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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
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3	WATER SPLASH, INC., :
4	Petitioner : No. 16-254
5	v. :
6	TARA MENON, :
7	Respondent. :
8	x
9	Washington, D.C.
10	Wednesday, March 22, 2017
11	
12	The above-entitled matter came on for ora
13	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States
14	at 11:22 a.m.
15	APPEARANCES:
16	JEREMY GASTON, ESQ., Houston, Tex.; on behalf of the
17	Petitioner.
18	ELAINE J. GOLDENBERG, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor
19	General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.;
20	for United States, as amicus curiae, supporting the
21	Petitioner.
22	TIMOTHY A. HOOTMAN, ESQ., Houston, Tex.; on behalf of
23	the Respondent.
24	
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:22 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	next in case 16-254, Water Splash v. Menon.
5	Mr. Gaston.
6	ORAL ARGUMENT OF JEREMY GASTON
7	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
8	MR. GASTON: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice,
9	and may it please the Court:
10	At issue in this case is whether The Hague
11	Service Convention permits service of process by mail if
12	the State of destination does not object. Our position
13	is that such mail service is allowed, and it's a
14	three-part argument.
15	First, purely textual evidence of meaning
16	shows that this reading of the treaty is at least
17	reasonable.
18	Second, some additional considerations,
19	namely, this Court's decision in Schlunk, as well as the
20	history of events leading up to the treaty, further
21	confirm that this is a reasonable reading of
22	Article 10(a).
23	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, your adversary
24	basically starts from the proposition that this text is
25	unambiguous.

- 1 MR. GASTON: Yes.
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do you agree with that
- 3 proposition?
- 4 MR. GASTON: No. We do not agree the text
- 5 is wholly unambiguous. We believe the text begins as
- 6 very ambiguous. Looking at Article 10(a), (b), and (c),
- 7 where (a) uses the word "send," (b) and (c) use the word
- 8 "effect service." And instantly, just looking at that
- 9 small area, one says, well, wait, what does "send" mean
- 10 here? Does it mean send to serve? Send for nonservice?
- 11 Send for both purposes? Is it the same or different
- 12 than to effect serve?
- And we have a presumption that has been used
- 14 in the statutory context the different words are usually
- 15 going to mean different things. It's not a irrebuttable
- 16 presumption, but even that presumption leaves ambiguity
- 17 because it --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. So why do
- 19 you think the drafters used those two different phrases?
- 20 What's your best answer?
- 21 MR. GASTON: The -- -- the -- the best --
- 22 there's a practical answer and then there's a -- a legal
- answer.
- 24 The practical answer -- and this involves
- 25 the circumstances leading up to the treaty -- is that

- 1 there were three prior treaties dating back to 1896,
- 2 where a French term "addressee" was used in the
- 3 analogous provision, and that, in French, was also not a
- 4 term of art for "service."
- 5 There were two other French terms of art for
- 6 "service," and the convention used "nova casiam" and
- 7 "signif casiam" as terms for service. And then in this
- 8 section, which was 6(1) of the earlier treaties, at
- 9 least of the 1954 treaty, it used the term "addressee."
- 10 And in context, it was very clear that it meant
- 11 "service" because there were other references to
- 12 "service" later in that section, and it was understood
- 13 to mean "service" because the term in French was broad
- 14 enough to cover "service."
- And what happened in 1964, during the
- 16 drafting of the treaty adopted in 1965, they had to
- 17 prepare, for the first time, an English version of the
- 18 treaty. Because they would have two texts, French and
- 19 English, and, as a practical matter, what they did is
- 20 they took that language and simplified the article to
- 21 which it would be part of, and it lost some of its
- 22 context.
- 23 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Is it -- is it fair to say
- 24 that your first argument, you were talking about the
- 25 first argument text, but then it seems to me that you

- 1 went a little bit beyond text.
- Is one of your arguments that maybe "send"
- 3 is ambiguous when you look at (a), but when you look at
- 4 (b) and (c), you know why they used the word "send" and
- 5 so it's not ambiguous -- even though it's ambiguous, the
- 6 much better interpretation is your interpretation, just
- 7 by looking at (a), (b), and (c)?
- Is that your argument? Is that your first
- 9 argument?
- 10 MR. GASTON: No. The first argument is that
- 11 all -- there -- there is quite a bit of textual evidence
- 12 beyond (a), (b), and (c) that suggests "send" in
- 13 Article 10(a) means "serve" --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Right.
- MR. GASTON: -- despite a presumption that
- 16 different words usually mean different things. And --
- 17 and that first happens as you draw outward from (a),
- 18 (b), and (c) to Article 10 as a whole, which has a right
- 19 of objection by a State of destination.
- 20 So states that are party to the treaty can
- 21 object to Article 10(a) or 10(b) or 10(c). And if 10(a)
- 22 means "send" for nonservice purposes, it's basically
- 23 saying, okay, you can send these judicial documents for
- 24 unofficial, nonlegal, nonbinding purposes, unless the
- 25 State of destination objects.

- 1 JUSTICE ALITO: There's a body of law, a
- 2 body of international law regarding the way in which
- 3 treaties should be interpreted, and there are certain
- 4 rules about the interpretation of treaties. But
- 5 treaties are also the law of the United States. So the
- 6 question that you started out answering is a rule for
- 7 interpreting laws of the United States.
- 8 So what do we do in a situation where there
- 9 might be a conflict between these two bodies of
- 10 interpretive standards?
- 11 MR. GASTON: And -- and I think, luckily,
- 12 this case I don't think rings up the conflict, because
- 13 the only way you remove the ambiguity in a -- in a way
- 14 against Petitioner's position is to take a canon that
- 15 words usually mean different things and make it
- 16 irrebuttable, and that's -- that's not the law under --
- 17 under Federal law. This Court has -- has not applied
- 18 that canon in some situations.
- 19 And here, you -- you get to a greater
- 20 meaning by -- and if I could carry out the answer to
- 21 the -- the State of destination objecting -- it would be
- 22 very odd to put in a treaty about service, some
- 23 provision that -- to allow states to object to the use
- 24 of their mails for unofficial purposes.
- 25 It -- it really -- I think most people would

