#### I

### Statistics on Federal Habeas Corpus

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In a judicial scheme of things that usually emphasizes individuality and difference—meticulously distinguishing precedents and carefully deciding each controversy upon its particular merits—judicial statistics explore another dimension. They emphasize likeness, disclosing how many of the same or similar types of controversies arise, where they arise, and how they are disposed. On a judicial sea in which every wave is different, judicial statistics sound the broadly common depths. The tables which follow attempt as complete a statistical picture of habeas corpus in the federal courts as is possible with available information and may shed some light on the question of whether the writ is being abused.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the extent and distribution of habeas corpus cases in the federal district courts, the courts of appeals, and the Supreme Court, respectively. Habeas corpus cases in the district courts fall naturally in two main categories, one of which is in turn divisible again. They are brought either against a federal officer or the United States government itself (U.S. Defendant jurisdiction) or against some non-federal custodian on the ground that the confinement is in violation of some federal right (Federal Question jurisdiction). U.S. Defendant habeas corpus cases are in turn divisible into the small special category of Deportation Cases, where the writ of habeas corpus has been the only means of reviewing the legality of deportation orders, and Other U.S. Defendant habeas corpus cases which are brought against federal custodians, usually the wardens of federal prisons but sometimes military authorities and others.

The Deportation cases, the smallest category, are usually brought in seaboard districts on the east and west coasts, reached a numerical peak just after the war, and may soon largely disappear if the more convenient court review of deportation under the Administrative Procedure Act becomes established. The Other U. S. Defendant habeas corpus cases are mostly brought by federal prisoners and are therefore usually filed in court districts containing federal penal institutions. (See Tables 4 and 5.) Federal Question habeas corpus cases have increased greatly in number in the last ten years as the United States Supreme Court has set stricter standards of due process of law to govern the trial and

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confinement of all prisoners. But the increase has again been confined to a few districts chiefly in Illinois and to a much lesser extent in a few other states which have declined to provide a remedy for federal due process rights in their local courts. The court of appeals cases follow the patterns set in the district courts showing the larger totals and the greater increases in circuits containing federal penal institutions or states which do not provide a remedy for federal rights in their local courts.

Habeas corpus cases may reach the United States Supreme Court by any of the avenues listed in the stub of Table 3, but the principal avenues are the petitions for original writs (almost never grantd) or the discretionary certiorari. Most of the habeas corpus cases in both categories are brought in *forma pauperis*, and in recent years more than half have been brought by prisoners in Illinois. In the last two years scores of original writs have also been filed by German war crimes prisoners, and petitions by these prisoners account for the jump in the number of original applications last year.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 shed some light upon the alleged abuse of the writ of habeas corpus to overburden the federal courts with frivolous and repetitive petitions. Table 4 shows that habeas corpus cases and trials in certain districts represent a substantial part of the courts' work. In this connection, however, it should be noted that studies of the time spent by judges in disposing of various types of cases tend to show that habeas corpus cases take less time to dispose of than many other classes of cases. Time studies of cases tried disclosed that judges spent an average of only 3.8 hours in disposing of U.S. Defendant habeas corpus cases and 4.8 hours in disposing of Federal Question habeas corpus cases, as compared with 3.2 hours on government OPA cases, 8.5 hours on Federal Employees Liability Act cases, 6.2 hours on Fair Labor Standards Act cases, 7.4 hours on motor vehicle personal injury cases, 2.5 hours on contract cases, and 5.4 hours on criminal cases. Table 5 shows that at the most only a very small fraction of federal prisoners, except those in Alcatraz, file writs of habeas corpus each year. The comparison is made on the assumption that all U.S. Defendant (other than Deportation) habeas corpus cases filed in these districts are filed by prisoners from these institutions. This assumption is largely true in these districts and in any event is one that overstates the proportion of prisoners filing writs, particularly in the Northern District of California where there have been several writs each year from military prisoners. Table 6 shows that repeater petitions have contributed substantially to the number of writs in several districts.2 Not all repeater petitions are frivolous: one District of Columbia inmate of a mental institution was discharged on his twenty-second petition; expiration of sentence is a frequent ground for discharge (see Table 10) and may arise after dismissal of earlier petitions; and even grounds previously alleged may in new dress find new favor.<sup>3</sup>

A judicial remedy which evokes a flood of largely frivolous and often repetitive petitions requires a judicial procedure designed, even more particularly than most, to separate the meritorious from the worthless with certainty and with the minimum expenditures of time and labor. Table 7 shows the modes of disposition in the categories of uncontested judgments, contested judgments before trial, and contested judgments after trial. Prisoners, usually unrepresented by counsel, prove more tenacious in insisting on a contested outcome than do deportees, usually represented by counsel; and prisoners in state confinement have in the last five years seen a larger proportion of their petitions disposed by judgment of court before trial than previously. Table 8 for the years 1941-2 shows the great variety in practice among these five courts in issuing the writ: Georgia always issued the writ and usually held hearings; Washington almost never issued the writ and usually disposed of the case on show cause order.

