	5CL5DOEC	conference	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT OF NEW		
2			
3	JANE DOE, 1, et al.,		
4	Plaintif	Ēs,	
5	v.		04 Civ. 10108 (SHS)
6	EMMANUEL CONSTANT, a/k/a	a "Toto	
7	Defendant	.	
8		x	
9			December 21, 2005
10	Before:		
11	HOI	N. SIDNEY H. STE	IN,
12			District Judge
13		APPEARANCES	
14	SONNENSCHEIN, NATH & ROS		
15	Attorneys for Plain BY: IVOR SAMSON MONICA PA	ntifis	
16	CENTER FOR CONSTITUTION	AL RIGHTS	
17	Attorneys for Plain BY: JENNIE GREEN	ntiffs	
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

(Case called) 1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please, make your appearances for 2 the record. 3 MR. SAMSON: Good morning, your Honor. Ivor Samson, 4 Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal, representing plaintiffs Doe 1 5 6 and 2. And also with me is Monica Pa from Sonnenschein, Nath & 7 Rosenthal, representing the same parties. THE COURT: Good morning. 8 9 MS. PA: Good morning. Jennifer Green representing Jane Does 1, 2 MS. GREEN: 10 and 3. And for the record, we will be filing a notice of 11 12 withdrawal for Jane Doe 3. THE COURT: A notice of withdrawal? 13 MS. GREEN: 14 Yes. 15 THE COURT: All right. And there has been no answer? 16 MS. GREEN: That's correct. 17 THE COURT: So I think you can do that. 18 Do you have it now? MS. GREEN: We will be filing it probably within the 19 next few days. We need to get the necessary paperwork back 20 21 from her. 22 THE COURT: So then this action, I will sign off on that because I have to, even though I assume it is done under 23 41A. 24

Correct.

MS. GREEN:

THE COURT: So get that within the week, if you can.

So, we will then proceed on the basis of 1 and 2.

Please, be seated. I have a number of questions. I'm sorry, I should let you tell me whatever you want to tell me first and then I will ask my questions.

Go ahead, sir.

MR. SAMSON: Thank you, your Honor.

We are here on the motion, request to enter a motion for default against the defendant Mr. Constant. He was personally served in January of this year on January 14th, 2005. Proof of service was filed with the Court on January 26, 2005. There has been no answer or any attack on the complaint filed by Mr. Constant.

On November 30, 2005, we filed a motion for judgment by default. A clerk's certificate of default was entered on December 1. There was an amended notice of a motion for judgment by default which included the clerk's certificate filed on December 7th, and then this hearing was set for today, December 21st.

We are also requesting, your Honor, that the Court, after default is entered, I hope, will set an evidentiary hearing on the issue of damages, and we are requesting three days of the Court's time for the evidentiary hearing, and further requesting, just based on trial schedule, that the Court not set that hearing before, probably the last two weeks

2

3 4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11.

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

of May.

I have a trial in California that's going to go six to eight weeks beginning on March 10th, so I would prefer it after May 15th, if possible.

THE COURT: How do you know -- I don't see it in front of me at the moment, but I remember reading the affidavit of service. Apparently the defendant was served outside of 26 Federal Plaza here. How do you know that it was the defendant? Do you have that affidavit of service?

MR. SAMSON: We have the affidavit from the process How that individual in fact knew it was Mr. Constant I can only speculate. Mr. Constant has appeared in the media, he has a fairly distinctive physical appearance. He is a large man. And I would be speculating further, your Honor, but I'm presuming that the process server had seen photographs or pictures of Mr. Constant and knew him by sight to serve him.

THE COURT: Do you happen to have that affidavit of service? I just can't find it in this pile.

MR. SAMSON: I have a copy of the return of service here with me.

THE COURT: Yes, that's fine. Just hand it up. will give it back to you.

He doesn't have his description or anything like that. I take it somebody knew that the defendant was going to be appearing at 26 Federal Plaza on that day?