- 1 say: Well, before the treaty I could use the mail for
- 2 unofficial purposes; after the treaty, I ought to be
- 3 able to use the mail for unofficial purposes.
- 4 And even the -- the delegates of members who
- 5 have met in the years after the treaty have said: Yes,
- 6 even if a State objects or not, you can certainly use
- 7 the mail for -- for unofficial purposes because that
- 8 doesn't affect any sovereign interest of the State.
- 9 They don't have a -- a need to object.
- 10 That structural argument, which is part of
- 11 Federal law looking at the structure of treaties, is
- 12 enough, I would -- I would say, by itself to drastically
- 13 reduce the ambiguity here. And then any remaining
- 14 nearly textually vanishes when you think about the
- 15 entire treaty as a whole, which is it's a treaty on
- 16 service.
- 17 The title is the Convention on the Service
- 18 Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents. The
- 19 preamble discusses simplifying service, expediting
- 20 service, making service more reliable.
- 21 And in -- in that context, I think the best
- 22 that -- that -- that Respondent can get to is the idea,
- 23 well, maybe there's still some remaining ambiguity,
- 24 because it certainly seems that -- that send here is
- 25 a -- a rule of service. And we have domestic examples

- 1 where rules of service, after they've made clear we're
- 2 talking about service, they use common verbs of
- 3 transmission: Send, deliver, mail. In Texas, you can
- 4 effect service by mailing and so the verb is -- is
- 5 "mail." In -- in that context, the word "send" in
- 6 Article 10(a), although this is -- is a legal argument,
- 7 this is not practically what happened, but -- but send
- 8 is a -- is a perfect word for the directness of the
- 9 transmission.
- 10 Every other transmission in the treaty
- 11 requires some sort of intermediary, whether it's a
- 12 central authority, a consulate or a diplomatic
- 13 individual or channel or a judicial officer in -- in the
- 14 State of destination. When you're talking about sending
- 15 through the mail, serving documents, you send them, and
- 16 it's the only case where you can directly effectuate
- 17 service.
- 18 The -- the other of -- in terms of -- in
- 19 terms of text still, the context of certain other words
- 20 also shows that send is used and meant as service.
- 21 There are three channels, other than the central
- 22 authority, that are mentioned in the treaty: Diplomatic
- 23 channels, postal channels and consular channels. All
- 24 three use the word "channels." And that's in Articles 9
- 25 and 10.

- 1 And then later, in Article 11, it talks about channels
- 2 of transmission. And then later in Article 21, it
- 3 speaks of more generally methods of transmission. And I
- 4 think these are also contextual evidence that all the
- 5 channels that have been discussed are service channels.
- And then, finally, the -- if -- if there is
- 7 any ambiguity remaining, the extrinsic evidence that
- 8 this Court has said we can consider, at least absent
- 9 wholly unambiguous text, is overwhelmingly in support of
- 10 the idea that, in fact, at the time of drafting, the --
- 11 the drafters and those who adopted it at that convention
- 12 intended to allow service by mail.
- 13 JUSTICE GINSBURG: There have been a number
- 14 of countries that have said: We don't want you to use
- 15 mail. They have taken that option.
- MR. GASTON: Yes. I have counted --
- 17 actually, of the 71 countries who have either acceded or
- 18 ratified the treaty, nearly half, 30, have expressed
- 19 their objection to -- to mail by lodging a declaration
- 20 with the government of the Netherlands. And there are a
- 21 handful who have lodged a qualified objection where they
- 22 say, well, yes, mail is okay, but if you do it this
- 23 particular way.
- So, yes, certainly that number indicates
- 25 that. And in some cases, such as Canada, in this case

- 1 their declaration -- who doesn't object -- specifically
- 2 states, we understand. We are saying we don't object to
- 3 service by mail. And that's not in every case, but --
- 4 but several -- several of the declarations.
- 5 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Have positively said we
- 6 don't object.
- 7 MR. GASTON: Yes.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: If -- if you -- you are
- 9 right, does Menon, does she get any chance to defend on
- 10 the merits? Or if she suffered a default judgment, is
- 11 that it?
- MR. GASTON: In -- in general, that is not
- 13 it because the convention has two provisions in Articles
- 14 15 and 16 that enable a person to -- to potentially void
- 15 a judgment or to extend the time to appeal if certain
- 16 conditions are shown. Whether that could be introduced
- in a enforcement proceeding, for example, in Canada, if
- 18 the judgment were sought to be enforced, if I were on
- 19 the other side, I would be trying to argue Articles 15
- 20 and 16 and try and -- and try and show there was a
- 21 problem with the judgment. But at least in this -- the
- 22 forum State, I think if -- if those articles are not
- 23 raised at the default judgment stage or within a
- 24 reasonable time after the judgment --
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The articles. What are

- 1 the articles?
- MR. GASTON: Articles 15 and 16.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, what do they say?
- 4 MR. GASTON: So Article 15 precludes the
- 5 entry of a default judgment depending on whether the
- 6 forum State -- and in this case, that's the
- 7 United States -- whether they have opted to go in the
- 8 first half of Article 15 or the second half of
- 9 Article 15.
- 10 The first half of Article 15 based --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Where does the person
- 12 get to raise the defense that they didn't actually
- 13 receive notice?
- 14 MR. GASTON: They can certainly raise it in
- 15 the -- in the proceeding where the judgment was entered
- 16 within a reasonable time after they got actual notice of
- 17 the judgment. And that's Article 16 specifically. They
- 18 have to show they didn't have notice, they have to show
- 19 they had a prima facie defense, and then they could get
- 20 relief from the finality of it.
- 21 And if the Court has no further questions, I
- 22 would reserve the remainder of my time.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Ms. Goldenberg.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF ELAINE J. GOLDENBERG

1	FOR UNITED STATES, AMICUS CURIAE,
2	SUPPORTING THE PETITIONER
3	MS. GOLDENBERG: Mr. Chief Justice, and may
4	it please the Court:
5	Article 10(a) of the Hague Service
6	Convention permits service through postal channels on
7	persons abroad if the law of the forum State that's
8	the State where the case is pending authorizes such
9	service and if the receiving State where the mail will
10	be delivered hasn't objected to Article 10(a).
11	And I'd like to start with this permit
12	authorize framework, because I think there's been a lot
13	of confusion in the lower courts on this subject. The
14	question presented here is perhaps phrased a little
15	inartfully in terms of authorization, and it would be
16	really helpful if this Court would clarify this point.
17	Article 10(a) says that provided the State
18	of destination does not object, the present convention
19	shall not interfere with the freedom to send judicial
20	documents by postal channels to persons abroad. So it
21	is not interfering with freedom. It is it's not the
22	same thing as providing an affirmative authorization for
23	service by mail. That affirmative authorization has to
24	be found elsewhere. And the place where you find it is
25	in the law of the forum State.

