continued, you know, not to get any -- any response to that beyond the acknowledgment of October.

So now that brings us back to the point of it's January 18, 2010. We get a letter from the branch advising us to send the card and those sequence of events, as already described, ensued, which brings us forward to the week of February 23rd, 2010.

So pursuant to our complaint and pursuant to what appeared to possibly be an act of discipline toward Paul Koehler, now comes Paul Koehler back with Steve Misterfeld, and unbeknownst to us, this was with a view towards having a tribunal hearing to review our apparent error in communicating with the branch office, providing additional details ahead of a statement that we were ready to follow any direction they would give.

- Q. Okay. Now the discussion was commenced that Friday?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And --
- A. Again, that's Friday, February 26, 2010.
- Q. So when did it conclude?
- A. Well, that was another interesting point. The discussions are usually occurring Friday with the visiting traveling overseers, managers, and that discussion however did not conclude on Friday. It

recessed, which is unusual.

So basically Steve Misterfeld listened to our input on the situation, and he adjourned the meeting and said we would convene the next day, Saturday, February 27th.

We met at the meeting facility upstairs, and at the start of the meeting he stated that he had reflected on the matter, the discussion from the previous evening, and decided that the entire body of elders should be removed, and that he and Paul Koehler would be submitting a letter that would be sent, presumably by U.S. mail, to the branch office, Christian Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses, Patterson, New York, stating the recommendation for our removal.

Q. So from there, what transpired? For example, the following day -- or let's back up.

What was the reason now for the removal of four individuals?

- A. The reason, as stated by Steve Misterfeld, is that the entire body of elders would be removed for its failure to comply with an organizational directive, in reference to the letter received from the branch office calling for the membership card, the S-21 card to be sent to the congregation in Sonoma.
 - Q. Does that seem like the -- in line with the

normal process of things; in other words, removing four individuals for the responsibility of one?

A. No. And when you say the responsibility of one, I'm -- typically there is one elder who has a role called secretary that will handle the responsibilities of sending the cards and so forth. It could be argued that all of the elders signed the letter that went back to the branch office, but the principal duty typically is assigned to the secretary to follow through with the actual sending of the cards.

Our body sent the response again providing additional details with a view towards making sure they had the full facts and understood the situation accurately, because it wasn't clear to us that it had been presented accurately by the individuals from Sonoma.

So, yeah, no, it was very unusual. Everything was unusual. The meeting was unusual. Really not being given an agenda that provided pertinent details of consideration. We weren't told that we were heading into a tribunal hearing. We thought it was just a regularly scheduled meeting and discussion, but it turned into a tribunal hearing.

Paul Koehler sat in judgment of us, despite the fact we had complained about him, which is not

consistent with -- the rule of thumb is to find -- as articulated by the governing body as based on the scriptures, must have impartiality and so forth.

There's even statements in the Watchtower magazine that say, if a person is in a tribunal hearing, and they have hard feelings or a point of concern with one of the elders, that it can be accommodated that a different elder would participate or that particular elder may not participate.

And I think it had been pretty well established we had hard feelings toward Paul Koehler based on his erratic behavior.

- Q. So was that ever addressed in the discussion with Mr. Misterfeld and Mr. Koehler?
- A. Again, the answer is no. The simple statement made by Steve Misterfeld, when the point was raised about our complaint about Paul Koehler, again, is he asserted that Paul Koehler had done nothing wrong.
- Q. How did the four individuals feel after receiving this decision on the part of Mr. Koehler and Mr. Misterfeld?
- A. Shocked, surprised, confused, unhappy.

 Frustrated. Puzzled is probably the biggest word.
 - O. Unbelievable?
 - A. Unbelievable, yeah. Totally inconsistent with

everything we had ever been taught or learned as far as how matters are handled. In fact, a matter like that, based on the body of what we've been taught and learned, should not have even come to a tribunal hearing. It should never have come to that or been considered in such a form.

It would have been a matter of more so a statement being made of here's some counsel, here's what you would want to do in that circumstance, a reminder, and then off you go. So for it to even reach the point of being a tribunal hearing was shocking, and for the result of that tribunal hearing to be the entire body of elders being removed was that much more shocking.

- Q. Was there any feeling of ulterior motives here at play?
- A. Yes. On two levels. And this kind of gets into what happened the next day. But on two levels at the time, at the immediate moment of being advised that the whole body of elders had been removed, I personally had a feeling that this was some type of prank or practical joke.

I began to think, we had just submitted a letter of complaint about Paul Koehler, and here it was that he didn't show up to the meeting thereafter.

