § 2361, relating to preliminary injunctions in actions of interpleader or in the nature of interpleader; or Title 28, U. S. C., § 2284, relating to actions required by Act of Congress to be heard and determined by a district court of three judges.

## RULE 66. RECEIVERS APPOINTED BY FEDERAL COURTS.

An action wherein a receiver has been appointed shall not be dismissed except by order of the court. The practice in the administration of estates by receivers or by other similar officers appointed by the court shall be in accordance with the practice heretofore followed in the courts of the United States or as provided in rules promulgated by the district courts. In all other respects the action in which the appointment of a receiver is sought or which is brought by or against a receiver is governed by these rules.

## RULE 67. DEPOSIT IN COURT.

In an action in which any part of the relief sought is a judgment for a sum of money or the disposition of a sum of money or the disposition of any other thing capable of delivery, a party, upon notice to every other party, and by leave of court, may deposit with the court all or any part of such sum or thing. Money paid into court under this rule shall be deposited and withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of Title 28, U. S. C., §§ 2041 and 2042; the Act of June 26, 1934, c. 756, § 23, as amended (48 Stat. 1236, 58 Stat. 845), U. S. C., Title 31, § 725v; or any like statute.

## RULE 69. EXECUTION.

(b) AGAINST CERTAIN PUBLIC OFFICERS. When a judgment has been entered against a collector or other officer of revenue under the circumstances stated in Title 28, U. S. C., § 2006, or against an officer of Congress in an action mentioned in the Act of March 3, 1875, c. 130, § 8 (18 Stat. 401), U. S. C., Title 2, § 118, and when the court has given the certificate of probable cause for his act as provided in those statutes, execution shall not issue against the officer or his property but the final judgment shall be satisfied as provided in such statutes.

## RULE 72. APPEAL FROM A DISTRICT COURT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

When an appeal is permitted by law from a district court to the Supreme Court of the United States, an appeal shall be taken, perfected, and prosecuted pursuant to law and the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States governing such an appeal.

## RULE 73. APPEAL TO A COURT OF APPEALS.

(a) WHEN AND HOW TAKEN. When an appeal is permitted by law from a district court to a court of appeals the time within which an appeal may be taken shall be 30 days from the entry of the judgment appealed from unless a shorter time is provided by law, except that in any action in which the United States or an officer or agency thereof is a party the time as to all parties shall be 60 days from such entry, and except that upon a showing of excusable neglect based on a failure of a party to learn of the entry of the judgment the district court in any action may extend the time for appeal not exceeding 30 days from the expiration of the original time herein prescribed. The running of the time for appeal is terminated by a timely motion made pursuant to any of the rules hereinafter enumerated, and the full time for appeal

fixed in this subdivision commences to run and is to be computed from the entry of any of the following orders made upon a timely motion under such rules: granting or denying a motion for judgment under Rule 50 (b); or granting or denying a motion under Rule 52 (b) to amend or make additional findings of fact, whether or not an alteration of the judgment would be required if the motion is granted; or granting or denying a motion under Rule 59 to alter or amend the judgment; or denying a motion for a new trial under Rule 59.

A party may appeal from a judgment by filing with the district court a notice of appeal. Failure of the appellant to take any of the further steps to secure the review of the judgment appealed from does not affect the validity of the appeal, but is ground only for such remedies as are specified in this rule or, when no remedy is specified, for such action as the appellate court deems appropriate, which may include dismissal of the appeal. If an appeal has not been docketed, the parties, with the approval of the district court, may dismiss the appeal by stipulation filed in that court, or that court may dismiss the appeal upon motion and notice by the appellant.

(c) BOND ON APPEAL. Unless a party is exempted by law, a bond for costs on appeal shall be filed with the notice of appeal. The bond shall be in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, unless the court fixes a different amount or unless a supersedeas bond is filed, in which event no separate bond on appeal is required. The bond on appeal shall have sufficient surety and shall be conditioned to secure the payment of costs if the appeal is dismissed or the judgment affirmed, or of such costs as the appellate court may award if the judgment is modified. If a bond on appeal in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is given, no approval thereof is necessary. After a bond on appeal is filed an appellee may raise objections to the form of the bond or to the sufficiency of the surety for determination by the clerk.

RULE 74. JOINT OR SEVERAL APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT OR TO A COURT OF APPEALS; SUMMONS AND SEVERANCE ABOLISHED.

Parties interested jointly, severally, or otherwise in a judgment may join in an appeal therefrom; or, without summons and severance, any one or more of them may appeal separately or any two or more of them may join in an appeal.