5CL5DOEC

conference

1	MR. SAMSON: Your Honor, my understanding is that an
2	investigator was retained and I will defer to Ms. Green, she
3	may have further information on this. The defendant was
4	reporting on a periodic basis, I think weekly to immigration
5	authorities at that building. They knew the time that he was
6	supposed to come and, essentially, they were waiting for him.
7	THE COURT: Is that true?
8	MS. GREEN: Yes, that is my understanding, your Honor.
9	THE COURT: All right.
10	MS. GREEN: It is also my understanding that when
11	Mr. Constant was served, he was greeted by name and he did
12	confirm that he was in fact Mr. Constant.
13	THE COURT: By the investigator?
14	MS. GREEN: Yes, the person who served; yes.
15	THE COURT: Submit to me an affidavit of this person
16	that would be the investigator. Because on this return of
17	service I want additional information, in other words, how he
18	knew that the person he served was the defendant, if he had a
19	picture that he was using he should attach a copy of it; if he
20	greeted him by name and he responded or acknowledged that he
21	was Mr. Constant, I want that down. If it has, at this point,
22	a description of him physically, I would want that.
23	Whatever he can do to give me some degree of comfort
24	that the defendant is knowingly defaulting before I enter a

default judgment. All right? Do that within the next two

\Box	CL	Ε.	$\Gamma \cap C$	ノロ	\sim
\mathbf{c}	\sim L	IJ,	ハ	ノニュ	し

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

conference

The investigator may be on vacation. I'm going to hand proof of service back.

That's point one.

MR. SAMSON: Thank you.

And, based on these papers, I take it that THE COURT: you have served him by mail at his home, is that correct?

> That is correct, your Honor. MR. SAMSON:

How do you know that that is his home? THE COURT: MR. SAMSON: Your Honor, we know that he has received mail at that address. That address appears on several public For example, his social security is listed at that That is the address of his mother and his aunt. apparently it's a matter of general public knowledge that he lives with his mother.

We understand, through an investigator, that the mailman, the postal clerk delivers mail to Mr. Constant at that address.

THE COURT: Well, get me an affidavit setting forth whatever you can that tells me that that's his address, all You don't -- you don't have to give me an affidavit of the postman, my guess is you wouldn't be able to get that, but of whoever says that he knows that the post office delivers mail there and all the other things that you have told me about.

> MR. SAMSON: Yes.

THE COURT: The social security records, or whatever it is, why you think that's his address because I also want some degree of comfort that he received notice of this default motion. So, be beyond the simple fact that it was mailed to an address.

MR. SAMSON: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Do that within two weeks.

I have some preliminary questions but let me go to the end questions first. What do you foresee occurring at this default hearing? And why can't it be done or even shouldn't it be done on the basis of affidavits?

MR. SAMSON: If I may, your Honor, let me address the last question first, why it shouldn't be done on the basis of affidavit.

First, it could be done on the basis of affidavits but it should not be. Our plaintiffs have suffered grievously. This is something that falls in the category of crimes against humanity. And the purpose of this lawsuit, in addition to bringing just individual justice on behalf of these two women, is to shine the public light, if you will, on these political crimes that have occurred. And that can best happen if the victims have a chance to tell their story in court.

Secondly, your Honor, for these individuals, the lawsuit itself it is not just about money, it is about them individually seeking justice. I don't know how else to say it.

conference

	Conference	
	But, it will have a cathartic effect for them if	
	someone in a position of authority in the United States is ab	le
	to hear what has happened to them and say that it is wrong.	Ιt
	will be incredibly meaningful to them as well as to the Haiti	ar
	refugee community in the United States.	
	And so, for those two reasons alone, we would	
	respectfully like to have an evidentiary hearing rather than	
ĺ	the Court merely ruling on affidavits.	
	I hope that answers at least the last question.	
ı		

With respect to how I would envision that the hearing would occur, your Honor you would you like me to address that?

THE COURT: Yes; what you intended to do on that hearing, because you have asked for three days, it is a little unusual. I am concerned about having a hearing that -- in the guise of an inquest on damages subsequent to a default, that's fairly straightforward, but I'm concerned about such a straightforward proceeding being used for other purposes. And part of my concern will be alleviated on the basis of those affidavits if I have a better sense that Mr. Constant indeed has knowingly defaulted. That's part of the concern.

Then there is still some residual concern as to whether it is an appropriate use of the Court system.

Go ahead.

