# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

DONALD LEE BARNETT,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	Cause No. 88-2-04148-2
Vs.	)	
	)	TRIAL TRANSCRIPT
JACK A. HICKS, JACK H. DUBOIS, and	)	<b>VOLUME XII, pp. 1839-1968</b>
E. SCOTT HARTLEY, individually and	)	, <b></b>
as the board of Directors of COMMUNITY	)	March 14 <sup>th</sup> , 1991
CHAPEL AND BIBLE TRAINING CENTER	)	,
and COMMUNITY CHAPEL AND BIBLE	)	
TRAINING CENTER,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

# TRIAL TRANSCRIPT, VOLUME XII PAGES 1839-1968

BE IT REMEMBERED the above-named cause of action came on for arbitration on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1991 before the HONORABLE WALTER DEIERLEIN, JR. at Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services, Inc. Seattle, Washington;

CHARLES WIGGINS, Attorney at Law, appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff;

ROBERT ROHAN and DAVID KNIBB, Attorneys at Law, appearing on behalf of the Defendants;

# **INDEX OF PROCEEDINGS**

	PAGE
Discussion RE: Sealing of papers	1839
Argument RE: Motion for Reconsideration	1844
Court's Ruling RE: Motion for Reconsideration	1848
Argument RE: Findings of Fact	1855

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THE COURT: The first matter I'd like to take up is the sealing of papers. And I know how you seal an exhibit and a document or something like that, but I don't know how we're going to seal these papers.

Do you have any suggestions, Mr. Wiggins?

MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your Honor, we've always contemplated that we would seal portions of the pleadings and portion of the exhibits and portions of the record, and I what I had anticipated we would do is we would simply -- The pleadings that are under seal --

THE COURT: Are they still under seal, by the way?

MR. ROHAN: They haven't been filed.

MR. WIGGINS: Nothing has been filed yet. Since we came into this forum, nothing has been filed with the court. So, my point is I just don't want them in open court files unsealed. So, what I would contemplate is entry of an order that seals selected pleadings, selected portions of the report of proceedings, and selected exhibits, put them in an envelope and take them down and file them.

THE COURT: How do we seal a selected portion of any of this?

. MR. WIGGINS: Of the findings?

### Colloquy

	THE	COURT:	Well,	suppose	pleadings,	for
example.						

be sealed or we could seal, just pull pages out of it and put a page in place of it that says these pages have been sealed and put the papers in a large envelope and sealed by order of the court. I think the general rules state basically that you can do

THE COURT: Do you have any better idea?

I suppose we could either seal"

MR. ROHAN: No.

MR. WIGGINS:

THE COURT: How you do feel about sealing?

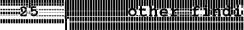
MR. ROHAN: Whatever you want to seal is

fine with me.

this.

THE COURT: I started to keep track of the population of the popula

MR. WIGGINS: What I would propose with respect to the findings particularly is that we have those findings that are sealed be not in, be in a separate pleading, sort of an addendum sealed finding and that that doorsest he separate and exact from the



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		MR.	ROH	AN:	I gu	ess	what	I wou	ld s	sugges	st on
that	and	I th	ink	this	woul	d be	agre	eable	is	that	we
have	one	docur	nent	that	has	all	the	findi	ngs.	that	ares
seale	ed or	unse	eale	d and	tha	t be	seal	ed.			•

MR. WIGGINS: That's correct, we're in

THE COURT: And then the one for filing is one in which certain areas are taken out and dummy pages inserted!

MR. WIGGINS: With respect to the findings, I don't really care if we have a set of findings that says 1 through 15 and then 16 says sealed and we go on to 17 and then 18 says sealed or we just number the unsealed consecutively and the sealed consecutively, it doesn't matter to me.

THE COURT: Okay. I will approve and order sealed the papers that you referred to, whatever they may be. That may include complaint or cross-claim rather and part of the findings and whatever else, some of the exhibits no doubt, and you make the regular, I mean the expurgated portions, make them available to Mr. Rohan so he sees what you are actually putting in the file.

MR. WIGGINS: That would be fine, Your
Honor. In fact, I would propose to send him a list of

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what I want to seal and then he can add to it or discuss it and then we should be able to arrive at an agreed order to present to you.

THE COURT: I was just concerned that maybe
I was required to rule on what was sealed and what

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t, that's fine. Okay.
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MR. KNIBB: Can practical matter, I think retain the sequence of th from one to whatever so to disturbed and we might just example, is sealed. That in the public copy.

Historia Casea Jec. and Ca Wast s

MR. WIGGINS: The think that makes sense.

MR. ROHAN: Other will be confused.

THE COURT: Now point. Let's discuss rath anticipate this session to Can we get everything done

MR. ROHAN: I the Monor, would be to go through think it's the only way

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and work our way through, each of us speak hopefully on some of the ones that are important. It's going to be more than a few minutes but on the other ones try to limit ourselves to just a few minutes on each one and then have the Court decide what it's going to do. Otherwise, we could be here a week.

THE COURT: I was embarrassed to handwrite 26 findings. When they came back 119 and then Mr. Wiggins embroidered those, I was horrified.

MR. ROHAN: And I think as motions for reconsideration come up as part of the findings, we can talk about them as part of whatever finding is appropriate to come up.

THE COURT: I've been thinking about that and I think it would go smoother if I expressed myself on the motion to reconsider right at this outset. don't know how you people feel about that. I'm prepared to start without any particular argument at this point unless you feel that you would like to add to or answer arguments in writing that have arisen since you last met. How do you feel about that? you want more time to argue these?

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, I'd like to just

tht of their response. I'm not going to, I don't

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think I need to repeat things.

THE COURT: I will say, and this is intended as an honest face-to-face compliment, the arguments that you gentlemen reduced to writing on the motion to reconsider I think are the best written arguments that you've made and I was happy to see them. They didn't belabor points that we had gone over in the past. They talked about the same issues but at least I thought they were good arguments and I was ready to rule. Okay.

MR. WIGGINS: Just briefly, Your Honor. Our motion for reconsideration really is limited to the question or what I want to limit my remarks to is the question of fiduciary duty and whether the Court can impose any fiduciary duty on a pastor in his role as pastor. And I nut down something of a challenge in my

motion for reconsideration. I realized when I studied this and I ran a rather extensive search on Westlaw, I could not find a single case which imposed fiduciary duties on a pastor in his role of pastor. There were a couple of cases that talked about a fiduciary duty as a counselor but never, never has there been a decision that I have found that talks about a pastor's duties as a fiduciary to the corporation or to the members of the church in his capacity as pastor.

(Off-the-record discussion.)

THE COURT: A Susan Gilmore is here of the Seattle Times.

MR. ROHAN: It's a public hearing.

THE COURT: We'll talk guardedly.

MR. WIGGINS: We're going to have some trouble with sealed findings if we are going to have a reporter.

THE COURT: Maybe and maybe not. I'm aware of what you are getting at.

MR. WIGGINS: All right, thank you. And I read the Defendants' Answer with some care and rather with interest because they did not find a single case which answered the challenge I laid down. There's not a case apparently that either of us can find after months of research imposing fiduciary duties on a pastor in his role as pastor.

Now, they do come up with lots of secular cases. They do come up with secular corporations and things like that, and their only answer to this is, well, golly, there must be, just because there's not a case out there doesn't mean we shouldn't apply the principles to this situation. Well, I agree with that, but the principle that governs this is the First Amendment and the establishment clause. That's why

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there's no cases because a court cannot measure the performance of a pastor in his role as pastor.

There's no way of doing it under the First Amendment.

It's very interesting if you go back historically to the early days in this country in the colonies, the thing that really offended people was the state or the colony or the crown had the right to approve who was a minister. That's what really bothered people. And the reason the Baptists were dissenters was because they wanted to choose their own ministers and the crown wouldn't approve them. That was one of the leading reasons why the colony of Virginia adopted a

bill of rights which became the foundation for the First Amendment. It's the evaluation of the duties of a preacher, you cannot do it.

Now, the Defendants point out, golly, there are cases where people sue churches for the actions of a pastor. Sure, but that's not what we're dealing with here. Nobody sued based on the incidents that are alleged in this case, not a single lawsuit. And, furthermore, nobody is suing the church. The question here is whether this Court can remove the pastor or approve the removal of the pastor under secular law, breach of fiduciary duty.

You cannot transfer those principles across from the civil context into the religious context purely because there is no civil analog to a pastor. is not a person who functions outside of religion in

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why the Court		6	fiduciary duties on a pastor and that is
reach of		7	cannot talk about fiduciary duties and b
of fiduciary		8	fiduciary duties and removal for breach
		9	duties because they aren't there.
been Pastor		10	Now, I suppose if the evidence had
e were		11	Barnett was counseling women and if ther
counseling	:	12	evidence that in the counseling, marital
ou might be		13	relationship he committed some breach, y
ted in my		L 4	under one of these other cases that I ci
t the	1	L <b>5</b>	motion for reconsideration but that's no
that there's	1	16	situation we have here. The only reason
tion is	1	L7	a fiduciary duty in the counseling situa
ar counselor,	1	18	because there is such a thing as a secul
astor.	]	۱9	but there's no such thing as a secular p
to respond	2	20	MR. ROHAN: Mr. Knibb is going
	- 2	21	for us.
. We have	2	22	MR. KNIBB: I'll be very brief

nimum standards that apply

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I'll be very brief MR. KNIBB: that we're not asking the Co

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of the Court to establish mi 25

to pastors as they do to anyone else and that there are cases which have held pastors to these standards and we cited some of them in our brief, State v. Verben, where the pastor was convicted for handing out medicine without a license. That was part of his belief about healing and so forth.

There is a 1988 case where a tort action was brought against a diocese based on a priest's molestation of altar boys and the Court said that such an action could be maintained.

Now, it's true that those were not actions in which the Court was defining the job description of

# for such conduct is in re's a public policy a duty that he must there are duties imposed law is not novel at all ted in our brief. emplating this argument, e were actually wrestling tive provisions that ce. And when I say ility of the elders to

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to be imposed upon a minister effect an expression that the saying that that minister has maintain. So, the idea that upon ministers as a matter of based on the cases we have ci

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THE COURT: In cont it occurred to me that what w with was the series of protect brought about this circumstancircumstance, I mean the inab

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take any action whatsoever without the presence or consent of the pastor. If this had been a different corporate structure without all those protective provisions, I dare say we wouldn't be here. elders would have met and they would have voted on whether or not to oust the minister. If the minister won, got two out of the three votes, the dissenter would not have been permitted to bring an action saying, look, Judge, this transgression was so serious that regardless of what these other elders did you should rule as a matter of law that the original pastor should be ousted. That is an example of what you are talking about, Mr. Wiggins, when you say that the Court can't interfere with the affairs of the church.

If the minister had lost and the prescribed number of elders that voted to oust him, it wouldn't have made any difference what he did or if he had done nothing he would be out. So, what we're talking about now I think is whether or not the protective provisions bar any action by the elders to oust the minister regardless of what he does, whether it's a breach of fiduciary duty or pastoral duty breach or what.

Now, I skirted that idea the last time we met

when I said how broad are these protective provisions, to what extent will they shield the minister from any action whatsoever taken by the elders. Does the duty of the elders rise at some point, depending upon the seriousness of the breach, to a point where they exceed in force the protective provisions? Reducing it to layman's terms, isn't there some place, some act that a minister does that demands, regardless of the provisions of the bylaws, that the elders be permitted to exercise their power and authority in the governing of the church?

Now, that situation had been referred to here as the breach of fiduciary duty or a breach of pastoral duty. The reason why the issue has never risen I suppose is, as you point out, Mr. Wiggins, and Mr. Rohan is quick to agree, that this is a unique case. I've never heard of one like it where the provisions of the bylaws and articles go to the extent of identifying the president, or pastor in this case, so closely with the corporation that he must participate in everything that is said and done by the directors to make it effective.

To put it in another context, and we'll get to this situation in the course of settling the findings and particularly the conclusions, do you think that

the Supreme Court is prepared in this enlightened day and age to say, elders, you didn't have the power and the authority to do what you did in spite of what the pastor has done? Your only recourse is to walk away and let the pastor presumably continue.

Isn't there some place where the law will step in and permit a governing board like this Board of Senior Elders to exercise their power without being checkmated by the protective provisions? I can't believe the Supreme Court will turn its back and walk away and say, too bad, there's nothing under these circumstances that can be done in the eyes of the law for you.

What say you as to that, Mr. Wiggins?

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, they have already done that once.

THE COURT: No, they didn't.

MR. WIGGINS: The argument that was made before was Pastor Barnett has such control over this corporation we cannot allow that as a matter of fact. That was the argument.

THE COURT: That's not what they said in answer.

MR. WIGGINS: But the argument that was made was that these bylaws and articles are contrary to law

and to public policy and the Supreme Court didn't buy that. They said that's not right, it's not our business. These may be inadvisable but it's not our business to go out and amend inadvisable articles and bylaws. And they said we will remand for determination on the elders' counterclaim, our second counterclaim that Pastor Barnett breached his fiduciary duty.

Now, that was what they remanded on but nobody

fiduciary duty because it really wasn't before the Court. That's the issue now. And the trouble is the Court, as the Court indicates, where is that line. Well, the whole concept of separation of church and state is that the line is at the church door. The Court can't walk into there and decide how a pastor behaves.

This case might be different if Pastor Barnett had broken a law, but he didn't. Adultery is not a crime. The legislature decided some years ago that adultery is not a crime. So, I don't know what would happen if there were a criminal situation, but there wasn't.

Furthermore, they talk about the lawsuits that were based on activities years earlier, but the

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evidence that you've heard about didn't result in any lawsuit. There's been no evidence that any lawsuit was filed because none was filed based on the conduct they are talking about. So, there's not a third party

who came into court and complained and full e talking about here they and complain about. heard their testimony. st have had more than and husbands suing. is the Butler Brown Hall ee women and that was urred years earlier, That's not the t. out that conduct for ver came up. case is conduct that wasn't against the law. I would quote the ifth Circuit case, the the motion for start down this, the l of separation of church ng torrent and there's

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even the evidence that they'r couldn't get women to come in They got three people and you THE COURT: They mu

that, there were women suing

MR. WIGGINS: There lawsuit. There are those thr based on conduct that had occ there's no question about tha reason. I mean, they knew ab quite some time before this e

they're talking about in this

never resulted in a lawsuit,

So, my answer is I guess Supreme Court judge in that F McClure case that's cited in reconsideration that once you trickle that breaches the wal and state soon becomes a ragi just no place to stop it.

THE COURT: That was one where the parishioner complained. Here we're talking about a governing board complaining.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, actually McClure was a case where the woman employee of the Salvation Army, she was not a parishioner, she was an ordained person --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WIGGINS: And the Court said we're not even going to apply the equal pay act to the church because we're not going to get into that. So that's my answer. I think the Supreme Court has said something about it and I guess we're all faced with a total lack of law governing articles like this and there isn't anything to justify what happened here. And I can only tell you that I think the thing that prevents it is the First Amendment and the State corollary to the First Amendment, that should be the governing rule here.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll deny the motion to reconsider on those grounds.