Despite an increase in the number of writs filed by federal prisoners and an enormous increase in the number filed by state prisoners the number of releases tabulated in Tables 9A and 9B has remained almost constant, and for state prisoners the proportion of releases to writs filed has declined. The grounds for releases as reported by clerks in Table 10 have shown little change except for the increase in the category of denial of assistance of counsel.

Among the changes made in habeas corpus procedure by the revised judicial code was the requirement of a motion to vacate sentence as a prerequisite for the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus.4 Table 11, parts A and B, summarize the results of a questionnaire to clerks on most of the motions filed during the first ten months of operation of this provision. Surprisingly, far fewer motions were filed than the volume of habeas corpus cases would require, and thus judges, attorneys, and prisoners appear not to have become immediately aware of this provision or perhaps to have doubted its constitutionality. The figures on pleadings and hearings show the variety in modes of handling, and those on number of prisoners produced in court and number represented by counsel point up the plight of prisoners using this motion or the writ of habeas corpus in establishing a case. The vague and often legally unfounded grounds alleged illustrate the material through which judges must search to find the issues and discover the facts. The only result of all these motions this year has been one modified sentence.

These statistics show the enormous expansion in recent years in the use of the writ of habeas corpus to give prisoners a judicial hearing in federal courts on claims that confinement violates their legal or constitutional rights. This judicial scrutiny of imprisonments has thus far resulted more in a reassurance of the legality of the incarceration than in any large-scale opening of prison doors. But even the small number of releases shows the importance of this writ in protecting liberty.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United States ex rel. Trinler v. Carusi, 166 F. 2d 457 (3d Cir. 1948), followed in United States ex rel. Cammarata v. Miller, 79 F. Supp. 643 (S.D. N.Y. 1948).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See also the figures on Alcatraz repeaters in Goodman, *Use and Abuse of Habeas Corpus*, 7 Feb. R. D. 313, 315 (1947).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> E.g., McDonald v. Swope, 79 F. Supp. 30 (Cal. 1948).

<sup>\*28</sup> U.S.C. §2255.

Table 1.—Habeas Corpus Cases Commenced in United States District Courts 1940-49\*

	1016	SIRICI	0001	V10 1	7				
District	1940–1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944–5	19456	1946–7	1947-8	1948–9
Total 84 districts	598	568	841	1204	1083	1291	1136	1240	1278
Deportation	153	88	99	75	72	420	258	191	218
Other U.S. defend.	318	350	473	524	475	379	393	506	477
Federal question.	127	130	269	605	536	492	485	543	583
First Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	20 3 4	2 1 2	13 4 4	1 4 4	6 2 2	5 4 8	5 4 1	1 2	2 5
Maine Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1			1		1	1		
Massachusetts Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	20 3 2	2 2	13 4 2	1 2 2	6 2	5 3 5	5 3 1	1 2	2 3
New Hampshire Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1		2	2	2	3			2
Rhode Island Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1		1					
Second Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	69 27 20	38 26 11	52 43 9	55 42 12	45 35 18	336 16 15	202 32 21	129 35 30	167 30 33
Connecticut Deportation Other U.S.defend. Federal question.	1	1 3	2 2	9	1	3 4 1	1 5 2	2 1	9 7
New York, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		2 1	2 1	1 1	1 2	1 1 6	2 1 10	13	12
New York, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	13 4	3 13	16 1	15	5 1	1	1 4	12	3
New York, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	67 14 3	33 8 2	50 19	55 11 1	42 29 1	329 10 4	198 21 5	128 18 6	167 16 5
New York, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 13	1 6	2 4 5	6 10	2 13	3 4	1 4	1 3 10	2 9
Vermont Deportation Other U.S.defend. Federal question.		2			1				
Third Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		15 25 7	1 28 4	6 43 3	2 23 11	9 8 19	14 15 27	10 22 23	6 21 31

TABLE 1.—Continued

Dramarom	11040 1	1047.0	11040 0	7010	12044 5	1 1011 0	1 4040 5	Lagrage	1
District	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	19456	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9
Delaware Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1						2		1
New Jersey Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	6 6	1 12	1 3 1	1 6	1 8 6	2 4	2 3	6	2 9
Pennsylvania, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 2 3	2 5	6 3	5 4 3	2 5	2 3 12	12 3 16	8 2 12	6 3 13
Pennsylvania, M. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	4 1	10 2	19	33	1 12	1 5	10	20 2	12
Pennsylvania, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	14 1	:		1	4	2	2	3
Fourth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend.	7 11	10 7	7 18	31	2 23	13	2 12	2 6	6
Federal question.  Maryland Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 3	14 8 3	15 7 4 12	22 5 13	46 2 6 20	43 4 7	19 3 9	28 1 11	31 2 11
North Carolina, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	0	•	12	1	20	1	9	1.1	11
North Carolina, M. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.					2	1			
North Carolina, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			•						2
South Carolina, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			1	2 2			1		1
South Carolina, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.				2	1				
Virginia, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	6 11 1	2 3 6	6 3	18 6	10 24	6 34	2 7 8	2 3 17	4 4 19
Virginia, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1		1 1	2	1			
West Virginia, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1	2		2	1	1		1