MR. SAMSON: Your Honor, the hearing is simply to focus on the damage. We anticipate that there will be four

conference

experts, a social historian, a psychologist, a forensic 1 physician, and there is a possibility of an economist. 2 Social historian, psychologist? 3 THE COURT: MR. SAMSON: And a physician. 4 Physician, and? THE COURT: 5 MR. SAMSON: And possibly an economist, that's still 6 being determined; in addition to the two plaintiffs themselves. 7 And I should also mention, your Honor, that neither 8 plaintiff is fluent in English, we have arranged for a Creole 9 to English certified interpreter. 10 That's fine. THE COURT: 11 That that in itself is going to make the MR. SAMSON: 12 13 proceeding a little bit longer than it might otherwise. as the Court is aware, under the statutes as pled, punitive 14 damages are possible. In order to be able to assess the amount 15 of damages, first direct compensatory damages for the two 16 plaintiffs, the Court has to understand a little bit about 17 their lives and the impact of the crimes that have been alleged 18 on their lives. 19 Secondly, in order to make an assessment --20 THE COURT: And therefore, what? That's why you are 21 having the plaintiffs testify? 22 MR. SAMSON: That's why we are having the plaintiffs 23 testify, why we are having the social -- pardon me, the 24 psychologist testify, as to talk about the impairment of their 25

1 lives and essentially the impact on their lives. 2 THE COURT: This is somebody who has interviewed the two plaintiffs and would, as a psychologist, talk about the 3 continuing damage due to the alleged crimes against them? 4 5 MR. SAMSON: Yes. 6 THE COURT: All right. 7 MR. SAMSON: The ongoing trauma, if you will. 8 The physician is necessary to talk about the physical nature of the acts that occurred. 9 10 THE COURT: This is somebody who has examined the two plaintiffs then? 11 12 Particularly number 1, Doe number 1, who MR. SAMSON: 13 was stabbed under the charge of attempted killing; and then the 14 economist -- and I say possibly an economist, your Honor, 15 that's still being worked out -- to attempt a method of quantifying what the compensatory economic damages should be 16 17 for these women. 18 THE COURT: You mean the standard economic analysis of 19 what their earning power would have been and what it is now? 20 That sort of thing? 21 MR. SAMSON: To some degree. These are both women of 22 limited means with somewhat limited economic potential, so 23 we're trying to figure out how to best address that. 24 THE COURT: All right.

MR. SAMSON: And that hasn't been determined right

now.

_ -

THE COURT: What about the social historian?

MR. SAMSON: The social historian, he may consider himself a political scientist. I'm using the term social historian.

THE COURT: One of my questions was going to be what is a social historian, but go ahead.

MR. SAMSON: Basically to talk about the command and control structure of what is known as FRAPH, F-R-A-P-H, the paramilitary organization headed by Mr. Constant, and to be able to describe the role of institutionalized violence as an integral part of FRAPH's policy in order to understand, I guess I would say the truly heinous nature of the crimes committed by Mr. Constant, his responsibility for those crimes as it goes to potential punitive damages.

THE COURT: All right.

Another of my concerns is if I don't have subject matter jurisdiction I, theoretically, should not be entering a default judgment because I can't do anything without subject matter jurisdiction. And, unfortunately, when I only have one side here it is hard for me to get a good handle on subject matter jurisdiction.

I think your subject matter jurisdiction claims are clearer or cleaner under your Tortured Victims' Protection Act claims which are 1 and 2. They're a little less clear under

1 | claims 3, 4 and 5.

I think I would like some briefing from you on why I have subject matter jurisdiction. Now, you should do all five counts, as I say, just in analyzing it. I think the Tortured Victims' Protection Act takes care of 1 and 2 but, nonetheless, I want a submission from you on that.

MR. SAMSON: May we have 30 days?

THE COURT: Whatever time you want, yes. That's all right. 30 days is fine.

MR. SAMSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: But, in terms of 3, 4 and 5. You just may be making it more difficult on yourselves, and I'm not urging this on you but I'm suggesting it, if you withdraw claims 3, 4 and 5, then I'm less concerned about subject matter jurisdiction. I don't know if there is anything in particular you gain -- I can't specifically tell you that 28 U.S.C. 1350 permits punitive damages but, if it does, then you have got your punitive damages and your ability to obtain punitive damages under 1 and 2, and it just may make it a more straightforward litigation if I don't have that concern about the impact of Alvarez-Machain which I think, at least insofar as your Law of Nations claims are concerned, that is, Counts, 3, 4 and 5 and the impact on alien tort statute or the relevance of the alien tort statutes.

So, do you bant to respond to that suggestion?

