FILE ANY ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS IN FILE # 6

THIS FILE FOLDER CONTAINS DOCUMENTS DATED:

2·15·05 TO 2·22·05

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9	Attorneys for the Plaintiffs	
10	SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FO	OR THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
11	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and) Case No.: CV018440) PLAINTIFFS' MOTION IN LIMINE #10
12	Amber Lomas, Plaintiffs,) TO EXCLUDE ALL EVIDENCE,) REFERENCE TO EVIDENCE AND/OR
13	vs.	 ALL ARGUEMENTS REGARDING KATHLEEN MACHADO COACHING, FABRICATING OR CONSPIRING WITH
15	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr. Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop) HER CHILDREN THE ALLEGATION OF) SEXUAL ABUSE SET FORTH IN THE) COMPLAINT AS REVENGE AGAINST
16	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton and Does 1-100,	FR. ILLO AND TO FURTHER EXCLUDE ANY EVIDENCE REFERENCE TO
17	Defendants	EVIDENCE AND/OR ARGUMENT REGARDING AMBER AND/OR
18		RACHEL LOMAS FABRICATING OR BEING COACHED INTO THE
19		FABRICATION OF THE ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE TO AFFECT THEIR
20		RELATIONSHIP WITH FR. ILLO. THE MOTION IS BASED ON THE TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANTS'
21		EXPERT PSYCHOLOLGIST, DR. ROGER KATZ WHO TESTIFIED ON
23		FEBRUARY 21, 2005, THAT THESE THEORIES PROFFERED BY THE
24		DEFENSE ARE BASED ON SPECULATION.
25		

Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys DEPT: 41

TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT plaintiff hereby moves this Court for an order excluding any and all evidence, all evidence, reference to evidence and/or all arguments to exclude all evidence, reference to evidence and/or all arguments regarding Kathleen Machado coaching, fabricating or conspiring with her children the allegation of sexual abuse set forth in the complaint as revenge against Fr. Illo and to further exclude any evidence reference to evidence and/or argument regarding amber and/or Rachel Lomas fabricating or being coached into the fabrication of the allegations of sexual abuse to affect their relationship with Fr. Illo. The motion is based on the testimony of defendants' expert psychologist, Dr. Roger Katz who testified on February 21, 2005, that these theories proffered by the defense are based on speculation.

This motion is based upon the grounds that the proposed evidence is without foundation and is irrelevant to prove or disprove any of the allegations stated in the complaint or any affirmative defenses stated by the defendants in their answers to the complaint. Therefore the evidence should be excluded under Evidence Code Section 350.

Further, the motion is based upon the authority of Evidence Code Section 352 that the evidence sought to be excluded is more prejudicial than probative as introduction of the evidence would only mislead and confuse the jury. This motion is based on the supporting Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the pleadings and papers on file in this action, and upon the argument and evidence as may be presented prior to or at the hearing of this matter.

Dated

2-22-05

GEORGE J. MACKOUL SABBAH & MACKOUL Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

1.

THE PROOFERED EVIDENCE/ARGUMENTS HAVE NO FOUNDATION.

Evidence Code Section 403(a) states in part:

"The proponent of the proffered evidence has the burden of producing evidence as to the existence of the preliminary fact, and the proffered evidence is inadmissible unless the court finds that there is evidence sufficient to sustain a finding of the existence of the preliminary fact...

Also see, <u>Hyatt v. Sierra Boat Co.</u> (1978) 79 Cal.App.3d 325, 337-39 (proof of foundational fact required before evidence may be referenced at trial).

The defendants have **no** preliminary facts, to support the arguments (captioned above) they intend to make at the time of trial. In fact defendant Arakal's own designated expert Dr. Roger Katz, a professor of clinical psychology, testified at the deposition on February 21, 2005 to the following opinions (after reviewing most of the testimony and evidence in this case to date):

- Based on speculation, Dr. Katz opined that Kathleen Machado, coached Amber Lomas
 into fabricating allegations of sexual abuse by Fr. Arakal, so as to affect the mothers
 relationship with Fr. Illo.
- Based on speculation, Dr. Katz opined that, Amber Lomas fabricated the allegations of sexual abuse against herself and her sister, Rachel, by Fr. Arakal and reported the abuse to Fr. Illo on September 11, 2001 to get Fr. Illo to reunite with their family.
- 3. Dr. Katz testified that there are no formal studies in the field of psychology that would support the premise made in 1 and 2 above. That premise is that a mother of three minor

The transcript for this deposition were not finished at the time of the making this motion.

children would fabricate or coach her children to into making allegations of sexual abuse against a priest, with the motive to change the dynamics of the relationship with the non molesting priest.

Not surprisingly, Dr. Katz was withdrawn as expert immediately after he gave his deposition testimony.

We therefore ask this court to exclude this evidence or reference thereto as nothing more "then the slinging of mud", against an innocent mother, and lacking in any foundation in law or in fact. It is simply being proffered by the defense, in a desperate attempt to justify sexual abuse of minors by a Catholic priest.

2.

ANY REFERENCES TO OR INTRODUCTION OF THE LETTERS ARE IRRELEVANT AND SHOULD BE EXCLUDED

Evidence Code Section 350 states that "(n)o evidence is admissible except relevant evidence." Relevant evidence is defined by Evidence Code Section 210 as "having any tendency in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action."

Any evidence or argument which states that the mother coached or fabricated the allegations of sexual abuse against Fr. Arakal, (or that the children did it on their own) so as to affect the relationship the family had with Fr. Illo is irrelevant. It does not prove or disprove that the children were molested by Fr. Arakal.

7 8

THE PROFFERED EVIDENCE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED BECAUSE IT IS BASED ON SPECULATION AND IS ALSO HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL

Evidence Code Section 352 states as follows: "The court in its discretion may exclude evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the probability that its admission will (a) necessitate undue consumption of time or (b) create substantial danger of undue prejudice, of confusing the issues, or of misleading the jury." (Emphasis added.)

The evidence sought to be offered is at best speculative. Oakland Raiders v. National

Football League (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 572, 590-92 (evidence that is speculative is irrelevant).

People v. Babbitt (1988) 45 Cal.3d 660, 682 (evidence that only produces speculative inferences is irrelevant). William Dal Porto & Sons, Inc. v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd. (1987) 191

Cal.App.3d 1195, 11-12 (wholly speculative evidence is not relevant and is properly excluded).

People v. Louie (1984) 158 Cal.App.3d Supp. 28, 47 (same). People v. De La Plane (1979) 88

Cal.App.3d 223, 244 (evidence which produces only speculative inferences is irrelevant).

The evidence sought to be admitted is highly prejudicial because it will turn the focus of the jury away from the minors and onto the relationship between the mother and Fr. Illo. This will to some degree, cause the jury to be prejudicial towards the minors, not because of what Fr. Arakal did to them, but based on the mother's relationship with Fr. Illo.

It will also to some degree cause the jury to become confused and draw inferences that are based on speculation.

4.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the forgoing, plaintiffs request that this motion be granted.

Dated: 2-22-0

GEORGE J. MACKOUL SABBAH & MACKOUL Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

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10	SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FO	R THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
11		
12	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as) Case No.: CV018440
13	Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and Amber Lomas,) PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO) DEFENDANT ARAKAL'S MOTION IN
	Plaintiffs,	LIMINE TO PRECLUDE RICHARD SIPE
14	vs.) FROM TESTIMONY REGARDING THE CREDIBILITY OF ANY PARTY OR
15) WITNESS AND WHICH SEEKS TO) ESTABLISH ARAKAL'S CONDUCT BY
16	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr. Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop) THE PRIOR ACTS OF OTHERS.
17	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton)
	and Does 1-100, Defendants)
18	Defendants)
19		Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys
20		DEPT: 41 TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005
21		
		1.
22	INTRO	DUCTION
23	Defendant Fr. Joseph Arakal (hereafter	Arakal) seeks an order from this court to exclude
24		
25	unspecified testimony by plaintiffs' expert, Ri	chard Sipe.
23		
1		

The motion is not specific. It is too vague and ambiguous. It is the type of motion that a court would have a very difficult time fashioning an order that the lawyers could even comply with.

Motions in Limine are like objections at trial. They are suppose to be tailored to prevent a particular type of evidence or reference to evidence from being elicited. Defendant's motion makes no such delineation. Motions in Limine may be inappropriate where it is difficult to specify exactly what evidence is the subject of the motion. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188-90. "[U]ntil the evidence is actually offered, and the court is aware of its relevance in context, its probative value, and its potential for prejudice, matters related to the state of the evidence at the time the objection is made, the court cannot intelligently rule on its admissibility." People v. Jennings (1988) 46 Cal.3d 963, 975, n.3. Actual testimony often defies pretrial predictions of what a witness will say on the stand. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188.

Even if the motion is viewed in the most favorable light to the defendants, the motion seeks to prevent Sipe from making any assumptions or deriving any inferences about the evidence in this case. It further seeks to stop this expert from drawing any analogies from the facts of this case and to compare those facts to the years of study he has done on similar cases.

The "net" affect of this motion then, is to prevent Sipe from testifying "at all".

The defendant's reasons for making this motion are:

- Sipe's expert opinion regarding the credibility of the parties in this matter is based on speculation and conjecture;
- Sipe's seeks to establish the conduct of the defendant, Arakal by the prior acts of others.

Both of these arguments are not correct and misstate the deposition testimony of Sipe.

By way of background, Richard Sipe, is a former Benedictine Monk, a former psychotherapist and currently still a Roman Catholic Priest and is a one of the few experts in the world who has studied the sexual behavior of Catholic Clerics. His C.V., which was unchallenged at his deposition, and was attached as an exhibit to his deposition transcript by the defendants, is also attached to this opposition (See attached Exhibit A).

Sipe testified during his deposition that he has been an expert witness in 215, to 220 sexual abuse cases involving Catholic priests. He also testified that he reviewed additional 2000-2800 cases (See highlighted portions of page 18 of Sipe's Deposition transcript attached as **Exhibit B**) involving clergy sexual abuse.

Sipe then testifies that he has authored seven (7) books on the issue of sex and celibacy involving Catholic clerics. These books are based on over 40 years of research, which defense counsel acknowledged his opinion testimony would be based upon (see highlighted portions of page 40 of Sipe's deposition attached as **Exhibit C**).

Sipe testified (without objection) that he is an expert in the celibate sexual "system" of the Catholic church (see highlighted portions of page 44 and 45 of Sipe's deposition attached as **Exhibit D**).

Clearly, Sipe is qualified to testify as to the issues of conduct regarding sex abuse by Catholic Clerics. This is a subject, which is beyond the normal experiences of most jurors. His testimony will be helpful at the time of trial.

SIPE TESTIFIED THAT HIS OPINIONS WOULD BE THE SAME EVEN IF THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PARTIES WERE NOT "IN ISSUE". FURTHER HIS COMMENTS ON HIS "BELIEF IN THE GIRLS STORY" WAS NOT A COMMENT ON THEIR CREDIBILITY BUT RATHER AN ASSUMPTION, BASED ON HIS KNOWLEDGE TRAINING AND EXPERIECE, THAT THE GIRLS' BEHAVIOR WAS CONSISTENT WITH HOW VICTIMS OF CLERGY ABUSE ACT.

Sipe testified that his opinions would not change even if he were asked to not consider the credibility of the parties. Please see highlighted portions of Sipe Deposition, page 78 attached as Exhibit E.

Defendant's preconceived notion about what Sipe testified to is not a proper dispute for a motion in limine. "It is a <u>misuse</u> of a motion in limine to attempt to compel a witness or a party to conform his or her trial testimony to a preconceived factual scenario based on testimony given during pretrial discovery. One purpose of pretrial discovery is to pin down the testimony of parties and witnesses which can be used for impeachment at the time of trial" <u>Kelly v. New West Federal</u> (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 664. (Emphasis added).

Sipe opinion was based on certain assumptions, from his review of the evidence in this case, to explain the behavior of Fr. Arakal and Fr. Illo common to priests who are alleged to have sexually and emotionally abused children.

Experts are allowed to make reasonable assumptions and inferences from the evidence. The strength of those assumptions goes to weight not to admissibility. For example, in an arson cases an expert may draw an inference and testify to his opinion that a fire has been ignited by flammable liquid, even though he has found no residue, taste nor smell of it; strength of his assumptions affects the weight rather than admissibility of his opinion. People v. Sundlee (App. 3 Dist. 1977) 138 Cal.Rptr. 834, 70 Cal.App.3d 477. (Emphasis added).

Likewise, experts are allowed to make assumption about weather or not a particular type of behavior is common or uncommon. For instance in People v. Housley (App. 1 Dist. 1992) 8 Cal.Rptr.2d 431, 6 Cal.App.4th 947, the court held that a Doctor did not improperly render an opinion on an alleged rape victim's credibility by testifying that victims commonly and falsely recant their stories of abuse and often tell conflicting versions of true story of abuse. The doctor plainly testified that she had never met victim, was unfamiliar with details of case, and had never read any reports associated with the matter, and thus her testimony made clear that she was merely explaining behavior common to sexual abuse victims. (Emphasis added).

In the case at bar, Sipe also testified that he did not personally interview the girls or the priests, but that he "believed the story the girls were telling". These assumptions/inferences are based on his review of the evidence in this case and his training as a psychotherapist, a priest, as well as his 45 years of experience studying the sexual behavior of the Catholic Clergy as well as the victims of that abuse. See attached Exhibit F, highlighted portions of Sipe deposition, pages 76 and 77.

SIPE BASED HIS OPINIONS ABOUT FR. ARAKAL'S INAPPROPRIATE BAHAVIOR ON HIS STUDIES REGARDING THE SOCIOLOGICAL/CULTURAL PATTERNS OF CATHOLIC CLERICS AS THEY RELATE TO SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS.

Sipe testified, based on his studies, that Fr. Arakal actions fit a pattern and practice identified as "grooming", minors for sexual activity. Sipe rendered this opinion, not in a vacuum, but in the context of the clerical system endemic to the church, which allows vulnerable individuals to become the victims of abuse by clerics, (See page 62 and 63, highlighted portions of the deposition transcript attached as Exhibit G). This type of testimony is far beyond the common experience of most jurors.

In California, it has been long recognized that it is outside "common experience" of most jurors to understand the specific cultural, sociological patterns and motives of certain groups alleged to be engaged in criminal activities.

For instance in For instance in <u>People v. Gardeley</u> (1997) 14 Cal.4th 605; 59 Cal.Rptr.2d 356, it was held that an expert could testify as to The subject matter of the culture and habits of criminal street gangs, as being outside common experience sufficient to allow expert testimony.

In People v. Newman (1944) 24 Cal.2d 168, 174-176, it was held permissible for a police officer who was qualified as an expert in such matters to testify as to the meaning of signs, symbols, letters and figures appearing on betting markers, scratch sheets and other memoranda used in the business of bookmaking and to explain the *modus operandi* of recording bets in such business.

Further, in People v. Clay (1964) 227 Cal.App.2d 87, 38 Cal.Rptr. 431 a police officer who had 26 years of service in a police department, four years of which he spent investigating and educating others on the crime of "till tapping" was qualified to testify as an expert in the investigation of till tapping.