Now, should we proceed with the findings? I am working off of this work copy that is highlighted.

Now, I don't know how this is going to go over with you, gentlemen, but I want to cut as much as I can. I

think that we go into details that are not germane to

what we're looking at here. We are looking at the

four, three, I guess, thr	ee or four rema	aining
4 cross-claims. One is bas	ed on the, quo	te, agreement,
5 quote. I'm never quite s	ure whether the	at is separate
ther. The other is breach of contract,	6	or part of
reach of fiduciary relationship.	- 7	the other i
ROHAN: And the disfellowshipping alone.	8	M
OURT: And the disfellowshipping. So,	9	T
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ng the bastion of the protective	11	is the batt
hink the findings can be cut down	12	provisions,
Let's try it anyway.	13	considerabl
IGGINS: Your Honor, I did have a	14	М
al objections to these findings.	15	couple of g
OURT: Based on hearsay?	16	Т
IGGINS: And whether you just wanted to	17	м
et to the specific findings	18	wait until
OURT: Let's wait until we get to one	19	Ť
hearsay is significant in some, it is	20	because I t
	21	not in othe
IIGGINS: Thank you.	22	м
OURT: We don't mean to just plain	23	Т
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not in others.

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THE C disregard you, business.

_	oxay, Finding of fact 1.
2	MR. ROHAN: I don't think anybody has any
З.	objection to 1 or 2.
4	THE COURT: Neither do I. And 2 likewise,
5	right?
6	MR. WIGGINS: Right.
7	THE COURT: And No. 3?
8	MR. ROHAN: I don't think there's any
9	objection to it. I think the pastor wants to add an
10	additional finding.
11	MR. WIGGINS: Right. I have proposed
12	findings pages 10 through 11.
13	THE COURT: You have additions?
14	MR. WIGGINS: Additions, Your Honor. In my
15	objections, I have additions at pages 10 through 11, I
16	think they're in the notebook. I think it's after the
17	motion for reconsideration. Finding 3.1 talks about
18	the reasons why the protective provisions were
19	inserted.
20	THE COURT: Why is that important?
21	MR. WIGGINS: I think it's important because
22	there in fact is a doctrinal reason for these
23	protective provisions. That's why it's important.
24	Now, might I say this, Your Honor, if you want to keep
25	these findings shorter, I don't object to shortening

them up, but I would like to know this with respect to any finding that's rejected. I would like to know whether you're rejecting it because you find it's unsupported or whether you're just rejecting it because you don't think it's necessary to include it in the findings because I'm going to be stuck on appeal with some kind of presumption.

findings.

MR. ROHAN: I don't think any of the other ones proposed are material. Well, I don't think any of them that are proposed, 3.1 through 3.4, are material. In addition, I think some of them in fact are unsupported or at least parts of 3.2.3.3. and 3.4.

where people allegedly agreed to things. I think

they're immaterial and we don't need anything more

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anyth	ing :	impo	ortani	in	that	the	Court	has	made	its
decis	sion a	and	I wou	ıld	leave	the	m out.			

THE COURT: I just assume that referring to Exhibit 1 through 10 it's included the material in 1 to 10.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, may I focus on 3.1? 3.1 gives the reasons why these protective provisions were inserted into the articles and bylaws and that's not something that is found in the documents themselves as clearly as it's found in this finding. And it's certainly supported by Pastor Barnett's testimony and nobody contradicted it. And I think it's important to our case that these protective provisions are based on doctrinal beliefs. That's the reason they're in there. It's not just willy-nilly that somebody wanted that in there, it's because

there's a theological doctrine that backs it up.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, one of the things we chose not to get into, and I think based on the urging of counsel, is doctrinal differences because nothing that occurred later in the case was based on doctrinal differences. And to get into doctrinal matters and make findings on doctrinal matters is the very thing that Pastor Barnett has been arguing and he's trying to avoid. I don't think it's material and certainly it's not important to any of the findings and the conclusions that the Court has made already in its oral decision.

MR. WIGGINS: I guess there's two questions. One is did he testify to this truthfully and the second is do we need to put it in the findings.

THE COURT: Yes, he did testify to it and, no, we do not need to put it in for the purposes of my decision and you may accept that.

MR. WIGGINS: I will not take formal exception.

THE COURT: No, you don't have to as I understand it now. And I'm happy to see this complete work on both of your parts because we don't have to go through the offer of telling why it's all here before me.

L		MR. ROHAN: I think numbers 4 through
?		MR. WIGGINS: Excuse me, that was 3.1. We
}	have	3.2 and 3.3 and 3.4 which are on page 11 which
}	basi	cally recite when each of the senior elders became
;	a se	nior elder and recites that that particular elder
;	agre	ed to the protective provisions by signing a
	state	ement. At the end of each revision of the bylaws,
	it s	ays they hereby approve of this set of bylaws.
		THE COURT: It's obvious from looking at the
	exhi	bits that's what they did.
		MR. WIGGINS: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.
		MR. ROHAN: Those would also be not
	incl	uded?
	ber#eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee	THE COURT:Not necessary
Taxable Control of Control	15	MR. ROHAN: Then I think we're up to F
- And the Second	16	6.
A. Escaparista	17	MR. WIGGINS: I guess, Your Honor, I w
	18	say if we want to shorten these up, Finding 6 re
	19	the protective provisions. I don't mind whether
	20	they're in the findings or not, I'd like to have
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	22	MR. RCHAN: I took them out of one of y
	23	earlier documents.
	24	THE COURT: I remember going through th
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you feel they should be, I'm willing to leave them in. 1 2 Okay, we're on page 6. 3 MR. ROHAN: I think those are all agreed to. 4 I think 7 is agreed. 5 THE COURT: 7 is agreed. Now, on page 8, this is for both of your information, line 4, "Several 6 parishioners were ministers ordained and licensed by 7 the Community Chapel". I've stricken all of that down 8 through the end of Finding 11. 9 10 MR. ROHAN: Including 11? 11 THE COURT: Why must we say that several 12 parishioners or ministers were ordained or licensed by 13 Community Chapel? Pastor Barnett signed the licenses. The ministers were in accordance with the bylaws, that 14 power to preach and perform weddings. Why do we need 15 that? 16 17 MR. ROHAN: We don't have any objection. THE COURT: Do you see what I've stricken? \_\_18 MR. WIGGINS: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Starting with the word "several"

down through the word "counseling" on Finding 11. better mark this so you can revise this.

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MR. KNIBB: I'm keeping a master. Do you want us to retype these? We have them on word processing.

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THE COURT: Yes. I am highlighting where I mark, too. And when something is stricken, I'll highlight it. Okay, No. 12 is intact, as I understand it.

> MR. ROHAN: Yes.

THE COURT: No. 13?

MR. ROHAN: 13, 14, and 15 are acceptable to

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THE COURT: 15, I struck the last sentence. "In a separate file in this action, the church parsonage was found to be in --", in that last sentence in paragraph 15.

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and he did it on corporation property and I think that is important to later developments in this case. And

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ige Norman Quinn so found it ink it ought to be in here. our Honor, it's totally

ët Reimt. Konsu-Miseppaka û Medul 📖

not a private residence. It was

20 since it is a fact and Jud 21 in a separate trial, I th:

24 when he says it was

Praest Remains

MR. WIGGINS: You

interpret for very designment and income concern.

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of it is really quite irrelevant to anything in here.

And certainly this last sentence is irrelevant and I

don't believe there was evidence of that. I guess

he's asking you to take judicial notice.

MR. ROHAN: It's in this lawsuit.

MR. WIGGINS: You don't need it in the findings.

MR. ROHAN: You're a better appellate lawyer

right here I can see it, but that is what was found earlier by Judge Quinn in this case in this same cause number.

THE COURT: I don't see the thrust of your point as being material in this situation. I don't know that anything that pastor did in the parsonage is any worse than at the Hilton Hotel or on the beach or anyplace else.

MR. WIGGINS: Not that there's evidence of anything at the Hilton Hotel or on the beach.

THE COURT: No, I'm just groping for MR. KNIBB: Your Honor, with respect to the 22 con you made in Findings 10,-11 and the one you will add now, do I gather that you are excluding them 24 just me you do not regard them as material? It's not 25 because

1	a	question	of	whether	they're	supported	bу	the
2	e¹	vidence?						

THE COURT: No.

MR. WIGGINS: May I just ask, Your Honor, so we don't have to ask this question every time we take

5	we don't ha	ave to ask this question every time we take
6	something (	out, can we ask for kind of a standing him him that if you to be lieve it's true or  THE COURT: I will say and tell y
't	10	I will tell you that I believe that it wasn
	11	supported by the evidence.
you to	12	MR. KNIBB: Absent some remark by
:	13	that effect
just feel	14	THE COURT: Absent some remark, I
	15	it's immaterial.
ten things	16	MR. KNIBB: Fine. That will shor
	17	up.
	18	THE COURT: Okay, 16.
ings me to	19	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, this br
s the	20	my proposed 15.1, 15.2, and 15.3 which tell
I believe	21	spiritual development at Community Chapel.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, this browny proposed 15.1, 15.2, and 15.3 which tell spiritual development at Community Chapel. that these findings are important because that we're talking about in many of these cout of or is intricately related to a spirit connection.

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THE COURT: I understand.

MR. ROHAN: My problem with them is I do not believe that the Court can find that people were delivered from demons. I don't believe the Court can make that finding, that it was a factual matter that people were delivered of demons.

THE COURT: Is that what it says?

MR. ROHAN: 15.1 says people began to experience spiritual healing and other spiritual experiences, and I don't think the Court can make a factual finding as to that, that members of the church also began to experience deliverance from the power of demons. I don't think the Court can make the findings as to that. Those are not facts. These are metaphysical matters, they're not factual matters. If think in the proposed Finding 15.2 you cannot find that someone delivered one from demon possession through a deliverance session. I don't think it's a fact.

I think in 15.3 you cannot find that they
experienced spiritual exuberance when in fact the only
person who testified was Donald Barnett. And we're
talking now about an entire congregation as if
everybody in the church did that. I don't think what
the pastor said supports that. I don't think you can

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1	find it as a fact that they began to feel united to
2	one another which is on the eighth line down in 15.3.
<u> </u>	I_dealt_thickneps_com find acc 150.2 stat_threy_c
4	experienced spiritual connection where two church
5	members feel drawn to one another and would feel the
6	love of Jesus intensely through the other person. I
7	don't think those are facts capable of this Court
8	finding them as facts. I think these are metaphysical
9	and spiritual matters. In addition, I believe they
10	are all immaterial. None of this is material.
11	THE COURT: Why do you think it's material?
12	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, because
13	THE COURT: This is why I think they may not

THE COURT: This is why I think they may not be. I don't think anything contained here is what the elders considered when they took the action they did.

MR. WIGGINS: But the problem with that,
Your Honor, is your decision and the proposal by the
Defendants goes beyond simply whether the elders were
justified in reaching the decision they reached. What
you have found involves breaches of fiduciary duty.
You've found that as a matter of fact or law. Those
are facts you are arriving at, not just I think there
was enough there for the elders to reach that
conclusion. Those are two different things. And I
don't believe it is possible to understand what

24"

happened in this church without understanding this background. That's why I think it's material.

With respect to the metaphysical truth of a lot of these things, the problem is we have been involved in theology since day one in this case. The question of whether these protective provisions are based on theological truth or not is certainly an issue that the Court has had to wrestle with, and I don't mind if we change these things to say that the members of the church helieved that they experienced this or the members of the church believed that they experienced that.

The other objection Mr. Rohan makes is that it's not enough that Pastor Barnett said members of the congregation experienced spiritual exuberance. He certainly testified to that, that members of the church experienced that. That's an experience that is something that people manifest through their actions, through your words, through what they say, and Pastor Barnett absolutely testified to that. None of the elders got up here and said that was all a bunch of hog wash, none of that happened. Not one of them said that. I got the feeling that some of them no longer believed in all of that but they certainly didn't say that it wasn't generally felt and experienced by these

Argument Re. Findi R. ROHAN: Your Honor, this again gets us reological matters and they are not any of the findings of the Count.	1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	people.  Mi back into the material to
5.3, not on the basis that is not	6	I'll refuse 1
the evidence.	7	supported by
ROHAN: And 15.1 and 15.2 also?	8	MR.
COURT: Yeah, 1, 2, and 3, but because	9	THE
germane to the issues presented here.	10	they are not
COURT: 16.	11	THE
WIGGINS: Your Honor, I have	12	MR.
COURT: Okay, let's see. 16B I have	13	THE
lf from parenthesis 9, the sixth line	14	stricken myse
to the end, or is that G? No, it's 9,	15	down, through
the paragraph dealing with the Tacoma	16	at the end of
you to that?	atellite churc	ch. Now, what say
r, I would like to 18	MR. W	VIGGINS: Your Honor
19 r	eview this jus	st for a moment.
rkar-it_tang.	mr <b>a</b>	COURTA Yordunastria
objected to more than 21	MR.	WIGGINS: Well, I
22	that.	
and what. This dang	some washing	-courm: wwall lot L
24 first.		
at 25 MR. WI	IGGINS: I don	't mind striking th

part.

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THE COURT: Why do you think that should be in there?

MR. ROHAN: I think that the Gabrielson case should be mentioned because it was testified to by Mr. Hicks. And the reason why Community Chapel's insurance was cancelled was because of both the Butler Hall Brown suit and the --

THE COURT: We're not down to the insurance yet, are we?

MR. ROHAN: No, the insurance is C.

THE COURT: Well, let's wait.

MR. ROHAN: We may want to put something in.

THE COURT: Okay. What else do you have to

say?

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, the other thing I have to say is that this finding singles out one of many lawsuits that involved Community Chapel. The evidence was that not just this civil lawsuit was filed against Community Chapel but criminal charges were filed against Mr. Motherwell and others at the church. The evidence shows that civil lawsuits were brought against Defendant Hartley and at least one other member of the Board of Elders.

Now, if these lawsuits are material to any

evaluation of Pastor Barnett's conduct, it's certainly material that there were lawsuits against the very people sitting in judgment on him and that they did nothing about the misconduct by those men. excluded evidence of misconduct by other elders. the fact of the other matter is, if we're going to talk about lawsuits, there were lawsuits against these other people sitting in judgment on him and it's unfair to single out just this lawsuit and not mention the others.

> THE COURT: The reason I limited the

uld be specified here ly one we're talking Hartley and Motherwell

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ur Honor, your me things that are so tective provisions. t it was reasonable and those conclusions. Му things that the very 't feel they had to do

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evidence and that I feel it sho is that Pastor Barnett's the on about. We're not talking about or anybody else.