Q. That Sunday?

A. That Sunday that we've already talked about, which kind of suggested that he had been given some type of discipline of some kind. So I thought this was a very elaborate form of pay back. I thought it was something that he did to give us a good scare, and that feeling deepened the following day when -- as we customarily do, we have a meeting, a private meeting ahead of the public meeting for the bodies of elders and for the members of the service committee and so forth, to review the report for that week.

So when a traveling brother comes to a congregation, you know, to provide a report at the end of the week, it's called an S-303. It's a designated form that's used by the organization, and on that form there are several points of information that the circuit overseer would provide.

He'll provide information concerning, you know, the elders' residence, so forth. He'll provide the average attendance for the meetings, statistics, things of that nature. So it's about a total of nine questions that he'll complete as part of his report.

So interestingly, when we gathered on Sunday morning, this was February 28th, 2010, Sunday morning, we review the report, and we get to point nine, which says, "Were there any serious problems in the

congregation that you assisted in handling during your visit? If so, clearly describe the matter below. Tell us who were involved, what you did to assist, and what still needs to be done."

So typically when a traveling overseer handles a matter of a serious nature, he will reference it on the report, the S-303 report, under point nine. He will do that one of two ways. He will either type "see attached," or he will begin -- in most cases he will write any information or input that he will have on the S-303 report, and if he needs more space, he'll provide an attachment.

I mention that because on this particular occasion we got to point nine on the report as Paul Koehler was walking through it, and point nine was completely blank. There wasn't any information at all provided, which was strange, because having a meeting and deciding that you're going to remove the entire body of elders certainly would qualify as a serious problem in the congregation, so you would expect it to be mentioned on the report.

- Q. How did you focus on the point nine? Were you --
- A. Well, that was the interesting thing. Very interesting sequence of events occurred. We went

through the report, you know, one through eight -- or one through seven, and that takes you to the point where you've got to turn the report over to see points eight and nine.

When Paul Koehler turned the point over -- or turned the report over, right away you see information on point eight, and naturally I would look at point nine, and I see it's blank. So he talked about point eight.

When he got to point nine, he repositioned the report on the table, put both of his hands on the report, and then he specifically pointed or gestured towards point nine. He didn't say anything, but his facial expression, his body language, the gesture, all of it conveyed the basic message that I'm not including the reference to the meeting in the report, which created the impression in myself and the other individuals assembled -- we had talked about it afterwards.

The impression was that the previous tribunal hearing was a joke. It was a ruse, it was a prank, it was a way of getting back at us for having submitted a complaint about him. And it -- and he had kind of set up this moment during the week, because during the week he kept saying, "in my next assignment" or "when we go

to our next assignment" or "when we go" -- as if he was dropping phrases and statements to generate the impression that our perception of what had taken place was true.

We sent a letter of complaint. Charles Valorz benched him. He got disciplined, and pursuant to that discipline he was going to be taken out of the assignment early and reassigned elsewhere. So everything that he was saying and doing during that particular visit in February 2010 lent itself towards you having that conclusion. It was a week long con, if you will.

And so his antics and his statements during the week heading up to this particular moment where here you have the report and there's nothing on the report for point nine, meaning he's not reporting the matter being the impression. So I looked at him with an expression of -- with an expression of disgust, based on what my perception was at that moment.

And he began to look like a person who has sheepishly kind of been caught in something, and so, you know, I give him an Academy Award. It was very well done, everything. He acted like someone who had kind of reached the end of the joke, and now it's clear that it was a joke, and he had to stand there and face the

music.

He said, "Well, it's been nice serving you all, being here," and basically he was saying good-bye. You know, it all had the feeling of someone riding off into the sunset, end of movie, end of story.

Steve Misterfeld began to act nervous and -- as if we were at this point where we had discovered the ruse, and he was exhibiting sort of a mock fear factor or concern that we were going to report him now. And as we were leaving the room, he was, you know, talking.

"We really enjoyed meeting you," "we really enjoyed seeing you." He had this nervous tone.

It all added to the impression they had pulled a fast one. They had played a dirty little trick. They had kind of abused the process for the sake of a measure of revenge, because now Paul Koehler was being reassigned because he was disciplined. That was the whole thrust of it.

There wasn't any statement, "We really are sending a recommendation for your removal." It was all one big joke, and there was no need for us to appeal anything or do anything, that it was just a lie, and that's the way we took it.