Likewise, in this case, plaintiffs will seek to offer the testimony of Sipe to educate and explain to the jury how the minors in this case were susceptible to the acts by the priests in question, based on the custom, perceptions, culture and practices of Catholic Clerics and their followers.

4.

THE OPINIONS OF SIPE REGARDING THE PATTERN AND PRACTICE OF CLERICS LIVING IN THE CELIBATE STATE REGARDING THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN IS MORE POBATIVE THAN PREJUDICIAL.

Although defense counsel is upset about the opinions held by Sipe, he cannot cry "prejudice" because his client engaged in conduct that happens to fit into a subculture pattern that Sipe has studied for over 40 years.

Sipe's testimony is critical to the plaintiffs case as it will assist the trier of fact in understanding how priests use and abuse their position of authority and power over the young and old alike.

He will also testify to the code of silence/denial and cover up of the offending priest by fellow priests and the church hierarchy. This will assist the trier of fact in proving plaintiffs' negligence, ratification of negligence, intentional infliction of emotional distress and conspiracy claims.

Motions in limine should not be misused to deprive a party of due process in the name of efficiency. <u>Fatica v. Superior Court</u> (2002) 99 Cal.App.4th 350, 353. Trial court erred when it granted motion in limine precluding critical expert testimony (and "gutting" plaintiff's case) when reasonable alternatives existed. Id.

Absent highly unusual circumstances, evidence that relates to a critical issue, where other evidence does not as directly support that issue, must be received over a Section 352 objection.

<u>Kelly v. New West Federal Savings</u> (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 664

This motion is a futile attempt by defendant Arakal to not allow an important expert to testify on behalf of the plaintiffs. It should not be allowed.

5.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the Motion in Limine filed by the defendant, Fr. Arakal should be denied. The testimony of Sipe was not based on his belief of which party was credible or not credible. Sipe's testimony is important to explain to the jury the sociological/cultural "system" of catholic priests in the celibate state and how this state, influences, encourages and covers sexual abuse of minors.

Dated: 2-27-08

GEORGE J. MACKOUL SABBAH & MACKOUL Attorneys for the Plaintiffs

DECLARATION OF GEORGE J. MACKOUL

I GEORGE J. MACKOUL do declare and state:

- 1. I am a licensed attorney in this state and I am authorized to practice before all the courts in this state.
- 2. If called to testify I could and would state the following.
- 3. Attached as Exhibits A-G are true and correct copies of the deposition testimony of Richard Sipe.

I declare under penalty of perjury the forgoing to be true and correct.

DATED: 7-22-05

George J. MacKoul

EXHIBIT A

January 2005

CURRICULUM VITAE A.W. RICHARD SIPE



EDUCATION

	Loyola College , Baltimore , Maryland , MS	1980
	The Seton Psychiatric Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, Certificate-Resident in Counseling of Religious	1965-1967
•	The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, Certificate in Counseling	1964-1965
•	Saint John's Seminary, Collegeville, Minnesota, Ordained Roman Catholic Priest (M.Div. Equiv.)	1957-1959
•	Collegio Sant' Anselmo, Rome, Italy	1955-1957
•	Saint John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota—BA	1950-1955
•	Saint John's Preparatory School, Collegeville, Minnesota	1946-1950
CERI	CIFICATION Psychiatrist Assistant: Registration No. S-00001 The Maryland	
•	State Board of Medical Examiners	1982-2000
•	National Certified Counselor (NCC) Certificate #03879	1983-2000
•	National Academy of Certified Clinical Mental Health Counselors (CCMHC) Certificate No. 183	1981-2000
PROI	ESSIONAL POSITIONS	
•	Pastoral Counselor (Volunteer) Owen Clinic, University of California at San Diego	2000-
٠	Psychiatrist Assistant (State of Maryland)	1982-1999
•	Consultant, Task Force on Sexual Abuse — St. John's Abbey & University, Collegeville, Minnesota	

		1993-1994
•	Supervisor in Family Therapy — Child and Adolescent Fellows	
	Program,	1989-1993
٠	John's Hopkins Medical School Department of Psychiatry	
•	Counselor, (Private Practice Associates)	1970-1982
•	Staff, Consultation Center for Clergy and Religious Archdiocese of Baltimore	1978-1982
•	Consultant in Family Therapy North Baltimore Mental Health Center	1978-1980
•	Counselor, Loyola College Counseling Service (Acting Director 1974)	1971-1979
•	Consultant to the Program of Psychiatry and Religion, Spring	
	Grove State Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland	1969
	Personnel Director, St. John's Abbey	1968-1970
•	Director of Family Services, the Seton Psychiatric Institute, Baltimore, Maryland	1967-1970
•	Executive Director, Saint John's University Institute for Mental	
	Health,	1965-1969
•	Collegeville, Minnesota	
•	Counselor, Saint Boniface High School, Cold Spring, Minnesota	1959-1964
ACA	DEMIC APPOINTMENTS	
•	Instructor in Psychiatry (part-time), John's Hopkins School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Baltimore, Maryland	1972-1997
	Adjunct Professor, Pastoral Counseling, Saint Mary's Seminary and University, Baltimore, Maryland	1972-1984
	Adjunct Associate Professor of Psychology Loyola College,	
	Baltimore, Maryland	1971-1975
	Assistant Professor of Pastoral Counseling, St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota	1967-1970

Lecturer in Pastoral Counseling, Woodstock College, Woodstock, 1968-1970
 Maryland

ARTICLES

- "Cincinnati's 30 pieces of silver," <u>The National Catholic Reporter</u>, December 12, 2003
- "Does the Church Really Care," Corpus Reports, September/October, 2003.
- "Abuse: From the Eye of the Storm," <u>Bread Raising</u>, June, 2003.
- "Priests Still Die of AIDS as Church Postpones Needed Dialogue," <u>The National Catholic Reporter</u>, March 31, 2000.
- "Perilous Choice to Ignore AIDS Issue," The National Catholic Reporter, March 31, 2000.
- "Road Map and Road Blocks: The Seminarian's Dilemma," <u>The TABLET</u> (London), October 7, 1995, (p. 1276-1278).
- "Achievement," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, October 1995.
- "Celibate Spirituality—In Search of the Feminine Voice," <u>Sisters Today</u>, September, 1995 (p. 342-346).
- "Transformation," Reflections on Celibacy series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, September 1995.
- "Integration," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, August 1995.
- "Truth or Consequences," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, July 1995.
- "How I should Have Loved," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, June 1995.
- "Appropriate, Responsible, Mature," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly</u> <u>People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, May 1995.
- "After the Fall," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, April, 1995

- "Authority and Power," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, March 1995.
- "Loneliness," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, February 1995.
- "Desire and Self Knowledge," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>,
 Jemez Springs, New Mexico, January 1995.
- "Celibacy: Nature and Grace," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>,
 Jemez Springs, New Mexico, December 1994.
- "How to be Celibate," <u>Reflections on Celibacy</u> series in <u>Priestly People</u>, Jemez Springs, New Mexico, November 1994.
- "Priest sex abuse case stirs political storm in Ireland," <u>The National Catholic Reporter</u>, December 2, 1994, (p. 17).
- "The Problem of Sexual Trauma and Addiction in the Catholic Church," <u>Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity</u>, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1994, (p. 130-137).
- "Celibacy and Power," <u>The Tablet</u> (London), November 26, 1994, (p. 1504-1505).
- "Divine Justice: William F. Love's Bishop Regain and Harry Kemelman's Rabbi Small" (with B.C. Lamb) The Armchair Detective, Vol. 27: No. 1, winter, 1994.
- "Victims of Clergy Abuse Achieve Rightful Status," <u>Bread Rising</u>, Vol. 4: No. 1, 1994.
- "A Step toward Prevention of Sexual Abuse," <u>Human Development</u>, Vol. 14: No. 4, 1993 (p. 27-28).
- "Clergy Sexual Abuse: The St. John's Initiative" <u>St. John's Magazine</u>, December, 1993.
- "To Enable Healing," The Natural Catholic Reporter, September 17, 1993.
- "Celibacy and Imagery: 'Horror Story' in the Making," <u>The National Catholic Reporter</u>, July 2, 1993.
- "Celibacy in Law and Life," Viewpoint, <u>The Tablet</u> (London), June 12, 1993.
- "The Celibacy Question," The Tablet (London), June 5, 1993, (p. 737-738).
- "A House Built on Sand," Viewpoint, <u>The Tablet</u> (London), September 12, 1992, (p. 1118).
- "Chesterton's Brown and Greeley 's Blackie," (with B.C. Lamb), <u>Commonweal</u>, August 14, 1992, (p.18-25).

- "Double-Talk on Celibacy," The Tablet (London), May 16, 1992, (p. 605-606).
- "Sex and Celibacy," <u>The Tablet</u> (London), May 9, 1992, (p. 576-577).
- "Spirituality and Integrity," <u>Fellowship of Prayer</u>, Vol. 43, No. 6, December, 1991.
- "Education for Celibacy: An American Challenge," <u>America</u>, May 18, 1991, (p. 539-548).
- "Newfoundland Report a Church Reform Manifesto," <u>The National Catholic Reporter</u>, September, 21, 1990.
- "Outpatient Responses to Sexual Problems of Catholic Religious," <u>The Bulletin of the National Guild of Catholic Psychiatrists</u>, San Francisco, California, Vol. 32, 1988, (p. 42-45).
- "The Mental Health Institute at St. John's 1954-1984," <u>The Scriptorium</u>, Vol. 24, Collegeville, Minnesota, 1985.
- "The Psychological Dimensions of the Rule of St. Benedict," <u>The American Benedictine Review</u>, The American Benedictine Review, Inc., St. Benedict's Abbey, Atchison, Kansas, December, 1983, Vol. 34:4, (p. 424-435).
- "Memento Mori, Memento Vivere and the Rule of St. Benedict," <u>The American Benedictine Review</u>, North Central Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, Vol. XXV: 1, March, 1974, (p. 96-107).
- Introduction to <u>Conflict in Community</u>, Robert J. McAllister, M.D., St. John's University Press, pp. xiii-xv, 1969.
- "The Introduction of Psychiatry Into a Religious Setting," (with Ivan D. Junk, M.D.), <u>The American Benedictine</u> Review, North Central Publishing Col., St. Paul, Minnesota, Vol. XX:3, September, 1969, (p. 257-271).
- "The Celibate and Community Life," <u>Sisters Today</u>, Sentinel Publishing Co., Collegeville, Minnesota, Vol. 41:4, December, 1969, (p.206-210).
- "The Education of Religious: A Question of Goals," <u>Sisters Today</u>, Sentinel Publishing Co., Collegeville, Minnesota, Vol. 39:7, March, 1968, (p. 337-347).

REVIEWS IN

 Psychiatric Annals; Medical Insight; Theological Studies; American Journal of Psychiatry; Worship

LECTURES

- "Forgiveness of the Church for Sexual Abuse" VOTF, St. Thomas University, St. Paul, Minnesota, November 7, 2004.
- "A Dangerous Business: Questions & Truth Telling" SNAP National Meeting, Denver, CO, June 12, 2004.
- "Sexual abuse and suicide" seminar, SNAP National Meeting, Denver, CO, June 11, 2004.
- "The Consequences of Guilt" Santa Clara Symposium on Sin Against the Innocent, Santa Clara, CA, May 14, 2004.
- "Family Secrets: the extent of abuse" SNAP Retreat, Minneapolis, March 2, 2004
- "Confessions of an Expert Witness" VOTF, Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 1, 2004.
- "The Bishops have spoken. Is there hope?" Call to Action San Diego, Pacific Beach, California, March 6, 2004.
- "Beyond Abuse" VOTF Boston, January 24, 2004.
- "Sexual Abuse: the Crisis Behind the Headlines" Call to Action, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 7-9, 2003.
- "Being Catholic in the 21st Century: Crisis, Challenge, and Opportunity." VOTF, Fordham University, Bronx. NY, October 25, 2003.
- "Moral Leadership: Abuse Victims, the Press, Lawyers, and Law Enforcement."
 Keynote for the West Coast Conference of SNAP, Los Angeles, CA. October 18, 2003.
- "An Historical Note on Clergy Abuse." National Clergy Abuse Network. Chicago, IL. October 3-4, 2003.
- "A Theological Reflection in Three Acts-or-The Vegas Showgirl, God/Popeye, and Where the Church Went Wrong." Keynote for the National Meeting of Dignity, Las Vegas, Nevada, August 7-10, 2003.
- "Does the Church Care?" Keynote for the National Conference of CORPUS, Dallas, Texas, June 27-29, 2003.
- "View From the Eye of the Storm" Keynote for the 11th annul National Meeting of LINKUP, Louisville, Kentucky, February 22, 2003.
- "Celibacy in Crisis" Institute for Continued Learning University of California San Diego, March 7,2003
- "Abuse at the Abbey" Survivors Network of Minnesota, Minneapolis, February 28-29, 2003.

- "The Pastoral Challenge in a Climate of Distrust" State of California Chaplains' Conference. Oakland, California, October 23, 2002.
- "Crisis in the Church" The Channel Club, Santa Barbara, California. September 27, 2002.
- "Religious Construction of HIV/AIDS Diagnosis in San Diego & its Import on Decisions about Treatment & Care" Respondent, University of California San Diego Social Sciences Roundtable, February 13, 2002.
- "Was Jesus a Sexual Person?" CORPUS National Conference, Secaucus, New Jersey, June 30, 2001.
- "The Healing Hand of God" The Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Roman Catholic Diocese of Paterson, New Jersey, October 14, 1998.
- "Is Sexual Abstinence Possible?" Towson State University, Towson, Maryland, May 7, 1997.
- "Religion and Psychiatry" Grand Rounds, Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, April 11, 1997.
- "Celibacy, Sex and Fiduciary Boundaries," Symposium on Boundary Issues and Violations in the Clergy, The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, September 20-21, 1996.
- "Celibacy: A Way of Living, Loving and Serving" (15 lectures) St. John 's Seminary, Collegeville, Minnesota, January 8-27, 1996.
- "Denial in Recovery" The Florida Medical Professional Group convention, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, November 4, 1995.
- "Spirituality and Recovery" Keynote Panel National Council on Sexual Addiction and Compulsivity, Atlanta Georgia, March 23, 1995.
- "The Person of the Priest: Toward a Celibate Integration" (10 lectures) St John 's Seminary, January 10-21, 1995.
- "The Proplietic Role of Victims of Clergy Sexual Abuse," Christian Survivors of Sexual Abuse, the Commonwealth Institute, London, October, 9, 1994.
- "Christian Roots of Abuse" LINKUP, National Conference, Collegeville, Minnesota, August 4, 1994.
- "Christian Leadership: Challenge to Sex and Power" LINKUP Leadership Conference, June 17, 1994.
- "Psychoanalysis and Family Therapy" George Washington University,
 Washington, D.C., June 14, 1994 and November 8, 1994.