RULE 75. RECORD ON APPEAL TO A COURT OF APPEALS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF CONTENTS OF RECORD ON APPEAL. Promptly after an appeal to a court of appeals is taken, the appellant shall serve upon the appellee and file with the district court a designation of the portions of the record, proceedings, and evidence to be contained in the record on appeal, unless the appellee has already served and filed a designation. Within 10 days after the service and filing of such a designation, any other party to the appeal may serve and file a designation of additional portions of the record, proceedings, and evidence to be included. If the appellee files the original designation, the parties shall proceed under subdivision (b) of this rule as if the appellee were the appellant.

(b) TRANSCRIPT. If there be designated for inclusion any evidence or proceeding at a trial or hearing which was stenographically reported, the appellant shall file with his designation a copy of the reporter's transcript of the evidence or proceedings included in his designation. If the designation includes only part of the reporter's transcript, the appellant shall file a copy of such additional parts thereof as the appellee may need to enable him to designate and file the parts he desires to have added, and if the appellant fails to do so the court on motion may require him to furnish the additional parts needed. The copy so filed by the appellant shall be available for the use of the other parties. In the event that a copy of the reporter's transcript or of the necessary portions thereof is

already on file, the appellant shall not be required to file an additional copy. When the rules of the court of appeals so require, the appellant shall furnish a second copy of the transcript for use in the appellate court.

(g) RECORD TO BE PREPARED BY CLERK—NECESSARY PARTS. The clerk of the district court, under his hand and the seal of the court, shall transmit to the appellate court a true copy of the matter designated by the parties, but shall always include, whether or not designated, copies of the following: the material pleadings without unnecessary duplication; the verdict or the findings of fact and conclusions of law together with the direction for the entry of judgment thereon; in an action tried without a jury, the master's report, if any; the opinion; the judgment or part thereof appealed from; the notice of appeal with date of filing; the designations or stipulations of the parties as to matter to be included in the record; and any statement by the appellant of the points on which he intends to rely. The matter so certified and transmitted constitutes the record on appeal. The clerk shall transmit with the record on appeal a copy thereof when a copy is required by the rules of the court of appeals. The copy of the transcript filed as provided in subdivision (b) of this rule shall be certified by the clerk as a part of the record on appeal and the clerk may not require an additional copy as a requisite to certification.

(h) POWER OF COURT TO CORRECT OR MODIFY RECORD. It is not necessary for the record on appeal to be approved by the district court or judge thereof except as provided in subdivisions (m) and (n) of this rule and in Rule 76, but, if any difference arises as to whether the record truly discloses what occurred in the district court, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by that court and the record made to conform to the truth. If anything material to either party is omitted from the record on appeal by error or accident or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation, or the district court, either before or after the record is transmitted to the appellate court,

or the appellate court, on a proper suggestion or of its own initiative, may direct that the omission or misstatement shall be corrected, and if necessary that a supplemental record shall be certified and transmitted by the clerk of the district court. All other questions as to the content and form of the record shall be presented to the court of appeals.

(o) **RULE FOR TRANSMISSION OF ORIGINAL PAPERS.** Whenever a court of appeals provides by rule for the hearing of appeals on the original papers, the clerk of the district court shall transmit them to the appellate court in lieu of the copies provided by this Rule 75. The transmittal shall be within such time or extended time as is provided in Rule 73 (g), except that the district court by order may fix a shorter time. The clerk shall transmit all the original papers in the file dealing with the action or the proceeding in which the appeal is taken, with the exception of such omissions as are agreed upon by written stipulation of the parties on file, and shall append his certificate identifying the papers with reasonable definiteness. If a transcript of the testimony is on file the clerk shall transmit that also; otherwise the appellant shall file with the clerk for transmission such transcript of the testimony as he deems necessary for his appeal subject to the right of an appellee either to file additional portions or to procure an order from the district court requiring the appellant to do so. After the appeal has been disposed of, the papers shall be returned to the custody of the district court. The provisions of subdivisions (h), (j), (k), (l), (m), and (n) shall be applicable but with reference to the original papers as herein provided rather than to a copy or copies.

**RULE 76. RECORD ON APPEAL TO A COURT OF APPEALS;  
AGREED STATEMENT.**

When the questions presented by an appeal to a court of appeals can be determined without an examination of all the pleadings, evidence, and proceedings in the court

below, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case showing how the questions arose and were decided in the district court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the questions by the appellate court. The statement shall include a copy of the judgment appealed from, a copy of the notice of appeal with its filing date, and a concise statement of the points to be relied on by the appellant. If the statement conforms to the truth, it, together with such additions as the court may consider necessary fully to present the questions raised by the appeal, shall be approved by the district court and shall then be certified to the appellate court as the record on appeal.

