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            IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON
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                  FOR THE COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH
 3
     KERRY LEWIS,
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                 Plaintiff,
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                                              ) No. 0710-11294
     VS.
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     CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP OF
     THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-
 7
     DAY SAINTS, a foreign corporation solely) Volume 6
     registered to do business in the State
8
     of Oregon; CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDENT )
     OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-
9
     DAY SAINTS AND SUCCESSORS, a foreign
     corporation solely registered to do
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     business in the State of Oregon; THE
     BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, a congressionally
11
     chartered corporation, authorized to do )
     business in Oregon; and CASCADE PACIFIC
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     COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, an
     Oregon non-profit corporation,
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                 Defendants.
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                      TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                 BE IT REMEMBERED that the above-entitled
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    matter came on regularly for trial before the
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     HONORABLE JOHN A. WITTMAYER, Circuit Court Judge of the
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     County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, commencing on
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     Wednesday, March 17, 2010, and a Jury.
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So you should expect that there will be times when you are in the jury room waiting for us or waiting for the clerk to come bring you into the courtroom. It is very important that you folks not come into the courtroom unless the clerk brings you into the courtroom through the jury room only.

You folks have any questions about that?

Okay. Then we're ready for opening statement.

Go ahead, Mr. Clark.

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MR. CLARK: Thank you, your Honor.

May it please the court, counsel, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. Along with my co-counsel Paul Mones, it is my distinct privilege to represent Mr. Kerry Lewis, the case that we're about to try.

"On my honor, I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law. To help other people at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." Boy Scouts have a duty to obey the Scout law and the very first duty of the Scout law is the duty to be trustworthy.

Boy Scouts of America have taken an oath on their honor to be trustworthy and honest to the millions of parents across this country who entrust their children to them and to the millions of boys who are taught by

1 them to trust and obey their Scout leaders. 2. In this case, you will learn about how the BSA 3 broke that oath and broke that duty and broke those boys. 4 MR. SMITH: I object, your Honor. Counsel is 5 arguing the case. 6 THE COURT: The objection is overruled. 7 Just tell the jury what you expect the 8 evidence to present, not argument, Mr. Clark. 9 MR. CLARK: You will hear evidence that 10 nationally for decades and you will learn that in 11 Portland, Oregon, in 1983, the Boy Scouts of America 12 ignored clear warning signs that Boy Scouts were being 13 abused. 14 Ladies and gentlemen, in this case we will 15 prove to you what the Boy Scouts knew about child sexual 16 abuse in its program, when the Boy Scouts of America knew 17 it and what they did and did not do about it. What they 18 knew was that nationally, they had a child sexual abuse 19 problem involving pedophiles in Scouting and that 20 thousands of boys were being abused. 21 When they knew it was by at least 1965. they did not do about it, you will hear, is to warn 2.2. 23 anyone or to take any other reasonable steps to prevent 24 it. 25 This is also a case about what BSA

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representatives in Portland knew about the dangers of an Assistant Scoutmaster named Timur Dykes, when they knew it and what they did and did not do about it.

Now, what they knew, we will prove to you, is that by his own admission, Timur Dykes, was sexually abusing Scouts. When they knew this, the evidence will be, was in January 1983, before Kerry Lewis was abused.

What they did not do about it was to warn all of the parents of the boys in the Scouting community to which Timur Dykes had access that he was an admitted serial pedophile. They did not warn the parents. And the evidence will be that they did not warn the parents of Kerry Lewis.

We will prove to you also that these were not mere accidental failures. Hard as it might be to accept, we will prove to you that the BSA nationally made a knowing and deliberate decision to keep secret what it knew about pedophiles in Scouting.

They trained, they warned about the dangers of axes and knives, about the risks of getting hit by lightning or of drowning, but nothing, not a word, you will hear, about how they warned the public, the parents or local troop leaders about what they, BSA nationally, knew about pedophiles in Scouting.

In fact, throughout this case, we will show

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you that what happened here in Portland that led to the abuse of Kerry Lewis is simply a mirror image of what was happening nationally.

The evidence will be that Scout representatives get knowledge of a pedophile Scout leader. They take no meaningful action in response. They warn none of the parents who need to know about the risk. They take no other common sense steps to protect boys, and more abuse happens.

Now, the evidence that they made a knowing decision to keep these secrets is important because this is a special kind of community safety case. It is a punitive damages case, one where we will be asking you to punish these defendants.

That means your duty will be to decide two separate questions. First, whether Kerry Lewis deserves justice for what happened to him at the hands of this trusted Scout leader known to be sexually dangerous to boys.

But, secondly, you will also be asked to make a separate decision about whether the Boy Scouts of America and the Cascade Pacific Council acted so far outside the community's rules, both nationally and in Kerry's situation, that they need to be punished.