But, Yo MR. WIGGINS: conclusion is that there are so bad that they go beyond the pro Mr. Rohan proposes findings tha in good faith for them to make point is they weren't such bad people sitting on judgment didn anything to themselves for thos actions. That's the point.

> MR. ROHAN: Your Hono

in the record here that any of the action, any of these lawsuits involved any of the elders' conduct vis-a-vis Community Chapel, number one.

THE COURT: Well, I think that's because I sustained when he objected.

MR. ROHAN: And, number two, the only reason why the lawsuit is relevant is basically because it results in the insurance being cancelled and the fact that the elders took that into account in removing

THE COURT: We haven't gotten to the insurance yet. That's in the next one.

MR. ROHAN: But that's the reason. We guess the part you leave in is fine with me.

MR. WIGGINS: That's what we're talking about, Your Honor. To the extent that the reason finding is in here is because of the insurance.

THE COURT: I've kind of lost track now where we are.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, I think Mr. Rohan to keep rolling back together B and C because he we need to talk about the lawsuit because of the

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situation of the insurance. Well, if we are going to talk about cancellation of the insurance because of lawsuits, we ought to talk about all of them.

THE COURT: That's the special one under C.

MR. WIGGINS: The point is and the other thing that is included in here is that these were : jj unsec**iti**ligjerspreksativnimun i<u>tr</u>ufferal lang tygu saan: it:.

say, well, this was an unsettling event and not mention the other lawsuits which were also unsettling events. We're not here talking about what evidence was presented against Pastor Barnett, here we're talking about kind of the atmosphere or the gestalt or whatever the word is, the general tone of things at Community Chapel. Well, it not only included a civil lawsuit with three alleged victims against Barnett, it included criminal charges against Motherwell, another civil lawsuit against Hartley, that's what it included.

Your Honor, might I propose that we do talk about the insurance finding because if we can get a reading from you on that I think it would help us resolve this, just to move things along.

THE COURT: Let's talk about C. Is that C? Yeah.

MR. WIGGINS: Yes. Your Honor. Here I have

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objected because the evidence, the only evidence as to why the insurance was cancelled was Hicks said, well, they told me that it was cancelled because of lawsuits against Barnett. We objected to that. It's clearly not admitted for the truth of the matter asserted and so we can't have a finding that says it was cancelled because of Barnett, it's just not possible. There's not evidence to support that.

And if we're going to talk about insurance and talk about lawsuits against Barnett, it becomes misleading if you don't talk about all the lawsuits, because I have to tell you to an insurer the fact that there is one lawsuit against the pastor is one thing,

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he had heard what the reason was that they gave. And the reason that they gave was because of the Butler Hall Brown lawsuit and the Gabrielson lawsuit. That was the testimony of Mr. Micks and that its supported. by the findings. And the important thing here is that

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all of the insurance was cancelled.

THE COURT: Isn't that hearsay? Let me ask you that.

MR. ROHAN: There's an exception. Let me think about that. There would be an exception here for hearsay because it was based on why Hicks and the other people believed the insurance was cancelled. They believed it was cancelled because Barnett was involved in these lawsuits.

THE COURT: I was at one point inclined to omit C entirely. What say you to that?

MR. ROHAN: I think it's important because it comes up in the insurance issue and the liability

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in effect but the liability for future suits elders testified that they thought might occ were worried about liability and that liabil was heightened by the fact they were no long for those actions. At the time that Barnett

esel smail in com-scapili dade scapisci-van in com insumance coverage, Trever would have been m provided by the insurance company, there won

been no settlement money provided by the in

company, so they were pare. They were running bare

because of the actions of Donald Barnett. I think that's critical. It's one of the factors that went into these people's minds of why he had to be removed.

THE COURT: You say because of the actions of Barnett. Can they say that it was not in part due to other lawsuits?

MR. ROHAN: There was no testimony --

THE COURT: I know that.

MR. ROHAN: -- that the insurance people said it was due to anything else.

THE COURT: But that was because I wouldn't permit inquiry into other lawsuits.

MR. ROHAN: No, I think that's a different subject. If someone had cross-examined Mr. Hicks and said, well, isn't it true that the insurance company not only mentioned these lawsuits but mentioned other lawsuits, the question wasn't asked and it would have been a proper question. There is nothing wrong with that question because you don't mention what the suits were. Mr. Hicks testified that it was only Butler Hall Brown and the Gabrielson suits and those were the only two suits that the insurance company mentioned and there was no examination. They attempted to do follow-up in terms of bringing in these other suits, but there was no examination of Mr. Hicks as to, well,

really didn't the insurance company say this or say that or say something else. Mr. Hicks is the only evidence to that.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, the problem with cross-examining Mr. Hicks is it's hearsay. We can't cross-examine the truth of why the insurance company cancelled coverage by cross-examining Mr. Hicks.

MR. ROHAN: They did cross-examine Mr. Hicks, Mr. Johnson cross-examined him.

with the truth of it.

MR. ROHAN: Question: And because of that -- this is Mr. Johnson asking Mr. Hicks -- because of that you don't believe that they had concern, that wasn't one of the lawsuits that concerned them -- talking about a different lawswer: It was never brought to my attention that was any part of the insurance company's p Then he goes on.

MR. WIGGINS: That's the very problem Honor. He doesn't know and he admits it. Well was never brought to my attention. I didn't as if they cancelled because of a lawsuit against Hartley. It's not admitted for the truth of the matter asserted. There can't be a finding say:

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true. That's the problem with it. You know, I think it's unfair to single that out. It creates a grossly misleading question here and we didn't cross-examine Mr. Hicks because no insurance agent came in on this question. We didn't know anybody thought that was material.

MR. ROHAN: I think if we could state that if that's the concern that the elders believed that this was true, because I think that's the important part to show the elders' state of mind when they removed Pastor Barnett, if the elder believed that the insurance had been cancelled because of these lawsuits that Donald Barnett was involved in, I think that would satisfy that and get us around. There's no more

hearsay because it's what the elders believ an exception to the hearsay rule. And it i it's one of the things mentioned by them in potential liability for lawsuits as to why removed Pastor Barnett.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, I guess to hear what Mr. Hicks said as to whether t fact what he testified. I don't think he t believed that, I don't know. Did he say he that the elders believed that the insurance was cancelled because of lawsuits against P

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Barnett? Did he say that? What page are you on?

MR. ROHAN: 1228. "Did the insurance
company tell you which lawsuits caused them to do
this?" "They assigned the alleged liability of the
church in the Gabrielson versus Community Chapel and
Don Barnett and Jack McDonald and also the so-called
Butler Hall Brown case versus I think it was Don
Barnett and Community Chapel".

MR. WIGGINS: He is not testifying that the elders believed that that was why the insurance coverage was cancelled. For all we know, Hartley was told because it was a lawsuit against Hartley. DuBois may have been told it was because of the lawsuit against Motherwell. We don't have any idea of that.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, I think this is sufficient to support a finding that the elders believed that the reason that insurance was cancelled was because of the lawsuits based on his testimony.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, the problem is Mr. Hicks didn't testify to that. He didn't even testify that he believed that that was the reason. He says that's the reason --

THE COURT: He said they were assigned.

MR. WIGGINS: That's right. I got to tell you when I hear the reason an insurance company gives

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for cancelling coverage, I generally don't believe it because they generally don't tell you all the reasons or the right reasons.

MR. KNIBB: That's not evidence.

MR. WIGGINS: I know it's not, but it's common sense for anybody that has dealt with an insurance company.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, I think it is important because insurance was one of the reasons.

THE COURT: Well, I am considering striking out because the lawsuits joined the church and the defendants in misconduct cases and leaving the insurance carrier for the church cancelled its coverage.

MR. WIGGINS: That I think is supported by the evidence.

THE COURT: So, that is the extent of -
MR. WIGGINS: What about the rest of C, Your
Honor?

MR. ROHAN: I think the rest of C is fine.

It's what is testified to. The insurance carrier defended the lawsuit. The insurance carrier's cancellation affected all the insurance coverage.

That was testified to. As a result, Community Chapel was uninsured. That was testified to. And they

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attempted but were unable to procure insurance. That was also testified to.

3. THE COURT: I think the rest
4 right.

MR. WIGGINS: All right. Now us back to what lawsuits we talk about we don't have the predicate for any part being the cause of the cancellation, is single out a lawsuit or two lawsuits against and ignore all the other lawsuit answer is no, it's not fair.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the lamentioned by individuals in terms of Jacomentions it in his testimony before the put in by deposition that the lawsuits to originally believed weren't true and the

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into and there was no testimony it went thinking about why they removed Barnett, are irrelevant and we only want to put i



1	relevant.
2	THE COURT: I'm going to leave the rest of
3	it.
4	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, what about the
5	other lawsuits, the lawsuit of criminal charges?
6	THE COURT: I'm going to keep them out.
7	Now, D, I've stricken the part that you added,
8	Mr. Rohan.
9	MR. WIGGINS: Personally, I kind of liked
10	it, Your Honor.
11	MR. ROHAN: That's fine with us.
12	THE COURT: Why shouldn't I strike it?
13	MR. WIGGINS: Well, strike it out. I
14	thought it was kind of nice but I don't care.
15	THE COURT: Okay, it's out. Started with
16	"the Barnetts" and ending in "marriage".
17	MR. ROHAN: Okay.
18	THE COURT: Okay, E.
19	MR. WIGGINS: No objection.
20	MR. ROHAN: I think E and F are both agreed
21	to.
22	THE COURT: E and F are okay. Church
23	leaders, you say you don't know what church leaders.
24	MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your Honor, I guess
25	it's vague and it doesn't say who they were talking

labout and certainly the evidence doesn't	Support		
Pastor Barnett turned a deaf ear. The evidence was	2		
that he responded at some length to Jerry Zwack, it's	3		
just that Jerry Zwack was never satisfied with what	4		
Pastor Barnett had to say. And the evidence also was	5		
that Pastor Barnett agreed at one time in the summer	6		
of 1987 to marriage counseling with Mr. Hartley and	7		
Lanny Peterson and then he dropped them as his	8		
marriage counselors. The problem with that is that's	9		
not church leaders approaching him to express their	10		
concern and dismay. Also, I don't think Mr.	11		
Motherwell ever said that Pastor Barnett turned a deaf	12		
ear to him and Pastor Barnett didn't counsel with him.			
To the contrary, Pastor Barnett spent time counseling.	14		
THE COURT: I was thinking of Lanny	15		
Peterson. Who was the other?	16		
MR. WIGGINS: Hartley.	17		
MR. ROHAN: Lanny Peterson testified in 1987	18		
after a woman had come to him that he had gone to	19		
Pastor Barnett	20		
THE COURT: I think I'll leave that in.	21		
MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, then it should say	22		
there was one time that Lanny Peterson approached	23		
Pastor Barnett and whatever you're accepting as Lanny	24		
Peterson's evidence.	25		

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THE COURT: I think there were two people.

MR. WIGGINS: I don't know what they're

referring to, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Hartley and --

MR. ROHAN: Russell MacKenzie.

MR. WIGGINS: I don't recall anything --

Where is that?

MR. ROHAN: I remember Peterson because I looked that up. He talked about, Scott Hartley, lying to them.

MR. WIGGINS: Scott Hartley what?

MR. KNIBB: Scott Hartley said he lied.

MR. ROHAN: Scott Hartley also talked to him, that's at page 681 and 682.

MR. WIGGINS: I just want to look at this Your Honor, because I don't believe it --

MR. ROHAN: Starts at line 22 at the bottom. through the next page.

MR. WIGGINS: See what he says here, Scott Hartley said he lied to us in our counseling session. Scott Hartley is talking about the counseling --

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MR. WIGGINS: That is not church leaders approaching the pastor to express their concern, that is a statement he made in a counseling session, a marriage counseling session, and then they learned something else and they concluded it was a lie.

THE COURT: Didn't Zwack say the same thing, that he had gone to Barnett repeatedly?

MR. ROHAN: Yes, it's in his letter of the 22nd and Pastor Barnett turned a deaf ear to him.

MR. WIGGINS: The trouble with Zwack's

letter, Your Honor, is that it isn't evidence that this occurred. You are making a finding here, I, the uchcrable Dejerlein find the shareh leaders approached the pastor to express their concerns and dismay, but you don't have Jerry Zwack saying that. All you have is a letter which we objected as hearsay and it was admittee for whatever reason, whatever theory, but it's not evidence. You see, this is one of those hearsay examples. It's not evidence you can rely on

for purposes of making a finding like that.

MR. ROHAN: There's testimony that Jack was

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MR. WIGGINS: I have a couple of comments.

1	THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to say that.
2	We're talking now about this G.
3	MR. WIGGINS: That's right. I guess the
4	point that Mr. Rohan is making is that because Greg
5	Thiel says that Zwack said that, quote, Don said to
6	him that Don would not have him disfellowshipped if
7	Jerry repented and did certain things, I mean, this is
8	very convoluted.
9	THE COURT: No, I don't think that was the
10	situation. Thiel was there in the presence of Zwack
11	and Barnett.
12	MR. ROHAN: This was at the eldership
13	hearing and Zwack was telling what Don had done to him
14	a year or so before, but Don and Jerry were both there
15	in the eldership hearings.
16	MR. WIGGINS: I have a couple of problems
L 7	with that. First of all, it's still hearsay for
18	purposes of your making this finding. This is not a
19	finding that incidentally the elders believed.
20	THE COURT: I know what it says.
21	MR. WIGGINS: You are finding this and Jerry
22	Zwack has not testified to that. Greg Thiel has given
2.3	hearsay testimony to that effect and we to the point

of tedium objected to hearsay and finally took a 24 continuing objection. 25

1	THE COURT: I don't think Thiel's testimony
2	is hearsay.
3	MR. WIGGINS: Thiel's testimony that Zwack
4	said that Barnett said Barnett would not disfellowship
5	Zwack if he did certain things, that's hearsay because
6	it's a statement that Zwack made.
7	THE COURT: Didn't he further testify as to
8	what Barnett said?
9	MR. WIGGINS: Yes. He is testifying that
10	Jerry Zwack said that Barnett said.
11	THE COURT: No.
12	MR. WIGGINS: And that he gave that
13	testimony while Barnett was present.
14	MR. ROHAN: Why don't we put in G that at
15	least one church leader.
16	MR. WIGGINS: Which incident are we talking
17	about?
18	MR. ROHAN: Well, we're saying at least, but
19	I believe there's more than one, at least Lanny
20	Peterson.
21	MR. WIGGINS: But I haven't seen that. You
22	showed me something about Hartley.
23	MR. ROHAN: The Court has indicated that the
24	Court recalls that.
25	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, I have to tell

you, we have a transcript here. And if they can't show us where that is -- You know, the problem is that a lot of this testimony --

THE COURT: I have a definite recollection of Peterson, shortly after he said he thought he was a friend of Barnett's and that he had gone to Barnett and complained about what he was doing to his wife by carrying on in the manner in which he did and Barnett gave him short shrift. Now, I'm not giving a direct quote. Do you recall evidence to that?