- "The State of Sexual Abuse in the Catholic Church," Conference on Sexual Trauma in the Church, St. Johns University, Collegeville, Minnesota, August 12-13, 1993.
- "Sex and the Church" (15 lectures), St. Louis University, Department of Theology, St. Louis, Missouri, July 19-23, 1993.
- "Negotiating Loneliness in the Celibate Process," Vincentian Fathers Annual Convocation, St. Lonis, Missouri, June 16, 1993.
- "Sexual Abuse by Clergy: Who and Why," Maryland Governor's Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, April 29, 1993.
- "The Clergy and Human Sexuality," Maryland Association of Private Practicing Psychiatrists, December 3, 1992.
- "Sexual Abuse by Priests—Why?" VOCAL, Chicago, Illinois, October 18, 1992
- "Sex and the Clergy," The City Club of Cleveland, October 18, 1991.
- Grand Rounds, the Veterans Hospital of Baltimore, September 17, 1991.
- "Addictions and Spirituality," Prince George 's County Health Department, May 20, 1991.
- "The Cclibate/Sexual Adjustment of Roman Catholic Priests," Research Conference, John's Hopkins Medical School, Department of Psychiatry, May 6, 1991.
- "The Celibate/Sexual Agenda," CORPUS National Meeting, New York, June 22, 1991.
- "Outpatient Response to Sexual Problems Among Catholic Religious"—The National Guild of Catholic Psychiatrists, Montreal, Canada, May 8, 1991.
- "Facing Dangerous Questions: An Intellectual Odyssey," (Rolling-Leutkemeyer Lecture), McDonogh School, April 3, 1991.
- "Sexuality—Intimacy and Ministry" (2 lectures), Ministry Formation Program, Archdiocese of Baltimore, March 31, 1991.
- "Spirituality and Integrity" and "Remaining Credible Witnesses to Our Faith,"
 Princeton Theological, December 4, 1990.
- "Sexual/Celibate Pressures of Catholic Priests," The American Psychological Association National Meeting, Boston, Massachusetts, August 11, 1990.
- "Celibacy and Sexuality" (13 lectures with Marianne Benkert, M.D.), St. John's University, July 23-26, 1990.

- "What Questions May a Theologian Ask About Celibacy," St. John's University School of Theology, July 25, 1990.
- "Life, Love and Celibacy" (3 lectures) St. John 's Seminary, September 26, 1989.
- "Celibacy, Sex and the Place of Women"—First National Meeting of CORPUS, American University, Washington, D.C., June 17, 1988.
- "The Psychological Aspects of the Aging Process"—Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., March 21, 1987.
- "Growth of Celibate Self: How? Now, Wow!" (10 lectures) (With Dr. Marianne Benkert), Erie Pennsylvania, August 7 to August 9,1986.
- "Positive Patterns to Marriage"—Seminar. The United Hospitals of St. Paul, Minnesota, April 25, 1985.
- "Making Marriage Work" (6 lectures), Baltimore Archdiocese Marriage Preparation, July - August 1985.
- "Family Therapy Grows Up"— Springfield Hospital Center, Psychiatric Grand Rounds, Sykesville, Maryland, April 12, 1985.
- "Psychiatry and Religion: Partners in Health"—The United Hospitals of St. Paul, Minnesota, October 18, 1983.
- "Family Therapy: A Perspective Not a Technique" Psychiatric Residence Conference, University of Maryland Medical School, Baltimore, August 11, 1983.
- "Family Therapy." Veterans Administration Hospital, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 16, 1983.
- "Retired Priests: An Adaptive Task" Stella Maris Hospice, Towson, Maryland, May 6, 1981.
- "Family Therapy as Sole Method of Treatment"—Panel: The Uses and Ahuses of Family Therapy—American Ortho Psychiatric Meeting, New York, April 15, 1977.
- "Psychic Reconciliation" Loyola College Lenten Lecture, Baltimore, Maryland, May 24, 1976.
- "The Role of the Counselor"—American Orthopsychiatric Association, New York, June, 1973.
- "The Family:--Its Faith and Its Fears"— Wihnington, Delaware, March 10, 1971.
- "The Dilemma of the Hospital Chaplain: —Mid-West Health Congress, Kansas City, Missouri, March, 1970.

- "Occupational Hazards of Helping People"—Johns Hopkins, Medical School, April 1, 1969.
- "What Clergy Learn About Psychiatry"— Maryland Association of Private Practicing Psychiatrists, Baltimore, Maryland, January 30, 1969.
- "The Introduction of Psychiatry into a Religious Setting"—42nd Anniversary Congress of the Pan-American Medical Association, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 26, 1967.
- "The Role of Benedictines in the Church Today" St. John's Chapter, Collegeville , Minnesota, October 21, 1967.
- "Psychiatric and Religious Intervention in Mental and Emotional Illness," George Washington University Faculty, Department of Psychiatry, Washington, D.C., February 16, 1966.

BOOKS AND CHAPTERS

- Sex. Priests & the Secret Code: the Catholic Church's 2000 year paper trail of sexual abuse, with Thomas P. Doyle & Patrick J. Wall, Precept Press, Santa Monica, 2005
- Introduction to: Spoils of the Kingdom: Clergy Misconduct and Social Exchange in Religious Life by Anson Shupe, University of Indiana Press, 2005.
- Living the Celibate Life: A Search for Models and Meaning, Triumph Books, Ligouri, Missouri, 2004.
- "The Crisis of Sexual Abuse and the Celibate Agenda of the Church" in <u>Sin Against the Innocents: Sexual Abuse by Priests and the Role of the Catholic Church</u>, Thomas G. Plante, Ph.D., Editor, Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2004.
- Celibacy in Crisis: A Secret World Revisited, Brunner/Routledge, New York, 2003.
- "Celibacy" <u>The Oxford Companion to Christian Thought</u> Adrian Hastings, editor, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2000.
- "The Sexual Abuse of Minors by Clergy: Problems of Prevention" in <u>Bless Me</u>
 <u>Father for I Have Sinned</u>, Thomas G. Plante, Ph.D., Editor, Westport, CT:
 Greenwood, 1999.
- "Clergy Abuse in Ireland" in <u>Wolves Within the Fold: Religious Leadership and Abuses of Power</u>, Anson Schupe, Editor, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey, 1998.

- <u>Celibacy: A Way of Living, Loving and Serving</u>, Triumph Books, Ligouri, Missouri & Gil/MacMillan, Dublin, Ireland 1997/E.J. Dwyer, Sydney, Australia, 1997.
- Sex. Priests and Power: Anatomy of a Crisis, Brunner/Mazel, New York, 1995,
 Cassell Publishers, London, 1995.
- "Negotiating Loneliness in the Celibate Process" in <u>Living in the Meantime</u>, (pp. 104-117), Paul Philibert, O.P. Editor. Paulist Press, New York, 1994.
- A Secret World: Sexuality and the Search for Celibacy, Brunner/Mazel, New York, 1990.
- Sexualität und Zölibat, Ferdinand Schöningh, Paderborn, 1992.
- Obedience (Roman Catholicism) p. 795-96; Retreats (Roman Catholicism) p. 1082-83; Religions, Pastoral Care of, p. 1060-1061, in: <u>Dictionary of Pastoral Care and Counseling</u>, Rodney J. Hunter, General Editor, Abingdon Press, Nashville, 1990.
- "Sexual Aspects of the Human Condition"—in <u>Changing View of the Human Condition</u>, Paul Pruyser, Editor, Mercer University Press, 1987.
- <u>Psychiatry, Ministry and Pastoral Counseling, Editor (with C.J. Rowe, M.D.)</u>:
 The Liturgical Press, Collegeville, Minnesota, September, 1983.
- Beyond Crescent Gate, Fifteen American Poems, Walter O. Jahreiss, M.D. (A. W. Richard Sipe, Editor), Garamond/Pridemark, Baltimore, Maryland, 1971.
- Hope: Psychiatry's Commitment, Editor: Brunner/Mazel, New York, 1970.
- A Physician in the General Practice of Psychiatry: The Selected Papers of Leo H.
 <u>Bartemeier</u>, M.D., Editor (with P.A. Martin, M.D. and G.L. Usdin, M.D.);
 Brunner/Mazel Publishing Co., New York, 1970.

RESEARCH

- Priests With AIDS—A Desperate Cry: "The Church Has AIDS"
- Project: Celibacy in Literature and Life,—<u>The Minister's Black Veil: Literature of Vocation</u>, with Harris Gruman, Ph.D. & Dr. B.C. Lamb, Ph.D., JD. (T.B.P.).
- Apostles of Celibacy & the Problematic Paradigm (T.B.P.)
- "A Search for Celibacy, 1960-1985: Practice, Process and Achievement."
- "The Pastoral Promise: an Explanation of a Quality of Ministry" Master of Science Thesis, Loyola College, Maryland, December 5, 1979.

- "A Proposal for the Implementation for a Counseling Facility in a Small College Setting," St. John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota, July 1966.
- "The Ego Functioning of a Training Group: An Organizational Case Study Report"—Department of Preventive Psychiatry, The Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, 1965.
- "An Investigation into Parental Suicide and Adolescent Difficulties: Three Cases"
 St. Thomas University, St. Paul, 1964.

FORENSIC CONSULTATION

 Consultant and expert witness in over two hundred cases of Catholic clergy abuse of minors and other clergy professional malfeasance, 1988-2005. Witness and consultant in Grand Jury investigations 2002 & 2003.

BOARD, COMMITTEES, FELLOWSHIPS AND HONORS

•	St. John's University INTERFAITH SEXUAL TRAUMA INSTITUTE Board of Directors, Chairman of the Board	
		1994-1996
•	Isaac Taylor Institute for Psychiatry and Religion—Advisory Committee	1986-1989
•.	St. Luke's Institute, Suitland, Maryland, Board of Directors	1986-1988
٠	Institute for Religion and Human Development, Board of Directors	
	(Chairman 1977-1983) St. John 's University	1977-1984
•	Archdiocese Commission on Women in the Church (Baltimore)	1977
•	Institute for Ecumenical and Cultural Research: Project Fellow	
	(Faith: Human Condition)	1977-1982
٠	American Medical Association: Consultant, Committee for the	
	AMA Handbook <u>Human Sexuality</u>	1969
	Who's Who in Religion	1975
٠	American Catholic Who's Who	1978-1979

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

•	American Family Therapy Academy	1986-1996
•	National Council on Family Relations (24505)	1971-1995
•	American Association of Mental Health Counselors (President 1971)	1971-1980
•	American Personnel and Guidance Association (S-4038114)	1975-1995
•	American Mental Health Counselors Association	1978-1997
•	Maryland Mental Health Counselors Association	1978-1997

MEDIA CONTACTS

- · Television:
 - TV Documentary SEXUAL IDENTITY BBC 2005
 - TV Documentary CELIBACY BBC/HBO 2004
 - Participant in ten TV documentaries on clergy sexual abuse, USA, France , & UK during 2003/2004.
 - Court TV, January 2002.
 - CNN, TV January 2002.
 - o "Non-Celibate Priests," Religion & Ethics PBS TV, July 2001.
 - "Priests With AIDS," 20/20, ABC TV, January 2001.
 - "St. John's Priest With AIDS," KSTP TV, January 2001.
 - "Sexual Abuse & St. John's Abbey," KSTP TV, November 10-11, 2000.
 - o "Priests: A Question of Celibacy," Canada Sex TV, September 2000.
 - NBC, CBS, ABC, Fox, CNBC: England, Yorkshire TV, BBC TV, Oxford TV, Netherlands TV, CBC TV, PBS, etc.
 - "Our Father," HBO, 1996.
 - o "Sins of the Fathers," BBC-EVERYMAN September 10, 1995.
- Print Media:

Interviews:

People Magazine, The National Review, The Boston Globe, Washington Post, Baltimore Sun, USA Today, New York Times, New York Post, News Day, A.P.News Service, Catholic News Service, The Catholic Register, National Catholic Reporter, London Times, The Chicago Tribune, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Examiner, Wall Street Journal, Time, Newsweek, Hartford Courant, Miami Herald, Detroit Free Press, Playboy, L'Espresso, New Yorker, etc.

Radio:

Major US networks: ABC, NBC, CBS, FOX, CNN; NPR, PBC, CBC, BBC—England, Ireland, Wales; Australian Radio, etc.

· Movies

Consultant in a Dan Wigatow/Sony Studio production. Screen play by Stanley Weiser.

EXHIBIT B

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNT	Y OF SAN JOAQUIN
-000~~	
KATHLEEN MACHADO, as an individual and as Guardian Ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS,)))
Plaintiffs,)
vs.) No. CV 018440
FR. JOSEPH ILLO, FR. FRANCIS JOSEPH aka FR. FRANCIS ARAKAL, FR. RICHARD J. RYAN, BISHOP STEVEN BLAIRE, and THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON, et al.,))))
Defendants.))) JN: 14414

DEPOSITION OF: A.W. RICHARD SIPE, M.S.

DATE: February 8, 2005 at 11:08 a.m.

DEPOSITION OFFICER: Terri D. Kinser CSR No. 4393

TAKEN IN THE OFFICES OF: Hill & McPherson 2453 Grand Canal Boulevard, Suite J Stockton, California 95207

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2 cases and I have reviewed cases probably now in total in 3 my career probably over -- well, I know over 2000 cases -4 probably 2800 - and many of these cases are from people 5 who are afraid to reveal what's happening until 20 years 6 later or so, while the priest has developed into a scrial perpetrator or done many things and then they are found 8 out and, of course, as you know, 700 (sic) priests were 9 relieved of their duties between 202 and 204 -- 2002 and 10 2004. This case is terribly important, because it's a case at the inception. I've had other cases somewhat like 12 this that have to do with the grooming process, but this 13 is, in my estimation, really just as important as the --14 as the Shanley case, because it's the other end of the 15 abuse spectrum. 16 I say that from my -- I notice that you rolled your 17 eyes at that. 18 O. I did because I find that to be inflammatory, 19 but that's okay. You can testify as you'd like to. 20 A. Inflammatory? Q. I'm not going to get into a discussion with you. 21 22 I found it inflammatory, but go ahead. 23 A. Okay. My point is that understanding the whole 24 thing all the way along, that, for instance, the -- if 25 there had been evidence of Shanley's beginnings or any of Page 18 1 these priests' beginnings at that time, they could have 2 been dealt with. We've been through a great deal in this country in the 4 last 15 years surrounding this problem and the thing is 5 that the press, the church's intervention and so on has 6 been very important in alcrting people to this whole 7 problem in the psyche and the cycle of it, which gives 8 more people a chance to look forward and to understand 9 what's going on with them and so I think that this has 10 elements in cases that I haven't had a chance to deal with 11 before. Q. I meant to ask you this: This is not your binder 12 13 here -- the blue one? 14 A. Yes, it is. Q. Is this part of the material that you looked at 15 16 in terms of preparing for this? A. Yes, I read all that. 17 Q. Okay. What is contained in there? 18 19 A. You wanted this, did you? This is what you're 20 after for duplication (indicating)? 21 O. Yes. 22 A. I just want to keep things straight here. 23 MR. Mackoul: He just wants to know what's in 24 here (indicating). 25 MR. KOZINA: Yes. What's in the blue binder?