TABLE 1.—Continued

Dromor	1940-1	1941-2	1942–3	1943-4	1944–5	1945–6	1946-7	1947–8	1948-9
District	1940-1	1941-2	1942-8	1940-4	1944-0	1940-0	1940-1	1341-3	1346-3
West Virginia, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			5	2	2	1	2	2	
Fifth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	10 84 10	6 91 12	8 139 9	1 132 14	1 143 10	7 79 9	3 66 16	6 105 25	6 146 36
Alabama, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			1				1	1	1
Alabama, M. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1		1	2	2	ł	2	1
Alabama, S. Deportation Other U.S.defend. Federal question.		1		1					1
Florida, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	7	1		1	1	1	2 1	3 1	4
Florida, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3 2 4	2 3	3 3	1	5 6	1 1 2	1 1 7	4 2 5	4 3 22
Georgia, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	5 55 2	2 71 5	1 123 3	115 3	124 1	1 64 2	53 1	80 2	117
Georgia, M. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1	1	2	1	1		1	
Georgia, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 2	1 1	1	2		1	5	4 3	1 1 3
Louisiana, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3 2	1 1	6	3 2		1			1 2
Louisiana, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	<u>.</u>	1							
Mississippi, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.							<u> </u> 	į	
Mississippi, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1	1	1	2 1	1			
Texas, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	11	1 9 1	3	1 4	1 4	2	1 3	10 2	9 2

Table 1.—Continued

DISTRICT	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946–7	1947-8	1948-9
Texas, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1 1	2	2	1	1	2		5
Texas, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 3	1	6 1	1 3	1 2	5 1 1	1 1 1	2 3 7	2 6
Texas, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3	1 1	1	3	2	7	3 1	2 2	1 2
Sixth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3 12 9	1 14 10	11 14 14	1 18 15	7 38 35	9 36 45	8 16 22	4 30 41	2 31 78
Kentucky, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3	7	6	5	12	7	4	15	15
Kentucky, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3	1	3	3	4	1 1	1	5	1
Michigan, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	2 5 3	1 3 4	2 1 6	3 6	3 19 13	3 24 32	6 8 17	4 11 29	1 10 56
Michigan, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	2	1 2	2 2	1 2	2 14	1 8	5	6	7
Ohio, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	2	9 3 1	2 1	4	6 1	1	1	1 3 4
Ohio, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 1	3	1	5 5	3 4	2 3	1 3	3 1	2 9
Tennessee, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1	2 1	1	2				1 1
Tennessee, M. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 2								
Tennessee, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.						1			
Seventh Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 7 12	8 20	2 15 142	1 20 469	4 19 353	8 16 285	9 14 293	10 20 283	3 20 269
Illinois, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			1 3 125	1 5 342	3 11 231	5 9 204	7 11 238	8 4 200	3 9 189

Table 1.—Continued

District	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943–4	1944-5	1945–6	1946–7	1947–8	1948–9
Illinois, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	1 1		71	2 51	3 44	1 27	45	1 35
Illinois, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	2	1	1	35	29	11	2	3	2
Indiana, N. Deportation	1		_		1	2	1	2	
Other U.S. defend Federal question. Indiana, S.	4	17	13	17	1 40	20	24	33 33	41
Deportation Other U.S. defend Federal question.	6 5	7	8 1	14 2	5	3	2 1	14 1	9 2
Wisconsin, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	1	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \end{array}$		2	1 1 6	1	1 1	
Wisconsin, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	:			$rac{1}{2}$			,		1
Eighth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3 34 11	1 39 25	64 25	3 76 38	1 47 22	2 56 26	3 86 18	2 63 27	1 26 20
Arkansas, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Arkansas, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	9	2	1		1				1
Iowa, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.							1		
Iowa, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1	5	11	10	3	1	1 4	1
Minnesota Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	4	1 5	2	3 1	2 1	8 8	1 7 1	3 2	1 1
Missouri, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	$\frac{2}{1}$				1	1 1 1	1 1 2	1
Missouri, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	19 5	27 11	54 10	70 21	41 6	37 3	1 77 10	57 13	24 10
Nebraska Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	2 3	1 8	4 8	4	2 5	1 10	5	1 1 6	1 6