- 1 So, for instance, in our Federal system, if
- 2 you look at Rule 4 of the Rules of Civil Procedure,
- 3 there is a subsection of Rule 4 that says where an
- 4 international agreement permits, but does not authorize
- 5 service on persons abroad, here are a bunch of things
- 6 you can do. And some of those options include service
- 7 by mail, using registered mail by -- sent by the clerk
- 8 of the court, service by mail if the district court
- 9 judge in a particular case directs it, and so on.
- 10 So that's where you get the authorization.
- 11 You have to -- the forum State has to authorize the
- 12 service by mail on a person abroad.
- 13 At the other end of the process, you have to
- 14 see whether the receiving State has objected to service
- 15 by mail. And as my friend indicated, nearly half of the
- 16 countries that have acceded to or ratified this treaty
- 17 have indeed objected to service by mail. Some of them
- 18 have given a sort of conditional objection that they'll
- 19 only service by mail if --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Did they --
- 21 MS. GOLDENBERG: -- it's done in a certain
- 22 way.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Did they make a
- 24 distinction, any of them, between the initiating
- 25 document, the complaint, as distinguished from documents

- 1 later on in the litigation?
- MS. GOLDENBERG: None of them do, no. None
- 3 of the -- the statements that countries have made when
- 4 they've stated whether they object to Article 10(a) or
- 5 not simply state either we object to service by mail or
- 6 we don't. Some of them don't actually use the word
- 7 "service." Many of them do; more than -- more than half
- 8 of them do. Some States that have not objected have
- 9 also used the word "service" when they've made that
- 10 statement. So I think that is an indication -- one of
- 11 many indications that other contracting parties to this
- 12 convention, like the United States itself, understand
- 13 that Article 10(a) is about service and not simply about
- 14 some kind of informational mailing.
- 15 So as I said before, we think it would be
- 16 helpful if the Court would clarify the -- the permit,
- 17 authorize, object framework. The court of appeals
- 18 decision that we think best captures this is the
- 19 Brockmeyer decision from the Ninth Circuit, which lays
- 20 this out correctly and also has a very helpful
- 21 discussion of how Rule 4 interacts with the treaty.
- Beyond that, as my friend said, there are a
- 23 lot of textual indications here that this is a
- 24 convention that is about service. Just to highlight one
- 25 that he didn't touch on, there's a structural argument,

- 1 which is that Articles 8, 9, 10(b), 10(c), 11 are all
- 2 about alternative channels for service, and it would be
- 3 very odd for this convention to suddenly jump to
- 4 something that wasn't about service in Article 10(a) and
- 5 then jump back again to service in 10(b), 10(c), and 11.
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Why do you think they used a
- 7 different word?
- 8 MS. GOLDENBERG: I think my friend correctly
- 9 gave the reasons, which is there is a historical reason
- 10 and a practical reason. The historical reason is that I
- 11 think they simply carried over the French word
- 12 "addresser" from the 1954 civil procedure convention
- 13 that replaced -- that this convention replaced as to
- 14 States that were parties to both. Addresser had been
- 15 understood by everyone and it was clear in context to
- 16 capture service. And so I think if you actually compare
- 17 the language of the 1954 treaty and the language of
- 18 Article 10(a) in French, they are virtually identical.
- 19 It was just the drafters carried it over. And that
- 20 that's the way that people understood it.
- On a practical level I do think that "send"
- 22 is just a very natural way to refer to putting something
- 23 in the mail, and so it makes sense to use that verb
- 24 there rather than a different verb, especially when
- 25 you're talking about a situation in which the service

- 1 can go directly from one party to another.
- 2 We think the contrary interpretations really
- 3 don't work here, but at the very least there's ambiguity
- 4 in this treaty, and at that point this Court's decisions
- 5 are clear; you turn to extrinsic sources of information.
- 6 Here, each and every extrinsic source points strongly in
- 7 the direction of the interpretation we're espousing.
- 8 You have the -- the history, and that is the draft
- 9 convention and the contemporaneous understanding of
- 10 people who were there when it was drafted. You have the
- 11 consistent interpretation of the executive, which is
- 12 entitled to great weight, and here, has been completely
- 13 consistent from the beginning till now. You have the
- 14 consistent interpretation of other contracting parties,
- 15 which this Court has said are entitled to considerable
- 16 weight, and you also have an expert consensus among
- 17 scholars and so on.
- 18 So affirming the court below would take us
- 19 out of step with the rest of the world. 70 other
- 20 countries are parties to this treaty -- to this treaty,
- 21 and it could believe an irritant if they think that
- 22 we're not living up to our obligations.
- 23 It also would make service more difficult
- 24 for U.S. plaintiffs who are looking to serve defendants
- 25 who are abroad. It would take away from them the

- 1 ability to use the mails in situations where they might
- 2 be trying to serve someone in a country where the
- 3 central authority is slow or expensive. And so for all
- 4 those reasons, we think that the Court should reverse
- 5 the judgment below.
- If the Court has no further questions.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 8 Mr. Hootman.
- 9 ORAL ARGUMENT OF TIMOTHY A. HOOTMAN
- 10 ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT
- 11 MR. HOOTMAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 12 please the Court:
- Before I get into the -- into the thrust of
- 14 my argument, I'd like to address a couple of questions
- 15 that came up here.
- 16 Why is -- was a different word used, okay?
- 17 The lead scholar on this, which is cited to in both
- 18 the -- the Solicitor General's brief and my -- my
- 19 opponent's brief, Bruno Ristau, he's -- he's the
- 20 acknowledged expert in this whole area of -- of
- 21 extrajudicial service. In his two-volume treatise,
- 22 he -- he says -- he goes through all this talk, all this
- 23 analysis about all these different cases that -- on this
- 24 very issue, and then in the -- in -- in sum, he says
- 25 it's a mistake. It was -- I call it -- I call this case