MR. ROHAN: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. WIGGINS: I can pull it up here if you you can give me a combination of words. I can find any combination of words in this transcript because this search program will do it, but I can't do it based on, without some word combination to search for. I'm not saying it isn't there, I just don't recall it and I think we ought to look at it.

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And I may not be right.

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If the order is sealed as Mr. Wiggins suggests, we would have to show compelling circumstances to unseal them or you could argue even to refer to them in the Court of Appeals. That's certainly not what anybody wants. All of your factual Findings, all of your Conclusions of Law I should be able to argue in the Court of Appeals. Nobody should be able to say at this point since that Finding is sealed, Mr. Rohan, you can't even argue in front of the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals is entitled to look at the entire document. That's my concern. My language that I have in the beginning of the order speaks to the reasons why the Court is doing this and I think it's The reason why the Court is doing this is important. because -- That's on page 1 of the -- I'll let you read it.

THE COURT: Page 1?

MR. ROHAN: Yes, Your Honor. That's a quote, almost a verbatim quote from the parties' agreement on sealing. That's why we agreed or the standard we agreed to in our arbitration agreement. I have a copy of that here.

THE COURT: I just looked at it before we started.

	what <del>Mbisl</del> ow	ത്രജ്ബസ്സ്സ് പ്രസംഘട
said. What Jerry Zwack said is hearsay. It is	2	Zwack
tement that's admitted for the truth of the	3	a sta
r asserted. It's hearsay, it can't come in. It	4	matte
come in for the truth of the matter. That's the	5	can't
. They had Jerry Zwack listed. They could have	6	point
đ him, they đidn't.	7	calle
THE COURT: At least one.	8	
MR. WIGGINS: Okay, at least one.	9	
THE COURT: Do you have that in there for	10	
ction, Mr. Knibb?	11	corre
MR. KNIBB: Yes.	12	
MR. ROHAN: At least one church leader.	13	·
MR. WIGGINS: Now, what their characterizing	14	
rning a deaf ear should really say that the	15	as tu
denied that he was engaged in misconduct.	16	pastor
what he did. He didn't turn a deaf ear, he	17	That's
nded to it. Now. Peterson may have believed the	18	respor
### ##woman and not Barnett, but he didnic turn a	dean ear.	19
That implies he didn't pay any attention to	them. He	2:0
		2:1
MR. ROHAN: I think, Your Honor, t		22
evidence clearly shows he didn't pay attenti	lon to	23
anybody.		24
THE COURT: I may have said implor	ce when I	25

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privilege of authorship here.

MR. WIGGINS: I'll try to limit myself, Your Honor, to those that I think are important.

THE COURT: Do you have any comment on the unsavory publicity?

MR. WIGGINS: Here's the problem with unsavory publicity. Now we have limited this to just one lawsuit earlier in this same finding. And if we're going to talk about unsavory publicity, the evidence from Hicks was that a large part of this unsavory publicity in the fall of 1987 was the criminal proceedings against Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Hartley. That's part of the unsavory publicity.

THE COURT: Our reporter is gone at the wrong time.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, I think that this finding is supported by the facts. Unsavory publicity did reflect on Pastor Barnett and the church. It's supported by the underlying facts.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, I'm not saying it's not supported by the evidence. The trouble is it's misleading because it occurs within the same finding that talks about one lawsuit against Pastor Barnett when in fact there were criminal proceedings

against other people in this church that generated publicity and civil lawsuits against Hartley and one other member of the eldership which also generated publicity.

MR. ROHAN: But the only material lawsuit is the one that the Court has already determined --

THE COURT: The one that reflected Barnett.
Okay, down to 17.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, here's the problem. Hicks fired Jerry Zwack. He was very unhappy with Jerry Zwack. Pastor Barnett tried for a long time to keep Jerry Zwack from being fired. He was finally fired. That's what the finding ought to say. Jerry Zwack was hired by Mr. Hicks. I proposed several findings on this.

THE COURT: I thought I was being charitable to Pastor Barnett the way I wrote that.

MR. ROHAN: I think you were charitable to him.

THE COURT: He was felt by Barnett to harbor some ill feelings toward him growing out of his termination and so forth.

MR. ROHAN: I think that's the only thing the evidence will support is that Barnett felt that, because I don't believe anybody else testified that he

was bitter or anything like that.

THE COURT: Hicks did. Hicks went into detail. To his living day he will always believe that Barnett was the one that did it.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, there's another reason why.

THE COURT: Let's just say who was wrongly felt by Barnett to harbor --

MR. WIGGINS: There's no question Barnett felt he did harbor ill will toward him, it's just that Barnett didn't fire him. And the way the sentence reads it creates the impression Barnett fired him.

MR. ROHAN: I don't think it does. He was cut from his employment from the Church Counseling Center and was felt by Barnett to harbor some ill will growing out of his termination.

we Massays was there alteauly more to be the that, Your Honor. I have proposed three findings, 17.1, 17.2, and 17.3. They deal with three very specific grievances that Jerry Zwack had against Pastor Barnett. And there isn't any question he had these grievances. Hicks testified that he had these same grievances. He talked about them. And Pastor Barnett very definitely believed these were the grievances that Zwack had against him. That's a very

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important part of the case.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the reason why this is anything other than what we put there as material is that there is no evidence that Jerry Zwack in his letter of December 22 which contained his grievances or any other credible testimony that Jerry Zwack was asking for his job back or something like that. fact, there is testimony to the contrary that Jerry Zwack was not interested in that.

THE COURT: I read that letter several times and I didn't hear him complaining about being fired.

MR. ROHAN: Right. So, that's why I don't think any of that is material. What they're trying to say is somehow Jerry Zwack is this sort of Machiavellian evil figure that's coming up and making all these things up when in fact I don't believe anybody believes that.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your Honor, Pastor Barnett testified very clearly about these three grievances and nobody claims or nobody said, oh, no, I

Motherwell.

etter, you

Barnett thought these were Jerry Zwack's 22

there isn't any testimony like that. 23

nalis in the second state of the second of the large

MR. ROHAN: 24

THE COURT: When you read the 1

Yes, there is David

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don't get that impression. That's my point.

MR. ROHAN: Right.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, the problem is that Pastor Barnett testified that he believes there was another letter that was involved here, a letter that he never has found and he also --

THE COURT: I don't know anything about that.

MR. WIGGINS: He also testified to a number of discussions he had with David Motherwell about that and to discussions he had with Zwack.

And the other thing that supports this is Hicks' testimony. Hicks testified that there's no question that Barnett felt that the hearings ran far beyond what Barnett understood to be the grievances.

MacKenzie's testimony supports the fact as soon as they started the hearings and Zwack started getting to an incident that occurred years earlier Barnett objected to that.

So, there's a lot of evidence that Barnett felt all along that this was far beyond Zwack's grievances. And certainly these facts, nobody disputes that he was cut by Hicks from the Counseling Center and that Zwack thought that that was Barnett's fault. Nobody disputes he was taken out his counseling class and

1 that he felt that was Barnett's fault. And nobody disputes that he thought that Pastor Barnett was 2 3 hurting Barbara through Barnett's present activities. There's no dispute about that. That's why these 4 5 findings are accurate. MR. ROHAN: There's no dispute about whether 6 or not Jerry Zwack felt bitter. In fact, Jerry Zwack 7 in his letter is saying he is not bitter. 8 9 THE COURT: All I would do is add in fact Jerry was terminated by Hicks. 10 11 MR. WIGGINS: Where are we adding this? THE COURT: Right before paragraph 18. 12 fact, Zwack was terminated by Hicks. 13 14 15

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(Short break taken.)

MR. KNIBB: Your Honor, can I suggest an editorial change in paragraph 17? Where you had added a sentence in fact Jerry was terminated by Hicks.

THE COURT: You want to slip that in earlier?

MR. KNIBB: Yes. I was going to suggest that we put it in the first line where we say Jerry Zwack who had been cut by Hicks from his employment at the church's Counseling Center.

THE COURT: Does that suit you?

1	MR. KNIBB: I think this reads more
2	smoothly.
3	THE COURT: Okay, we're now at 18.
4	MR. WIGGINS: May I ask a question? Was
5	that December 24th or December 22nd?
6	MR. ROHAN: December 23rd.
7	MR. WIGGINS: Okay, let's change the
8	finding.
9	MR. ROHAN: It was delivered on the 24th, so
10	that is correct. As stands, it's correct because it
11	was delivered on the 24th.
12	THE COURT: Yeah, I remember on Christmas
13	Eve. Here it comes, Merry Christmas to you.
14	All right, No. 18. I have as the first sentence,
15	this letter, Exhibit 22, herein and by this reference
16	incorporated in these findings and should be read in
17	its entirety by anyone reviewing these findings,
18	period. All the rest remaining stricken. What say
19	you as to that? I know Mr. Wiggins doesn't like my
20	calling attention to this, but that's the only way to
21	get an appellate judge to read it. Otherwise, he says
22	sure, Exhibit 22, if I ever get around to it.
23	MR. ROHAN: I think that's why I like both
24	having that part in and the rest.
25	THE COURT: Well, I don't like to excerpt

it, that's my point. And I think the whole thing should be read by everybody because this really frames the elders' hearings and it's an important piece of evidence, not because it is true but because of what it says.

Down to 19.

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MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, I just had a few minor changes. I took exception to the word "implored". I don't think the evidence supports that and it puts the pastor in a demeaning light that is not supported by the evidence and it's an image of him coming and begging people to do something and I don't think that's appropriate.

The other part of the finding to which I take exception is the statement that few, if any, of the recipients complied with Pastor Barnett's request. I don't believe there's any evidence to support that. I know that Mr. MacKenzie testified he didn't return the letter. I don't know if there's any other testimony.

MR. ROHAN: Mr. Motherwell testified on page 996 that he had read the letter and Pastor Barnett asked him to try to get the other elders, stop the other elders from reading the letter and I think implored is correct. And Mr. Motherwell testified, I believe he asked me if I heard from them to ask them

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to not read the letter. And I said no, I felt they should read the letter. So, I think two of them are testifying that in fact they didn't and I think the Court is correct when it says few, if any.

THE COURT: I didn't hear Pastor Barnett say anybody sent the letter back.

MR. WIGGINS: There isn't any testimony on that point and Motherwell testimony didn't support that either.

MR. ROHAN: Page 996 of Motherwell and 458 and 459 of Mr. MacKenzie.

MR. WIGGINS: This is one of those examples, Your Honor, where there's not evidence that this didn't happen but there's no evidence that it did happen.

MR. ROHAN: There's two people testifying directly that they did not send the letter back to Pastor Barnett.

MR. WIGGINS: That's correct, but there were about 16 addressees of the letter. You have less than 20 percent of the people testifying on the subject at all.

THE COURT: MacKenzie didn't.

MR. ROHAN: MacKenzie said he didn't and Motherwell testified that he got the letter and said

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lidn't. And other people t er because they knew the c ral people testified to th I believe Mr. Thiel d In fact, I believe all c y Peterson testified about THE COURT: During t

s surprised to find two th notes and kept them and t didn't send it back.

MR. ROHAN: We could ence that any of the recip or Barnett's request.

MR. WIGGINS: If you ings, there are a lot of f ence on the particular poi

MR. ROHAN: That see ction about few, if any.

MR. WIGGINS: What's ing about whether they com oesn't go anywhere, but th implored. The fact that he as letter is very different than

> THE COURT: All righ

> MR. ROHAN: Can we s

₹5	1	recipients to bring the letter to him?
	2	THE COURT: I was going to say begged.
	3	MR. WIGGINS: That's the same as implored.
	4	THE COURT: Asked is good enough. All
	5	right.
	6	MR. ROHAN: We would strike "few, if any"
	7	and put "there is no evidence that any".
	8	MR. WIGGINS: I guess then it ought to say
	9	there's no evidence that any of the recipients
	10	complied with Pastor Barnett and there's no evidence
	11	that 14 of them did not. That's the problem with this
	12	finding. There's no evidence either way.
	13	MR. ROHAN: Well, I think that's accurate.
	14	The only evidence that's in there was put in by us.
	15	There is evidence that a number of them read it. So,
	16	I think you can infer from the fact that they read it
	17	that they didn't send it back.
	18	THE COURT: Unopened.
	19	MR. ROHAN: And the Zwack letter clearly
	20	prompted them to proceed.
	21	MR. WIGGINS: Well, I don't think it leads
	22	anywhere, I don't think it makes any difference so I'm
	23	nat going to foss.
	24	THE COURT: Okay, No. 20. No objection
	25	apparently.

15	1	MR. ROHAN: No objection.
	2	THE COURT: 21.
	3	MR. WIGGINS: Right, Your Honor
	4	THE COURT: Motherwell and the other two
	5	were all ministers, weren't they?
	6	MR. WIGGINS: Motherwell was a minister. I
	7	don't know that the other two were, but I don't know.
	8	MR. ROHAN: They were counselors. Well,
	<b>,</b>	Bergin was a minister and the other one was helpeys
	тн	E COURT: I know Bergin was because I was   10

THE COURT: I know Bergin was because I was		10
interested in what he did. He came from Burlington.		11
MR. ROHAN: Do we talk about the ministers?		12
We talk about them being counselors.		13
MR. MOTHERWELL: As elders.		14
THE COURT: I was going to put		15
counselor/ministers.		16
MR. ROHAN: I don't know if that's accurate.	1.0	17
I know they were counselors. Mathews and Bergin and	16	18

been talking about 20. Here the problem, Your Honor. This Finding 21 says "including", I guess that should

be "included in the group was".

THE COURT: Would you make that change, Mr. Knibb.

MR. KNIBB: Sorry?

MR. WIGGINS: 21 should be "included" not "including". Included in the group was David Motherwell, Pastor Barnett's counselor, and who was nominated to the group by the pastor to assure that Pastor Barnett's position on the grievances be brought before the group. Now, I have done quite a search on this and I can't find that evidence. Pastor Barnett and Motherwell did.

MR. ROHAN: Page 997 and 998. David

Motherwell testified on direct, "What did he", meaning

Barnett, "tell you as to why he wanted you to be on

the committee?" Answer: "Because he knew that we

knew the information contained in the grievances of

Jerry Zwack and he knew that in his absence that

John", who is Bergin, "and I could keep accurate track

of that information and the discussion of it, also

that he wanted me there to testify as to what, if

anything, he was doing in regard to those grievances".

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David Motherwell, page 998, lines 14 and 15.

Question: "What was said by you or Donald Barnett about that?" Answer: "That he knew there would be testimony given while he wasn't present and he knew who it would come from, that it would come from those individuals that he requested to be there and that he understood that that was to happen in the course of the hearings". "And by those individuals, he was referring to David Motherwell, yourself, and John

16 Rergin?" Answer: "Myself and John Bergin as well as

11 Lanny Peterson and Scott Hartley".

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, the only thin that Pastor Barnett -- Pastor Barnett never says to begin with.