Table 1.—Continued

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DISTRICT	1940-1	1941–2	1942–3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947–8	1948-9
North Dakota Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question. South Dakota	, <u>1</u>	1	2	3	1	1 9			1
Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	2	3 1	1	2		1	i		
Ninth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	33 59 25	15 87 21	5 81 38	7 98 27	4 98 33	43 97 36	12 77 47	26 66 54	24 59 49
Arizona Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	3	1	3 1	2	3 2	1	1	2	1 1
California, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	24 28 9	10 35 3	1 35 2	1 44 10	2 42 10	19 53 2	1 38 11	17 28 34	13 28 18
California, S. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		5 4 1	15 1	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\10\\1\end{array}$	1 16 1	16 10 2	7 6 6	4 5 4	5 2 6
Idaho Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	5	3					1	:
Montana Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		2		1	5	1			
Nevada Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 1	1	1	1	1 2 1	1	1 2	3	
Oregon Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1 1	1 1	3	2 3 1	3 1	2 1 1		1	1
Washington, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	14	16	33	2 15	1 16	1 29	2 27	12	1 20
Washington, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	7 26 1	38	4 21	2 35	26 2	5 31	4 29 1	5 30	4 28 3
Tenth Circuit Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	67 28	52 8	67 9	60 1	47 6	1 54 6	71 21	1 159 30	1 137 31
Colorado Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1		4	3 1	1 1		1	. 5 1
Kansas Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	66 28	47 3	64 3	50	41 1	50 1	66 17	157 17	1 128 23

Table 1.—Continued

DISTRICT	1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943–4	1944–5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8	1948-9
New Mexico Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.			1		1 1				
Oklahoma, N. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.	1	1	·					1	1
Oklahoma, E. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 1	1	1	1	2 10	4
Oklahoma, W. Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		4 1	1 3	2	1	2	3 2	2	3 2
Utah Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.				2		1 4	2		1
Wyoming Deportation Other U.S. defend. Federal question.		1					1		
Dist. of Columbia† Deportation Other U.S. defend.	59	1 86	98	168	87	1 87	1 106	101	1 80
Territories† Deportation Other U.S.defend.	3 5	2 10	8	14	5	5	1 2	2 3	6 6

<sup>\*</sup>The figures are for fiscal years, July 1st to June 30th.
†Local jurisdiction habeas corpus cases not tabulated.
Source: Tables C-3, Annual Reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and other information on file in the office.

TABLE 2.—HABEAS CORPUS CASES IN UNITED STATES COURTS **OF APPEALS 1942-49\*** 

	1942-3	1943–4	1944–5	1945-6	1946–7	1947-8	1948-9†
All Courts of Appeals— Total U.S. defendant Federal question	124 106 18	151 124 27	157 124 33	150 81 69	201 146 55	173 130 43	262 188 74
District of Columbia  First Circuit—Total  U.S. defendant  Federal question	23 4 4	12 1 1	10 3 2 1	2 3 2 1	10 7 6 1	9	11
Second Circuit—Total. U.S. defendant Federal question Third Circuit—Total. U.S. defendant	13 12 1 6 6	19 18 1 8 8	14 13 1 14 12	18 17 1 5 5	50 48 2 9	40 38 2 12 7	41 35 6 15 9
Federal question  Fourth Circuit—Total .  U.S. defendant  Federal question	7 3 4	5 5	2 3 3	8 2 6	9 2 7	5 8 4 4	6 13 11 2
Fifth Circuit—Total U.S. defendant Federal question Sixth Circuit—Total	13 10 3 5	15 14 1 8	36 33 3 7	16 14 2 10	20 15 5	24 21 3 5	57 47 10 20
U.S. defendant Federal question Seventh Circuit—Total	3 4 1 12	4 4 16	4 3 23	2 8 50	4 2 2 36	4 1 21	13 7 40
U.S. defendant Federal question Eighth Circuit—Total.	6 6 11	1 15 23	2 21 9	4 46 5	9 27 12	1 20 12	9 31 14
U.S. defendant Federal question Ninth Circuit—Total	10 1 23	18 5 28	8 1 24	5 26	9 3 25	8 4 10	12 2 27
U.S. defendant Federal question	22 1	27 27 1 16	23 1 14	22 4	19 6 19	7 3	20 7 24
Tenth Circuit—Total U.S. defendant Federal question	7 6 1	16	14 14	7 6 1	19	32 31 1	24 21 3

\* The figures are for fiscal years, July 1st to June 30th.
† Preliminary figures.
Source: Tables B-5, Annual Reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

TABLE 3.—HABEAS CORPUS CASES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT 1939-48

	1				OTOBER	TERMS	;			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Opinions written in h.c. cases		4	3	5	4	8	5	6	14	7
Original jurisdiction— motions for leave to file h.c. denied <sup>1</sup>	37	48	55	79	89	84	68	77	102	172
Federal Courts	26	26	40	31	47	60	39	45	67	57
Certiorari	26	26	40	31	46	59	39	45	67	57
Denied <sup>2</sup> Granted	23 3	22 4	36 4	31	43 3	55 4	363 34	39 6	60 7	49 95
Reversed	1 2	4	4		3	4	1 24	5 1	4 3	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Appeals dismissed <sup>1</sup> Certified question					1	1		-		
State Courts	13	22	44	38	107	175	237	328	221	252
Certiorari	13	19	41	35	105	173	234	328	220	250
Denied <sup>2</sup>	12 1	17 2	38 3	34 1	103 2	168 5	231 3	324 4	211 9	242 86
Reversed or vacated Aff'd or dism'd	1	2	2 1	1	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	3 1	5 4	7
Appeals dismissed Appeals allowed		3	3	3	2	1 1	3		1	2

None granted.