- 1 the case of Bartleby, the Scrivener, because it turns on
- 2 this mistake that the lead scholar says that is out
- 3 there.
- 4 And so if -- if you look at the -- the
- 5 obvious section of the treaty on page 8 of the Joint
- 6 Appendix, under the mistake --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I think that
- 8 leading scholar -- maybe I'm wrong, but I thought I read
- 9 it, thought that it -- that it may have been the
- 10 scrivener's mistake, but the intent was clearly to
- 11 effect service by the --
- MR. HOOTMAN: It clearly comes down on -- on
- 13 their side of the camp. That -- that's undoubtedly.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So this leading scholar
- 15 calls it a misuse of words, but that the intent was
- 16 clear in -- for all the reasons everyone else is giving?
- 17 MR. HOOTMAN: Exactly. And it also uses a
- 18 similar analysis that the dissenting opinion in the
- 19 Texas Court of Appeals said. Basically, you look at all
- 20 these other things out there beyond the text to -- to
- 21 come up --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why is this clear?
- 23 Your adversary says isn't the lack of clarity inherent
- in the question; what do they mean by "send"? They
- 25 don't define "send." They don't define "service." So

- 1 doesn't that automatically create an ambiguity? And why
- isn't the ambiguity approached the way the other side
- 3 says?
- 4 MR. HOOTMAN: Okay. First of all, I do not
- 5 think that there is an ambiguity in -- in this
- 6 particular point that we're all here talking about. And
- 7 I -- and I say that for the reasons that were cited
- 8 basically in the Fifth Circuit opinion, but that whereas
- 9 if you take the words to "effect service" -- or
- 10 actually, "effect service of" -- and substitute those
- 11 for "send," then -- then it is crystal clear for them.
- 12 So then if you use the -- I don't really
- 13 think it's a canon. I think it's more of a rule of
- 14 usage, that if I alter the -- the word that I'm using
- 15 throughout a document for something else, well, then I'm
- 16 just trying to alter the -- the message that I'm
- 17 sending.
- 18 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Is it a convention on the
- 19 service of documents? It's not a convention about
- 20 sending documents, but it's a convention -- everything
- 21 in this convention relates to service, and the whole
- 22 purpose of it was to facilitate international
- 23 cooperation in litigation.
- MR. HOOTMAN: No doubt about it.
- 25 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And so just -- just as

- 1 in -- in this case, the service is sought to be made in
- 2 Canada, there will be cases where courts abroad want to
- 3 serve somebody in the United States. The whole purpose
- 4 of this was to make it easier to conduct litigation,
- 5 international -- to facilitate international cooperation
- 6 in litigation.
- 7 MR. HOOTMAN: No doubt about it. And I
- 8 would -- and I would suggest that sending documents
- 9 that are -- okay. The -- the question -- the follow-up
- 10 question from what you're saying, Your Honor, would be,
- 11 well, what -- what -- does it mean just service of
- 12 initiating documents, service of process, or service of
- 13 any judicial documents?
- Now, if you -- the -- the first part of the
- 15 treaty talks about service of -- of judicial documents.
- 16 And so it would seem to me logical to include within a
- 17 treaty that's focusing on service of documents
- 18 internationally, also service of documents after service
- 19 of process. And so from my perspective -- and I think
- 20 I'm a fairly reasonable man -- so from the reasonable
- 21 person's perspective, you would think that it -- that
- 22 you would include service of other types of documents
- 23 within a service of process treaty.
- And now also there's a really important
- 25 extrajudicial -- and I'm -- I'm going to jump into

- 1 some extra text --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: I'm -- I'm not grasping
- 3 what you mean by "process." It's on the -- the
- 4 convention is on the service of documents.
- 5 MR. HOOTMAN: Yes. Judicial documents.
- 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Yes. And so is the
- 7 notion of process the way we think about it in the
- 8 United States, a process server? That's not universal,
- 9 is it? I mean, a lot of civil law countries don't have
- 10 the notion of tagging -- having a process server tag the
- 11 defendant.
- MR. HOOTMAN: Right. Okay. The -- the
- 13 history -- okay. I do want to jump into some extra
- 14 textual information which specifically addresses that
- 15 and a lot of other things.
- 16 Okay. So the history of this -- of this
- 17 treaty was -- was such that they weren't -- they were
- 18 really trying to kill this French method of service
- 19 in -- in France, "nova de cashiano" -- I don't speak
- 20 French, so -- but the Schlunk case talks all about it.
- 21 And -- and the problem there was that an official in
- 22 France, once you give the citation, the -- the
- 23 certificate or citation or summons, to the official
- 24 there, that is service. And so -- so defaults were
- 25 being entered against parties that never actually got

- 1 notice.
- 2 And so then -- then the United States had --
- 3 had passed a -- had passed Public Law 88-619 in 1964,
- 4 whereby we allowed foreign countries to come here and to
- 5 easily effectuate foreign service by going to a district
- 6 judge and getting an order signed to serve, say, a
- 7 French or Ugandan or wherever, a -- a summons on -- on
- 8 an American -- or whatever person is in the
- 9 United States. So they could get judicial assistance
- 10 from the United States very easily.
- 11 Okay. So within the context of that act,
- 12 then the United States went -- sent their
- 13 representatives to The Hague to start getting engaged
- 14 with this -- this Haque Conference to normalize
- 15 international laws. And -- and so the motive was to get
- 16 the other countries to make it easy for our citizens to
- 17 serve overseas and also to -- to push forward due
- 18 process, okay.
- 19 And so then the -- when the drafters,
- 20 they -- they got this -- this convention prepared, then
- 21 they came to the -- the Senate committee, and then the
- 22 lead spokesman at that Senate committee was asked
- 23 specifically -- and I have the page here -- I don't have
- 24 it handy, but basically the -- the spokesperson for
- 25 that -- for America told the Senate -- the senators --