RULE 79. BOOKS AND RECORDS KEPT BY THE CLERK AND ENTRIES THEREIN.

(a) CIVIL DOCKET. The clerk shall keep a book known as "civil docket" of such form and style as may be prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and shall enter therein each civil action to which these rules are made applicable. Actions shall be assigned consecutive file numbers. The file number of each action shall be noted on the folio of the docket whereon the first entry of the action is made. All papers filed with the clerk, all process issued and returns made thereon, all appearances, orders, verdicts, and judgments shall be noted chronologically in the civil docket on the folio assigned to the action and shall be marked with its file number. These notations shall be brief but shall show the nature of each paper filed or writ issued and the substance of each order or judgment of the court and of the returns showing execution of process. The notation of an order or judgment shall show the date the notation is made. When in an action trial by jury has been properly demanded or ordered the clerk

shall enter the word "jury" on the folio assigned to that action.

(b) CIVIL JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS. The clerk shall keep, in such form and manner as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States may prescribe, a correct copy of every final judgment or appealable order, or order affecting title to or lien upon real or personal property, and any other order which the court may direct to be kept.

(d) OTHER BOOKS AND RECORDS OF THE CLERK. The clerk shall also keep such other books and records as may be required from time to time by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts with the approval of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

#### RULE 81. APPLICABILITY IN GENERAL.

##### (a) TO WHAT PROCEEDINGS APPLICABLE.

(1) These rules do not apply to proceedings in admiralty. They do not apply to proceedings in bankruptcy or proceedings in copyright under Title 17, U. S. C., except in so far as they may be made applicable thereto by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States. They do not apply to probate, adoption, or lunacy proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia except to appeals therein.

(2) In the following proceedings appeals are governed by these rules, but they are not applicable otherwise than on appeal except to the extent that the practice in such proceedings is not set forth in statutes of the United States and has heretofore conformed to the practice in actions at law or suits in equity: admission to citizenship, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and forfeiture of property for violation of a statute of the United States. The require-

ments of Title 28, U. S. C., § 2253, relating to certification of probable cause in certain appeals in habeas corpus cases remain in force.

(3) In proceedings under Title 9, U. S. C., relating to arbitration, or under the Act of May 20, 1926, c. 347, § 9 (44 Stat. 585), U. S. C., Title 45, § 159, relating to boards of arbitration of railway labor disputes, these rules apply to appeals, but otherwise only to the extent that matters of procedure are not provided for in those statutes. These rules apply (1) to proceedings to compel the giving of testimony or production of documents in accordance with a subpoena issued by an officer or agency of the United States under any statute of the United States except as otherwise provided by statute or by rules of the district court or by order of the court in the proceedings, and (2) to appeals in such proceedings.

(4) These rules do not alter the method prescribed by the Act of February 18, 1922, c. 57, § 2 (42 Stat. 388), U. S. C., Title 7, § 292; or by the Act of June 10, 1930, c. 436, § 7 (46 Stat. 534), as amended, U. S. C., Title 7, § 499g (c), for instituting proceedings in the United States district courts to review orders of the Secretary of Agriculture; or prescribed by the Act of June 25, 1934, c. 742, § 2 (48 Stat. 1214), U. S. C., Title 15, § 522, for instituting proceedings to review orders of the Secretary of Commerce; or prescribed by the Act of February 22, 1935, c. 18, § 5 (49 Stat. 31), U. S. C., Title 15, § 715d (c), as extended for instituting proceedings to review orders of petroleum control boards; but the conduct of such proceedings in the district courts shall be made to conform to these rules so far as applicable.

(5) These rules do not alter the practice in the United States district courts prescribed in the Act of July 5, 1935, c. 372, §§ 9 and 10 (49 Stat. 453), as

amended, U. S. C., Title 29, §§ 159 and 160, for beginning and conducting proceedings to enforce orders of the National Labor Relations Board; and in respects not covered by those statutes, the practice in the district courts shall conform to these rules so far as applicable.

(6) These rules apply to proceedings for enforcement or review of compensation orders under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, Act of March 4, 1927, c. 509, §§ 18, 21 (44 Stat. 1434, 1436), as amended, U. S. C., Title 33, §§ 918, 921, except to the extent that matters of procedure are provided for in that Act. The provisions for service by publication and for answer in proceedings to cancel certificates of citizenship under the Act of October 14, 1940, c. 876, § 338 (54 Stat. 1158), U. S. C., Title 8, § 738, remain in effect.