2 Including a very few dismissed or withdrawn.

3 Including two from the Philippines.

4 Including one from the Philippines.

5 Four are pending.

6 One is pending.

Source: The Reports and Files of the Supreme Court. Since time was not available to check every case against the files, it was assumed (as proved true in every case checked) that cases entitled an individual against another individual denominated "Warden" were habeas corpus cases. All cases against an individual denominated "Superintendent," "Attorney General," etc., and all cases entitled an individual denominated "Superintendent," "Attorney General," etc., and all cases entitled an individual against a state were checked in the report below or in the files.

As a result, the figures on opinions written and original jurisdiction should be correct because the reports indicate expressly whether a habeas corpus case is involved, except that many "applications" which might loosely be regarded as habeas corpus were not treated as such. The figures from federal courts are substantially correct because the nomenclature and remedies are uniform. The figures from state courts are probably only approximate because of the variety in state nomenclatures and remedies.

Table 4.—Number and Proportion of Habeas Corpus Cases and Trials in Selected Districts 1944—48\*

AND TRIALS IN	SECTED	Districts	1944-40	
	1944-5	1945–6	1946–7	1947-8
All Courts Total habeas corpus cases				
commenced Proportion of all cases	1176	1383	1246	1346
commenced Total habeas corpus trials.	1.2% 256	1.4% 270	1.3% 203	1.7% 311
Proportion of all trials New York, S.	2.6%	3.0%	2.3%	3.5%
Habeas corpus cases	72	443	224	152 2.2%
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials Proportion of all trials	.9%	5.7% 53 12.8%	$\begin{array}{c} 2.6\% \\ 12 \\ 3.2\% \end{array}$	2.2%
Pennsylvania, M.	13	6	10	22
Habeas corpus cases Proportion of all cases	1.5%	.9%	2.2%	6.7%
Habeas corpus trials Proportion of all trials	2 4.5%		3 6.1%	16 25.4%
Georgia, N. Habeas corpus cases	125	67	54	82
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials	15.6% 110	9.1% 52	6.3 <i>%</i> 32	9.3 <i>%</i> 52
Proportion of all trials	38.1%	25.9%	20.0%	26.4%
Illinois, N. Habeas corpus cases	245	218	256	212
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials	8.4%	6.4%	9.6% 22	8.6% 16
Proportion of all trials Indiana, N.	.3%	3.9%	7.2%	6.0%
Habeas corpus cases	42 8.2%	22 4.5%	25 6.0%	36 8.1%
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials	0.270	4	2	8
Proportion of all trials Missouri, W.		13.8%	4.2%	17.0%
Habeas corpus cases Proportion of all cases	$\begin{array}{c c} 46 \\ 2.0\% \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \\ 2.2\% \end{array}$	88 7.3%	70 6.0%
Habeas corpus trials Proportion of all trials	4 4.6%	4 3.1%	17 15.9%	8 7.8%
California, N.	1			
Habeas corpus cases Proportion of all cases	54 1.6%	74 2.5%	50 2.0%	79 <u>4</u> .5%
Habeas corpus trials Proportion of all trials	$\begin{array}{c c} 14 \\ 4.3\% \end{array}$	9 2.6%	7 2.3%	7 2.3%
Washington, W. Habeas corpus cases	28	36	34	35
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials	2.9% 11	3.5% 19	3.7% 11	4.1% 18
Proportion of all trials	9.5%	15.4%	9.2%	14.5%
Kansas Habeas corpus cases	42	51	83	174
Proportion of all cases Habeas corpus trials	3.5% 27	3.4% 27	10.0% 44	$26.8\% \\ 122$
Proportion of all trials	19.3%	23.7%	41.1%	65.2%

The figures are for fiscal years, July 1st to June 30th.

A trial is defined as a contested proceeding (other than a hearing on a motion) before either court or jury in which evidence is introduced and a final judgment is sought.

Source: Tables C.-1, C.-2, C.-3, C.-1, and D.-1, Annual Reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

## TABLE 5.—RELATION OF HABEAS CORPUS CASES COMMENCED TO PRISON POPULATIONS

This table gives the number of U.S. defendant habeas corpus cases commenced (excluding deportation cases) as a percentage of prison populations for the named prisons and district courts.