- 1 that the only thing America is giving up is the same
- 2 thing that we had already given in that Federal act that
- 3 I just mentioned. And that Federal act doesn't have
- 4 anything in it about -- about mail.
- 5 So -- so the actual lawmakers of the
- 6 United States that signed off on this treaty were told
- 7 by the people that participated in the -- in the
- 8 convention drafting that -- that we're going to -- it
- 9 wasn't all about service, like you were saying, Your
- 10 Honor. It was either -- it was, in large part, about
- 11 due process. And the only thing that we're giving up is
- 12 the same thing that we gave up in -- in this Federal act
- 13 that I'm talking about.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I'm sorry. Did we
- 15 give up or do you think they thought we were giving up
- 16 the right to authorize States to permit service by mail?
- 17 MR. HOOTMAN: Service by mail was --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Or your position is --
- 19 is that we did; that in the treaty, we intended, by
- 20 signing the treaty, to give up the power of States to
- 21 authorize the service by mail?
- MR. HOOTMAN: Service by mail was actually
- 23 not talked about in the Senate hearings. There was
- 24 one --
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm asking you, do you

- 1 think it's a fair reading of a treaty for us to read it
- 2 to constrict the rights of States to effect service
- 3 consistent with due process? Because there's no doubt
- 4 that we consider mail service consistent with due
- 5 process.
- 6 MR. HOOTMAN: Okay --
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The United States
- 8 authorize it, right?
- 9 MR. HOOTMAN: Well, the -- under --
- 10 according to Brockmeyer, the case -- the -- the position
- 11 that the Solicitor General wants the Court to adopt, the
- 12 actual holding in that case was that the Article 10(a)
- 13 does -- does not authorize service by mail. It permits
- 14 it --
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right.
- 16 MR. HOOTMAN: -- meaning, you've got to look
- 17 at the local law --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I -- I accept that. But
- 19 many states permit service by mail, correct?
- 20 MR. HOOTMAN: Well, Texas doesn't, according
- 21 to the majority opinion in this case, because all four
- 22 of my points were sustained in the -- in the lower
- 23 court. And one of those points was specifically whether
- 24 or not Texas authorizes service by mail.
- 25 So if you were to --

- JUSTICE GINSBURG: But -- take Rule -- Rule
- 2 4(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. It
- 3 authorizes service, as in the courts of the State where
- 4 the district court is located. And I think Justice
- 5 Sotomayor is referring to some States -- not Texas --
- 6 but some States do authorize service of the summons and
- 7 complaint by mail.
- 8 MR. HOOTMAN: I'm sure some States somewhere
- 9 do. They -- they could theoretically, let's put it that
- 10 way. And so then you -- then you -- then you're with --
- 11 up to the question of -- okay, let me -- let me put this
- 12 way.
- In Brockmeyer, the Court said that the
- 14 treaty does not authorize it, but Rule 4(f) of the
- 15 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allows it in some
- 16 circumstances; namely, when the clerk sends it. So the
- 17 clerk can mail the -- the process, but the party can't
- 18 and, therefore, I win in my case.
- 19 Now, in this -- in my case, the Texas -- the
- 20 Texas Court of Appeals, the majority opinion actually
- 21 sustained all four of my issues that were raised in
- 22 the -- in the court of appeals. And one of those was --
- 23 and by the way, the -- the dissent said I waived that
- 24 one issue, but -- but the majority of that panel
- 25 sustained it, which -- and that issue was whether or not

- 1 Texas law authorizes service by mail.
- 2 So if the Brockmeyer logic were to be
- 3 adopted by this Court, you would basically say, well,
- 4 yes, the -- the treaty permits it, permits it being
- 5 service by mail, if the local law allows it. And so,
- 6 yes, it's permitted, but the Texas court has already
- 7 ruled on it and, therefore, a decision -- the lower
- 8 court's ruling is affirmed.
- 9 So -- so even if you go this -- this route
- 10 of it's not authorized, but it's permitted, you still
- 11 have to affirm the -- the Texas judgment because the
- 12 majority said that --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, if it's -- if it's
- 14 permitted under a Federal treaty, then how can Texas not
- 15 permit it?
- 16 MR. HOOTMAN: Because unless -- that took me
- 17 a long time to figure that distinction out. But
- 18 basically, the question is -- and the question of the
- 19 service was granted on is whether or not the treaty
- 20 authorizes service by mail. That means the treaty
- 21 itself says you can serve pursuant to the treaty by
- 22 sending it in the mail versus the Brockmeyer
- 23 distinction, which is that the treaty doesn't say that
- 24 you serve by mail pursuant to the treaty, rather, that
- 25 the treaty allows the other States or the Federal

- 1 government to pass a rule so that the local law, the
- 2 local United States law allows service by mail. Okay.
- 3 So then Brockmeyer says work through that and said,
- 4 well, yes, Rule -- Rule 4(f) permits it, but only if the
- 5 clerk sends it. And since the clerk in that case didn't
- 6 send it, the default was set aside.
- 7 And so -- then then you take that line of
- 8 thinking and apply it to my case and you say, okay,
- 9 well, no, the treaty doesn't authorize it, because we
- 10 follow the Brockmeyer line of thinking, but it does
- 11 permit it if Texas law allows it. Well, a Texas court
- 12 already passed on it and said -- in the majority
- 13 opinion, because they sustained my four issues, Texas
- 14 law does not authorize service by mail.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. I thought --
- 16 I thought I had read this and I'm looking at it. The
- 17 blue brief at page 9 says, "Under Texas law, a plaintiff
- 18 can serve a foreign defendant in several ways, including
- 19 by certified mail return receipt requested, either by
- 20 sending it to any defendant directly, or if certain
- 21 conditions are met, by sending it to the Secretary of
- 22 State, by complying with the provisions of any
- 23 applicable treaty, and if certain other conditions are
- 24 met by other court-ordered means."
- 25 So -- and there's a citation to the two