THE COURT: I know he didn't.

MR. WIGGINS: And the only thing that P Barnett says about this is that he wanted the wor "and Jerry" inserted into the agreement, the Janu 25 agreement, I'm referring to my objections here because he knew, he was concerned that as soon as Jerry saw that the eldership was taking Barnett's and as soon as he heard David Motherwell testify Jerry Zwack would repudiate the whole hearing prowhat he is saying here is that Jerry Zwack was go to hear David Motherwell testify. What this says

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about testifying is that David Motherwell would testify and the whole implication of all that is Pastor Barnett was going to be present. Pastor Barnett --

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THE COURT: No, I don't see that.

MR. ROHAN: On page 998 he says that he, meaning Donald Barnett, line 15, and he, Barnett, knew there would be testimony given while he wasn't present, that's Barnett wasn't present, and he knew who it would come from.

MR. WIGGINS: That's not what Barnett's testimony is, Your Honor.

MR. ROHAN: That's correct and I think the Court chose to believe Mr. Motherwell's testimony.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, that's the question.

THE COURT: That's why I put it in there.

He was suggested to the board, Motherwell was, by

Barnett, and Motherwell claims that that was to

testify or to hold up Barnett's end of it. And that's

waar whot weat to set one continue to the affirm of

MR. WIGGINS: All right, Your Honor.

Motherwell said words like that. I guess there is something to base that finding on.

MR. ROHAN: So, we're up to 22 then?

THE COURT: 22. I don't know that

Motherwell was the counselor up to March 4.

MR. ROHAN: I have several references to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I was going to change that to during the eldership hearings.

MR. ROHAN: There's on page 1122 of Mr.

Motherwell during his cross-examination by Mr. Pierce,

1122, line 14. Question: "You got up at the

eldership hearings, excuse me, got up and spoke to the

congregation on March 4, 1988; is that correct?"

Answer: "I did". "And you told them that you were

going to be speaking as Donald Barnett's counselor; is

that correct?" Answer: "I was his counselor". That

was on March 4. 29th of February, the question to Mr.

Thiel about the 29th of February. "Who brought it up,

if you recall?" "Don's counselor, David Motherwell".

That's on page 1428.

On page 573 of MacKenzie's testimony, he's talking about the March 4 senior elders' letter.

"What, based on your knowledge, what capacity was David Motherwell?" Answer: "David Motherwell was Don Barnett's personal counselor". There's also a reference in Exhibit 37 which is the February 28th sermon where Donald Barnett admits that he had at the present time three counselors and, in fact, David

Motherwell was one of his counselors, the February

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28th sermon.

3 MR. WIGGINS: That's not in evidence. Oh, 4 February 28, okay. 5 MR. ROHAN: There's a sentence in there. 6 MR. WIGGINS: Well, if Barnett says that in 7 the February 28th sermon, I can't dispute that. 8 MR. ROHAN: Oh, page 55, Exhibit 31. 9 under three counselors already". "Leave me to God and 10 my counselor, David Motherwell", which is about eight 11 or nine lines up from the bottom. So, Don Barnett on 12 February 28 says he is his counselor. So, based on 13 all of that, that's four people testifying that David 14 Motherwell was Donald Barnett's counselor, including Pastor Barnett himself. 15 THE COURT: I missed that one on March 4, so 16 17 I had interlined during the eldership hearings. MR. ROHAN: I think March 4 is important 18 because Donald Barnett's letter disfellowshipping 19 Donald Barnett was dated March 4. He was 20 21 disfellowshipping him as his counselor. That's a very 22 critical finding. It's very important to our case. THE COURT: What say you? 23 24 MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your Honor, I think the 25 problem comes in that there comes a time during these

hearings when David Motherwell's role is not as a counselor and here's the problem. Pastor Barnett thought that David Motherwell was his counselor. He thought he was going into these hearings to receive counsel. That was his testimony, and they were going to try to heal the relationship between him and Jerry. Well, the Court doesn't accept that. The Court is saying, no, the eldership was sitting in judgment on him and they were going to impose discipline. That's an inconsistent role with the counseling role and even Mr. Motherwell says in one of his letters —

THE COURT: I don't say that they went into the hearing expecting to inflict discipline. They may have taken whatever action that was to their satisfaction. And once they got into the hearing, the mood changed.

MR. ROHAN: Your Horar, the evidence that I just cited states that as of March 4, 1988 David

Motherwell in fact was Ponald Barnett's counselor. In

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selor. And I think	
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fact, six days earlier Donald Bar was his counselor. All the evide fact that in fact he was his coun that finding should stand. It's the evidence and it's very import.

THE COURT: All right.

sufficient and appropriate to take action to disfellowship Pastor Barnett.

Disfellowship is a spiritual action, it's a spiritual matter, and this Court cannot be involved in deciding whether there's grounds to disfellowship somebody, it's a First Amendment problem. You know whatever else may be said about the eldership hearings, you just cannot say that the Court can have any cognizance over whether there were grounds to disfellowship the pastor.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, we've argued this at length and every time we have argued it the Court has ruled that, the Court would look at the actions of the elders and has looked at the actions of the elders and, as a matter of fact, that's what this whole trial is about. The Court has decided this numerous times. The Court has jurisdiction over the non-religious aspects of this and that's what the Court has found before.

This is a critical Findings in terms of this follows the language in Baldwin vs. Sisters of Providence which is a Washington case that says what the standard is for people to determine whether or not there's just cause and whether or not there's a breach of figuriary duty and the language is taken directly

moment, I just want to  Is. We're in agreement  In agreement on 24, if	1, 1 2 3	Pindings of Fact  23.  MR. WIGGINS: Just a  make sure.  MR. ROHAN: 22 stand  on 23, I believe. And we re i
	6	the Court agrees on 23 and 24.
	7	THE COURT: Yeah.
e essentially your	8	MR. ROHAN: Those ar
ispute we have is over	9	findings. And then the next d
	10	paragraph 25.
the elders being aware.	11	THE COURT: Most of
	12	I'm not sure that I
dn't make this finding.	13	MR. WIGGINS: You di
sure I even want that 25	14	THE COURT: I'm not
	15	in.
or, I think on page 12	16	MR. ROHAN: Your Hon
ou specifically	17	and 13 of your oral decision y
. At the bottom of page	18	discussed this, if I'm correct
tate, "It was developed	19	12 of your oral decision you s
, if not all, of the	20	during the testimony that most
ppeared here and	21	members of the committee who a
of the Articles of	22	testified were somewhat aware
of Faith and Bylaws and	23	Incorporation and the Articles
aware of these	24	that they understood and were
ll them, and the fact	25	protective provisions, as I ca
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that in the organization of the church the pastor was above the church and controlled the church and had crucial authority over all of the other divisions of authority."

THE COURT: I remember that each one of them was asked that on cross-examination by Pierce and by Johnson and by Mr. Wiggins, as a matter of fact, all of them who appeared here.

MR. WIGGINS: Yeah, the problem here is, of course, that first of all most of the eldership did not appear and testify here. And, secondly, the people who did testify didn't testify that the others were aware of this. And, thirdly, they certainly became aware of it at some point during the hearings when they discussed what their authority was, but this finding refers to, this is in the sequence before they even went into the hearings and there is not any evidence that most, if not all, were aware of the articles and bylaws.

THE COURT: I'll put "many" then.

MR. ROHAN: Many of the eldership?

MR. KNIBB: Many in the eldership?

THE COURT: Many of the eldership.

MR. ROHAN: 26.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, your finding, I

think which is the part that's not highlighted here. is probably supported by the evidence. The changes that Mr. Rohan has added are not supported. all, this introductory phrase, because the eldership was aware of the protective provisions, well, now we don't even have that predicate anymore because we have changed that to many of the eldership. So, this can't be true of all the eldership anymore.

Secondly, this statement that the eldership also wanted to outline what was to be done as part of these hearings, we're talking about this as leading up to the agreement. And the agreement doesn't outline what was to be done as part of the hearings. And so this interlineation here doesn't really make any sense at all.

> THE COURT: What doesn't?

Well, the two things that MR. WIGGINS: don't are the first clause, because the eldership was aware of the protective provisions, because it's not supported by the evidence and you didn't find that to ! begin with.

Well, I don't know that that THE COURT: makes any difference.

MR. ROHAN: I think that's an important point because one of the reasons why the January 25

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1	agreement was entered into was because the elders
2	obviously knew that Donald Barnett had all these
3	extraordinary powers. If he didn't have any
4	extraordinary powers, it wouldn't be necessary to
5	enter into the agreement.
6	THE COURT: That's why No. 25 is important.
7	MR. ROHAN: That's correct.
8	THE COURT: I don't know that it needs to go
9	into 26.
10	MR. WIGGINS: Then the last But I don't
11	think this first phrase follows anymore because of the
12	change we've made in 25.
13	MR. ROHAN: Maybe we should say because many

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MR. ROHAN: Maybe we should say because many of the eldership were aware, to make it consistent with 25.

MR. WIGGINS: But the protective provisions weren't why they were concerned about a whitewash. They were worried about a whitewash because they were worried people might think they were trying to protect Pastor Barnett. That doesn't have anything to do with his powers.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, I can give you several references on this.

THE COURT: They were worried that he would stop them too.

1	MR. WIGGINS: I agree with that.
2	MR. ROHAN: Mr. Thiel on page 1401, number
3	one, that he would exercise his pastoral authority
4	over the hearings.
5	THE COURT: Here, let's go back to 26 and
б	because of the repetition here let's start up on the
7	top of page 15 with the word "some".
8	MR. ROHAN: So, we're eliminating the other
9	because of the repetition?
10	THE COURT: Well, that's not what I was
11	talking about. I was talking about the phrase "some
12	of the members were" and it starts over again on top
13	of the page, some of them were. Some of the members
14	were.
15	MR. KNIBB: Shall we say some of the
<b>1</b> 0	eldership were?
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, we're eliminating
19	the first phrase because the eldership was aware of
20	the protective provisions?
21	THE COURT: Yeah.
22	MR. ROHAN: And we're doing that because we
23	already included it in No. 25?
24	THE COURT: Yes.
25	MR. WIGGINS: Now, Your Honor, the last

sentence of this finding doesn't make sense to me.

The eldership also wanted to outline what was to be done as part of these hearings. What we're leading up to is the agreement of January 25. Well, the agreement doesn't outline what was to be done as part of these hearings.

MR. ROHAN: The agreement does, but we can argue that then.

MR. WIGGINS: It says they will have hearings --

THE COURT: The combined written words in the guidelines and the agreement go to make up the procedure the eldership developed and which was accepted by Pastor Barnett and they proceeded on that basis. That's my conclusion.

15 bas:	is. That's my conclus	ion.
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	17	didn't say what was to be done.
y formed part of the	18	THE COURT: No, but the
	19	procedure.
e going to leave this	s - 20	MR. WIGGINS: So, you'r
	21	in?
	22	THE COURT: Yes.
we're both in	23	MR. ROHAN: And I thin
as written.	24	agreement that 27 and 28 are okay
bject to this.	25	MR. WIGGINS: I don't

MR. ROHAN: So, we're up to paragraph 29. 1 2 THE COURT: 29. 3 MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, on 29 Mr. Rohan 4 has added the second sentence which is, "Because no one could be sure what information the hearing might 5 adduce, the agreement was made intentionally broad to 6 cover a wide range of circumstances". That's not 7 8 supported by the evidence because the agreement is not 9 intentionally broad at all. 10 THE COURT: That's what MacKenzie said he 11 did. 12 MR. ROHAN: That's correct. THE COURT: When he drew it. He said I 13 didn't know what was going to come in and he said he 14 made it intentionally broad. 15 MR. WIGGINS: Here's the problem with Mr. 16 MacKenzie's testimony on that point. Mr. MacKenzie 17 testified he was a careful writer. 18 THE COURT: That's right. 19 MR. WIGGINS: And if you are a careful 20 writer, Your Honor, and you really wanted to make sure 21 that everybody understood what was going to happen, 22 23 you'd say what was going to happen. MacKenzie, on the

other hand, if this is what he intended from the

outset, he certainly concealed it as well as he could.

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His testimony on this is not credible. That's one of the problems with it.

You know, the guy comes in here and he testifies so definitely about what he intended to do and all that, but you don't get any of that in the writing. And when you interpret a writing like this, you can't just say it was made intentionally broad because that is an uncommunicated subjective intent. Unless he said to Pastor Barnett or somebody said to Pastor Barnett it's made intentionally broad so that it's

It is not evidence interpreting what the agreement means beca didn't communicate it.

> MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the agre 18 is broad enough to attach that interpretat We have all read the agreement numerous ti 19 20 MacKenzie is not a lawyer.

> > THE COURT: It's certainly broad

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21 ik. Prohan: imackenzisias not 's lawyet imae sij 

lawyer.

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THE COURT: I don't know how much broader

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ion of it.

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23 just not a 24

you can get

last part of this, that the eldership could proceed to their satisfaction.

MR. WIGGINS: That's where you're wrong, Your Honor, because it didn't say they could proceed. The hearings will proceed until they are concluded.

THE COURT: I don't mean to be quoted, but that's the general idea.

MR. WIGGINS: My point though -- Let me go back to what Mr. Rohan said, Your Honor, about Mr. MacKenzie not being a lawyer. Of course, when you

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that.

But in terms of Mr. MacKenzie now to cover a wide was no discussion there was

contract means in accordance with the parties, but it's not an intent that expressed. We go in Washington on t

THE COURT: Not the way it

MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your F versus Newton case doesn't repudiate

manifestation of intent, not the sub

THE COURT: It says you ca everything else too.

MR. WIGGINS: That's true. this finding it's not material that says he made it intentionally broad range of circumstances because there of that fact and there's no evidence

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| | 111 discussion of that fact. To the contrary, the evidence is there wasn't any discussion about that.

THE COURT: That's right. He drew it the way he wanted it and I'm impressed by the fact that it is broad. It is broad as all outdoors.

MR. WIGGINS: The problem, Your Honor, is

but I have to tell you that if you are finding that he truly did this to make it as broad as possible, then nobody told Barnett that that was the intent and there is not a shed of evidence that anybody told Barnett

that was the intent. In fact, to the contrary.

Then the man is either -- This was a trap.

That's what really happened here because nobody said anything to Barnett about this and you look at that agreement and you cannot -- I keep coming back to the fact it doesn't say they can do anything except hold the hearings and conclude the hearings to their satisfaction. It doesn't say they can do anything.

In fact, they didn't think they could do anything.

THE COURT: Does it say they conclude the hearings to their satisfaction? I've been trying to find my copy.

MR. KNIBB: Shall exercise final authority.

MR. WIGGINS: But you keep leaving out, see,

every time somebody quotes this they leave something

| OLU: The Hoard of closes as a group shall exercise
final authority over these meetings, over these
meetings. Now, that doesn't say we can do any more.