Q. So would you view that as misrepresentation, trying to take advantage in some way?

A. Well, yeah, because you have to look at the implications of what they did, what was the result of this ruse, of this misrepresentation. In fact, under law, it's material misrepresentation. That S-303 report constitutes material evidence of a fraudulent representation, and since wire fraud is an element of your case, we have to keep in mind that that statute — I think it's 1343 — it does not — it is not subject to a technical definition of fraud as in common law, meaning you don't have to jump through all the hoops of establishing a technical basis of fraud.

You know, wire fraud is referred to as the weapon of choice for the United States prosecutor, because that law is extremely flexible and adaptable. All you have to establish is that there was some form of a trick or some form of an overreaching, a manipulation, a misrepresentation. Just a trick basically. And now you have the basis of mail fraud and wire fraud and everything that goes with it.

But despite that, that S-303 report is physical evidence, and it is material evidence of an act of deception, the report, in conjunction with his behavior, in conjunction with Steve Misterfeld's behavior, not only during that meeting but their behavior thereafter.

During the meeting Steve Misterfeld kept

looking over like he was trying to read my face. It was all about selling the idea that they had messed up, and now maybe we might respond and complain again. And it was masterfully done.

So that report is evidence of the deception in conjunction with the relevant testimony. And the implications of it are this.

Everything that the defendants in your case have done, or I should say the basis for every single thing that they have done -- Ernest Brede, Contreras, Laverdure, Lucas, all of them, Koehler. The basis for everything that they have done was born from that meeting, because it was at that meeting where this tribunal hearing occurred in bad faith, because there was already a predetermined outcome, there was already prejudgment there.

It was already a plan to push the body of elders serving in Menlo Park out of the way. That was already a decision, that was already an intent, that was already the idea. That tribunal hearing was simply a vehicle to effect that decision that had already been made before Paul Koehler and Steve Misterfeld set foot on Menlo Park soil.

So pursuant to that meeting and pursuant to that decision and pursuant to the ruse that induced our

belief that there was no need to send any letters of appeal at that time during the established appeal window, because it was all a big joke anyway, which made it easier for them to rubber stamp this decision, not having to go through any secondary review process, because we didn't appeal during the established window.

So we were on the clock after that meeting, and we didn't even know it, because we thought it was all a big joke. And that was the beauty -- if I can use that word liberally, that was the beauty of their deception, because it convinced us there was no need to send any correspondence, because it was all a big joke.

So pursuant to that, we moved forward from February 2010 to May 2010, and I get in the mail a letter from the Christian Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses advising that I and my fellow elders have all been removed from our position of spiritual oversight pursuant to their review of the letter that was mailed presumably by U.S. mail from Paul Koehler and Steve Misterfeld.

So pursuant to the report that they sent in by U.S. mail and a review of that without the benefit of any review of an appeal from us, because we didn't think there was anything -- any need to send it in, then the decision had been made to remove the entire body of

elders, thus completing that phase of the scheme to get us out of the way.

So this is the interesting point. You're asserting mail fraud. You're asserting wire fraud. Those laws are identical, and the application of them are identical. So, again, it simply encompasses a trick. It's not necessary for someone to defraud you of millions of dollars per se. It's not always even necessary to establish a material misrepresentation as part of the fraud in the case of mail or wire fraud.

It helps, and it exists in this case by virtue of that S-303 report and the surrounding testimony of its significance as presented at that meeting. But we have here a trick, and the United States mail system was a vehicle in executing that trick. Wire communications were a vehicle in executing that trick.

And what's the result of that trick? Is there any loss or damage pursuant to that trick? And that's where we begin to bring into clear focus the significance of the actions or the alleged actions of the defendants.

Ernest Brede -- when Ernest Brede took the stage in November 2010 and lied to the members regarding the balance of funds on hand in the building fund, saying it was \$3,500, when the bank records that are now

a point of record in both proceedings establish that it was upwards of \$20,000, when he got on stage and lied, he provided a material act of deceit.

And the result of that deception is that it had a natural tendency to induce contributions, and that's where we go to California Corporations Code 6812. In describing that specific act, it says, if a person were to do that, who presents themselves as having a level of responsibility in a corporation, if they gave a false financial report as to the condition of the corporation, it is a crime.

So the only way that Ernest Brede could ever have been in position to effect that crime that he committed was by virtue of the material deception as perpetrated by Paul Koehler and Steve Misterfeld, because that was the direct trigger for the removal of the body of elders serving in the Menlo Park congregation.

This is all one composite collective scheme. So one element and one action at a certain phase triggers the next event, and then the next event. It's exactly like what we see when these individuals set up these massive domino mazes. You tip one domino, it knocks over the next domino, and the next, and the next, and the next, and the next,

order. But it starts with that first one.