	1940-1 %	1941–2 %	1942–3 %	1943–4 %	1944–5 %	1945–6 %	1946–7 %	1947–8 %
All federal prisoners vs. all 84 dist. h.c. cases (1948 prison pop. 20,755*)	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4
Alcatraz, Calif. N	9.7	11.9	13.6	18.7	17.1	18.8	14.6	11.4
Atlanta, Ga. N	1.9	2.8	5.6	6.4	6.1	2.9	2.5	3.9
Leavenworth, Kans (1948 prison pop. 2,323*)	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	6.8
Lewisburg, Pa. M	.3	.8	1.7	2.9	.9	.4	.8	1.5
McNeil Island, Wash. W (1948 prison pop. 1,016*)	2.7	3.9	2.1	4.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.9
Springfield Medical Center, Mo. W(1948 prison pop. 867*)	2.0	2.5	5.2	6.8	4.6	4.3	8.7	6.5
Terre Haute, Ind. S (1948 prison pop. 1,110*)	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.2	.6	.3	.2	1.3

<sup>\*</sup> The 1948 prison populations of these institutions are given to show the comparative magnitudes involved but the percentages are figured on the prison populations for each year.

Sources: Habeas corpus cases commenced from information on file with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Prison populations from the annual reports of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.—Petitioners Filing More Than One Petition for Habeas Corpus in the United States District Courts for the Fiscal Years 1943, 1944, 1945

Total   Notice   Total   Notal   Notice   Total   Notic			3	140	2	<u>.</u>	7	4	S	,		!    	'∥–	}	A women		
## Petitions Petitions Petitions Petitions Petitions   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   Repeaters   Repea	Districts where Rependens*	Total No. of	Total No. of		NO.	o nen o	F PE	TE PE	ERS L	ILING	W.T. e			Total No. of	Average Ivo. Petitions	No. of Repeater	Percentage Repeater
9       108     665     10     6     2       108     265     10     6     2       164     141     11     3     14       164     141     11     3     15       164     141     11     3     15       152     20     3     1     1     86       151     94     14     7     5     1     1     86     28     15       151     144     1     1     1     1     86     28     1 <td>were found</td> <td>Petitions</td> <td>Petitioners</td> <td><u> </u></td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td><math>\vdash</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Repeaters</td> <td>Repeater</td> <td>Fetttions</td> <td>rections</td>	were found	Petitions	Petitioners	<u> </u>	8	4	2		-	$\vdash$				Repeaters	Repeater	Fetttions	rections
S. 108 66 10 6 2 3 3 144	Petitioners Serving Federal Court Sentences												 				
69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 6	lifornia, N	108	65 979	10	9	42		က					 64	21		43 85	39.8 23.8
151 11 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	liana, S	22	383	307;	1 0	•		-					 4.6	62 h	6/1 C	67 66	8.0 14.0
151       151       154       154       155       157       156       157       158       159       154       155       155       156       157       158       158       158       159       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       150       160       17       17       18       19       10       11       12       13       14       14       14       150       16       17       18       19       10       11       12       13       14       14       14       14       15       16       17       18	nsasn	164 23	141 20	11	n H				⊣				 ္က ေ	300	1010	ဌကေ	13.0
68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 6	shigan, E.	12 151	94	2 <u>4</u>	<u></u>	ъ	H		-				 Sign		N 60	57	37.7
68 40 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	w York, S.	15	14				_		_				 01 01	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	20 00	—— ——	1.8
24     21     1       24     21     1       24     21     1       691     562     47     25       691     111     8     1       121     111     8     1       65     61     4     1       72     67     3     1       47     41     4     1       47     4     1     11       47     4     1     1       47     4     1     1       48     4     1     1       49     4     1     1       40     3     1     1       40     3     1     1       40     3     1     1       40     4     1     1       40     3     1     1       40     4     1     1       40     4     1     1       40     4     1     1       40     4     1     1       41     4     1     1       42     4     1     1       43     4     4     1       44     1     1     1       45 </td <td>ginia, E</td> <td>68</td> <td>28 28 28</td> <td>0110</td> <td>01 H</td> <td><del>, -1</del></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>H</td> <td></td> <td>19 17</td> <td>702</td> <td>3.8 4.2</td> <td>41 01</td> <td>25.9 14.7</td>	ginia, E	68	28 28 28	0110	01 H	<del>, -1</del>					H		19 17	702	3.8 4.2	41 01	25.9 14.7
24 25 21 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	itioners Serving tate Court entences												 				
691 562 47 25 9 1 211 82 1 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	zona ifornia. N	22.3	212	ᆏᆏ	7-1								 6370	H01	20.00	<b>⊣</b> eo e	33.3 12.5
691 562 47 25 9 1 121 82 1 19 82 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19	mecticut	ໝວ	<b>a</b> co		ㅋ			_					 oo €		∞ e√	27	40.0 12.5
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20 24 1 1 1 2 20 07	ssachusetts	io i	4.5	Н.									 20		N 63		4.0 0.04
M	Missouri, W	824	328	<del>-</del> ი	Н		-1		_				 14		22.8		21.4

TABLE 6.—Continued

30000000000000000000000000000000000000	Number of Pentioners Fining Two Total No. Total Average No. No. of Petitions on More Pentitions Repeater	Petitioners 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Repeaters Repeaters Repeater Petitions Petitions	10 3 1 22 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1
			H
	Total No. of Petitions		71 74 75 78 86 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87
	Districts where Repeaters*	were found	Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey New York, W Oklahoma, E Pennsylvania, E South Dakota Texas, S Washington, E