And at the end of this trial, we will be

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asking you to make an example of them through the powerful mechanism of a punitive damages verdict so that any other youth organization hears about or sees about this trial will know that a jury in Portland, Oregon, will not tolerate the knowingly allowing children to be abused, especially Oregon's children.

Now, to prove to you that these Scout defendants made a knowing decision to ignore what was happening to Scouts all over the country, we will show you in detail through their own documents what and when they knew about pedophiles in Scouting.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this case we have obtained, you will be the first jury anywhere to see the Boy Scouts's secret national files on pedophiles in Scouting. Secrets that were kept from the 1920's up until about three weeks ago when they were finally forced to turn them over to us. These six banker boxes represent 20,000 pages just from 1965 to 1985, which is the years that we obtained.

And in this trial we will look together into these files and we will look at these closely guarded secrets. Now, later on in my opening statement, I will explain to you how and why these files were kept, and you will hear about them in great detail.

But for now, let me just say that these

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documents will prove that by 1965, the BSA knew they had a serious problem with sexual abuse in Scouting, and they made a deliberate decision to keep those problems secret.

And you will also hear that they failed to take any steps to educate, to train, or to warn the people who needed to know, professional Scouters, local troop leaders, parents about what they knew, about the dangers of sexual abuse in Scouting.

We will prove to you that those decisions led naturally, predictably and forcibly to the abuse of boys like Kerry Lewis and Kerry Lewis.

Let me give you an outline of how the remainder of my opening statement is organized so that you will be better able to follow along where we are at any given time.

Ladies and gentlemen, this opening statement is long. It runs about 75 to 90 minutes, depending upon how slow or fast I go. But, unfortunately, there's a lot to talk about. I've just given you an introduction to what the case is about.

In the next section I will tell you the story of the Scouting relationship between Kerry Lewis and Timur Dykes, about how it started, how it grew, and about how it suddenly ended.

Next, we will look at how this abuse has

impacted Kerry Lewis' life.

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Next, I will tell you more about the Boy
Scouts of America's secret national files on pedophiles
in Scouting.

Finally, I will offer a few concluding remarks.

Now, before I go to — before I go to the story of Kerry's relationship with Scout leader, Timur Dykes, I should give you a bit of an orientation to the Boy Scouts program in case some of you aren't familiar with some of the terms of the process involved in Scouting.

You can look there or up there, whichever is easier for you. Now, at the top you've got the Boy Scouts of America National. Most of people know, when they've heard about the Boy Scouts of America Nationally, it is a Congressionally chartered legal corporation. The evidence you will hear is that is a unique kind of animal.

You will hear evidence in this case over and over again that our society gives immense amount of trust and recognition to the Boy Scouts of America. And it starts with the fact that BSA National is a Congressionally chartered organization dating back 100 years ago this year. In fact, you will hear evidence

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about the centennial celebrations of Boy Scouts of America. So that's Boy Scouts of America National, and it is headquartered in Texas.

Now, underneath the Boy Scouts of America
National, there are what are called legal Councils. By
the way, there's some regional offices between BSA
National and local, but they don't play into this case.

The local Council such as the Cascade Pacific Council, headquartered here in Portland. And these are essentially local branches of the Boy Scouts of America. They will contend otherwise. We contend that these are essentially local branches of the Boy Scouts of America.

Then you have what is called chartered organizations here. You heard a bunch about them yesterday during voir dire: Churches, schools, civic organizations like Kiwanis, Rotary, I think 4H, probably organizations like that, police associations often.

These are the local sponsoring organizations.

The phrase "charter organization" and "sponsoring organization" in this trial will be used pretty much interchangeably. The chartered organizations are these people — are these kind of organizations. The kinds of civic groups that the Boy Scouts of America rely on to get their program out into the communities and to reach families and boys.

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Now, in this case, the charter organization was the Mormon Church over at 99th, Southeast 99th and Caruthers. Now, there were two. I should mention here there were two. There were two different Mormon congregations that met in this building at 99th and Caruthers.

That comes into play here in a way that you'll learn about later, but it essentially had to do with when Kerry Lewis moved a couple of blocks in the middle of 1982. But there are two separate congregations there at the Mormon Church at 99th and Caruthers. There were two separate sets of Boy Scouts troops operating there. The charter representative for the Boy Scout program on one side of that Mormon Church was a gentleman called Gordon McEwen.

Now, the charter representative is typically the head of, no surprise, the chartered organization. So if the Rotary church sponsors the Boy Scout troopers, the president of the Rotary Club is the formal head of that particular local troop. In this case it was a man named Gordon McEwen. He was the bishop of the Mormon Church, the head of the Mormon Church called Bishop Gordon McEwen.

Underneath him, you have what's called the troop committee. And the troop committee is nothing more

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than the people, as committees usually, who do all of the work. It is the parents, the Adult Volunteers, the Scoutmasters, and the Assistant Scoutmasters.