A. Well, I've been an expert in probably 215, 220

THE WITNESS: This is the deposition of Father 2 Akala (sic). 3 MR. Mackout: Arakal. 4 THE WITNESS: Arakal. I'm sorry. These names 5 have all thrown me. And then certain of the correspondence relating to 7 that from the church - the removal from ministry, et 8 cetera, all relating to him and the investigation from the 9 diocese, et cetera. 10 This is - has to do with something from the bishop. 11 There's correspondence from the bishop back and forth and 12 I have here an interview with Kathleen - did you say 13 Machado --14 MR. Mackout: Yes. 15 THE WITNESS: - Machado. This is Sister 16 Barbara's interview and - which includes her statement of 17 how she experienced all these things -- the things from the police department and the bishop. Then I have the deposition of Amber - this is the way I keep my records. 20 MR KOZINA: That's fine. 21 A. This is the deposition of Rachel. This is the 22 deposition of Bishop Blaire. 23 Q. You only have the first volume of that, correct? 24 A. Pardon? 25 MR. KOZINA: You only have the first volume? Page 20 MR. MackOUL: Only one's been taken. 1 2 MR. KOZINA: Do you anticipate getting any 3 further transcripts with regard to Bishop Blaire? 4 A. I would hope I would get all the transcripts of 5 anything before trial. O. You're not, because of that, prepared to give 7 full and complete testimony to the extent that it relates to Bishop Blaire or would that affect your opinion? MR. Mackout: Based on what he has today --9 10 THE WITNESS: I can give a preliminary opinion. MR. KOZINA: But we would want all your opinions 11 12 that you're going to offer at trial today, so go ahead. 13 Continue. THE WITNESS: Well, I'm certainly open to that 14 15 after I read the other documents. This is the final report of the canonical 16 17 investigation. In here there are letters from Kolleen and Father -- the pastor, Father Joseph. MR. COUGHLAN: Kolleen or Kathleen? I'm sorry. 19 20 THE WITNESS: Kolleen -- is it Kolleen or --MR. KOZINA: Kolleen, just for your reference, is 21 22 the little girl. A. Yeah, the little girl. There's a letter in here 23 24 to Father Francis --25 Q. Father Francis or Father Illo?

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EXHIBIT C

- No. CV 018440 1 eyes, I get the message, too. MR. KOZINA: That's true. That's true. And it's 3 up to you, Mr. Sipc. You can testify in any fashion you'd 4 like and unless you declare that Mr. MacKoul is your 5 personal counsel at the deposition, you may -- you can't 6 refer to his instructions, his commentary as to how far 7 you should go or anything. This is a decision you have to 8 make. 9 MR. Mackoul: Misstating what's going on in the 10 deposition. 11 THE WITNESS: Sir, you were the one who did --12 you drew my attention to his hand going up. 13 MR. KOZINA: You're a little mad, aren't you, 14 Mr. Sipe? 15 MR. Mackoul: Let's calm down. You're not entitled to harass him. 16 MR. KOZINA: I'm entitled, Mr. MacKoul, to make 17 18 an observation and that's what I'm doing. 19 MR. COUGHLAN: As long as we're making 20 observations, you did tap the guy on the hand. 21 MR. Mackoul: No, I didn't tap him. I raised my 22 hand and I did that because there was no question pending 23 and he was going on and on and on. 24 MR. KOZINA: You're not entitled to do that 25 because you're not counsel of record.
 - 6 some of the lawyers extract as being useful to their consideration. So it's very hard for me to say. I have 8 done this research for over 40 years. Q. Well, of course, we expect that we all use our 10 collective wisdom, understanding and knowledge. I was 11 just concerned with any documents that you expressly used 12 for this particular case. 13 A. No. 14 Q. And with that understanding -- and obviously 15 realizing that you can rely upon your experience and 16 education -- these would be the documents -- the sum of 17 the documents that you have. 18 Is that correct? 19 A. Yes, sir. 20 Q. Okay.

1 held until you can get an opinion from private counsel,

2 that you've relied upon in reaching any of your opinions

4 A. Well, I have -- I've written seven books on this

5 issue of sex, celibacy and so on and I've taken out what

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21

Page 40

1 MR. Mackoul: That's fine, Vladimir. I apologize 2 to you. I'm sorry if I did something wrong, but I can say 3 I'm sorry. 4 MR. KOZINA: Yes, you can. I'll accept your 5 apology. 6 MR. Mackoul: Thank you. Try it sometime. 7 We actually really like each other. 8 MR. KOZINA: We kind of like each other 9 afterward. 10 MR. MackOUL: Not while we're working, though. 11 MR. KOZINA: While we're working, we're going to

12 be the best of combatants. A. I would like to make a comment that I do not 13 14 believe that the atmosphere of auger and animosity in this 14 15 room is due to me and I do not appreciate the animosity 16 expressed by anyone. I don't appreciate it and I will --

18 A. I will have that on the record.

O. Thank you.

17

19 Q. Thank you for that comment, for whatever it's 20 worth.

21 Okay. You're an expert witness and have been so 22 designated and I'd like to just get to your opinions so why don't we move on?

24 Other than the documents we've discussed, are there 25 any other documents, save and except for the one we've 1 extremely careful for you, because we know courts take a 2 very, very jaded eye toward the release of information

3 that might be under some confidentiality rule.

A. By the way, I have thought about this. The

23 on was reported widely in the LA Times so I have not

22 report of this and Father -- Judge Nuss' evaluation and so

Q. I understand that. We were just trying to be

As I say, if you can get that cleared for us then

5 obviously we'll refer to it. If not, we'll just keep it

6 out of testimony. Fair enough? A. Sure.

24 thought that this was under any scal.

7

8 Q. Now, when were you first contacted on this matter

9 here?

11

17

25

3 today?

10 A. I do not recall the date.

Q. Okay. Was it by telephone or by letter?

12 A. It was by telephone. 13

Q. Do you remember who it was that contacted you?

A. I believe it was Mr. George MacKoul.

15 Q. Okay. Do you remember the substance of the

16 telephone conversation?

A. The substance was that he had -- or there was a

18 case in Stockton of allegations of sexual abuse by a

19 priest and would I be interested in acting as an expert in 20 this.

21 I said, "Well, I'd like to know the details."

I think he gave me some of the details -- yes, he gave 22

23 me the names and the details over the phone and I said,

24 "Yes, I would be interested in that."

Q. Okay. Do you have a recollection of what details

EXHIBIT D

- 1 and names were given to you at that time?
- A. The names of these priests were given me -- the
- 3 two priests. I'm sorry. I still have difficulty
- 4 remembering the correct pronunciation.
- Q. That's okay.
- 6 A. And he mentioned the mother and the three 7 daughters.
- Q. Okay. Do you have a habit of jotting down notes
- 9 when information is given to you in a telephone
- 10 conversation?
- 11 A. Sometimes. Sometimes not. I ask them to send me
- 12 a letter or send me the documentation.
- 13 Q. Okay. Did you take down any notes relating to
- 14 this telephone conversation?
- A. I may have put down an address and I remember 15
- 16 writing out -- I asked him to spell the names of the
- 17 priests.
- 18 Q. Okay. Do you have that document with you today?
- 19
- 20 Q. Do you still have that document?
- 21 A. Probably not.
- 22 O. Okav.
- 23 A. Those would be phone messages I take.
- 24 Q. Did you prepare any rough notes concerning your
- 25 review of the documents?

- 1 A. I put my notes within this - within these
- 2 documents.
- 3 Q. Okay. And these notes -- are they all tabulated
- 4 there -- we have various colored tabs -- m are they
- 5 randomly on those documents?
- A. They're really kind of randomly on these 6
- 7 documents.
- Q. Well, in that case, I hate to tell you this, but
- 9 we're going to be copying it all because we need to go
- 10 through it.
- 11 A. What I usually do is I highlight usually in
- 12 yellow or pink and I put a marker -- ordinarily, I put a
- 13 marker on that page.
- 14 Q. Okay.
- 15 A. I sometimes will circle something and put a
- 16 note --
- 17 Q. Sure.
- 18 A. -- with it and sometimes --
- Q. How did you in terms of analyzing these documents
- 20 determine what you felt was necessary for you to formulate
- 21 an opinion that you intend to express at trial and what
- 22 was not?
- 23 A. The point is if -- from my background and my
- 24 writing, from my experience and research, since I'm an
- 25 expert on the celibate sexual system in the church, I look

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- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. Noue whatsoever?
- 3 A. None.
- 4 Q. How, if at all, did you record your impressions
- 5 and imderstanding of these documents?
- 6 A. How do I record them?
- 7 Q. How did you record them? Not how do you, but how
- 8 did you?

9

- A. I had them here (indicating) when coming to the
- 10 deposition.
- 11 Q. But what I'm getting at - at some point you
- 12 reviewed these documents.
- 13 Is that correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. And is it my understanding that you took no notes
- 16 from your review of these documents?
- 17 A. No. I use -- I use markers.
- 18 Q. I'm just trying to clear this up for the record,
- 19 so bear with me. You didn't use a tape recorder or any
- 20 other recording device?
- A. No. 21
- 22 Q. You didn't use any notes on a computer?
- 23
- 24 Q. You used no form whatsoever of recordation with
- 25 respect to review of these records?

- 1 at it from a systemic kind of way. And this is a -- the
- 2 church, of course, is a system itself and if you focus on
- 3 celibacy in the priesthood, that forms a system -- a
- 4 system of communication, a system of values, et cetera. 5 So a parish is a system and this is very interesting for
- 6 me. The core of this is the question of a priest's
- 7 activity with three girls. That's the core of this case,
- 8 but it exists within a parish setting, where the pastor
- 9 was the counselor to the mother of these girls and that
- 10 this priest who comes from India is the assistant to that
- 11 pastor.
- I have no idea, but I have many questions about the
- 13 background of this priest, who comes from India to
- 14 California -- the only thing he says is "To make money."
- He makes a statement that -- I've not interviewed him,
- 16 of course. He makes a statement that he is here to make
- 17 money for his order and he indicated that the diocese pays
- 18 his order. And I was interested in that, because that's
- 19 not the ordinary way a priest working in a diocese 20 receives his compensation from the parish in which he
- 21 works. And I don't have a clarification of that. Is
- 22 there money passed from, for instance, the Diocese of
- 23 Fresno to the Carmelites (sic) in India or the Diocese of
- 24 Stockton for this priest's services?
- Q. Let me ask you a question. You were a

Page 45

EXHIBIT E

- 1 explanation of your opinions.
- 2 A. Okay.
- 3 Q. I just need to know the summary of the opinions.
- 4 Then we'll go into the basis for your opinion.
- 5 Is that fair enough?
- 6 A. Sure. That's fair enough.
- 7 Q. Okay.
- 8 A. I'm an old teacher. That is why I responded very
- 9 ingenuously to his putting his hand up, because I know
- 10 that in some depositions I can go on and on and on. I can
- 11 lecture on this for hours.
- 12 Now, my opinion --
- 13 Q. Yes. Can you give us a synopsis?
- 14 A. Yes. The opinion is that this priest had a clear
- 15 pattern of grooming these children for sexual activity --
- 16 this parish priest. His approach to the daughters. His
- 17 activity there. His insinuation into the family, et
- 18 cctera.
- 19 This exists within the context of a parish in which
- 20 the pastor had a very interesting relationship with the
- 21 mother. He counseled the mother during a very difficult
- 22 divorce and he was at that time a very, very close friend
- 23 to the family.
- 24 Q. Is this part of your opinion?
- 25 A. This is part of my opinion, yeah, that the

- I instructed the staff to, in a sense -- I can't remember
- 2 the words, but I can find them in here. And the staff,
- 3 being more or less almost to a woman devoted to the
- 4 priest, did this, but I noticed in any comments that I
- 5 have -
- 6 Q. Excuse me. This is not part of the opinion.
- 7 This is an explanation.
- 8 What's the rest of your opinion? I was a teacher for
- 9 16 years myself so I'm trying to keep you on track.
- 10 A. Thank you. I appreciate that.
- 11 Q. We'll get through this.
- 12 A. That the betrayal was that the paster did intrude
- 13 himself into the family in a betrayal way.
- 14 Q. All right. Did you form any opinions with
- 15 respect to any of the conduct on behalf of Monsignor Ryan,
- 16 Bishop Blaire or the corporate entity, the diocese, the
- 17 Roman Catholic Bishop of Stockton, a corporation sole,
- 18 with respect to when they became aware of these
- 19 allegations?
- 20 A. My opinion about the report, once given to the
- 21 bishop, was that he acted summarily and he acted correctly
- 22 in that regard; that there are some questions, perhaps,
- 23 about how other things were handled. My opinion would be
- 24 that the diocese did not examine the -- this priest and
- 25 his behaviors in the past before they accepted him into

Page 62

Page 64

- I context is very important. And my opinion is that this
- 2 led the children down a path of betrayal. First of all,
- 3 there was a betrayal by the father, who was abusive. Then
- 4 there was a betrayal by the pastor, who became friends to
- 5 the mother and exchanged not only her letters with him,
- 6 but his letters with her and biking together, et cetera,
- 7 after a counseling relationship. The third betrayal was 8 by the priest who came to the house and tickled the girls
- 9 in activity that cannot be minimized. The fourth betrayal
- The road of contract of the road of the ro
- 10 was when the young girl went to consult and report this to
- 11 the pastor and the pastor involved her and really trapped
- 12 her in a tremendously abusive situation of major
- 13 proportions in terms of terror of a child. The fifth
- 14 betrayal was the priest dismissing the girls from alter
- 15 serving in a non-pastoral way and, of course, the report
- 16 from the diocese about him was that he needed some
- 17 pastoral upbringing. And then the betrayal in terms of
- 18 even insinuating the power in the whole structure. For
- 19 instance, the pastor says that he instructed his staff to
- 20 kind of crowd out this woman this mother of the
- 21 children --
- 22 Q. Who says this?
- 23 A. The pastor.
- 24 Q. Actually says that?
- 25 A. He actually says that in his deposition, that he

- 1 the diocese. The fact that there is no documentation is
- 2 not proof that there was nothing there.
- 3 Q. Do you have any proof that there was something 4 there?
- 5 A. I have no proof.
- 6 Q. Okay. Are you then assuming that there was
- 7 something there?
- 8 A. I am assuming the -- the fact is that the diocese
- 9 did not do a thorough investigation. They did a summary
- 10 investigation, if anything.
- 11 Q. Granted, but does this fall under the no harm, no
- 12 foul rule in the sense that there was nothing there,
- 13 unless you've got something for us?
- 14 A. I'll tell you, letters even of commendation of
- 15 priests who are tremendously perverse abusers, such as
- 16 Father Porter, such as Father Goeghan, such as Father
- 17 Shapley -- they all had recorded testimonies from another
- 18 diocese that these people were in good standing and okay.
- 19 Q. Is that something someone can rely upon?
- 20 A. Pardon me?
- 21 Q. Can somebody rely upon that?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Would you in the context of your own
- 24 employment -- if you were to request a letter of
- 25 recommendation and it was prepared and forwarded to a