	CI	г.	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	\mathbf{T}	_
~		٠,	1	1	н:	

conference

1 | Anyone?

MS. GREEN: Yes, your Honor, if I may.

The claims 3, 4 and 5 are claims which we believe do meet the Sosa v. Alvarez-Machain task. They are claims which are specific, obligatory and universally condemned. The violence against women claim, that is important because we believe that specifies the hate crime nature. And the specific gender-based violence has been recognized internationally and that it is universally condemned.

In terms of the cruel and inhuman degrading treatment and crimes against humanity, pattern of rape against women in Haiti has been recognized by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights as a crime against humanity, so we do think that there is a very strong legal basis for recognizing that as well.

So, we are prepared to brief it more fully and lay out the authority which supports it.

THE COURT: All right. Well then do it on all five counts. And try to be as straightforward as you can be, especially because I don't have anybody on the other side.

MS. GREEN: Okay.

THE COURT: So, to the extent that there are issues in your analysis --

MS. GREEN: Lay them out.

THE COURT: Right, exactly. Be forthcoming, lay them

_	$_{ m CL}$	г.	\neg	777	\sim
יכ	しエ	ıD.	ᇇ	ノニ	v.

conference

out. It will make it easier on me and it will make you more credible.

To the extent there are no issues, well then say it as well. But Alvarez-Machain is not as transparent as one would hope. All right?

MS. GREEN: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, there is another issue, and

Mr. Samson averted to it by talking about a political crime. I

think I have to be concerned about whether this is something

that I need to defer to the political branches on.

Has the United States been made aware of this action and have they taken any position on it? Is there any involvement of the State Department here? Because I think any default judgment would, from your standpoint, would possibly stand up better if we know what the view of the United States is. Or, put another way, if the State Department has been made -- I think it would be the State Department as opposed to the Justice Department -- that somebody in the other branch is made aware of this action and given the opportunity to indicate whether they think there is an impact on the foreign policy of the United States. I think that's fairly traditional here.

So, I guess the narrow question is, does somebody in the political branch, specifically the executive branch, know of the existence of this suit? Have they been given an opportunity to tell me whether or not there is any impact on

Γ	CL	.E1	$\cap \cap$	יםו	\sim
_	-	ادا	-	ட	◡

conference

1	the foreign policy of the United States of a judgment here?
2	MR. SAMSON: If I can answer that at two levels, your
3	Honor? One, there has been no formal transmission of the
4	lawsuit or the complaint to any U.S. government agency that I
5	am aware.
6	At another level, I am aware that the Department of
7	Homeland Security is aware of the litigation and it has been
8	discussed between our co-counsel at the Center for Justice and
9	Accountability, and members of the Department of Homeland
10	Security staff.
11	THE COURT: But is that the first organization? I
12	thought you were dealing with the Center for Constitutional
13	Rights. What's the one you just mentioned?
14	MR. SAMSON: I'm sorry, your Honor?
15	THE COURT: The you said your co-counsel, I thought
16	that it was the Center for Constitutional Rights.
17	MR. SAMSON: It is. I'm sorry if I misspoke. The CJA
18	in San Francisco.
19	There is two public organizations, if we may, here.
20	There is the Center for Constitutional Rights with which
21	Ms. Green is affiliated, and then there is an organization in
22	San Francisco that appears on the pleadings, the Center for
23	Justice and Accountability.
24	THE COURT: All right.
25	MR. SAMSON: And, they are also listed as co-counsel

1 on this matter.

Personnel from the Center for Justice and

Accountability in San Francisco have been in contact with staff
at the Department of Homeland Security and made them aware of
the lawsuit. I have not heard anything in terms of feedback
one way or the other.

THE COURT: Well, I may be creating my own problems, but I think we are best off if the State Department is made aware of the litigation and has an opportunity to inform me if they believe there is any impact on the foreign policy of the United States due to this litigation.

MS. GREEN: If I may, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GREEN: One additional point, which is there is some case law which has come up in other cases stating that where the U.S. government has been made aware of a case and has chosen not to intervene, that it might be improper for a Court to basically force its hand. And I could get that authority too.

THE COURT: I don't want to -- I'm not going to tell them or I'm not going to have you tell them that I want a response. It's simply an opportunity. Do you see what I mean? Giving them an opportunity.

But, if you want me to hold off on that -MS. GREEN: If we could get you that authority?