And then it goes on to say in the next paragraph, Do
and Jerry shall permit the hearings to continue unti
they are concluded to the satisfaction of the elders
It doesn't say they can do anything. That's the
problem.

You know what this is like? This is like the special prosecutor or special investigator. I talke about Archibald Cox before and you didn't like my analogy, but let's talk about Archibald Cox again. was appointed by President Nixon to investigate the Watergate break-in and Nixon couldn't basically stop him once he started the whole ball rolling. But tha didn't mean he gave up his Constitutional protection against impeachment and it didn't mean that Archibal Cox got to say, "Mr. Nixon, I think you're out of here". That's not what it meant at all. That's the analogy.

They can hold hearings and hold hearings under this agreement until the cows come home and they hav to conclude them somehow to their satisfaction and Don's got to let them conclude them to their

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1	satisfaction.	And you k	now how	they did	d conclude	
2	them? They f	inally conc	luded t	hem recor	mmending to the	
3	elders that the	he elders d	isfello	wship Pa	stor Barnett.	
4	They didn't do	o it themse	lves.			
5	THE	COURT: We	ll, we	get into	problems on	
6	that one.					
7	MR.	WIGGINS:	But I'm	not get	ting into that	
	ag mijak asessi	iina th <u>ia</u> .k	syan <del>ya</del> a	itls: h	rcad in the	ma Simi
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e?	11		T	HE COURT:	Where are we	her
ne with 29.	12		MI	R. ROHAN:	I think we're	∍ do
e hasn't ruled	13		MI	R. WIGGIN	S: Well, the j	judg
ond sentence	14	on th	e 29.	I have o	bjected to the	sec
here into what	15	which	is as	<u>an inser</u>	tion by Defenda	ints
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MR. ROHAN: We're on to 31.

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MR. WIGGINS: Now, 31, Your Honor, we get back into the question about -- First of all, this is something that's been added by the Defendants. We get into this question about the lawsuit and we're only mentioning lawsuits involving Pastor Barnett when everybody knew there were other lawsuits damaging Community Chapel. So, it's unfair to Pastor Barnett to single out this lawsuit.

The second sentence has to do with great urgency to resolve Zwack's charges. I just don't think that the evidence supports this great urgency to resolve Zwack's charges. In fact, they didn't resolve them with any urgency until well over a month.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, if I might, David
Motherwell testified at page 1002, this is Donald
Barnett talking on the 25 of January 1988, "Did he
indicate at the end of your conversation whether he
agreed or disagreed as a whole with the guidelines?"
"His indication was that he agreed. He was at this
time on this date much more concerned about what would
happen if he didn't cooperate with the hearings than
if they went forth". "Did he tell you why he was
concerned if the hearings didn't happen?" "Well, he
considered Jerry Zwack's promise that he'd take it to

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a broader audience, the material to a broader audience as something that Jerry would follow up on".

THE COURT: And I will incorporate that idea in lieu of where pending lawsuits --

MR. ROHAN: Pastor Barnett was aware that

Jerry Zwack had threatened to go to a broader audience

if there were no --

MR. KNIBB: That's already said in number 30.

MR. ROHAN: How about if we cross out the first sentence of 31 and just leave the second sentence, this concern referring back to Jerry might publish his grievances.

THE COURT: Disclose them to the newspaper reporters.

MR. WIGGINS: I guess maybe this is a question of language. Urgency implies to me that something has to be done immediately and I think what you're saying is there was importance in resolving Jerry Zwack's charges and I think they all agreed on that. The urgency suggests to me kind of a time factor that I don't think the evidence supports.

MR. ROHAN: Urgency is taken out of your oral opinion at page 11 where you state, "And this situation has received publicity, damaging publicity,

1	up to that point anyway and that made great urgency to
2	resolving his problem".
3	THE COURT: Well, great importance is
4	probably what I meant.
5	MR. WIGGINS: I agree with that. That's
6	fine.
7	MR. KNIBB: So, we're using great
8	importance?
9	THE COURT: Instead of urgency. Just the
10	one word is out.
11	MR. WIGGINS: And taking out the first
12	sentence.
13	MR. KNIBB: Right.
14	MR. ROHAN: Up to 32, I believe.
15	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, here I think we
16	ought to set the agreement out in the finding.
17	THE COURT: I didn't want to make them any
18	longer than they had to be.
19	MR. WIGGINS: We kind of left that concern
20	behind, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: I'm trying to cut it down.
22	MR. WIGGINS: Here's my point, Your Honor.
23	I think if you want the judge to look at the exhibits,
24	gen them to look at the exhibits. The thing is one,
25	the thing they will look at is findings and I think we

all agree the agreement is very important for anybody to look at. And I agree with that and I think it ought to be right here in the findings. It's not at make or break point with me. I've said my piece.

THE COURT: Well, I just know what happens up there and they don't get the exhibits.

MR. WIGGINS: That's right.

They have to go dig for them. And half the time the clerk can't find them, the clerk assigned to the opinion writer, much less the rest of the court. And you tell them that's contained in Exhibit 15, they say, fine, that's contained in Exhibit 15. What does it say? Well, I don't know. And they either have to be told to read the thing or set it out in full. And I did the same thing with the guidelines. Sure, a shorter trial and less evidence to make findings out of I'd put it in, but I don't want to put it in here.

MR. WIGGINS: It's been my understanding that they don't have the exhibits before them, but this exhibit is a pretty short exhibit and it's a pretty critical exhibit. That's the reason I thought it ought to be put in, but I'm not going to push on this issue.

THE COURT: Good appellate practice requires

that you show up with blow-ups.

MR. WIGGINS: We both have blow-ups of this agreement.

THE COURT: Put it out there so they see it or pass them up copies of it and read it to them.

MR. WIGGINS: All right, thank you, Your Honor. I have some proposed findings on that which follow this on 32.

THE COURT: I'm there.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, if I could speak to that, David Motherwell testified on these very points at pages 1014 and 1015. And it's contrary to what the proposed finding is. Mr. Motherwell, did you and Donald Barnett ever have a discussion as what Jerry Zwack's grievances were? Yes, we did. What did you and Donald Barnett talk about what they were? then he talked about, this discussion was actually discussions that occurred between the time that Jerry wrote this letter on the 23rd of December and the commencement of the eldership hearings on the 25th of January and he, Donald Barnett, would ask me if part of Jerry's grievances were what was behind this was Jerry got laid off from his job at the Counseling Center and removed from the Bible College class. would ask me that from time to time and I would say

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that I didn't believe that that was central to Jerry's grievances that he wanted to discuss at the hearing, that what was central, not that it wasn't an issue, Jerry in his discussions with me made no mention that that was an issue in these hearings and that the issue Jerry wished to delve into was problems that Don was having with women.

So, that's Motherwell's conversation with Barnett which is inconsistent with these proposed findings.

Motherwell is basically saying in that that he kept telling Barnett those were the purposes of the hearing.

Donald Barnett testified to some mysterious letter that has never showed up in the evidence, I frankly don't believe any such letter exists, that Jerry somehow wrote down these three grievances. And if you look at December 22nd letter or 23rd letter from Jerry Zwack, he doesn't say in there that these are my grievances. It says the grievances, basically if you read that letter and I think it supports my --

THE COURT: I've read it a half a dozen times.

MR. ROHAN: Right. It's talking about Donald Barnett's sexual problems.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ROHAN: And sexual misconduct.

THE COURT: Almost exclusively.

MR. ROHAN: Right. So, I think this is an improper finding.

MR. WIGGINS: Now, Your Honor, this is a conflict in the testimony. There is no question this is a conflict in the testimony. Mr. Rohan had read from Mr. Motherwell's testimony, I'll read from Mr. Barnett's testimony, page 232. "As you discussed this with Mr. Motherwell, what was the purpose of these meetings to be? What was to be determined?" Answer: "Well, I asked him what Jerry Zwack's letter said and he said, well, he had three complaints. He had a complaint about me. David said he characterized it as me putting him out of the Bible College class, which I never really did, I just restructured the class and I --"

"The second grievance he stated was that I had set up with Jack Hicks to have him removed from the Counseling Center under maybe I suppose a false conclusion of the budget crunch when he didn't feel like he should be included in the budget crunch."

"Thirdly, he was concerned my relationships with women at this time I might be doing things that would

This is a flat out inconsistency.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: Do you maintain that he didn't get the Jerry Zwack letter of December 23rd at the time?

MR. WIGGINS: I maintain he read the letter. He testified that he doesn't know what he read.

THE COURT: He not only read the letter, he got it and he knew it would be circulated and he told them not to read it, the recipients, and to send it to him. I can't believe anything other than the fact that he knew what was in that letter.

MR. WIGGINS: But, Your Honor, that doesn't erase --

THE COURT: And the letter doesn't say anything about it, it says I know I've been fired but it doesn't raise that as an issue.

MR. WIGGINS: But, Your Honor, we're not dealing with this in a vacuum. Well, we're dealing with it in something of a vacuum. We're looking at this as having been triggered by Jerry Zwack's letter. Don Barnett wasn't. Don Barnett had lived with Jerry Zwack and his problems he had with Barbara for several vears. This was the background. And his testimony in

fact was that this happened.

Now, what happened to the letter? He does think

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there's another letter. There's no question he thinks there's another letter. Is he lying that he thinks there's another letter? I don't think that he's I don't believe that Pastor Barnett is lying about that. Mr. Rohan said he doesn't believe there was a letter. I think that Pastor Barnett was not lying about that fact. But what we think doesn't make any difference because the point is Pastor Barnett didn't ultimately wind up with the files of this He wasn't an addressee of this letter. if he read this letter, nobody gave him -- They wanted to propose findings nobody gave him a copy back of it. He didn't even have a copy of it. He didn't sit around and read it six times like we've done. That's the problem. And there's all of this history.

And then I think we have to go on and look at the evidence to support my next finding which is immediately when they get into this stuff Barnett objects. It's beyond the specific grievances of what they were talking about. And the guidelines talk about Jerry Zwack's specific grievances. It's not he's just complaining about anything in the world, and you know this is kind of interesting because that language certainly supports Pastor Barnett's understanding there were in fact specific grievances,

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not just any old thing that Jerry Zwack said.

When I examined Mr. MacKenzie, I asked him about that. And Mr. MacKenzie had no clear idea at all what the specific grievances were. And I asked him about what did you do when you ruled on this objection that Pastor Barnett made. Oh, anything that had to do with misconduct, that was within the scope of the hearings, whatever Jerry wanted to complain about. It is contrary to the language of the guidelines. Barnett went in expecting that there were specific grievances and we don't even get a list of what the specific grievances are in this case until some months later.

THE COURT: That's why I think it's all framed by the letter.

MR. WIGGINS: But the letter doesn't conclude specific grievances. The letter is just a rambling dissertation of a lot of stuff. And Barnett is very adamant that there were specific grievances and these were them. And it's not just Barnett. Hicks testified that it was clear to him that the scope of the hearing had gone far beyond what Barnett originally thought would be the case.

THE COURT: And it did.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, Mr. Hicks' statement is taken out of context. Mr. Hicks testified that

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1346 under cross-examination from Mr. Johnson I think Mr. Hicks based on his testimony about Zwack would certainly be a very credible witness in this case. He didn't get into it.

Mr. Johnson, "Did Barnett react during the hearings in a way that manifested a position or attitude on his part that they were, that the hearings were becoming broader than he had agreed to?" Answer: "I'll have to answer no to that".

Mr. Hicks testified on page 1346 several times that the scope of the hearings were based on Jerry Zwack's grievances. He, Barnett, agreed to hear all of Jerry Zwack's grievances. That's a quote from Mr. Hicks' testimony. It's clear that Mr. Hicks did think that going back further than eight years which oddly enough is the same period of time as the Court. But that's the same thing. So, we were simpatico on That's what he was complaining about. that. think that both Mr. Wiggins' proposed Finding 32.1 and 32.2 should both be rejected by the Court.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Let me consider that. where it starts getting deep and we can argue back and

1	forth from now until whenever. See Finding 32
2	MR. WIGGINS: 32.1 and 32.2, Your Honor, are
3	the findings we have been discussing. We have been
4	discussing findings in my proposal, page 19 and 20.
5	MR. ROHAN: I can leave you with the
6	testimony from the various witnesses out of my book
7	here, I'll be happy to do that.
8	THE COURT: Yeah. Let me see what they say.
9	MR. WIGGINS: Are you going to give him 1324
10	to 26?
11	MR. ROHAN: I'm going to give him 1002.
12	Wait a minute, no. I'm going to give him pages 1324
13	through 1326, page 1334, page 1346.
7 1	MR. WIGGINS: That's fine. I do think it
15	just flat out calls for a finding, choosing between
16	the two.
17	THE COURT: Okay, 33, I guess. Except for
18	the fact that that comes in the wrong place, that
19	idea, the idea that they proceeded under the agreement
20	and the guidelines and the composition of the
21	eldership to a hearing.
22	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, my objection to
"- <b>3</b> 3	this is that it save No. 33 January 25, 1948
24	agreement was supported by consideration. That
25	implies that Barnett got something in return for the

agreement. And when I asked Mr. MacKenzie about this, and I'm reading from page 597, "Now, Mr. MacKenzie, did the members of the eldership committee discuss whether you would have proceeded even without an agreement signed by Pastor Barnett?" "No". "Would you have proceeded even without an agreement signed by Pastor Barnett?" Objection, calls for speculation. And he answers anyway, "I don't know". That's the evidence. The evidence is he didn't know whether this agreement was supported by consideration.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, there's a great deal of evidence that points to the fact there clearly was consideration. No. 1, Donald Barnett as we've already seen was concerned, that's why he thought this was of great importance, that there would be publicity. There would have been publicity about this thing if Jerry had gone to a broader audience had the elders not agreed to have a hearing.

Secondly in addition to that, there was testimony that the agreement was necessary in order to protect Don if the hearings came out in his favor from charges by people. Well, this is just a whitewash, you control the church and all of this. And the elders would be able to say, no, no, no, Don gave up his power. He said we're the final decision-makers. We

have control over this thing and this is not controlled by Don. We were not being Don's puppets in this thing. There was ample consideration for Donald Barnett through this agreement. This was not an agreement that he just signed willy-nilly and he even put in the phrase "and Jerry".

MR. WIGGINS: We're getting mixed up here,
Your Honor, between whether they would hold the
hearings or not and any benefit of holding the
hearings and signing the agreement to hold the
hearings. And the question is would they have held
the hearings without an agreement. And if they would
have Held the hearing without an agreement, he
wouldn't get any consideration. That's the reason
that this testimony is important.

MR. ROHAN: That's just not true. If I'm talking to a friend of mine and I have a car and I'm thinking, well, maybe I should give my friend my car and he says I'll give you a hundred bucks for it and I say, oh, okay. So, I take the hundred bucks. Is there no consideration if I would have given it to him for free anyway?