Page 65

EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT G

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1 They started the tickling."
                                                                   1 if it is your testimony that the priests are credible and
      Now, he goes on and not just says that, but he hlames
                                                                   2 the girls are not, what is your opinion?
 3 them for it, that "I just went along."
                                                                  3
                                                                           MR. MackOUL: He's given his opinion.
      I don't believe that. He said he put his thing in the
                                                                  4
                                                                           MR. KOZNA: Well, let's have his opinion, then.
 5 pocket and never wanted the girls to do that; however, the
                                                                  5 I'm entitled to it.
 6 girls uniformly say that, "Yes, he did," and it fits in
                                                                          MR. Mackoul: If he understands the question
 7 with the picture, and that when the mother discovered that
                                                                  7 you're asking him.
 8 or knew that she said, "Stop that. You can't do that."
                                                                          THE WITNESS: If I understand the question.
         MR. KOZINA: Can I ask you something for a
                                                                  9
                                                                          MR. KOZINA: In that case, Counsel, I would move
10 moment?
                                                                 10 to strike all this testimony, for the record, but go
10 1
                                                                 11 ahead.
12
         ** FURTHER EXAMINATION BY MR. KOZINA **
                                                                 12
                                                                       Tell me what your opinion would be if you found that
13
         MR. KOZINA: Without having to make a decision on
                                                                 13 the girls were not credible and the priests were.
14 credibility of one party or the other, can you come up
                                                                       A. You would like to do that, wouldn't you?
15 with the opinious you just gave us without reference to
                                                                       Q. This is not a rhetorical exercise, Mr. Sipe. I
16 their credibility?
                                                                 16 asked you a question. You are required to respond to it,
      A. Well, I certainly came to -
17
                                                                 17 if you can.
18
      Q. I think that calls for a "Yes" or "No." Then you
                                                                 18
                                                                       What would your opinion be if the girls were not
19 can explain it.
                                                                    credible and the priests were?
20
      A. Yes.
                                                                 20
                                                                          MR. Mackoul: Same objection. Improper
21
      O. You can?
                                                                 21 hypothetical. Misstates his testimony.
22
      A. I think I can, yes.
                                                                 22
                                                                          THE WITNESS: I really can't answer that.
                                                                 23
23
      Q. Without reference to credibility?
                                                                          MR. KOZINA: You don't want to answer it or you
24
      A. I don't understand the question.
                                                                 24 can't?
25
      Q. Let me ask it carefully. Without having to
                                                                 25
                                                                          THE WITNESS: No. You're asking me --
                                                       Page 78
                                                                                                                         Page 80
                                                                  1
 1 decide who is credible and who is not, can you provide the
                                                                          MR. Mackoul: Badgering the witness.
 2 opinions you have provided today?
                                                                  2 Argumentative.
 3
         MR. Mackoul: 1 just --
                                                                  3
                                                                          THE WITNESS: You're asking me, for instance, a
 4
         THE WITNESS: Ob, no.
                                                                  4 hypothetical. What would happen if 9-11 never happened?
         MR. Mackoul: 1 just want to put an objection on
                                                                  5 I mean, not only 9-11 in this parish, but 9-11 nationally.
 5 the record
                                                                  6
                                                                          MR. KOZINA: Is this an answer or a question?
 7
         MR. KOZINA: The answer was "No."
                                                                  7
                                                                       A. This is an answer.
 8
                                                                  8
         MR. Mackoul. Improper --
                                                                       Q. Okay.
 9
         MR. KOZINA: No, it's not. It's what he said.
                                                                  9
                                                                       A. That's why I'm saying, this is why it's
10
         THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not quite understanding
                                                                 10 impossible for me to answer.
11 your question. I read everything and I have an opinion.
                                                                       Q. All right. You do find it possible to come up
12
                                                                 12 with an opinion -- is it correct -- by assuming the
         MR. KOZINA: All right.
13
                                                                 13 credibility of the girls and the lack of credibility of
         THE WITNESS: And this priest could be --
14 objectively, before I start, this priest could be
                                                                 14 the priests.
15 objectively pure as the driven snow.
                                                                 15
                                                                       Is that correct?
16
         MR. KOZINA: But what is your opinion, if you
                                                                 16
                                                                          MR. Mackoul: That's not correct.
17 were to assume the girls are not credible -- what is your
                                                                 17
                                                                          MR. KOZINA: Mr. MacKoul, I --
18 opinion, if you were to assume that the girls were not
                                                                 18
                                                                          MR. Mackout.: Excuse me. Misstates his
                                                                 19 testimony. He never made an assumption. He made a
19
   credible and the priests and the diocese was not credible?
20
         MR. Mackoul: That's an improper hypothetical.
                                                                    statement of fact. Counsel is misleading the witness
21 He testified that the girls are credible and the priest is
                                                                    again for the third time.
                                                                 22
22 not credible, so you're twisting his testimony. That's an
                                                                          MR. KOZINA: Did you receive all of the
23 improper hypothetical.
                                                                 23 depositions from Mr. MacKoul?
24
                                                                          THE WITNESS: This is all I've received
         MR. KOZINA: Well, the hypotheticals are intended
25 to be "What if's." If it's supported by the testimony --
                                                                 25 (indicating).
                                                                                                                         Page 81
                                                       Page 79
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2	Sabbah and MacKoul Attorneys and Counselors at Law	Filed FEB 2 2 2005
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6	Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 N. First Street, 6 th Floor	
7	San Jose, California 95113-1210	
8	408-286-5150	
	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
10		
11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
12	COUNTY OF SAN JO	OAQUIN
13		
	KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and) in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for)	No. CV 018440
15	RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS, Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
6		MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE RELATED
7	FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL;	TO DALLAS CHARTER AND ALLEGED CLERGY
	FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN)	MALPRACTICE
	BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON;) DOES 1 through 100,	Date: 22 February 2005
20	Defendants.	Time: 1:30 P.M. Department: 41
21		Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys
22		
23		
24	Defendants once again come to this court with y	yet another motion in limine that is totally
25	inappropriate. Here, they request exclusion of evidence:	relating to a tort that does not exist, leaving
26	this court to guess exactly what evidence that might be, a	and mention of a document that they fail to
27		
- 11	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion in Limine	

Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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1 || provide to the court or even inform the court of its contents. This is nothing more than an abuse of the process and a waste of this court's time, and the motion should be denied on that basis alone. (Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 670-71 [56 Cal.Rptr.2d 803, 809])

In any event, the issues raised in this motion appear to mirror those in defendants' motion to exclude evidence of church governance. Plaintiffs acknowledge that California law does not 6 provide for clergy malpractice, and the Dallas Charter was signed after the events in question. Rather than repeat that lengthy argument, plaintiffs request judicial notice of their opposition to that motion and will rely on those arguments.

The motion must be denied.

Dated: 19 February 2005

Attorney for plaintiffs

1 George J. MacKoul, No. 170586 Sabbah and MacKoul Cp 2 Attorneys and Counselors at Law 49 Locust Street FEB 2 2 2005 Filed Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540 ROS 508-495-4955 5 Anthony Boskovich, No. 121198 Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 N. First Street, 6th Floor San Jose, California 95113-1210 7 Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150 8 408-286-5150 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 10 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 11 12 COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN 13 KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and No. CV 018440 in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS. PLAINTIFFS' LIMITED Plaintiffs, 16 OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE OPINION TESTIMONY ON FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL; CREDIBILITY OF PARTIES 18 FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN Date: 22 February 2005 BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON; Time: 1:30 P.M. 19 DOES 1 through 100, Defendants. Department: 41 20 Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys 21 22 Once again, defendants bring an inappropriate motion, this time asking that plaintiffs follow the law regarding eliciting testimony of a witness' opinion on the credibility of a party. That of 23 course is the law, and plaintiffs have no choice but to follow. It simply is not the proper subject of 25 a motion in limine, and is an abuse of that process. On that basis, the motion should be denied 26 27 Plaintiffs' Limited Opposition to Motion in Limine 28 regarding Testimony on Credibility Page 1

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1 Noutright. (Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal. App. 4th 659, 670-71 [56 Cal. Rptr. 2d 803]. 8091)

One point needs to be made, however, Both Mary Mullins and Owen Kummerle testified that Father Illo admitted that he had lied to the choir about what was contained in Jose Munoz' 5 personnel file when he implied that Jose had committed sexual misconduct in th church. That 6 statement is an admissible admission by a party. (Evid. Code § 1220) It is admissible because it goes to Father Illo's credibility. (Evid. Code § 1109, subd. (c)) It is admissible to show a lack of accident or mistake, and intent. (Evid. Code § 1101, subd. (b); Andrews v. City and County of San Francisco (1988) 205 Cal.App.3d 938, 945 [252 Cal.Rptr. 716, 720]) It is also probative of malice, and conscious disregard for the safety of others, which renders such evidence admissible to support a claim for punitive damages, (Weeks v. Baker & McKenzie (1998) 63 Cal.App.4th 1128, 1160-1161; Bihun v. AT&T Information Systems, Inc. (1993) 13 Cal.App.4th 976, 989 [16 Cal.Rptr.2d 787,], overruled on other erds., Lakin v. Watkins Associated Industries (1993) 6 Cal.4th 544, 664 [25 Cal.Rptr.2d 109, 121]), 14 as well as supporting plaintiffs' claim for defamation. (See, e.g., Brewer v. Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles (1948) 32 Cal.2d 791, 799 [197 P.2d 713, 718] ["The jury could conclude that Reverend Henderson had developed a strong dislike for plaintiffs. They could also conclude the Reverend Henderson wished to free himself of any criticism by expelling his opponents from the church. These 18 facts considered with the language of the opening paragraph of the charges read to the church are clearly sufficient to support a finding of a malicious or improper motive for the publication on the 20 [part of Reverend Henderson."]; see also, McNair v. Worldwide Church of God (1987) 197 Cal.App.3d

The motion must be denied. Dated: 19 February 2005	
4 Dated: 19 February 2005	
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Anthony Boskovich Attorney for Plaintiffs	
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8 26 26	
20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 26 27 Plaintiffs' Limited Opposition to Motion in Limine regarding Testimony on Credibility	
Plaintiffs' Limited Opposition to Motion in Limine regarding Testimony on Credibility	Page

	2	George J. MacKoul, No. 170586 Sabbah and MacKoul Attorneys and Counselors at Law 49 Locust Street Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540	Filed FEB 2 2 , 2005	
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18) 28	. 9	Attorneys for Plaintiffs		
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95113 (408) 286-5150	11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
CAS	12	COUNTY OF SAN JO	OAQUIN	
lose,	13			
law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose,	15 16 17 18	KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS, Plaintiffs, v. FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL; FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN BLAIRE; THE DIOGESE OF STOCKTON; DOES 1 through 100, Defendants.	No. CV 018440 PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE ANY REFERENCE TO OR DISCUSSION OF PRIOR UNRELATED COMMENTS BY FATHER ILLO Date: 22 February 2005 Time: 1:30 P.M. Department: 41 Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys	
Boska	23	Defendants come to this court with an extremely b	proad motion in limine asking that plaintiffs	
(ony	24	be precluded from introducing any evidence regarding '		
Anth	25	been made by FATHER ILLO." As will be shown, this n		
es of	26	court cannot possibly fashion an order on the basis of th		
Office	27			
Law (- 4	Opposition to Motion in Limine re Comments by Father Illo	Page 1	

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1 ||introduced about prior comments and conduct by Father Illo that tend to show his custom and practice, as well as malice toward Kathleen Machado and her children, all of which are relevant and admissible in plaintiffs' claims for intentional infliction of emotional distress and defamation. Additionally, evidence of Father Illo's past conduct is relevant to establishing the knowledge of Bishop Blaire and Monsignor Ryan, and the Diocese, which shows ratification and negligence in their supervision of Father Illo.

First, this motion is exactly the type condemned in Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 670-71 [56 Cal.Rptr.2d 803, 809], in which the Court chastised defense counsel for bringing motions which contain no evidentiary support, state only general propositions of law, and leave the trial judge to rule in a vacuum. Here, defendants mention one occasion when Father Illo discussed his opinions with the father of a parishioner, but nothing else. What was the context of that conversation? How was it relevant or irrelevant to the issues here? Defendants ask this court to simply guess.

Quoting the Supreme Court case of People v. Morris (1991) 53 C.3d 152, 188, the Kelly court stated, at p. 671:

"Under appropriate circumstances, a motion in limine can serve the function of a 'motion to exclude' under Evidence Code section 353 by allowing the trial court to rule on a specific objection to particular evidence.... [¶] In other cases, however, a motion in limine may not satisfy the requirements of Evidence Code section 353. For example, it may be difficult to specify exactly what evidence is the subject of the motion until that evidence is offered. Actual testimony sometimes defies pretrial predictions of what a witness will say on the stand. Events in the trial may change the context in which the evidence is offered to an extent that a renewed objection is necessary to satisfy the language and purpose of Evidence Code section 353. As we observed in People v. Jennings [(1988) 46 Cal.3d 963, 251 Cal.Rptr. 278, 760 P.2d 475], '[U]ntil the evidence is actually offered, and the court is aware of its relevance in context, its probative value, and its potential for prejudice, matters related to the state of the evidence at the time an objection is made, the court cannot intelligently rule on admissibility.' (Citation) In these kinds of circumstances, an objection at the time the evidence is offered serves to focus the issue and to protect the record." (Citation)

The motion must be denied on that ground alone.

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1 | But, in an abundance of caution, plaintiffs will present additional arguments. Evidence of habit or customary practices, as demonstrated by repeated instances of similar conduct, is admissible to show conduct in conformity with that custom or habit on a particular occasion. (Evid. C. § 1105; People v. Webb (1993) 6 Cal. 4th 494, 529 [24 Cal. Rptr. 2d 779, 801-02] Habit or customary practice may be established by repeated instances of conduct whether they occur before or after the time of injury. (Dincau v. Tomayose (1982) 131 Cal.App.3d 780, 795-796 [182 Cal.Rptr. 855, 864-65]) Evidence of other instances of conduct are admissible as long as they are sufficiently related in time and character to the conduct at issue in the litigation. (Ibid.)

Prior statements are also admissible to show, among other things, motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, and absence of mistake or accident. (Evid Code § 1101, subd. (b)) For example, prior similar acts of unprovoked violence has been held admissible to show intent and absence of mistake, thus tending to show an intent to injure the plaintiff. (See, e.g., Andrews v. City and County of San Francisco (1988) 205 Cal. App. 3d 938, 945 [252 Cal. Rptr. 716, 720]) Additionally, the more often a person commits a similar act, the more relevant to the issue of intent. Applying the so-called Doctrine of Chances, our Supreme Court has held: "[The] more often one does something, the more 16 likely that something was intended, and even premeditated, rather than accidental or spontaneous. (People v. Steele (2002) 27 Cal.4th 1230, 1244 [120 Cal.Rptr.2d 432, 443])

Additionally, the motion cuts much too wide a swath because it precludes appropriate and admissible evidence of credibility. (Evid. Code § 1109, subd. (c)) Defendants prior statement and their opposition to plaintiffs' motions in limine indicate that credibility is a critical issue in this case, and it is virtually certain that one or more defendants or their witnesses will make statements in which Father Illo's prior statements will go directly to credibility. Also, a party's conduct on other occasions is proper impeachment when the party represents that the conduct charged is inconsistent 24 with its usual practice. (See, Kovacs v. Strugeon (1969) 274 Cal.App.2d 478, 486 [79 Cal.Rptr. 426, 25 432] [proper to cross-examine witness regarding drinking habits when he has testified it is not his habit to drink every night]; see also, Evid. C. § 780 [admitting "any matter that has any tendency

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1 |in reason to prove or disprove the truthfulness of [a witness'] testimony..."]) In the vacuum provided by defendants' motion, this court simply cannot preclude this evidence at this stage because it most likely will run afoul of subdivision (c).