- 1 sections of the Texas Civil Procedure Act. So it seems
- 2 to me that Texas law, on its face, authorizes service by
- 3 certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any
- 4 other court-ordered means. So why was the service here
- 5 ineffective under Texas law?
- 6 MR. HOOTMAN: Right. It's rule -- Texas
- 7 Rule of Civil Procedure 108(a). It's entitled service
- 8 of process in foreign countries.
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Right.
- 10 MR. HOOTMAN: Right. And it -- and it
- 11 provided -- it has all this stuff that can happen.
- 12 Basically, there's about -- there's six different ways
- 13 that it can occur.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why wasn't the
- 15 service here pursuant to one of those authorized Texas
- 16 ways?
- 17 MR. HOOTMAN: Well, the short answer is
- 18 because the Texas court said it wasn't the proper way to
- 19 do it. Now, I think the more sophisticated response to
- that would be similar to the Brockmeyer holding,
- 21 which -- which is because it was sent by -- I walked
- 22 down -- I walked down to the post office and dropped a
- 23 summons in the mail and send it to Uganda or wherever to
- 24 serve somebody, the Texas court said you can't do that.
- Now, in the Brockmeyer case, the specific

- 1 reason was is because the clerk didn't do that. Now, if
- 2 the clerk -- I -- I send a request to the -- to the
- 3 clerk and I say, hey, please send this -- this summons
- 4 to Uganda and they drop it in the mail, that would be
- 5 appropriate under -- under the Ninth Circuit case.
- 6 Okay? But the -- but the point here is that -- that if
- 7 you follow the Brockmeyer line of thinking, you have
- 8 to -- to -- service by mail is proper, if our local
- 9 authority allows it. And in our case, the majority
- 10 opinion sustained all four points, and one of those
- 11 points was that Texas law doesn't allow it.
- 12 And -- and also, you know, the technical --
- 13 I don't mean to be overly technical, but we didn't --
- 14 you didn't grant cert on the question of whether or not
- 15 the Texas law allows it. We -- we granted on whether or
- 16 not the treaty authorizes it.
- 17 And so I've got that holding from the Texas
- 18 court on the Texas law. I think that's dispositive,
- 19 assuming you get to that. And the only way you get to
- 20 that is if you say that the treaty -- if you say that
- 21 the treaty authorizes service by mail, you don't even
- 22 get into that can of worms, because the treaty itself is
- 23 the vehicle through which you're serving process.
- 24 Okay?
- 25 If you follow the Brockmeyer line of

- 1 thinking, you say, well, no, the treaty doesn't
- 2 authorize it, but it permits it, then you run into the
- 3 Texas majority holding which has already ruled on that
- 4 question. And --
- 5 JUSTICE KAGAN: Do you think it's a problem
- 6 for your position that no other court in the world has
- 7 construed the treaty this way?
- 8 MR. HOOTMAN: That's clearly a problem.
- 9 That's why I focused so hard on text.
- 10 (Laughter.)
- MR. HOOTMAN: I mean -- I mean --
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Someone's got to be
- 13 first, right?
- 14 (Laughter.)
- 15 MR. HOOTMAN: Then that now -- that is why I
- 16 cited to -- I forgot what they call it, but it's
- 17 basically the -- the restatement of law in Europe.
- 18 That's why I cited to that, to see what their mindset
- 19 is. And I don't know if you recall that quote in my
- 20 brief, but basically, they will look at a document when
- 21 they're interpreting it, if it says X, but -- but
- 22 everyone's intent was Y, they go with Y. And that's --
- 23 that just runs train -- a steam train roller over our
- 24 separation of powers concept.
- 25 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, this goes back to

- 1 Justice Alito's question. I mean, is that -- is that
- 2 your answer to it, that it's just they're all construing
- 3 this because he -- they use a completely different
- 4 interpretive stance than we do?
- 5 MR. HOOTMAN: No doubt about it. It's a
- 6 whole different mindset. They -- they're looking at the
- 7 subjectivity of what everybody wanted. And here,
- 8 because of our separation of powers, who's the law
- 9 maker, that's why I go off in the area and all that
- 10 other really interesting stuff, and I think it's
- 11 actually crucial here because --
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Well, one question I suppose
- 13 might be whether that is in fact producing the disparity
- 14 in -- in judgments. But even suppose you're right that
- 15 it is, I mean, these are treaties. So the idea that,
- 16 you know, we would be consistently interpreting a treaty
- 17 differently from the entire rest of the world would seem
- 18 to create problems for our treaty-making powers, for
- 19 our -- our ability to conform with what our treaty
- 20 partners expect. I mean, it would be -- be sort of a
- 21 problem for international relations, wouldn't it? If
- 22 we're like, well, we just interpret everything that we
- 23 write differently from the way everybody else in the
- 24 world does.
- 25 MR. HOOTMAN: Clearly, we've got to be

- 1 respectful to our foreign friends. Clearly, we don't
- 2 want to be -- come across as, you know, arrogant four
- 3 sort of thinking.
- 4 Okay. We do have also to respect the
- 5 Constitution. Who -- who passes these laws? The
- 6 lawmakers.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: You are taking a
- 8 statement from a -- it's not exactly restatement; it's
- 9 sort of this European project written by a law professor
- 10 in Denmark. And you're saying that's how
- 11 all Europeans -- they don't -- you don't think that they
- 12 have the same debates that we have on the extent to
- 13 which you go beyond the text? You think they all agree
- 14 about the way you interpret text and it's all that --
- 15 what Orlando said is -- that's true, generally? I think
- 16 you find it -- they have the same debates that we do.
- 17 MR. HOOTMAN: I'm definitely no European
- 18 legal scholar, by any means, but I do -- I do believe
- 19 that -- that cite that I gave, I did some research to
- 20 see how respected it was, and I believe -- maybe I'm
- 21 wrong on that, but I think it's on par with our
- 22 restatement.
- 23 Do they -- do they do what we do here?
- 24 Well, if you look at the Vienna Convention --
- And someone brought that up, by the way.