THE COURT: I do believe that the agreement of the 25th did form a part of the procedure that was agreed upon by the elders and Barnett. And I was

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_	going to put it over more areas one guidelines to
2	include the guidelines because Barnett carefully
3	examined both, in my version of the evidence, both of
4	agreement and the guidelines and discussed them with
5	Motherwell and said, okay, let's go.
6	MR. WIGGINS: So, I'm not understanding the
7	first sentence here.
8	THE COURT: I think 33 is in the wrong place
9	and does not include the guidelines and the conduct of
10	the hearing.
11	MR. ROHAN: So, we would
12	THE COURT: Remove it from there.
13	MR. ROHAN: Remove it and move it to right
14	above 35?
15	THE COURT: Well, let's go down now and
16	figure out where we put it.
17	MR. KNIBB: If I understand what Your Honor
18	is suggesting, it should really go between 27 and 28.
19	THE COURT: If we get that far, yeah,
20	because 've got a question on 37 as to why that's
21	there at all.
22	MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, we're going to
23	move it, okay, but I'm still objecting to this first
24	sentence.
2 =	MUE COURT, Wall it ignit there yet

MR. WIGGINS: Okay, maybe we should defer this then.

MR. ROHAN: No. 34 we're talking about?
THE COURT: Yeah, 34.

MR. WIGGINS: Yeah, Your Honor, may I just take a moment here. Okay. I'm ready to talk about this, Your Honor. The Court has said that you read the agreement very broadly and you think it says what it says. And I read it differently, okay. But we're now, I guess, making a finding as to what Barnett knew or understood when he signed this. That's what's at the bottom of page 16 as part of 34. When he signed this, Barnett understood that the eldership hearings were not just a fact-finding hearing.

There really is not evidence to support that.

There's not any evidence to support that Barnett understood that the hearings were anything more than either a counseling session or a hearing session. The agreement itself doesn't say what is going to happen as a result of these hearings. The parties didn't talk about what was going to happen as a result of these hearings. Barnett testified that he didn't think they were going to have any power to discipline him. He testified that Motherwell told him that the elders admitted they had no power to discipline him.

They had no teeth is the term that he used. And Mr. Motherwell even admits that they may have used the term teeth.

Now, after a recess he came back and he suddenly remembered that it wasn't just a matter of the term teeth, well, he didn't use the term but maybe Barnett did. I don't know how he can remember that if he didn't remember using the term, but that's his testimony. So, he doesn't testify to as to any understanding that Barnett had or any knowledge that Barnett had that this was going to be the effect of this agreement. Nobody testified to that. The only testimony about that is Barnett testified that he did not.

And the agreement doesn't say what the finding says, and so it's a pretty critical thing when you're talking about somebody's knowledge. You have no direct evidence of it. The agreement doesn't say what the finding says. And the evidence is they didn't talk about this and I just don't see any way you could say this.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, on page 14 of your oral decision you made essentially this finding.

THE COURT: Yeah, I know.

MR. ROHAN: And it's supported actually by a

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whole slew of evidence, if I might go into that. At page 466, Mr. MacKenzie states "the purpose of the hearings and gave that final authority to reach decisions and take actions to the committee". That was the January 25 agreement.

MR. WIGGINS: Where is that?

MR. ROHAN: Page 466 lines 4 and 5. "Gave that final authority to reach decisions and take actions to the committee". On line 21, "I wanted to make sure that Don did not do what some members of the committee feared he would do which is misuse his pastoral authority to order the hearings to stop so they could not be concluded with a decision and action at the end".

Page 467, Mr. MacKenzie, line 5, "The elders could continue to investigate and take any action they wanted which satisfied their minds and their opinions".

Page 485 of Mr. MacKenzie's testimony, "During this period of time" -- this is critical because this is an admission by Donald Barnett -- "During this period of time, did Donald Barnett give any indication to you that he was willing to submit to the committee and abide by its decision?" "Yes". "Can you give us those instances?" And he talks about the sermons that

he's taken but more importantly he talks about a note that Donald Barnett passed to him in the hearing and that note was a handwritten note which was introduced at the hearing, and that's Exhibit 28. That handwritten note says that Donald Barnett passed to Jerry Zwack, "Russ, we need to ask JZ", Jerry Zwack, "to agree to accepting this court's decision and not take his grievances to the church, press, courts". And if I can show the Court that.

THE COURT: I've seen that.

MR. ROHAN: That to me is a very critical admission by Donald Barnett, accept this court's decision that Donald Barnett is admitting that, yes, under the January 25 agreement there's going to be a decision. And there's going to be a decision of my conduct. And I think that that is something he wrote at the time and I think that's probably the best evidence, what he wrote at the time.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, everything that Mr. Rohan read at page 466 and 467 of Mr. MacKenzie is Mr. MacKenzie telling us what he thought, not what he said to Pastor Barnett, because he never said any of this stuff to Pastor Barnett. And nobody said any of this stuff to Pastor Barnett. Now, the law is pretty clear, not pretty, it's crystal clear in Washington,

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what somebody thought a contract meant doesn't have anything to do with what the other person thought the contract meant unless they communicated and it's not communicated by Russ MacKenzie. There is no question that's true.

Now, let's look at this note. What he says in this note is we want Jerry Zwack to accept this court's decision and not take the grievances to the church, press, courts. He didn't contemplate that they were going to impose any discipline on Jerry Zwack, he didn't contemplate they were going to impose any discipline on him. What he contemplated was there was going to be some kind of a fact-finding decision. And actually what he contemplated is they were going to try to heal the relationship between them.

THE COURT: I realize that's what Pastor Barnett says, but this is what I find. 34.

MR. WIGGINS: What is what you find, Your Honor?

MR. ROHAN: 34 the way it's written.

MR. WIGGINS: Okay, Your Honor, I would repeat my objection to this because the evidence doesn't support this finding.

MR. ROHAN: It may make it easier on Mr. Wiggins if the last line of that after Pastor Barnett,

1	we inserted that Pastor Barnett manifest his
2	understanding that the eldership.
3	MR. WIGGINS: No, I disagree with that. I
4	think that's even less accurate. No, it's not less
5	accurate, it's certainly nothing that the Court said.
6	MR. ROHAN: 35 I think we both agree with;
7	correct?
8	THE COURT: Yeah. And I accept that, too,
9	even though it doesn't have what I have concluded in
10	the other. I think it should be demonstrated to the
11	reviewer.
12	MR. ROHAN: Do you want us to add that any
13	reviewer should read Exhibit 23? Is that what you're
14	referring to?
15	MR. WIGGINS: If we're going to single
16	anything out, we really ought to single out the
17	guidelines.
18	THE COURT: Yeah, that's right.
19	MR. KNIBB: So, we should add "and should be
20	read by any reviewer"?
21	THE COURT: Yeah.
22	MR. WIGGINS: Of course, I don't agree with
23	any of these references.
24	THE COURT: You're not bound by what you
25	say, you're bound by what you have on paper.

MR. ROHAN: I think we're up to No. 36, Your
Honor.

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MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, my objection to this is very brief, just the statement that Motherwell provided Pastor Barnett a copy of the guidelines. I don't think that's supported by the evidence. The evidence from Motherwell is that he discussed the guidelines with Pastor Barnett. I think he got a copy

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inat: But Certainly the:: ! Mr. Motherwell gave bim a copy	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	l'm notieven surs∷of-t implication of this is
ewindence is there. If it is, I		and I don'it think the
	13	stand corrected.
Motherwell describes what he	14	THE COURT:
	1 -	said.
Motherwell at pages	16	MR. ROHAN:
He had specific questions on	17	THE COURT:
	18	certain things.
Right. "Prior to the hearings	19	MR. ROHAN:
lso written guidelines that you	20	starting, were there a
Passeribönalő safnadóramányeg	diiscuss =	

een marked as 35thibit 23, did you discuss. 22.

idelfines with Donald Barnett?" "Briefly, 1 23.

""Did he indicate at the end of your 24.

with the guidelines?" Answer: "His indication was that he agreed".

And there's testimony by Mr. MacKenzie at page 467, "The committee appointed David Motherwell to take the special agreement to Don's home along with a copy of the guidelines and go over it with Don, have Don sign it, leave the guidelines with Don and then come back. And David Motherwell did these things so I didn't do it myself".

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, Mr. Motherwell didn't testify he gave Barnett a copy. I agree that Motherwell said that he discussed the guidelines with Barnett and I don't dispute that. It's not a major point, but what he just read about MacKenzie's

testimony is MacKenzie doesn't know that Motherwell
gave Don Barnett a copy. Motherwell didn't say the
MR. ROHAN: Motherwell said he went over

with him and talked about it with him.

MR. WIGGINS: Oh, sure, I don't dispute

20 that.
21 THE COURT: I thought he had some specifi

22 questions.

MR. ROHAN: He did.

THE COURT: Maybe that was Barnett.

MR. ROHAN: No, I skipped that when I rea

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from Mr. Motherwell. But they discussed it for three pages.

THE COURT: They discussed several specific guidelines.

MR. ROHAN: Guideline Nos. 7, 10, 9, some other ones. Yes, they went over it in detail. So, maybe what we should say is that David Motherwell and Pastor Barnett went over in detail the guidelines, the written guidelines before commencement of the hearings and refer to the exhibit numbers so we know we're talking about the final guidelines.

THE COURT: They discussed these. I'm

MR. ROHAN: Okay, thank you, Your Honor. There's other testimony that Barnett did get a copy the same day, the 25th, when the hearings started.

MR. WIGGINS: There may be, I'm not saying that there's not. It's just that there's not any testimony that Motherwell gave Barnett a copy of the guidelines.

MR. ROHAN: It was not objected to, couns
THE COURT: Okay. Now, after 36 I think
should put in a revised 33. Now, if we can hammer
something quickly on 33, that's fine. Otherwise, I
try to do that tonight. The idea being that the

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agreement and the guidelines, the undertaking of the eldership to hold the hearings constituted the procedures for determining and resolving the issues raised in the Zwack letter of December 23rd and which was agreed upon by and participated in, agreed upon apd narticipated in by Pastor Barnetter November 1990

want to sleep on that, that's fine.

MR. ROHAN: We'd put that after the first sentence of 33?

THE COURT: Well, no, I don't know where. I don't know how your machine works, whether by skipping a cog you throw everything off. If so --

MR. ROHAN: We can put it.

THE COURT: 33 should come out and that would go in.

MR. ROHAN: That's not a problem.

THE COURT: And I think it should be a specific finding because I'm sure that Mr. Wiggins will want to object violently to that particular finding.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, what I have down, Your Honor, that you read is the January 25 agreement and the guidelines, the undertaking to hold the hearings constituted the procedures for determining and resolving the issues raised in the Zwack letter of

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December 23 and which was agreed on and participated in by Pastor Barnett.

THE COURT: Right. Now, I did that extemporaneously. You may have, you may want to beef that up in some way.

MR. ROHAN: We'll prepare one tonight, type it up and submit it.

THE COURT: My point is that there, No. 1, was no procedure of any kind in the bylaws and articles of this church that dealt with any -- what do I want to say -- not necessarily removal but review and discipline of the original pastor of the protective provisions, remove from the Board of Directors, the Board of Senior Elders any authority and power to proceed except by the specific consent and agreement of the original pastor. And that when this matter arising out of the Zwack letter faced the church, this procedure was adopted and agreed upon as a means of disposing, probably adjudicating and disposing of the issue. That's the intent in that finding.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, may I make a couple of objections?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WIGGINS: While we're on this finding, I

1 can see that as I understand it we're taking out the statement that the agreement was supported by 2 3 consideration and we're reciting what actually 4 happened and we're combining the guidelines --5 THE COURT: And accepted by all concerned. 6 MR. WIGGINS: I just want to get that nailed 7 down. 8 THE COURT: That's the way I framed it. 9 will probably get comments from the other side. 10 MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, I don't think what 11 you're saying is inconsistent with the agreement 12 having consideration. THE COURT: I don't either. I don't know 13 14 that I made any finding on consideration one way or 15 another. MR. ROHAN: Because I think you're finding 16 17 that the January 25 agreement is the valid agreement and combined with the guidelines they set up the 18 19 procedures and the consideration is in there to show that it's a valid contract. 20 MR. WIGGINS: Well --21 22 THE COURT: Mr. Wiggins to the contrary.

MR. WIGGINS: This is the second point I want to make.

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THE COURT: Because this is flashed on you

at the last minute, I will come back to this. What number are you going to assign to this?

MR. ROHAN: I'll put it down as 36A until we get --

THE COURT: I think we've skipped some findings in there.

MR. ROHAN: They'll all be renumbered at the end.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, here's what's troubling me here. We are going back based on a very vague document, you called it broad, I called it vague, and we are saying that Pastor Barnett and I guess the senior elders as well basically overruled or waived, waived is the best word, provisions, clear provision of the bylaws.

THE COURT: And which you violently disagree.

18	MR. WIGGINS: Here's where I'm going,
19	Honor. I'm trying it get to a point here. Wha
20	troubles me about that is that bylaws are bylaw
21	they provide a way to amend them and a way you
22	them. If these had been amended, there would h
23	been no question what was going on.

THE COURT: That's what I said here a and a half ago, two hours ago.

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MR. WIGGINS: That's right. If they had been amended, if the parties had sat down there would be no question what was going on.

THE COURT: Or if they didn't exist in the form that they did.

MR. WIGGINS: That's right. But now instead of amending the bylaws, we're taking the vaguest document you could have and we are saying it overrules a whole series of very extraordinarily specific provisions and we're imposing them on someone who, whatever you may find, the evidence is really not that clear that he understood that was what was going on.

THE COURT: The alternative would be, of course, for him to just plain do what President Nixon did, stonewall the thing. I'm not going to listen to anything that Zwack has to say. I'm not going to enter into any kind of a hearing process whatsoever.

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1 THE COURT: But it didn't lessen what the 2 investigating committee did. 3 MR. WIGGINS: No, I knew that, but still 4 they would have had to impeach him. 5 THE COURT: Okay. No. 37, and I have a big 6 question mark here. Why is this in here? 7 MR. ROHAN: 37 is in there because one of 8 Pastor Barnett's major defenses, as it turned out at 9 trial, although we didn't realize before, was this 10 whole notion of what was a witness and what was not a 11 witness. What we're trying to say there, and maybe we say it to wordily, what we're trying to say there is 12 13 that the witnesses that were called and allowed to

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MR. WIGGINS: With respect to whether or not they understood this before trial, I don't know if Mr. Rohan understood that was a defense before trial. The problem is here, Your Honor, there really isn't any evidence that Pastor Barnett understood this to be the case. The fact of the matter is --

testify at the elders' hearing, both when the pastor

was there and wasn't there, were proper in accordance

with what everybody believed was going to happen.

THE COURT: He went back to the Bible.

MR. WIGGINS: Yeah. There it is. It says it will be proven by admissions or by witnesses.