Evidence of other instances of misconduct is also probative of malice, and conscious disregard for the safety of others, which renders such evidence admissible to support a claim for punitive damages, (Weeks v. Baker & McKenzie (1998) 63 Cal. App. 4th 1128, 1160-1161 [74 Cal. Rptr. 2d 510, 530-31]; Bihun v. AT&T Information Systems, Inc. (1993) 13 Cal. App. 4th 976, 989 [16 Cal. Rptr. 2d 787,792], overruled on other grds., Lakin v. Watkins Associated Industries (1993) 6 Cal. 4th 644, 664 [25] Cal.Rptr.2d 109, 121]), as well as supporting plaintiffs' claim for defamation. (See, e.g., Brewer v. Second Baptist Church of Los Angeles (1948) 32 Cal. 2d 791, 799 [197 P.2d 713, 718] ["The jury could conclude that Reverend Henderson had developed a strong dislike for plaintiffs. They could also conclude the Reverend Henderson wished to free himself of any criticism by expelling his opponents from the church. These facts considered with the language of the opening paragraph of the charges read to the church are clearly sufficient to support a finding of a malicious or improper motive for the publication on the part of Reverend Henderson."; see also, McNair v. Worldwide Church of God (1987) 197 Cal.App.3d 363, 376 [242 Cal.Rptr. 823, 833])

Additionally, other outrageous acts and comments by Father Illo are admissible to show knowledge, negligence, and ratification by the Diocese, Bishop Blaire, and Monsignor Ryan. In order to prove these claims, there must be evidence of the employer's knowledge that the employee cannot be trusted to act properly without supervision. (Juarez v. Boy Scouts of America, Inc. (2000) 81 Cal.App.4th 377, 395 [97 Cal.Rptr.2d 12, 25]; Noble v. Sears, Roebuck & Company (1973) 33 Cal.App.3d 654, 664 [109 Cal.Rptr. 269]) Father Illo's other defamatory acts as well as other outrageous and mean-spirited conduct against other parishioners, particularly women and gays, all 24 with knowledge of his superiors, goes directly to his superior's liability. And, as argued in Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion regarding Church Governance, the failure to deal with the issue 26 is strong evidence of ratification.

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1 | Defendants' argument that the prior comments, whatever they might be, are inadmissible hearsay is ludicrous. First, we don't know what the comments are. Next, they are not being offered to prove the truth of the matter, but rather will most likely be offered to show that the statements were in fact made. That is patently not hearsay. (Evid. Code § 1200, subd. (a); see Am-Cal Investment Company, Inc. v. Sharlyn Estates, Inc. (1967) 255 Cal. App. 2d 526, 541 [63 Cal. Rptr. 518, 528]) Showing that the Bishop and diocese had knowledge of the behavior also makes the statements admissible as nonhearsay. (Bihun v. AT&T Information Systems, Inc. (1993) 13 Cal. App. 4th 976, 988 [16 Cal. Rptr. 2d] 787, 792], overruled on other grds., Lakin v. Watkins Associated Industries (1993) 6 Cal. 4th 644, 664 [25] Cal.Rptr.2d 109, 121])

The evidence, whatever it might be, also is not subject to exclusion by Evidence Code section 352. Given the emotional nature of the plaintiffs charges, and of the evidence necessary to prove them, it is not unanticipated that defendants would attempt to exclude them as unduly prejudicial. But, what statements are they talking about? In any event, "prejudicial" is not synonymous with "damaging", (Bihun, supra, at 989-990), nor does it refer to anything the defendant finds inconvenient. (Vorse v. Sarasy (1997) 53 Cal.App.4th 998 [62 Cal.Rptr.2d 164]) Evidence is unduly prejudicial when it "uniquely tends to evoke an emotional bias against the party as an individual and which has very little effect on the issues." (Bihun, supra, at 989) Accusations of childhood sexual abuse, as well as "outing" of a gay parishioner for no reason other than spite, are truly disturbing but that does not justify restricting the admission of material evidence that is probative of the essential issues in dispute. (Ibid.) Although damaging and inconvenient to the defendants, the evidence of its consistent retention and reassignment of known child molesters is the very heart of this case.

Any evidence of this sort to be introduced by plaintiffs will not take much trial time. It is not necessary to conduct numerous mini-trials to determine the admissibility of the statements, if any; this court will be able to rule promptly from the bench with full knowledge of the context in which they are being offered. Plaintiffs have a substantial burden to carry in this trial, and must be permitted the opportunity to prove their case.

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	1	The motion must be denied.
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	3	Dated: 19 February 2005
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Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150	8	Muthany Busk awich
(08)	9	Anthony Boskovich Attorney for plaintiffs
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v Off	27	Opposition to Motion in Limine re
Lav	28	Opposition to Motion in Limine re Comments by Father Illo Page 6

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	1	George J. MacKoul, No. 170586	
	2	Sabbah and MacKoul Attorneys and Counselors at Law	4
		49 Locust Street	
	3	Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540	Filed FEB 2 2 2005
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37 2	9	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
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95113	11	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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San	14	KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and	
JF,	15	in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for	No. CV 018440
6th Floor,	15	RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS, Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
em 9	16	v. (MOTION IN LIMINE TO LIMIT EVIDENCE AND WITNESSES TO
	17	FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS	THOSE DESIGNATED
Stre		JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL;	
rst,	18	FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN) BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON;	Date: 22 February 2005 Time: 1:30 P.M.
Fi		DOES 1 through 100,	Department: 41
orth		Defendants)	Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys
SM	20		
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ovic	22	This motion in limine is similar to the motions in	limine that were severely criticized in Kelly
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Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 52 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 C.A.4th 659. It is 1	not in fact a proper motion in limine, but
		rather, it is merely a declaration of existing law. (See Kee	lly, supra, at 670-671)
Int	25	many of the motions filed by Amteck	were not properly the subject of
J Jo	25	motions in limine, were not adequately I	presented, or sought rulings which
Ses	26	would merely be declaratory of existing	g law or would not provide any
)HK	27		
W.C		Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion in Limine	
La	28	to Limit Evidence and Witnesses to Those Designated	Page 1

aw Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150

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meaningful guidance for the parties or witnesses. For example, Motion no. 19 sought to "...exclude any testimony of the plaintiffs which is speculative." No factual support or argument was presented to suggest the nature and type of speculative testimony which Amtech expected to be elicited from testimony which Amtech expected to be elicited from plaintiffs. Motions no. 8, 20 and 21 sought to exclude evidence of prior incidents unless an appropriate foundation was established to show the relevance of such evidence.... Again, no factual support was presented in connection with the motions, meaning that the court would have to rule in a vacuum. Motion no. 7, previously referred to, sought to limit the opinions of plaintiff's experts to those "rendered at deposition and in written reports." Again, there was no supporting evidence to suggest what opinions had been rendered at the depositions, leaving the court and the parties to guess what opinions during trial may be included within the scope of the ruling.

Plaintiffs cannot respond to this motion because they have no idea of any basis on which defendants could claim that Plaintiffs may attempt at trial to introduce the opinions of non-designated expert witnesses. For similar reasons, the Court cannot intelligently rule on this motion because it is left to guess as to the nature and source of any testimony to which defendant is referring.

Plaintiffs have disclosed their retained experts. Plaintiffs have therefore complied in every respect with Code of Civil Procedure section 2034. There has never been any suggestion in this case that plaintiff has not so complied.

Plaintiff's written exchange of expert trial witness information and expert declaration also stated the following other experts might be called:

- 4) Any and all individuals designated as experts by any of the parties in this action; and.
- 5) Any and all individuals hereinafter selected and designated as experts pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §2034.

The Plaintiffs also hereby expressly reserve the right to call such other experts at trial as are necessary to rebut the testimony of experts who testify on behalf of other parties to this action.

(Exhibit A to Declaration of Michael Phillips, p. 3)

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1	Plaintiffs have therefore complied with every aspect of the code, and can do no more. This
2	motion is a waste of this court's time, and must be denied.
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4	Dated: 20 February 2005
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9	Anthony Boskovich Attorney for plaintiffs
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	1	George J. MacKoul, No. 170586 Sabbah and MacKoul	Cy	
	2	Attorneys and Counselors at Law	Filed FEB 2 2 2005	
		49 Locust Street Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540	ROSA JUNQUEIRO, GLERK	
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	5	Anthony Boskovich, No. 121198	DEPUTY	
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95113 (408) 286-5150	8	408-286-5150		
8) 20	9	Attorneys for Plaintiffs		
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113		IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
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, CA	12	COUNTY OF SAN JO	DAQUIN	
6th Floor, San Jose,	13			
San	14	KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and	N. 001010440	
or,	15	in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS,	No. CV 018440	
Flo		Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO	
	16	v.	MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE EVIDENCE OF	
reet	17	FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS	SUBSEQUENT REMEDIAL MEASURES	
15 J.	18	JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL;) FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN)		
Fire		BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON;	Date: 22 February 2005 Time: 1:30 P.M.	
with		DOES 1 through 100, Defendants.	Department: 41	
SNC	20		Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys	
ch 2	21			
covi	22	As an apparent parallel of their motion regarding	ng church governance, defendants attempt	
aw Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street,	23			
	24	grounds that they are inadmissible as subsequent remedi		
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Law	28	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion in Limine re Subsequent Remedial Measures	Page 1	

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First, as with defendants' other motions, the defendants have presented a factually devoid motion and leave this court to guess exactly what the factual basis of the motion is. That is 3 impermissible, and grounds for denying the motion in the first instance. (Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal. App. 4th 659, 670-71 [56 Cal. Rptr. 2d 803, 809])

In an abundance of caution, plaintiffs will attempt to guess what investigations defendants are referring to. When Kathleen Machado received a letter from Father Illo that she had been asked to leave the parish, she wrote a letter to Bishop Blaire, asking that he look into the situation with Fathers Illo and Francis. Bishop Blaire recognized that the conduct of Father Illo was inappropriate, and that the conduct of Father Francis raised several red flags of sexual abuse, and he ordered two separate investigations, one into Father Illo, and one into Father Francis. Bishop Blaire has testified the investigation into Father Illo was a canonical investigation; the investigation into Father Francis was not a canonical investigation. In the investigation of Father Francis by Monsignor Ryan and Sister Barbara, Amber disclosed the molestations, and Kathleen also reported that Father Illo had held her 2½ year old daughter over a cliff, which was clearly a child abuse. Although Sister Barbara reported the abuse by Father Francis, no report was made by anyone regarding Father Illo's abuse, and in fact in the written report of the interview there is absolutely no mention of the cliff incident. The canonical investigation into Father Illo resulted in a preliminary report finding misconduct on the part of Father Illo, subject to the Bishop's unfettered discretion as to how to proceed. Rather than complete the investigation, Bishop Blaire has testified that he will wait until the civil proceedings have concluded before deciding how to proceed.

Evidence Code section 1151 provides:

When, after the occurrence of an event, remedial or precautionary measures are taken, which, if taken previously, would have tended to make the event less likely to occur, evidence of such subsequent measures is inadmissible to prove negligence or culpable conduct in connection with the event.

Upon reading the statute, the first question is whether the subsequent investigations "would have tended to make the event less likely to occur ..." Defendants have provided no evidence to this Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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I ||court that would tend to establish that these investigations would have tended to make the event less likely to occur. All witnesses, including Bishop Blaire, have testified that they knew that Father Illo had an explosive temper and tended to emotionally injure people. This was known prior to any 4 linvestigation, and nothing was done about it. And, because the Bishop has testified that he will do nothing until the jury in this matter makes its determination, it simply cannot be said that the investigation was a subsequent remedial measure, but rather, as the Bishop characterized it and as the report itself states, the investigation into Father Illo was nothing more than a preliminary investigation into facts, thus making the statute inapplicable. The same is true regarding the investigation into Father Francis. " Evidence Code section 1151 plainly refers to "remedial or precautionary measures", not to mere reports or investigations conducted after an accident or other event resulting in injury. By its terms, it would appear to include only subsequent actions taken to repair or correct a problem identified by an investigation -- not the factual inquiries undertaken to determine whether such repair or correction was necessary. (Fox v. Kramer (2000) 22 Cal. 4th 531, 544 [93 Cal.Rptr.2d 497, 506])

The motion must be denied.

Dated: 19 February 2005

Attorney for plaintiffs

1 George J. MacKoul, No. 170586 Cy Sabbah and MacKoul Attorneys and Counselors at Law Filed 2 2 ,2005 49 Locust Street ROSA Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540 508-495-4955 DEPLITY Anthony Boskovich, No. 121198 Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 N. First Street, 6th Floor San Jose, California 95113-1210 Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150 408-286-5150 8 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 10 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 11 COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN 12 13 KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and No. CV 018440 in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS, PLAINTIFFS' COMBINED Plaintiffs, OPPOSITION TO MOTION 16 IN LIMINE TO LIMIT EXPERT WITNESS TESTIMONY FATHER JOSEPHILLO; FATHER FRANCIS JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL; TO OPINIONS EXPRESSED FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN IN DEPOSITION BLAIRE: THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON; Date: 22 February 2005 DOES 1 through 100, Defendants. Time: 1:30 P.M. Department: 41 20 Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys 21 22 Unfortunately, defendants once again come to this court with an inadequate factual showing that would allow this court to make a meaningful ruling. The motions are unintelligible, but seem 23 to be that plaintiffs' experts should be limited to expressing their opinions at trial as being entirely 24 in conformity with their deposition testimony. Defendants' citation to Jones v. Moore (2000) 80 25 Cal.App.4th 557, 565 [95 Cal.Rptr.2d 216, 220] is inappropriate and misleading, because the 27 Plaintiffs' Combined Opposition to Motions in Limine

Page 1

28 to Limit Opinion Testimony of Plaintiffs' Experts

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I dispositive fact in that case was that the retained expert promised to notify the defendants of any additional or changed opinions before trial testimony so that a further deposition could be conducted, and that did not happen. The Court of Appeal held in those circumstances that preclusion of any further opinion at trial was justified. Here, defendants have not informed the court as to whether that agreement was made, and, if it was, this court could not possibly rule on this motion because trial has not even yet begun.

Further, defendants' motion to exclude any expert opinions not expressed at deposition is a position that has been held to be an abuse of discretion and reversible error Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659 [56 Cal.Rptr.2d 803])

In the Kelly case, involving an accident when one of two elevators did not level properly, causing the plaintiffs to fall and sustain injuries, one of the motions in limine granted by the trial 12 judge, which was found to be an abuse of discretion by the court of appeal, was a motion that sought to preclude "plaintiffs, their counsel and/or any witnesses" from producing evidence that, in essence, conflicted with the facts of the accident related by plaintiff in her deposition. One plaintiff had originally identified the larger of two elevators as the subject elevator, but later was not sure which one was involved. The other plaintiff was always unsure which elevator was involved.

A second motion in limine sought to limit plaintiffs' expert to only those opinions expressed in deposition. A third motion in limine, based upon the first, sought to preclude plaintiffs' expert from testifying at all, because the opinions rendered during his deposition were based largely on the 20 larger elevator plaintiff had first identified. There was evidence, however, that both elevators had a history of the same type of malfunction as plaintiff alleged, and after her deposition, plaintiff's realization that she was not certain which elevator was the one involved was communicated to the defendant.