So the removal of the elders in Menlo Park was a key step in the furtherance and execution of a scheme that had already been established prior to February 2010. In fact, it is my personal belief that the letter that was sent by the congregation elders serving in Sonoma, that letter complaining about the lack of delivery of the S-21 card or the membership card, was in itself a part of the scheme.

They sent the letter to the branch. Then the branch sent the letter to us calling for the card to be sent, and it should have already been known that, by our nature and close ties to the member in question, we would have provided additional details ahead of executing that request, and that was specifically targeted and leveraged as a means to allege insubordination to the end of the body of elders being removed.

So there's a basis of argument that the letter from the congregation in Sonoma was an act of mail fraud, because it was sent in furtherance of a scheme, and, again, a scheme that was devised and put in motion long before February 2010 when the body of elders were advised that a recommendation for the removal would be submitted.

So everything that is a concern now, bank fraud, money laundering, you know, anything you have down there as an accusation, is the direct result of the overall scheme. But it is a direct result of the scheme that was executed at a particular juncture and phase relative to the removal of the body of elders in Menlo Park ahead of the assumption of spiritual oversight by Ernest Brede, Aaron Lucas, Larry Laverdure, Luis Contreras and all those individuals as named defendants.

- Q. So as far as you're concerned, this raises to the level of above -- well, in addition to a civil matter, it's a criminal matter?
- A. There's no question it's a criminal matter.

 Bank fraud is a crime. It says right there in the

 California Corporations Code 6812. If you give a false

 financial report, and it's a willful and intentional

 thing, and it's designed to induce contributions, it

 ends by saying it is a crime. There aren't too many

 ways to interpret that.

And then in CA Corporations Code Section 6813, it says, if there had been any false entries into the financial records for a corporation, which almost has to happen, because if you're giving a false financial report, then in all likelihood you have to make a false entry in the records to substantiate it upon scrutiny.

And so the -- that's why that's an added point of allegation, that there's been a modification of the records, a falsification of the records. California Corporations Code 6813 clearly describes that behavior and concludes by saying it is a crime.

We all know that money laundering is a crime, and so the assertion of money laundering may not be fully founded at this juncture. But the feeling is, upon acquisition of the outstanding bank records, there will be evidence that will substantiate the allegations of laundering with a view towards not only enrichment but tax evasion.

MR. COBB: Okay. Let's take a break. I know you're probably tired.

(Recess.)

(Record read.)

BY MR. COBB

Q. All right. So we're back from break, and we're going to continue our line of questioning. This is in relation to the feeling that the defense has that this is a first amendment issue.

Is it your feeling that what was done and what you described previously was centered around a religious issue?

A. No. I believe the setting for what took place

as described was religious, but I feel that the acts and the overall context for those acts within a collective scheme are more secular than religious.

- Q. Okay. So now it would appear that -- to your understanding, that this is not a first amendment issue.
- A. Well, when you say first amendment issue, are you referring to the free exercise clause?
 - Q. Yes.

- A. Freedom of religion?
- Q. Excuse me, I should have clarified myself.
- A. The free exercise clause was not intended to serve as a get out of jail free card for religiously motivated actions that infringe upon law.
- Q. So were there -- you mentioned previously that you felt that there were ulterior motives when it came to the deception that was -- the alleged deception that was perpetrated by Mr. Misterfeld and also Mr. Koehler.

Do you feel like there were any other concerns, perhaps some that would benefit them or benefit their group or benefit who they were part of in a monetary way?

For example, the Kingdom Hall has been appraised at \$2.3 million. Do you feel that had some bearing on this overall scheme, if you will, alleged scheme?

- A. Yes, I do. I believe the Kingdom Hall is the object or I should say a key object of the scheme. It is not the sole object, but it clearly was one of the key objectives, executing a transference of operational control of that property.
- Q. Okay. So now you feel that defendants can rely upon a Serbian abstention to justify -- strike that.
 - A. Abstention.

- Q. Okay. Do you feel like that would be a defense in this matter based upon what you know about the case and what you have related about it?
- A. And you're referring to the doctrine of abstention?
 - O. Yes.
- A. Okay. I don't feel that abstention creates a basis of escape for the defendants in this case. The reason is the doctrine of abstention has its place, but it has to be balanced in the face of constitutional law.

Constitutional law, as recently shaped by the Department of Administration versus Smith established or reaffirmed the original thinking and rationale of the founding fathers relevant to the free exercise clause and the resulting doctrine of abstention.

The free exercise clause is intended to allow freedom of religion. It is not intended to establish a

basis of autonomy for criminal behavior as motivated by religious conviction. The founding fathers established that the freedom to believe is absolute, but the freedom to act upon belief, which is to say religious belief, is not absolute.