MR. ROHAN: It doesn't say "by", "before",
Your Honor, and I don't want to get into argument over
what the Bible says or doesn't say. I scrupulously
avoided it. There's more than one interpretation of
the Biblical provisions.

THE COURT: I don't believe I should interpret this.

MR. WIGGINS: But the point I was going to make, Your Honor, is the agreement says, I'm not going into what the Bible says, what the agreement says is that no accusation will be accepted except on admissions or the testimony of witnesses. Mr. MacKenzie testified that --

THE COURT: Didn't he make admissions?

MR. WIGGINS: Sure, he did, Your Honor, he made admissions and I don't mind findings about his admissions. We're going to get to that as to what he admitted and what he didn't admit and we can certainly fight that battle. We're talking here about witnesses and whether there were witnesses. And Mr.

MacKenzie --

THE COURT: What's that all about?

MR. WIGGINS: The question really is did the

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not follow their own guidelines because it says the guidelines, and they all agreed on them, the accusations wouldn't be accepted unless they were established by admission or by witnesses. Now, if you think it was all established by admissions, we don't need to into get into this stuff.

THE COURT: A significant part of that was admitted.

MR. ROHAN: The sexual misconduct was admitted.

MR. WIGGINS: Let me interject. We'll get to that. For the reasons I have explained, I don't like the term sexual misconduct. It means a lot of things to a lot of different people. We really ought to be more careful slinging words like that around.

THE COURT: I'm used to hearing defense lawyers talking about that in terms of what is personal indignities. That's suppose to have a very meaningful interpretation.

MR. ROHAN: Our point is to show the elders followed the guidelines. Maybe we should just simply say that the eldership followed the guidelines.

THE COURT: I'm going to find that ultimately. If you want to single out this and focus on this, I will make a finding on witnesses.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, here's my point, and I don't mean to belabor it. If you're going to rule against me, you're going to rule against me. But my point is that Pastor Barnett, nobody accuses Pastor Barnett of having thought that witnesses included behind closed doors. Maybe they do accuse him of that but the testimony doesn't support that. And Mr. MacKenzie stood up in his opening statement to Pastor Barnett and everybody else and said, Pastor Barnett, I encourage you because this has to be proven by witnesses or admissions admit stuff even if there's no eyewitnesses to it. That's what he told them. The context of all this is there were going to be eyewitnesses, witnesses.

And to the extent that somebody can come in and say Pastor Barnett admitted something, I suppose they're a witness that Pastor Barnett admitted it.

But these people come in bringing in a woman came to me and said this and a woman came to me and said that.

They aren't witnesses. That's my whole point.

THE COURT: At the beginning of this procedure, MacKenzie says now this is what we'll do and both of you gentlemen have to remain here during all of this until we get into the deliberative part. First he takes and he has the floor and cannot be

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interrupted and he can go as long as the committee feels he should go. Then you get a chance to talk and then he gets a chance to talk and he gets a chance to talk. Now, they understood that was the way it was going to work, didn't they?

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Up to where I have left off?
MR. WIGGINS: Well, I don't think they

understood there would not be any other witnesses.

THE COURT: Wait a minute, I didn't get to that point. And then at the conclusion of the two sessions, the elders said, well, look. He's accusing him and he's admitting it. Why bring these ladies in here to in detail say what he has admitted to having done? Now, that's what also happened, wasn't it?

MR. WIGGINS: I agree with that.

THE COURT: Why the talk about witnesses? Where was the issue as to the part that he admitted?

MR. WIGGINS: There's not a problem with what he admitted. They complied with the guidelines to the extent that Pastor Barnett admitted things and they accepted the accusations to the extent that Pastor Barnett admitted it, that's true.

THE COURT: Now, where are we in terms of witnesses with respect to other matters?

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MR. WIGGINS: Well, the problem then becomes Jerry Zwack is not -- First of all witnesses. Jerry Zwack is a witness.

THE COURT: We haven't called any witnesses yet. He has admitted it and the elders say, boy, we listened to nine hours of him and 30 hours of him and he's admitted it. And are we going to call Lady A, Lady B, Lady C now in here to find out if what he has admitted is true? And they said, no, we have heard enough.

MR. WIGGINS: I agree with that. Now, the problem comes with the idea that they then go into deliberation and sit around and send out Lanny Peterson and Scott Hartley to go and talk to women and Hartley and Peterson come back and recount things they have learned and they are called witnesses and statements they make become evidence here. That's not witnesses.

The other problem is to the extent that Jerry
Zwack is saying things he knows about, sure, he's a
witness about things he knows about. But is not a
witness that Don Barnett committed adultery with Mrs.
A because --

THE COURT: All he knows is they complained about it.

MR. WIGGINS: That's right, that's all he knows.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the standard -THE COURT: We haven't gotten to the
standard yet of what measure or balance of proof, what
type of proof is necessary. But we're talking about
witnesses. Barnett was supposed to have known that
there would be this testimony out of his presence at
some time, according to the testimony. So I'm just
trying to, I'm not arguing with you, I'm just trying
to express the intent that I have in framing the
instructions or I mean the findings.

MR. WIGGINS: Right. Your Honor, even if you accept what Mr. Motherwell says that he can come in and say what he knows about what Barnett has done, he's not a witness to adultery because someone comes and tells him that. He's not a witness then, that's the point. But all of these findings that they're proposing are premised on that kind of evidence as those people being witnesses. That's the point.

That's where I'm having a problem.

THE COURT: No, I don't think so.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the problem here I think is that we're using witnesses as the word we all use as lawyers and we all know what it means.

Whenever we use the term witness, we think of hearsay

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what these hearings were all about. It's clear the Pastor Barnett told David Motherwell and there's a reference in Motherwell's testimony that he told is that he was going to tell the hearings about the David Motherwell would be a witness took that David Motherwell would be a witness to the David Motherwell would be a witness took of the David Motherwell would be a witness to the David Motherwell would be a w

And witness in this sense is not used in the sense we use it as lawyers but it's used in the set that people that came in that had information that other people in the room basically or they as a grathought were credible and that would include Paste Barnett, that would include Jerry Zwack to what exthe women came to him, and that included David Motherwell and Lanny Peterson, and the others that came in and said the women came to me and this is they said to me. And Donald Barnett said this to That was allowed and that was the definition of witnesses and I think each of the elders testified

cross-examined at length about it and all of the still continued to say that was the definition o

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witness.

MR. WIGGINS: Well, the problem with the cross-examination of MacKenzie about witnesses, for example, is he completely could not figure out how to answer when I went through a long series of questions about how many witnesses you have got when you're piling hearsay on hearsay. Now, he seemed to set out with the idea that Mrs. A told Zwack about an incident of adultery and Mrs. A told Motherwell about an incident of adultery, they're two witnesses. That's where he seemed to start out. And that just flies in the face of common sense.

And I also disagree with the statement that people think of the term witness, lay people think of the term witness without thinking of the hearsay rule. If people know anything about the law, they know two things. They know about the Miranda rights and they know about the hearsay because that's all they ever see on the TV.

MR. ROHAN: Your Honor, the nature of the allegation is the fact that it was Barnett having --

THE COURT: We're going over and over here this same idea. Are we now focusing on 37?

MR. ROHAN: My co-counsel suggests we take out the references to Zwack in paragraph 37, because

there was testimony about Barnett but there was not
testimony about Zwack. And Zwack, actually what he
thinks or doesn't think isn't important, it's what the

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MR. WIGGINS: That's sort of a meaningless change, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't see what that accomplishes.

MR. RCHAN: I think other than that, the findings go into what developed at trial and I had forgotten they have raised it in the summary judgment but witnesses was an important point.

MR. KNIBB: I suggested taking Zwack out because Mr. Wiggins had objected. In his objections he says there's no evidence of Zwack's understanding and I think he's right.

THE COURT: Well, he gave a statement or I assume evidence at the hearings.

MR. ROHAN: He did, there's no question about that.

THE COURT: You couldn't help to have related to what he purported.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, when we talk about Motherwell as a witness, even if you think that Motherwell was going to be a witness, what Pastor

Barnett thought Motherwell would testify to was what
Barnett had told Motherwell and certainly Motherwell
could testify to that because that was an admission by
Barnett. Motherwell could testify, well, Barnett
discussed this with me or he didn't discuss that, he
certainly could do that. He could testify that
Barnett admitted this or admitted that, sure he can do
that. But that doesn't get you to whether he would be
a witness to events that are totally hearsay things.
You know, we're talking about Barnett's understanding
here and his testimony is pretty clear, he doesn't
understand it this way.

THE COURT: Well, this doesn't say what the witnesses testified to.

MR. ROHAN: No, but the important thing about this is that Pastor Barnett has raised the defense that Jerry Zwack's testimony, for instance, he's claiming Jerry Zwack wasn't a witness because he didn't have personal knowledge. If he wasn't a witness, that means nothing that was said at the elders' hearings other than what Donald Barnett admitted to was evidence and everything else has to be thrown out. If you throw out everything else, I mean if you only have Donald Barnett's naked admissions of sexual misconduct, of course there was evidence of

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what Donald Barnett did in terms of refusing special status, the elders knew they were all witnesses to <u>under anybody's definition</u>, but he's basically just trying to gut the case by removing anything out that anybody else testified to at the hearings including Jerry Zwack.

THE COURT: No, I think Jerry Zwack should stay in. I don't know what he testified to, but I can't help but believe that he testified as to complaints that were made.

MR. ROHAN: Right. And that he would be a witness.

THE COURT: To that extent, he was a witness.

MR. ROHAN: Right. I agree with that. What paragraph 37 and --

THE COURT: Now, whether that proves it -MR. ROHAN: Right. All we're trying to do
in paragraph 37 is talk about the defense that Pastor
Barnett raises that he was saying that certain people
shouldn't be witnesses and that was improper that
Hartley and Motherwell and Zwack testified to these
things. But certainly Jerry Zwack was always intended
to be a witness. Pastor Barnett has to admit that he
thought Jerry Zwack was going to be a witness.

Otherwise, he wouldn't have been testifying for eight hours.

MR. WIGGINS: Sure. There were things that
Jerry Zwack could testify to. Of course, there are.
And the fact of the matter is he made his accusations.
He was there as an accuser. He was there like a
complainer and he's making his accusations and Barnett
admitted adultery. He admitted some of the
accusations.

THE COURT: Okay, I'll go down to where it says 28, 29 and strike the part that there was no intent at the eldership hearings by Zwack and Pastor Barnett to exclude information because the witness did not personally observe and just leave that blank.

in agreement that the individuals that testified at the elders' hearings were witnesses under what the parties understood to be witnesses. That's the intent of this whole thing. And it's my understanding from what the Court said earlier that you believe that the testimony that was provided at the hearings was provided in accordance with the guidelines. That means everybody that testified, Motherwell, Zwack, and Barnett were in fact witnesses because the elders based their decision ---

THE COURT: And to what their testimony was I'm not aware, but they were witnesses.

MR. ROHAN: Well, their testimony we go into later on. It's covered by some of the other findings what their testimony was, but it's important that, my understanding is that the elders followed the

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the guidelines that required witnesses and to allow people to testify because Donald Barne David Motherwell testified that Donald Barne want you to testify at the hearing. I expectestify at the hearings.

THE COURT: Okay. Why haven't we everything that needs to be said down to whe 28, 29?

MR. ROHAN: Well, because they're about -- Here we're talking about there was by Zwack to exclude information because the had not personally observed what Pastor Barn done or said to the women involved. That's the two or more rule. What Pastor Barnett i arguing --

THE COURT: I'm not going to touch or more rule, that's a Biblical declaration will not --

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MR. ROHAN: So, by striking the last part of this finding, you are not saying that the testimony that was given by Motherwell and Peterson and the other elders at the hearings and the testimony of Zwack was improper, you're saying that it was following all the testimony of the hearings.

THE COURT: That's what it says up front,
Pastor Barnett and the eldership all understood that
paragraph 7 referred to witnesses was to include
individuals such as Zwack, Motherwell, Peterson,
Hartley, whose knowledge of Pastor Barnett's
activities was primarily based on information.

MR. ROHAN: So, the only reason to strike the other one is that you think it's basically redundant?

THE COURT: Yes. Well, it goes into what they intended that they didn't exclude and so forth.

MR. ROHAN: But it's already covered by the point above.

MR. WIGGINS: Your Honor, here's the problem. It doesn't make any sense to have this finding in the light of the recitation that you gave when you were explaining to me what happened at the hearings which I think was correct that they listened to Jerry Zwack for nine hours, they listened to

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admissions. So, they else do we need to hear? admissions, we don't , that's inconsistent which is they -m worried about what re because actually I've here?" And I don't whole lot about ett understood to be a s about anyone who l all that. That makes . That was totally cerned. We're not evidence or burdens of ling with common old I guess, Your Honor, e thing out because what ey're going to argue

something that I don't

to do a little bit too

they're trying to do is

oing to be a witness.

economic for the first state of the second state of the second se Don, and Barnett made a lot of turned to each and said what e Don Barnett has made all these need to call these women. Nov with what Mr. Rohan is saying THE COURT: Well, I lies underneath the sheets her got this note, "Why is this in I know that you made a know. witnesses and what Pastor Barr witness and what the Bible say witnesses against an elder and absolutely no difference to me irrelevant as far as I was con

> MR. WIGGINS: Well, then we ought to take the whol the finding is going to be, th this finding and say you meant think you mean. We're trying much with this finding. What say everybody knew Zwack was g

dealing with Biblical rules of

proof at this point, we're dea

ordinary hearing rules.

Therefore, anything that Zwack said was eving the light of the witnesses to that facture And Zwack

4 witness, Don knows Zwack is going to be w

witness, Don knows Zwack is going to be witness, and so when Zwack comes in and says Mrs. A came to me and said that Pastor Barnett did so and so, Zwack is a witness to that fact. He's not a witness to that fact. That's where we're getting confused. We're trying to do two steps here.

THE COURT: He's worried about what you're going to say about following the procedure and I don't know exactly what you're going to say either. But if you're going to follow Pastor Barnett's theory of witnesses, I don't think you're going to get very far.

MR. WIGGINS: I appreciate that advice.

I'll consider that, that's a good point.

THE COURT: They are going to say wait a minute here. It's going back to a very well established religious principle but it doesn't work in our courts.

MR. WIGGINS: Of course, the problem with trying to exclude the Bible and all of that stuff, Your Honor, is there's an agreement that was written by a man who was steeped in the Bible, who was chosen by Pastor Barnett to head the hearings because he was

1	steeped in the Bible. And Mr. MacKenzie testified
2	that this verse that Mr. Rohan wants to walk away from
3	was a very important
4	THE COURT: We're getting close to quitting
5	time here. If you feel that some reference is going
6	to have to made in here about who was a witness and
7	who wasn't a witness, pick it out and shoot it to me

first thing in the morning.

MR. WIGGINS: We're to leave this finding now?

THE COURT: We're going to pass.

MR. WIGGINS: Defer this, okay.

(Court was at evening

recess.)