\* The term "repeater" is applied to a petitioner filing more than one petition in the same U.S. district court during the years indicated. Source: Study by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

TABLE 7.—Modes of Disposition of Habeas Corpus Cases in United States District Courts 1939-48	OF HABE	AS CORP	US CASE	S IN UN	tted Sta	TES DIS	TRICT CO	URTS 19	39-48
	1939-40	1940-1	1941–2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8
U.S. Defendant Habeas corpus, deportation	157	143 56*	*	*	82 42 51 90/	28 28	245 118	359 152 48.9%	220 127
Dismissed for want of prosecution	9/0.50	9/1:0			2	9	40.4%	42.5% 30	23.1%
Consent judgment  Before trial  During or after trial  Consent dismissal					Ħ		72		Ħ
Before trial  During or after trial				•	38	22	113 3	122	102 1
Concessed Judgment	21	60			35	28	99	162	77
Judgment after court trial	19 12.1%	25 25 17.5%			44.9%	# 52 % 2 2 %	28	45 15 15 16 17 18	25.0% 5.5%
Other	15	2		-	7	2/ 1:0	0/ 1.1.1	0/0:11	
Habeas corpus, other than deportation Judgment without contest or by consent	337 62*	294 46* 15.6%	450* 85 18 9%	567** 133 99 5 00	541 68 19 69	37	393 47 19 007	372 95	472 81
Dismissed for want of prosecution	0/#·OT	9/0:01		0/.0.07	15	11	7.0%	%0.07 8 8	
Consent judgment					-	¢	<b>-</b>		
During or after trial Consent dismissal					4	1	ħ		
Before trial				_	45	22.8	36	36	76 3
Contested judgmentJudgment by decision of court before trial	119	143			257	269	225	159	500
Judgment after court trial	35.3% 130	48.6% 98	46.0% 158	38.6% 215	47.5%	55.5% 179	57.3 <i>%</i> 119	42.7% 118	42.4%
0+10	38.6%	33.3%			39.6%	36.9%	30.3%	31.7%	39.6%

Table 7.—Continued

	1939-40	1939-40   1940-1	1941-2	1942-3	1943-4	1944-5	1945-6	1946-7	1947-8
Federal Question Habeas Corpus PetitionsJudgment without contest or by consent	89	134	134	265 105	551 81	469 63	505 51	481 60	487 86
Dismissed for want of prosecution	99:3%	70°8	%2.11	03.0%	14.(%		%1.01		3.1%
Consent Judgment								26	-
Consent dismissal.  Before trial.  During or after trial					80	09	51		82
Contested judgment. Judgment by decision of court before trial	25	92	98	136	454				344
Judgment after court trial	28.1% 13	56.7% 16	64.2 <i>%</i> 33	51.3% 24	82.4% 16		83.4%		70.6%
Other	14.6% 3	11.9%	24.6%	9.1%	2.9%	4.3%		10.4%	11.3% 2

Note: Information for the earlier years is not sufficient to break down the judgments without contest or by consent into the categories shown for 1948-48. For the years 1941-2 and 1942-35 the United States Defendant inbeas corpus, other, includes deportation cases. The category of "Inbeas corpus, other," includes deportation cases. Source: Tables C-4, Annual Reports of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Table 8,—Court Handling of Habeas Corpus Cases in Five Districts During Year 1941–42

10.0000	<del> </del>		DISTRICTS	3		
Cases	Ga., N.	Mo., W.	Kans.,	Calif.,	Wash., W.	Total
Total Cases	60	26	61	49	37	233
Cases Where Writ Was Issued (Subtotal)	60 60	15 15 12 12 2	24 22 2 5	9 9 9 9 6	2 1 1	110 107 24 27 9
No Hearing	6 41 13	1 14	12 2	1 1	1	8 68 16
and Law	3	2	10 1	7	1	18 6
Cases Where Writ was Not Issued (Subtotal)		11	37 27 31	40 20 19 8	35 21 18 3	123 68 68 11
Show Cause Order Traversed No Hearing Hearing on Law Only One Hearing on Facts Only Two Hearings on Facts Only		10 1	4 32 1	26 14	14 7 8 3	44 63 10 3
Separate Hearings on Facts and Law Number of Prisoners Released		1	) 	1	3 1	3 3
Hearing Hearings or Trials No Hearings or Trials Prisoners Released	60	26	57 4	23 26	23 14	189 44
Number Percentage of Total Cases	3 5.0	3 11.5	1 1.6	1 2.0	1 2.7	9 3.9

Source: Study by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

#### TABLE 9.—PRISONERS RELEASED BY FEDERAL WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS

	PART	A			
	1936–7	1937–8	1943-4	1944–5	1945-6
Number of petitions filed by federal prisoners Number of prisoners released. Proportion of petitioners	197 21	205 14	370 23	419 14	365 21
released	10.7%	6.8%	6.2%	3.3%	5.8%
State prisoners	52	159	449	499	411
Number of petitioners released. Proportion of petitioners	5	4	8	7	4
released	9.6%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%