In fact, they use the words, the freedom of action based upon belief cannot be absolute. And that was Cantwell versus Connecticut where that statement was made. And the reason for that statement was a general concern that, if the freedom to believe or the freedom to act was absolute as related to religion, then it would allow an individual to become a law unto himself by virtue of his religious convictions, which is exactly what I feel describes the attitude and conduct of the defendants in this case.

They have assumed a level of autonomy by virtue of their religious beliefs and their religious convictions to the exclusion of law, secular law, and, in my personal opinion, divine law as well, and that makes me angry. Because in doing so, the defendants have misrepresented Jehovah, God. In doing so, they have misrepresented who Jehovah's Witnesses are as an organization and as a people, and they have misrepresented what Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian followers of Christ, stand for.

The defendants have endeavored to orchestrate the perception that their entire range of activity is known by the governing body and sanctioned by the governing body and directed by the governing body, and that is a lie.

The governing body would never support or endorse any criminal act that infringes upon God's standards, Bible principles or law.

In this case, there is an exception to the doctrine of abstention that may come into play going forward. The exception to the doctrine of abstention was originated in a past case -- I'm trying to find the reference to it here. Gonzalez -- yes, Gonzalez versus Archbishop.

So the abstention doctrine was originated in Watson versus Jones, and that's where the decision was made that, in view of the free exercise clause, Courts would abstain from any review of matters of church discipline, since they were not qualified to evaluate the decisions, rationale and circumstances leading to decisions by church tribunals.

Pursuant to Watson versus Jones, the case

Gonzalez versus Archbishop introduced the idea of an

exception to the doctrine of abstention. In that case,

the Court stated, in absence of fraud, collusion or

arbitrariness, the decisions of proper church tribunals on matters clearly ecclesiastical are accepted in litigation before the secular courts as conclusive.

So they were affirming the thought from Watson versus Jones of Courts abstaining from review of church tribunal decisions. However, there was a qualification for that that was introduced in Gonzalez versus Archbishop saying, whatever the churches decide and whatever they do shall be beyond the review of the church in the absence of fraud, collusion or arbitrariness.

So the next case that came along to refine that concept was the Serbian case. Serbian Orthodox Diocese versus Milivojevich. That's 1976. The short reference for that case is Serbian. Now there the Supreme Court evaluated the concept of an abstention exception as articulated in Gonzalez, but they changed it, they refined it.

They removed arbitrariness as a consideration for marginal Court review of church decisions regarding discipline. So that is to say, if a church wants to remove a person from a position of authority because they're left-handed, they have the right to do that without any inquiry from the Court.

But in Serbian, they did not remove collusion

or fraud as elements for consideration to determine whether or not the basis exists for marginal Court review in instances involving church discipline, which is interesting.

They did not endorse Court review under such circumstances, but the Supreme Court did not rule it out either. In Serbian, two expressions were coined; Serbian collusion and Serbian fraud. So we're familiar with legal terms collusion and fraud as defined in common law and State and Federal and constitutional law, but Serbian collusion and Serbian fraud carry a particular distinction.

So what the Court was articulating on that occasion in that case is, actions of a church along the lines of collusion and fraud that could be reviewed by the Court would constitute these elements, Serbian fraud, Serbian collusion.

And basically what that is saying is the Court stated that if a church tribunal or judicial committee convenes and hears a matter in bad faith, meaning that they have an ulterior motive, some type of fraudulent intent relative to that tribunal hearing, if they do that, convene a tribunal hearing in bad faith by virtue of collusion and/or fraud -- and here's the key -- with a view to a secular purpose, then that would constitute

Serbian collusion, Serbian fraud and in legal theory create a basis of inquiry or review if even marginally by the Court.

So what we're seeing there or what the Court is seeing there, I think, is directly relevant to this case. I believe that every single requirement, every single requisite criteria and element that is needed to utilize this exception to the doctrine of abstention exists in your case.

Has there been collusion? Yes. I believe that the individuals from the congregation in Sonoma who know personally firsthand Leonardo Trevino, the chairman of RBC #7, I believe them sending that letter raising concern about the S-21 card was a meditated act that was intentionally intended to establish the basis for the branch, Christian Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses in Patterson, New York, to then send that letter to us on January 18, 2010, directing that the card be sent.

And then that created the basis for everything that occurred thereafter with the arrival of Koehler and Misterfeld. So when they came, they already had a clear idea of what they wanted to do, a clear mission, if you will, to remove our body of elders for any number of reasons; we're in the way, we weren't getting the program as regards how the building should be used or