5	CL	5	\mathcal{D}	ЭE	\sim
\sim	\sim \perp	J.	-	$^{\prime}$	_

conference

1	THE COURT: If you have a cite now we can do it
2	ourselves.
3	MS. GREEN: I don't have it with me but I would be
4	happy to. In letter form?
5	THE COURT: Yes, of course.
6	What I am suggesting now is that there simply be a
7	letter from the plaintiffs here to the State Department
8	indicating that this litigation exists, attaching the
9	complaint, that there has been a default and making them aware
10	of it in case they want to in case there is any perceived
11	impact on the foreign policy of the United States.
12	The Court is not asking for a response from the State
13	Department because I don't think that's what the case law
14	requires. I think the case law does require the government to
15	be aware of so, that is my suggestion. I'm not directing
16	you to do it until I see whatever it is that you want to give
17	me and then I will get something back to you.
18	MS. GREEN: Great. Thank you.
19	MR. SAMSON: Okay.
20	THE COURT: But, Mr. Samson, how do you respond to
21	your reference to political crime that certainly suggests that
22	it really may be a foreign policy issue? That's something for
23	the political branches?
24	MR. SAMSON: When I say political
	l

THE COURT: It is not that you fell into a trap. I

5	$_{ m CI}$.5	DC	Œ	C

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

conference

was thinking about this issue, you just used the phrase, so go ahead.

MR. SAMSON: We are before this Court seeking justice for individual plaintiffs for wrongful acts that were committed abroad for which redress is allowed under the laws of the United States. The purpose of this case and the purpose of this hearing is simply for that. I'm not here to make a political show trial.

I don't know how else to respond to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay.

So now, how are we leaving it? You are going to get me briefing on why I should have comfort that I in fact have subject matter jurisdiction over all five counts, that's one thing; you are going to get me affidavits of the process server that will make me feel comfortable that it was in fact Mr. Constant who was served; and I'm going to have affidavit as to why you believe that the address to where you mailed the notice of this motion for default to, to actually be his home address. And you are going to send me something within the next couple of weeks as to why, if you think it is true, I should not have you notify the State Department -- because I think that's what you are suggesting.

Is that correct?

Correct, your Honor. MS. GREEN:

THE COURT: Okay.

conference

1	MR. SAMSON: And, your Honor, if you believe, after
2	you read Ms. Green's letter that the State Department should
3	still be notified, will you send us something to that effect?
4	THE COURT: Yes, sir. I will.
5	MS. GREEN: Your Honor, one more thing in terms of
6	scheduling.
7	THE COURT: Or if I think it is the Court that should
8	do that then I will send it and I will copy you, of course.
9	And copy the defendant as well.
10	I'm sorry, ma'am. Go ahead.
11	MS. GREEN: In terms of subject matter, the briefing
12	on subject matter jurisdiction, may we have until the end of
13	January for that?
14	THE COURT: Yes. If you don't want this hearing to go
15	forth for a while, of course. Okay?
16	Now, you wanted the hearing in May?
17	MR. SAMSON: Your Honor, if it is more convenient for
18	the Court it could be in early June too.
19	THE COURT: What about April?
20	MR. SAMSON: Your Honor, I may not be done with my
21	trial. My trial starts March 10th. It's set to go for six to
22	10 weeks pardon me, six to eight weeks. I am just afraid
23	that April is going to be pretty blown.
24	THE COURT: The problem is I have a several month
~-	

criminal trial that is probably about two months starting on

5CL5DOEC conference

1 || May 1.

Let's set this down for May 29, 30 and 31. But, by the beginning of May we will see where we stand on that other trial, all right? In other words, when you get to the point where you have to start making arrangements with all of your people, notify me and I will let you know what's happening with that criminal trial. We may have to put it off, put your hearing off.

MR. SAMSON: Excuse me, your Honor. Is May 29th an observed holiday?

THE COURT: Probably. I don't have it down but that would be my guess, the Monday of Memorial Day. 30 May. Can we do May 22, 23, 24?

MR. SAMSON: I can do that.

THE COURT: May 22, 23, 24. But, before you start locking in your witnesses contact the Court, in writing, and I will see where we stand on that criminal trial. Because those things resolve themselves -- although somehow I don't think this one is going to.

All right. I think we have a way of proceeding. Anything else?

MR. SAMSON: No, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.