The court held that the granting of the motions in limine was an abuse of discretion.

In the Kelly case, before turning to the precise issue of the defendant's motion to exclude the expert's opinions, the court issued a scathing criticism of the prevalence in recent years of the filing

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I fof improper motions in limine which, like the several motions filed by defendant in this case, are completely devoid of any factual support, and in effect, ask the trial judge to make evidentiary rulings in a vacuum. Giving examples of several of the improper motions before it that gave the trial judge no specific example of the testimony he or she was being asked to exclude, the court stated, at p. 670-671:

, many of the motions filed by Amtech were not properly the subject of motions in limine, were not adequately presented, or sought rulings which would merely be declaratory of existing law or would not provide any meaningful guidance for the parties or witnesses. For example, motion no. 19 sought to "... exclude any testimony of the plaintiffs which is speculative." No factual support or argument was presented to suggest the nature and type of speculative testimony which Amtech expected to be elicited from plaintiffs. Motions no. 8, 20 and 21 sought to exclude evidence of prior incidents unless an appropriate foundation was established to show the relevance of such evidence. . . . Again, no factual support was presented in connection with the motions, meaning that the court would have to rule in a vacuum. Motion no. 7, previously referred to, sought to limit the opinions of plaintiff's experts to those "rendered at deposition and in written reports." Again, there was no supporting evidence to suggest what opinions had been rendered at the depositions. leaving the court and the parties to guess what opinions during trial may be included within the scope of the ruling. (Emphasis added.)

The court noted that one difficulty with such non-specific motions, which do not identify the precise testimony sought to be excluded, is that they do not satisfy the requirements of Evidence Code section 353 in apprising either the trial court or the reviewing court of the exact nature of the objection and the propriety of admitting or excluding particular evidence. Quoting the Supreme Court case of People v. Morris (1991) 53 C.3d 152, 188, the Kelly court stated, at p. 671:

Under appropriate circumstances, a motion in limine can serve the function of a "motion to exclude" under Evidence Code section 353 by allowing the trial court to rule on a specific objection to particular evidence. . . . [¶] In other cases, however, a motion in limine may not satisfy the requirements of Evidence Code section 353. For example, it may be difficult to specify exactly what evidence is the subject of the motion until that evidence is offered. Actual testimony sometimes defies pretrial predictions of what a witness will say on the stand. Events in the trial may change the context in which the evidence is offered to an extent that a renewed objection is necessary to satisfy the language and purpose of Evidence Code section 353. As we observed in People v. Jennings (1988) 46 Cal.3d 963 , "[U]ntil the evidence is actually offered, and the court is aware of its relevance in context, its probative value, and its potential for prejudice, matters related to the state of the evidence at the time an objection is made, the court cannot intelligently rule on admissibility." (64 Cal.3d at p. 975, fn. 3.) In these kind of circumstances, an objection at the time the evidence

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is offered serves to focus the issue and to protect the record. (People v. Morris, supra, 53 Cal.3d at pp. 188-190.) (Emphasis added.)

Absent any indication of specific testimony or specific evidence with which a party is concerned, a motion in limine should not be entertained because it is too vague for the court to rule intelligently on it. Here, the court is being asked to guess at what testimony might be offered at trial and to exclude it in advance; and the parties are likewise given no guidance as to exactly what testimony might potentially fall within the scope of the ruling.

Contrary to defendant's suggestion, there is nothing either expressly stated or implied with any provision in Gode of Civil Procedure section 2034 that would require an expert witness to conform his or her testimony to that stated in a pretrial deposition. The purpose of section 2034 is ensure that both parties disclose to the other side the identities of all experts anticipated to testify and the general subject matter of their anticipated testimony, sufficient to enable one's adversary the opportunity to review any writings such experts rely upon and to depose them prior to trial.

To suggest that an expert witness must be limited at trial to stating only those opinions expressed at deposition is to suggest a means of issue preclusion that is not authorized by any statute or legal authority.

As the Court stated in Kelly, at p. 672:

While a party may be precluded from introducing evidence based on a response to a request for admission (Code Civ. Proc., § 2033, subd. (n)), depositions and interrogatories do not perform the same function as requests for admissions, issue preclusion: "As Professor Hogan points out, '[t]he request for admission differs fundamentally from the other five discovery tools (depositions, interrogatories, inspection demands, medical examinations, and expert witness exchanges). These other devices have as their main thrust the uncovering of factual data that may be used in proving things at trial. Requests for admissions, on the other hand, are primarily aimed at setting at rest a triable issue so that it will not have to be tried. Thus, such requests, in a most definite manner, are aimed at expediting the trial. [Citation.]"....

So long as plaintiff's experts in this case testify within the general scope of issues disclosed in the expert witness disclosure statement, there is no statutory or other basis for attempting to limit their trial testimony only to specific opinions stated during deposition. For one thing, certain

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questions may not have been asked during an expert's deposition, or they may not have been framed in the same manner, or in the same context, as they may be asked at trial. For another thing, it is always possible that an expert witness may review new material, or simply think of something he or she had not thought of before, between the time of deposition and the time of trial.

To the extent an expert may express an opinion at trial that conflicts with testimony given at deposition, the proper means for challenging it is through cross-examination, not preclusion of the testimony. In *Kelly*, the court came to the same conclusion, stating, at p. 672:

It is a misuse of a motion in limine to attempt to compel a witness or a party to conform his or her trial testimony to a preconceived factual scenario based on testimony given during pretrial discovery. One purpose of pretrial discovery is to pin down the testimony of parties and witnesses which can be used for impeachment at the time of trial. Amtech clearly succeeded in this regard. Other than issue preclusion based on response to requests for admissions, sanctions for abuse of the discovery process, or a clear case of waiver or estoppel, a court abuses its discretion when it precludes a party from trying a case on a theory consistent with existing evidence, even though the pretrial testimony of the party relating to how the accident occurred is contrary to the theory. There is no suggestion in the record before us that plaintiffs abused any portion of the discovery process, nor are there any facts to support a theory of waiver or estoppel. (Emphasis added.)

Accordingly, the court found that the motions in <u>limine</u> were themselves improper, and the granting of them was an abuse of discretion that constituted reversible error. To grant defendant's motion in limine in this case would likewise be an abuse of discretion and reversible error.

Therefore, the motion must be denied on the basis that defendants have presented an inadequate factual basis, and, in any event, are premature because defendant may still have an opportunity for a further deposition should the experts' opinions change or new opinions reached.

Dated: 19 February 2005

Arthony Boskovich Artorney for plaintiffs

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	2	Attorneys and Counselors at Law	Filed FEB 2 2, 2005
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	5	Anthony Boskovich, No. 121198	DEPUTY
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	15	in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for (Control of the Control o	No. CV 018440
6th Floor,	16	Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' NON-OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN LIMINE TO
		V.	PRECLUDE EVIDENCE OF
Stree		FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS) JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL;	WEALTH AND REQUEST FOR ORDER BIFURCATING ISSUE
irst	18	FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN) BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON;	OF PUNITIVE DAMAGES AND ORDERING DEFENDANTS TO
th F	19	DOES 1 through 100, Defendants.	PRODUCE EVIDENCE OF WEALTH SHOULD THE JURY
Noi	20	Difference.	DETERMINE THAT PUNITIVE DAMAGES SHOULD BE AWARDED
sh 28	21		
tovic	22		Date: 22 February 2005 Time: 1:30 P.M.
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OW	27	Plaintiff's Non-Opposition to Motion in Limine re Evidence of We	alth
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Plaintiffs' do not oppose defendants' motion in limine to exclude evidence of wealth, although the request contains a misstatement of the record in this matter. By stipulation of the parties, punitive damages were stricken only as to the Diocese of Stockton on 8 January 2003 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 425.14. Thus, punitive damages are still alleged as to all other defendants.

By this opposition, plaintiffs request that the issue of punitive damages be bifurcated, and this is reflected in the proposed jury instructions submitted to the court and all parties. Additionally, plaintiffs have not sought an order to discover the financial wealth of defendants, and by this opposition request the court to order that the individual defendants prepare evidence of their financial wealth, to be turned over to plaintiffs if and when the jury determines that punitive damages should be assessed against any defendant.

By way of history, the reasons that no prior was sought prior to this time are twofold. As the Declaration of Anthony Boskovich makes clear, it has been extremely difficult to obtain discovery lin this matter. Bishop Blaire and Monsignor Ryan's depositions were noticed tot take place nearly a year ago, but they have only been made available in the last two weeks in order t complete their depositions, although the first part of Bishop Blaire's deposition was taken in October 2004. The transcripts of the most recent depositions are not yet available.1

Additionally, it makes more sense to order this discovery now, contingent upon the jury's determination. This promotes both judicial economy and economy for the parties, and also most fully protects the privacy rights of the defendants. Further, by making the order now but contingent upon a jury finding, there will be no delay in the trial of this matter, and thus a minimum of inconvenience to the jury.

¹It is for these reasons as well that plaintiffs have not brought a motion to reinstate the punitive damages allegations against the Diocese. Plaintiffs intend to make that motion during trial, and defendants have been made aware of plaintiff intentions for many months, both orally and in writing.

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The procedure requested is within the discretion of this court, and in fact is a favored means of procedure.

We reject defendant's argument that plaintiff's failure (1) to conduct pretrial discovery of defendant's financial records, (2) to subpoena documents or witnesses to be available at trial for the purpose of establishing defendant's financial condition, and (3) to formally move to bifurcate the issues of liability and award (see Civ. Code, § 3295), preclude plaintiff from obtaining a court order requiring defendant to produce his financial records at trial. We see no problem with a trial court, in it discretion, ordering a defendant to produce evidence of his or her financial condition following a determination of the defendant's liability for punitive damages, even

though the plaintiff had not previously done any of those three things.

Civil Code section 3295, subdivision (c), allows the trial court, "at any time", to enter an order permitting the discovery of a defendant's profits and/or financial condition, if the plaintiff has established that there is a substantial probability that he or she can prevail on a claim upon which an award of punitive damages can be based. While it is true that subdivision (c) states that such an order may be made "[u]pon motion by the plaintiff supported by appropriate affidavits and after a hearing", that subdivision clearly presupposes that such motion procedure is required where the plaintiff has not actually prevailed on his or her claim at trial. However, once there has been a determination of liability by the trier of fact based on an actual weighing of the credibility of witnesses, this kind of affidavit-and-hearing procedure is patently superfluous. So long as the trial court allows the defendant sufficient time, following a determination of liability, to collect his or her financial records for presentation on the issue of the amount of such damages to be awarded, there is nothing prejudicial or unfair about using such a process to try the issue of the amount of punitive damages. If anything, this method serves the purpose behind section 3295, to wit, to protect against premature disclosure of the defendant's financial condition. (Citation)

(Mike Davidov Company v. Issod (2000) 78 Cal. App. 4th 597, 609 [92 Cal. Rptr. 2d 897, 905-06]; accord, Streetscenes L.L.C. v. ITC Entertainment Group, Inc. (2002) 103 Cal. App. 4th 233, 243 [126 Cal. Rptr. 2d

754, 760])

For these reasons, plaintiffs do not oppose the motion, and request the order delineated

above.

Dated: 20 February 2005

Anthony Boskovich Attorney for plaintiffs

Plaintiff's Non-Opposition to Motion in Limine re Evidence of Wealth and Request for Order Bifurcating Punitive Damages and Requesting Evidence of Wealth

	1 2 3	George J. MacKoul, No. 170586 Sabbah and MacKoul Attorneys and Counselors at Law 49 Locust Street Falmouth, Massachusetts 02540	Filed FEB 2 2 2005 ROSA JUNQUEIRO, CLERK
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CA	12	COUNTY OF SAN JO	DAQUIN
San Jose,	13		
6th Floor,	15 16	KATHLEEN MACHADO, individually and in her capacity as Guardian ad Litem for RACHEL LOMAS and AMBER LOMAS, Plaintiffs, v. FATHER JOSEPH ILLO; FATHER FRANCIS	No. CV 018440 PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO MOTION IN LIMINE REQUESTING JURY QUESTIONNAIRE AND
Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street,	18	JOSEPH a.k.a. FATHER FRANCIS ARAKAL; FATHER RICHARD RYAN; BISHOP STEVEN BLAIRE; THE DIOCESE OF STOCKTON; DOES 1 through 100, Defendants.	INDIVIDUAL VOIR DIRE Date: 22 February 2005 Time: 1:30 P.M. Department: 41 Judge: Hon. Elizabeth Humphreys
Boskovich 2	212223	Plaintiffs oppose defendants request for a jury quester. This court has discretion to deny these requests	
hony	24	(Code Civ. Proc. § 222.5) Here, the use of a juror qu	uestionnaire will unreasonably delay jury
f Anti	25	selection by 2 to 3 days, and individual voir dire will mos	st likely take 2 weeks or more. The motion
ces o	26	must be denied.	
Offi	27		
Law	28	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Motion in Limine requesting Juror Questionnaire and Individual Voir Dire	Page 1

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First, the parties have not even begun to meet and confer regarding any proposed juror questionnaire. Defendants' prospective questionnaire was not even received by plaintiffs' counsel until late Friday afternoon, and defendants have made no effort to meet and confer. The meet and confer process will take at least a day. The court will then be required to review the questionnaire and make its changes. That will take at least half a day. The venire will then fill out the questionnaire, and submit it to the clerk. Counsel will then need to review the questionnaires, consisting of hundreds of pages, prior to voir dire, and that will take a day, with the venire waiting in the wings. Then and only then, will voir dire begin, Thursday at the earliest.

Then, individual voir dire would begin. The court's questioning would last at least a half an hour, and the parties' questioning would last approximately 15 minutes each. The net result — 1 hour per juror. Then, it must be determined if the court will voir dire only the six-pack, or the entire venire before seating any jurors. If only the six pack is questioned (assuming the court uses the six-pack method), the venire will have to puts its collective lives on hold until a jury is selected, which in counsel's experience would be at least 2 weeks. If the entire venire is questioned in advance, the process will take approximately the same amount of time. Thus, the combination of the questionnaire and voir dire will take the entire venire out of circulation for 3 weeks.

This is not a capital case in which there are constitutional mandates regarding jury selection.

If defendants wanted a questionnaire, they should have circulated it weeks ago so that counsel would at least have been in agreement as to the form that would be submitted to the court.

This court has discretion to deny the request, and it should do so on the grounds that the

1 process requested will result in an undue burden to the venire and result in an undue waste of time. The motion must be denied. Dated: 19 February 2005 Anthony Boskovich Attorncy for Plaintiffs Law Offices of Anthony Boskovich 28 North First Street, 6th Floor, San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 286-5150

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12	Wathless Mashada as an individual and as	Cara No : CW018440	
14	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and) Case No.: CV018440) PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO	
13	Amber Lomas,	DEFENDANTS' MOTION IN LIMINE	
	Plaintiffs,) TO PRECLUDE TESTIMONY	
14) REGARDING ANY INAPPROPRIATE	
15	vs.) TOUCHING OF ANY SORT TO PLAINTIFF AMBER LOMAS	
1.5	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr.) FLAMITIFF AMBER COMAS	
16	Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop	j	
	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton)	
17	and Does 1-100,	}	
18	Defendants	\(\)	
		<u> </u>	
19		Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys	
20		DEPT: 41	
20		TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005	
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22		1.	
44			
23	INTRODUCTION		
24	Defendants seek to exclude any testimony regarding any inappropriate touching of		
25	plaintiff Amber Lomas.		