	1945–6	1946–7	1947–8
Number of U.S. defendant (excluding deportation) habeas corpus cases disposed by district courts Number in which petitioners were successful Proportion in which petitioners were successful Number of federal question habeas corpus cases	385	372	265
	26	18	32
	6.8%	4.8%	12.1%
disposed by district courts  Number in which petitioners were successful  Proportion in which petitioners were successful	503	481	487
	14	13	11
	2.8%	2.7%	2.3%

Source: Part A, replies by clerks to a questionnaire in connection with a special study by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Part B, routine case termination cards filed with the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The information contained in Parts A and B is not strictly comparable; for example, a prisoner may be successful in having his sentence vacated on a writ of habeas corpus (Part B) and be remanded for resentence or new trial without being released (Part A). Both types of information are used because the same information is not available for all the years, and both types of information are given in 1945-6 for purposes of comparison.

TABLE 10.—GROUNDS ASSIGNED FOR RELEASE BY FEDERAL COURTS OF PETITIONERS FOR WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS SERVING SENTENCES PRONOUNCED BY FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

GROUNDS (as listed by clerks of district courts)	Petitions Filed 1936, 1937	Petitions Filed 1943, 1944, 1945
Total Released	43	76
Sentence, or legal portion thereof, fully served	15	21
Denied Assistance of Counsel	1	18
Sentence Illegal	6	11
Imprisonment Illegal	5	2
Double Jeopardy	1	3
Defendant Insane or Incompetent		4
Indictment Invalid		3
Convicted by Perjured Testimony	1	
Lack of Jurisdiction	2	3
Lack of Due Process	2	4
Application not Opposed		1
Miscellaneous		1
No Information	10	5

Source: Special study by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

# Table 11.—Use of Motions to Vacate Sentence (18 U.S.C. §2255) 1948-9

#### PART A

Disposition (76 motions tabulated out of 102 filed during 1948-9)	
Pleading Disposed on motion alone	5(
Disposed on motion and response	26
Briefs or argument on law	12 24 39
	12
Prisoner not produced in court	64 29
_ ,	47
Outcome Prisoner released Sentence modified Sentence confirmed Motion withdrawn	74 1
	27 49
PART B	
Grounds Alleged (88 motions tabulated out of 102 filed during 1948-9)	
Errors in Preliminary Proceedings  Arrest without warrant	5
Errors in indictment or information Indictment insufficient No grand jury indictment Dismissal of certain counts also carried away other counts Original charge filed through error	11 8
Pleas Plea of guilty coerced. Fraudulent solicitation or false promises induced plea. Failure to understand effect of plea Plea not entered personally. Defendant insane when he pleaded. No opportunity to make statement. Not legally arraigned. Error in accepting plea of guilty. Convicted of different offense than pleaded to.	
Representation by counsel Not represented by counsel	? ? ?
Trial	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1

#### TABLE 11.—Continued

Illegal sentence. 12 Excessive sentence. 27 Promise of shorter sentence Sentence did not consider custody prior to trial. 27 No right to designate place of imprisonment. 27 No right to run state and federal sentences concurrently. 27 No presentence investigation. 27 Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war. 27 Failure to restore "good time" 27 Interpretation of judgment and sentence. 27 Cruel and unusual punishment. 27 General allegations 27 Denials of guilt. 28 Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit. 27  Allegation 27  Allegation 27  Allegation 37  Allegatio
Excessive sentence. Promise of shorter sentence Sentence did not consider custody prior to trial. No right to designate place of imprisonment. No right to run state and federal sentences concurrently. No presentence investigation. Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war. Failure to restore "good time". Interpretation of judgment and sentence. Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations Denials of guilt. Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
Sentence did not consider custody prior to trial.  No right to designate place of imprisonment.  No right to run state and federal sentences concurrently.  No presentence investigation.  Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
No right to designate place of imprisonment.  No right to run state and federal sentences concurrently.  No presentence investigation.  Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
No right to run state and federal sentences concurrently.  No presentence investigation.  Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
No presentence investigation.  Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
No presentence investigation.  Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
Intent to incarcerate only for duration of war.  Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
Failure to restore "good time".  Interpretation of judgment and sentence.  Cruel and unusual punishment.  General allegations  Denials of guilt.  Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit.
Interpretation of judgment and sentence
Gruel and unusual punishment
Denials of guilt
Denials of guilt
Allegation prisoner now cured of dope habit
Conviction without due process of law
Conviction in violation of constitutional rights
Conviction without fair trial.
Conviction in violation of Sixth Amendment
Error
Prior conviction and double jeopardy

Source: Questionnaire sent to clerks on motions reported for first eleven months of fiscal year 1949. Classification of the grounds alleged for the motion is difficult because the information does not always disclose whether the general, often vague, ground listed is the prisoner's own statement or the clerk's summary of the prisoner's statement. Most of the grounds listed, however, are believed to be as the uncounseled prisoners stated them.