- 1 The Vienna Convention says how you're supposed to
- 2 interpret treaties. They actually do the opposite of
- 3 that, that quote that -- that you're -- that I gave you
- 4 and now you're giving back to me. And they focus hard
- 5 on text, just like I'm urging the Court to do under our
- 6 separation of powers doctrine.
- 7 So I surmise that -- that a fair amount of
- 8 them do look at that -- that section, but then a whole
- 9 lot of 'em others also surely look at the Vienna
- 10 Convention, because they're the ones that most of the
- 11 European countries, if not all of them, have actually
- 12 signed off on it. And the United States has not.
- 13 But it is -- it is a codification of
- 14 customary international law. And, therefore, you know,
- if -- depending on how much emphasis we put on customary
- 16 international law, we're going to look at the Vienna
- 17 Convention to help us interpret a treaty, assuming you
- 18 get beyond the text like I've urged the Court in the
- 19 first half of my brief.
- 20 So in answer to your question --
- 21 JUSTICE GINSBURG: The -- the source that
- 22 you cite is not talking about the interpretation of
- 23 statutes; it's talking about the interpretation of
- 24 private contracts between two individuals.
- 25 MR. HOOTMAN: That's primarily the -- yes, I

- 1 would agree with that. And I -- and I didn't mean to
- 2 cite to that as, oh, look here, here's my number one
- 3 cite at all. I was just trying to give a perspective
- 4 on, hey, look, I do have all these international cases
- 5 against me, but let's look at their mindset a little
- 6 bit.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, one of the --
- 8 I mean, if you are talking about -- and I think this is
- 9 a distinction between statutes and treaties. We
- 10 visualize treaties, anyway, as close to -- to contracts.
- 11 And if you're talking about contracts, it's very
- 12 important to -- what the conduct and expectations of the
- 13 parties were as they went into the contract, and it's
- 14 significant evidence of sort of how they dealt with the
- 15 situations after the contract, somewhat unlike how you
- 16 might interpret a statute.
- 17 MR. HOOTMAN: I have a real problem -- and I
- 18 realize the cases make this analogy to contracts -- but
- 19 I have a real problem with that analogy, because it --
- 20 it doesn't factor in the -- the Constitution. We -- we
- 21 adopt a treaty and make it a Federal law, just like a
- 22 Federal statute, except it's done through the President
- 23 and et cetera.
- And so it's really not -- yes, it's like a
- 25 contract, but, no, it's not. Because this Court has to

- 1 apply the Constitution to it. And so here, you -- if --
- 2 you have the drafters and then the nice Bartleby's
- 3 error, the scrivener's error -- and by the way, this
- 4 Court has written on when there's a scrivener's error,
- 5 we're not going to just fix it, because that's
- 6 legislating. Unless -- unless the error has -- has, you
- 7 know, a ridiculous -- the absurdity doctrine and it's
- 8 got a -- so under -- under you-all's kind of authority,
- 9 you can't just fix the scrivener's error.
- 10 And so the scholar, Mr. Ristau, I thought,
- 11 did me a great favor by, yes, he went page after page
- 12 that I lose, I lose, it's okay. But then he says it's a
- 13 scrivener's error. So then when you apply the
- 14 separation of powers doctrine principles to that, you
- 15 can't just fix it because there's a logical reason to
- 16 include service of -- service of process-type documents.
- 17 Because it makes perfect -- to me, it makes perfectly
- 18 good sense. It make -- it doesn't -- it doesn't make
- 19 sense to me to not include that in there.
- 20 And so if you use the -- the canon of -- you
- 21 call it canon or a method of usage, and -- and different
- 22 word -- there's a different meaning, if you can see the
- 23 different meaning, you don't -- you don't have an
- 24 ambiguous situation here. And so you are bound by the
- 25 Constitution to interpret the words of the -- of the --

- 1 of the treaty and say: Well, it's not authorized.
- 2 So that's kind of how I analyze it.
- 3 And then -- and then I really want -- this,
- 4 to me, is a really big point, and I haven't articulated
- 5 it well, but the Solicitor General cited to the Senate
- 6 Record where the -- the international guys that went
- 7 over to the Hague and brought this beautiful treaty that
- 8 they put a whole lot of work into with the history of
- 9 this -- this Federal statute that I'm talking about,
- 10 everyone wanted to start cooperating.
- Then they get before the Senate testifying,
- 12 and one of the senators is asking something like, well,
- 13 what do we get out of this? And -- and -- and he's got
- 14 this section in there, it's -- it's on -- it's on
- page 24 and 25, he's the U.S. delegate, Philip Amram,
- 16 and -- and he said due process and also we are giving
- 17 nothing we had not already given in -- in Public Law
- 18 88619.
- 19 So the senators that actually signed off on
- 20 this, that's what they heard. And you got to understand
- 21 that that -- it's so important, I put it in my little
- 22 book here. Okay. That Public Law 88619 was a big deal
- 23 back then, because America says: Hey, we're going to
- let the foreigners come over here, go to a district
- 25 judge, request an order to serve, you know, a French

- 1 petition or whatever.
- 2 And then after that -- and that was a -- you
- 3 know, that was politically a big deal. We open our
- 4 doors and we want them to open their doors to us.
- 5 So they go -- they go -- they go prepare
- 6 this treaty, and then they come back and testify to
- 7 the -- to the people that are going to actually make our
- 8 law and they tell them that's -- that's what -- what
- 9 happened. And now we got this mail thing going on.
- 10 So -- so from the lawmakers' perspective,
- 11 they didn't actually hear that.
- 12 Now, there is a bar review article that the
- 13 same man that testified, Mr. Amram, there's a little
- 14 section in there, which the Solicitor General cites in
- 15 their brief, where they say something like service by
- 16 mail. He -- and I read the article. It goes on and on
- 17 about this treaty, a little bit mind-numbing. But
- 18 it's -- and then he says Article 10(a) service by mail,
- 19 it's a little bitty snippet. You can see it in the
- 20 Senate record. But it doesn't -- it doesn't -- service
- 21 by mail says the same thing that the treaty says. It
- 22 doesn't say service of process by mail.
- 23 And so, to me, it would seem like you don't
- 24 have an ambiguity here. There was a change in usage
- 25 that makes perfectly good sense to allow service of