(c) REMOVED ACTIONS. These rules apply to civil actions removed to the United States district courts from the state courts and govern procedure after removal. Repleading is not necessary unless the court so orders. In a removed action in which the defendant has not answered, he shall answer or present the other defenses or objections available to him under these rules within 20 days after the receipt through service or otherwise of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which the action or proceeding is based, or within 20 days after the service of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed, or within 5 days after the filing of the petition for removal, whichever period is longest. If at the time of removal all necessary pleadings have been served, a party entitled to trial by jury under Rule 38 shall be accorded it, if his demand therefor is served within 10 days after the petition for removal is filed if he is the petitioner, or if he is not the petitioner within 10 days after service on him of the notice of filing the petition.

(d) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; COURTS AND JUDGES. (Abrogated.)

(e) LAW APPLICABLE. Whenever in these rules the law of the state in which the district court is held is made applicable, the law applied in the District of Columbia governs proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. When the word "state" is used, it includes, if appropriate, the District of Columbia. When the term "statute of the United States" is used, it includes, so far as concerns proceedings in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, any Act of Congress locally applicable to and in force in the District of Columbia. When the law of a state is referred to, the word "law" includes the statutes of that state and the state judicial decisions construing them.

#### RULE 82. JURISDICTION AND VENUE UNAFFECTED.

These rules shall not be construed to extend or limit the jurisdiction of the United States district courts or the venue of actions therein.

#### RULE 86. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS. The amendments adopted by the Supreme Court on December 29, 1948, and transmitted to the Attorney General on December 31, 1948, shall take effect on the day following the adjournment of the first regular session of the 81st Congress.

FORM 22. MOTION TO BRING IN THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT.

(Form for motion remains unchanged)

Exhibit A

United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

CIVIL ACTION, FILE NUMBER .....

A. B., PLAINTIFF	} <i>Summons</i>
v.	
C. D., DEFENDANT AND THIRD-PARTY PLAINTIFF	
v.	
E. F., THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT	

To the above-named Third-Party Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon .....  
 ....., plaintiff's attorney, whose address is .....  
 ....., and upon .....  
 who is attorney for C. D., defendant and third-party plaintiff, and  
 whose address is ....., an answer to the  
 third-party complaint which is herewith served upon you and an  
 answer to the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy of which is herewith  
 served upon you, within 20 days after the service of this summons  
 upon you exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judg-  
 ment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded  
 in the third-party complaint.

.....,  
 Clerk of Court.

[Seal of District Court]  
 Dated .....

FORM 23. MOTION TO INTERVENE AS A DEFENDANT UNDER RULE 24.

(Based upon the complaint, Form 16)

United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

CIVIL ACTION, FILE NUMBER .....

A. B., PLAINTIFF	}	<i>Motion to intervene as a defendant</i>
<i>v.</i>		
C. D., DEFENDANT		
E. F., APPLICANT FOR INTERVENTION		

E. F. moves for leave to intervene as a defendant in this action, in order to assert the defenses set forth in his proposed answer, of which a copy is hereto attached, on the ground that he is the manufacturer and vendor to the defendant, as well as to others, of the articles alleged in the complaint to be an infringement of plaintiff's patent, and as such has a defense to plaintiff's claim presenting both questions of law and of fact which are common to the main action.<sup>4</sup>

Signed: .....,  
*Attorney for E. F., Applicant for Intervention.*  
Address: .....

*Notice of Motion*

(Contents the same as in Form 19)

United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

CIVIL ACTION, FILE NUMBER .....

A. B., PLAINTIFF	}	<i>Intervener's answer</i>
<i>v.</i>		
C. D., DEFENDANT		
E. F., INTERVENER		

First Defense

Intervener admits the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 and 4 of the complaint; denies the allegations in paragraph 3, and denies the allegations in paragraph 2 in so far as they assert the legality of the issuance of the Letters Patent to plaintiff.

<sup>4</sup>For other grounds of intervention, either of right or in the discretion of the court, see Rule 24 (a) and (b).

Second Defense

Plaintiff is not the first inventor of the articles covered by the Letters Patent specified in his complaint, since articles substantially identical in character were previously patented in Letters Patent granted to intervener on January 5, 1920.

Signed: .....

*Attorney for E. F., Intervener.*

Address: .....

FORM 27. NOTICE OF APPEAL TO COURT OF APPEALS UNDER  
 RULE 73 (b).

Notice is hereby given that C. D. and E. F., defendants above named, hereby appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit [from the Order (describing it)] [from the final judgment] entered in this action on .....,  
 19.....

Signed: .....

*Attorney for Appellants C. D. and E. F.*

Address: .....

NOTE

Use either the material in the first set of brackets or that in the second, as the case requires. If the appeal is from a part only of an order or judgment that part must be specified.

Rule 73 (b) does not require the appellee to be named. It does require the clerk to notify all other parties than appellant.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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