Several of the causes of action plead in the complaint against Fr. Arakal by Amber Lomas are allegations of criminal battery, sexual battery and other related claims. By not allowing Amber Lomas or any other percipient witness to testify about the inappropriate touching that she claims occurred to her, plaintiff would be barred from any chance of proving this claim.

2.

WEATHER OR NOT AMBER LOMAS WAS INNAPROPRIATELY TOUCHED BY FR. FRANCIS ARAKAL IS A FACT IN DISPUTE, THAT GOES TO THE JURY.

Amber Lomas will testify at the time of trial that Fr. Francis Arakal put his hands on the inside of her thighs, near her pelvic region. Although he did this while engaged in the act of "tickling", Amber testified that it made her feel "uncomfortable". This feeling was validated minutes later when she witnessed her sister Rachel being pinned to the ground by Fr. Arakal while he grouped Rachel's breast.

This will be the Amber's testimony at the time of trial. It is a factual issue in dispute and not a proper subject of a motion in limine.

3.

THE EVIDENCE IS OF A HIGHLY PROBATIVE NATURE AND IS SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUDED PURSUANT TO EVIDENCE CODE 352

The evidence of inappropriate touching to Amber also supports Sipe's and Dr. Sonnie Weedn's theory's regarding how pedophiles, push the physical boundaries of children in an attempt to groom them for future sexual activity.

To hold that this evidence is prejudicial is to essentially "gut" the plaintiffs' case before it has even been tried. Motions in limine should not be misused to deprive a party of due process in the name of efficiency. Fatica v. Superior Court (2002) 99 Cal.App.4th 350, 353. Trial court erred when it granted motion in limine precluding critical expert testimony (and "gutting" plaintiff's case) when reasonable alternatives existed. Id.

<u>People v. Ortiz</u> (1995) 38 Cal.App.4th 377, 394 (prejudice contemplated by Section 352 is not merely evidence unfavorable to party); see also <u>People v. Yu (1993)</u> 143 Cal.App.3d 358, 377 (same).

<u>Crainer v. Morrison</u> (1979) 88 Cal.App.3d 873, 884-85 (the more substantial the probative value of the relevant evidence, the greater must be the danger of prejudice to an adverse party to justify an exclusion under Section 352).

Brainard v. Cotner (1976) 59 Cal.App.3d 790, 796 (the discretion granted the trial court by section 352 is not absolute and must be exercised reasonably in accord with the facts before the court); see also Kessler v. Gray (1978) 77 Cal.App.3d 284, 291(same).

Clearly and unequivocally this evidence sought to be excluded by the defendants is more highly probative to plaintiffs theory of this case, and should not be excluded.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the motion in limine filed by the defendants Arakal should be denied.

Dated: 2_2_0

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12	Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and) PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
13	Amber Lomas,	DEFENDANTS MOTION IN LIMINE TO
	Plaintiffs,) EXCLUDE UNSPECIFIED EVIDENCE
14	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111) AND TO POTENTIALLY HAVE A
	VS.) CONTINUOUS 402 HEARINGS AFTER
15) EVERY QUESTION THAT IS ASKED.
16	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr.)
10	Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop)
17	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton	{
	and Does 1-100,	1
18	Defendants)
		_)
19		Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys
		DEPT: 41
20		TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005
21		1.
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22	INTRO	DUCTION
23		
-	This unspecified motion in limine, is m	ore a discussion on 402 A hearings, then a motion
24		
	to exclude any particular type of evidence.	
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- 1		

The proposed order filed with the motion speaks for itself: "IT IS ORDERED, that the court will conduct a hearing under <u>California Evidence Code</u> Section 402 prior to any testimony regarding matters that are unrelated to specific facts of this case".

Motions in Limine are like objections at trial. They are suppose to be tailored to prevent a particular type of evidence or reference to evidence from being elicited. Defendants motion makes no such delineation.

Matters that are lacking in "factual support or argument" are not properly the subject of motions in limine. Kelly v. New West Federal Savings (1996) 49 Cal.App.4th 659, 670. The court should not have to rule in a vacuum or guess at what evidence should be included within the scope of its ruling. Kelly at 670.

Motions in Limine may be inappropriate where it is difficult to *specify* exactly what evidence is the subject of the motion. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188-90 (Emphasis added). "[U]ntil the evidence is actually offered, and the court is aware of its relevance in context, its probative value, and its potential for prejudice, matters related to the state of the evidence at the time the objection is made, the court cannot intelligently rule on its admissibility." People v. Jennings (1988) 46 Cal.3d 963, 975, n.3. Actual testimony often defies pretrial predictions of what a witness will say on the stand. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188.

This motion lacks any factual support. The court would have to "guess" at what evidence the motion is seeking to exclude. It is therefore an inappropriate motion and should be denied.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the motion in limine filed by the defendants, should be denied.

Dated: 2-22.500

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11					
12	Verbless Markeda as as individual and as	Coon	No.: CV0	19440	
12	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as			OPPOSITIO	V TO
13	Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and Amber Lomas,	,		S' MOTION I	
				ESTIMONY I	
14	Plaintiffs,	/		REPARED BY	
	vs.			EXPERT TH	
15	Υ 5.) DOY	LE.		
	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr.)			
16	Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop)			
	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton)			
17	and Does 1-100,)			
	Defendants)			
18	Dotondario	3			
19		Ho	norable El	izabeth Humph	revs
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20				E: FEBRUARY	22, 2005
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21		1.			
22	INTRODUCTION	N AND	ARGUME	INT	
23					
20	Defendants seeks to exclude the trial te	stimony	of Thomas	Doyle, by blan	ning the
24					
	plaintiffs for not making Doyle available for de	eposition			
25					

Thomas Doyle, like Richard Sipe is a unique and very rare expert in his field of expertise. He is an expert in the canon law and the Catholic Hierarchy with respect to the history of their knowledge and ratification of sexual abuse by clergy. His testimony is important to help plaintiffs prove their negligence causes of action against the Diocese and Bishop Steven Blair. Unfortunately, he is currently in demand in hundreds of cases throughout the country and is constantly traveling. He frequently does his deposition electronically.

Exhibit H attached to defendants' motion says it all. Plaintiffs have time and time again attempted to accommodate defense counsel Kosina with the opportunity to take Thomas Doyle's deposition by videophone and or telephone. Plaintiffs have offered to pay the cost of the electronic hook up.

Mr. Kosina has always refused this offer. This is because Attorney Kosina calculated that his refusal to cooperate would allow him to bring this motion and give him an opportunity to exclude this expert.

The court requested that the parties work together to accommodate the completion of pretrial discovery at the settlement conference on February 8, 2004. Plaintiffs have made every effort to do this, by making reasonable attempts to accommodate defense counsel so that he can take the deposition of Thomas Doyle.

Plaintiffs are still ready willing and able to the defendants so that they can take the deposition of Doyle, even during trial if necessary. Plaintiffs are still willing to fly Doyle to California, if his schedule allows for his personal appearance for deposition.

Last but not least, the rules of Civil Procedure allow for stipulations between the parties to accommodate the deposition by telephone or video phone (or any other discovery procedure) Ca Civ Pro § 2021; see also Ca Rules of Court Rule 333(e). This rule exists so that counsel can accommodate unique situations such as the scheduling of the deposition of Doyle, and avoid needless motions such as the one presently before this court on this issue.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the motion in limine filed by the defendants to exclude Doyle from testifying at trial should be denied. The court should further order the parties to cooperate to secure Doyle's deposition as soon as possible, so that he may testify at the time of trial.

Dated:

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10	SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FO	R THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
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12	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as) Case No.: CV018440
	Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and) PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO
13	Amber Lomas,) DEFENDANTS MOTION IN LIMINE TO) PRECLUDE OPINION TESTIMONY BY
14	Plaintiffs,) THOMAS DOYLE REGARDING THE
15	VS.) CONDUCT OF FR. ILLO AND FR ARAKAL.
13	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr.) ARAKAL.
16	Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop	j
17	Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton)
	and Does 1-100,	j .
18	Defendants)
19		Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys
		DEPT: 41
20		TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005
21		1.
22		
	INTRO	DUCTION
23	Like most of the motions filed by the	e defendants, this motion is moot and is without
24		
25	factual support.	

Thomas Doyle's deposition has yet to be taken. Therefore the defendants are only guessing as to what Doyle is going to be testified to at the time of trial as it relates to the specific facts of this case.

Motions in Limine are like objections at trial. They are suppose to be tailored to prevent a
particular type of evidence or reference to evidence from being elicited. Defendants motion
makes no such delineation.

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Motions in Limine may be inappropriate where it is difficult to *specify* exactly what evidence is the subject of the motion. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188-90 (Emphasis added). "[U]ntil the evidence is actually offered, and the court is aware of its relevance in context, its probative value, and its potential for prejudice, matters related to the state of the evidence at the time the objection is made, the court cannot intelligently rule on its admissibility." People v. Jennings (1988) 46 Cal.3d 963, 975, n.3. Actual testimony often defies pretrial predictions of what a witness will say on the stand. People v. Morris (1991) 53 Cal.3d 152, 188.

Since defense counsel bas refused to cooperate in securing the deposition of Doyle, they are speculating as to what his opinions would be at trial.

I

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the motion in limine filed by the defendants should be denied.

Dated: 2-2 - 65

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12	Kathleen Machado as an individual and as) Case No.: CV018440				
13	Guardian ad Litem for, Rachel Lomas and) PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO) DEFENDANT ROMAN CATHOLIC				
10	Amber Lomas, Plaintiffs,) BISHOPS OF STOCKTON, BISHOP				
14	Tallitatio,) STEVEN BLAIRE, FR. FRANCIS) ARAKAL AND FR. RICHARD RYAN'S				
15	vs.) MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE				
16	Fr. Joseph Illo, Fr. Francis Joseph a.k.a. Fr.) RICHARD SIPE'S TESTIMONY) REGARDING WHETHER FR. ARAKAL				
	Francis Arakal, Fr. Richard Ryan, Bishop Steven Blaire and The Diocese of Stockton) AND FR. ILLO COMMITTED ACTS OF				
17	and Does 1-100,) MISCONDUCT.				
18	Defendants	Ź				
19)				
20		Honorable Elizabeth Humphreys DEPT: 41				
		TRIAL DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2005				
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22		1.				
23	INTRODUCTION					
24	This motion seeks to exclude unspecified testimony by Richard Sipe, regarding the					
25	"conduct of Fr. Illo and Fr. Arakal". What doe	s this mean? What specific questions and answers				

Motions in Limine are like objections at trial. They are suppose to be tailored to prevent a
particular type of evidence or reference to evidence from being elicited. Defendants motion
makes no such delineation.

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The proposed order filed by the defendants with this motion says it all. Defendants seek to exclude <u>any</u> questions or answers eliciting testimony from Sipe regarding "the conduct of Fr. Joseph Illo and Fr. Francis Arakal".

This proposed order is simply to vague and overbroad. Further the arguments which support this request are based on false assumptions and misinterpretations of the deposition testimony of Sipe.

Essentially, the defendants makes two antithetical arguments in support of their motion.

The first is that the alleged acts of misconduct by Fr. Illo and Fr. Francis are outside the scope of

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lay testimony and the second argument is that the alleged acts of misconduct by Fr. Francis and Fr. Illo are also not the proper subject matter of experts.

The defendants attempt to support these arguments with the false assumption that Sipe's opinions are based solely on his opinion as to the credibility of the parties. This is not correct as was explained in the plaintiffs' opposition to Arakal's motion in limine regarding Sipe.

Defendants carefully select certain portions of the deposition transcript of Sipe in a desperate attempt to lend credibility to their arguments. They conveniently leave out portions of the deposition transcript, which prove their assumptions to be false, as are the arguments made in their motion.

2.

SIPE DID NOT TESTIFY THAT HIS OPINIONS REGARDING THIS CASE WERE BASED SOLEY ON THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PARTIES.

As stated in detail in the opposition to defendant Fr. Arakal motion, Sipe's opinion was not based on which of the parties he believed were credible. See the attached portions of the highlighted deposition transcripts page 78, attached as Exhibit A.

Defendants' preconceived notions about what is going to be testified to by Sipe at the time of trial is not a proper subject for a motion in limine. "It is a misuse of a motion in limine to attempt to compel a witness or a party to conform his or her trial testimony to a preconceived factual scenario based on testimony given during pretrial discovery. One purpose of pretrial discovery is to pin down the testimony of parties and witnesses which can be used for impeachment at the time of trial." Kelly v. New West Federal (1996) 49 Cal. App. 4th 659.

Whether or not the foundation of Sipe's opinion has any weight, is the subject of impeachment during cross-examination, not the proper subject of a broad motion in limine.

SIPE IS QUALIFIED TO TESTIFY AS AN EXPERT REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF FR. ILLO AND FR. ARAKAL BECAUSE HE IS NOT ONLY AN EXPERT IN THE CULTURAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND CELIBATE WORLD OF CATHOLIC CLERICS BUT HE IS ALSO A PSYCHOTHERAPIST.

Richard Sipe, a former Benedictine Monk, former psychotherapist and currently still a Roman Catholic Priest is a one of the few experts in the world who has studied the sexual behavior of Catholic Clerics. His C.V., which was <u>unchallenged</u> at his deposition (See attached **Exhibit B**).

Sipe testified during his deposition that he has been an expert witness in 215, to 220 sexual abuse cases involving Catholic priests. He also testified that he has reviewed an additional 2000-2800 cases (See highlighted portions of page 18 of Sipe's Deposition transcript attached as **Exhibit C**) involving clergy miseonduct.

Sipe then testified that he has authored seven (7) books on the issue of sex, celibacy and sexual ahuse of minors by Catholic clergy. These books were a by product of over 40 years of research on this subject. Defense counsel acknowledged during his deposition that his opinions would be based on his specialized knowledge in this area (see highlighted portions of page 40 of Sipe's deposition attached as **Exhibit D**).

Sipe then testifies (without objection) that he is an expert in the celihate sexual "system" unique to the Catholic church (see highlighted portions of page 44 and 45 of Sipe's deposition attached as **Exhibit E**).

Clearly, Sipe, a priest, a therapist and a researcher is qualified to testify as an expert on the subject of the conduct of priests especially when it is in the context of the sexual abuse of minors.

These are issue far beyond the province of ordinary jurors and would qualify as expert testimony pursuant to Evidence Code 801.

4.

CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing, the motion in limine filed by the defendants should be denied.

Dated:

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1-21-0

DECLARATION OF GEORGE J. MACKOUL

I GEORGE J. MACKOUL do declare and state:

- I am a licensed attorney in this state and I am authorized to practice before all the courts
 in this state.
- 2. If called to testify I could and would state the following.
- Attached as Exhibits A-E are true and correct copies of the deposition testimony of Richard Sipe.

I declare under penalty of perjury the forgoing to be true and correct.

DATED: 2-21-11

George J. MacKoul