- 1 post -- service of process documents, and you can't fix
- 2 the Bartleby, the scrivener error because of you-all's
- 3 previous cases, Chan v. Korea, in particular.
- 4 And -- and then you have the other issue,
- 5 which is even if you go with this Brockmeyer scenario,
- 6 then -- then Texas has already passed on this question,
- 7 and Texas law doesn't allow service by the participant
- 8 by mail. And so you got to affirm anyway.
- 9 So if there's no further questions, I'll
- 10 turn it over to the other -- other side.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- MR. HOOTMAN: Thank you.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Gaston, you have
- 14 seven minutes.
- 15 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF JEREMY GASTON
- 16 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER
- 17 MR. GASTON: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Gaston, would you
- 19 start with the Brockmeyer question? Do you agree with
- 20 the government on the issue that the treaty only
- 21 permits, doesn't necessarily authorize? And then your
- 22 adversary's position that the Texas court has already
- 23 said that under Texas law, you can't serve this way.
- MR. GASTON: Yes, Justice Sotomayor.
- 25 We -- Petitioner agrees with the United

- 1 States' position and it points out, actually, an
- 2 ambiguity in the world "authorize," which is the
- 3 question presented that -- that -- that ambiguity is my
- 4 responsibility, because "authorized" can mean empower or
- 5 it can mean permit. And in this situation, permit is
- 6 what the Brockmeyer case reads it as, it's what the
- 7 United States suggests is correct, and we -- we think
- 8 that is correct because of the ambiguity in the statute
- 9 of what the freedom to do things means.
- 10 And -- and I would also alert the Court to
- 11 some more specific discussion of that. The Permanent
- 12 Bureau of the Hague Conference puts out a handbook every
- 13 so many years, and the 2016 edition, which is the fourth
- 14 edition, at paragraph 257, discusses some extrinsic
- 15 evidence from the 1964 Special Commission discussions
- 16 during the drafting, making it clear that it was a
- 17 two-part test. If the State doesn't object, State of
- 18 destination, you have to look at the law of the forum
- 19 and see if it affirmatively authorizes it.
- 20 Moving then to the -- to the contention that
- 21 the court of appeals here has already ruled that service
- 22 by mail wasn't allowed under Texas law, that's -- that's
- 23 the result of the holding because the Court held that
- 24 the treaty preempts Texas law. And it -- and it -- and
- 25 if the treaty, in fact, prohibits service of process by

- 1 mail, it does preempt Texas law. And that's what the --
- 2 this Court in Schlunk said. It said that the treaty
- 3 is -- is mandatory and it preempts inconsistent methods
- 4 of service under -- under State or Federal law. But
- 5 that was not a determination that, apart from the
- 6 treaty, service of process here was not consistent with
- 7 Texas law and --
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Is that preemption
- 9 question before us?
- 10 MR. GASTON: No. I would say it has been --
- 11 it has been decided by this Court in -- in Schlunk, and
- 12 the Court -- and it cited a prior case --
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, we're not
- 14 being asked to rule on that because I gather the Texas
- 15 Court of Appeals has a different view on that.
- 16 MR. GASTON: I think the Texas Court of
- 17 Appeals has the same view, which is that -- that if the
- 18 treaty prohibits service by mail, the fact that it's
- 19 authorized under Texas law is dead letter and
- 20 therefore --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: But we were told by the
- 22 other side that Texas law -- forget about treaties --
- 23 Texas law does not permit service of process by mail
- 24 period.
- MR. GASTON: And that is nowhere in the

- 1 court of appeals decision. And the Texas State law
- 2 determinations that we -- this Texas State law that we
- 3 cite at pages 9 and 10 of -- of the blue brief provide
- 4 three or four ways in which service of process by mail
- 5 on --
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: If you win in -- this
- 7 Article 10, in fact, permits service by mail, then
- 8 you'll go back to Texas and you'll say, see, it permits
- 9 it expressly. So the rest of the treaty doesn't preempt
- 10 the provision that allows service by mail, so Texas law
- 11 no longer prohibits it; is that right?
- MR. GASTON: Yes.
- 13 JUSTICE BREYER: So we should send it back.
- 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: It doesn't say that
- 15 at all. What Article 10 says is whether or not the
- 16 convention shall interfere with a particular way. So
- 17 then you simply say if you're right, okay, the
- 18 convention doesn't interfere with it, but Texas law can
- 19 prohibit it.
- MR. GASTON: Yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Absolutely say it doesn't.
- MR. GASTON: Yes, that is absolutely
- 23 our position.
- 24 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But the Court of
- 25 Appeals said otherwise?

- 1 MR. GASTON: No, the court of appeals held
- 2 that The Hague Service Convention prohibits service of
- 3 process by mail and, therefore, it sustained the
- 4 Respondent's challenge to the trial court judgment on
- 5 the basis that there was no valid service of process
- 6 because the service that was effected was prohibited by
- 7 The Hague Service Convention. The --
- 8 JUSTICE KAGAN: So, I'm sorry, you're saying
- 9 it just never got to this question of what Texas law
- 10 says.
- 11 MR. GASTON: Correct.
- 12 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay.
- MR. GASTON: On our blue brief at 32 and 33,
- 14 I think it's clear, not only did the negotiator for the
- 15 United States tell the Senate that this treaty involved
- 16 service -- allowed service by mail and the Executive
- 17 Branch internally relayed that message to the -- to the
- 18 President, so it's very clear internally that the
- 19 United States Executive Branch understood that the
- 20 United States' intent was that it allowed service by
- 21 mail. Respondent makes a distinction between service of
- 22 process and service of post-answer documents.
- 23 I think while one might imagine a treaty
- that would do that, this treaty doesn't make any
- 25 internal distinctions between judicial documents that

Τ	are process and other judicial documents with the
2	limited exception of Article 15 that only talks about
3	getting relief from a default judgment with respect to a
4	summons not not being served. And so as one lower
5	court has said, it would be very odd if Article 10(a)
6	was about service of every judicial document except
7	process, which is what would be required to to go
8	with Respondent's interpretation.
9	And unless the Court has any further
10	questions, I would cede the rest of my time.
11	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
12	The case is submitted.
13	(Whereupon, at 12:13 p.m., the case in the
14	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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