And in this case the Scoutmaster and the
Assistant Scoutmasters are right there. The Scoutmaster
was a gentleman named Earl Wiest. And the Assistant
Scoutmaster for relevant periods of time in this case was
Timur Dykes. And then underneath that whole structure,
you have the Boy Scout troops and the Cub Scout packs.

Now, the difference — let me just take a minute and dwell on this. The difference between a Boy Scout troop and a Cub Scout pack has to do with age. Cub Scouts are the younger boys, typically seven to nine. And then 11-year-olds become Boy Scouts.

At age 10, and I'll tell you more about this in a few minutes, at age 10, a boy becomes what's called a Webelos, which is a transitional year, the end of Cub Scouts before becoming Boy Scouts. I'll talk more about that in a minute.

So let me tell you now about the relationship between Kerry Lewis and Timur Dykes, how it started, how it grew, and how it ended. This is a relationship that was defined by the Boy Scout program. It was nourished and grew in the soil of Scouting.

To Kerry and his parents, it looked exactly

like the kind of relationship that the Boy Scouts were 1 2. all about. A boy and his family believe in Scouting. 3 The boy learns to trust the Scout leader because the 4 Scout leader is there for him, and he teaches him things. 5 Sure, about hiking and knives and fires and 6 knots, but also -- and the evidence you will hear 7 directly from the Boy Scout materials on this is that 8 Scout leaders were authorized and directed to work with 9 boys on deeper things, family, faith, God, how to 10 understand the world, problems, counseling essentially, 11 mentoring certainly. 12 Let's look again at the words up here on this 13 Boy Scout oath. That is what the Scouts teach these boys 14 to look for and expect from their Scout leaders. Except 15 for they don't tell the boys that some Scout leaders do 16 all this for all the wrong reasons, even though they know 17 that. 18 So the boy goes into the relationship of trust 19 with all of the eagerness and openness of a lamb, not 20 knowing that the man in the nice uniform is really the 21 worst kind of wolf. 2.2. MR. SMITH: Your Honor, again, I'm going to 23 object to this oral argument. 24 THE COURT: Yes. I'm going to sustain your 25 argument.

1 Mr. Clark, do not argue your case during 2 opening statement. Tell the jury only what the evidence 3 will show. 4 MR. CLARK: Now, I'm going to tell you several 5 stories that you will hear in this case in the next few 6 minutes, stories that you will hear that will show you 7 what this relationship was like. 8 This is certainly not every detail of the 9 relationship between Kerry Lewis and Timur Dykes, but 10 will give you a general sense for what this relationship 11 looked like through the eyes of the 10 to 12-year-old 12 boy. 13 In the spring and summer of 1982 -- excuse me 14 I've got myself confused. Sorry. a minute. 15 In the fall of 1981 -- in the fall of 1981, 16 the family moved to Portland from George Air Force base 17 in California, where they had been. Kerry's father was 18 an Air Force sergeant, a tech sergeant in the Air Force. 19 They moved frequently. 20 One of the ways that Kerry remembers dates is

One of the ways that Kerry remembers dates is that they always moved in the summers. Parents did this to minimize the impact on the children with all of these moves. So they know that in the summer of '81, late summer, early fall of '81, they moved to Portland. Kerry was nine years old.

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And that was when shortly — a short time after they moved to Portland was when Kerry first met Timur Dykes. Now, Kerry had been a Cub Scout when they were in California at Victorville, California, George Air Force Base. It had been a good experience for him. So when they came to Portland, they joined the Cub Scouts; Kerry joined the Cub Scouts pretty quickly.

They met Timur Dykes because Timur Dykes was assigned by the local Mormon church to their home to be what's called a home teacher. This is essentially a person who comes to each person's home in his area to visit and see how they are doing, to see if they need anything from the church, present the gospel message, those sorts of things.

And so that's how they first met Timur Dykes. But you will hear evidence from Kerry's family that Kerry was not really very interested in the religious guy from the church. He was nine years old. He was interested in other things.

But his mother will tell you a story about beginning to notice that Kerry was beginning to like Timur. And that would happen when Timur Dykes, who in the fall of 1981, became the Assistant Scoutmaster of the troop that Kerry was scheduled to be in, Cub Scout, becoming a Boy Scout. Timur Dykes was the Assistant

Scoutmaster there.

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The mom will tell you that when Timur Dykes was over there visiting, to do his home teaching duties, that Kerry would be anywhere he could be in the house except there listening to the religious stuff.

But that when Timur would say, hey, Kerry, let's talk about Scouts for a little bit, that Kerry was across the room sitting on the couch next to Timur. They were talking about Scouting things, and it was like the rest of the family weren't even in the room.

All of this excitement because Kerry was scheduled to become Webelos here in a few months, which is a big deal to Kerry, because the boring thing is the Cub Scouts meet in the families' homes.

The Webelos get to meet over at the church with the big kids, the big Scouts. So becoming a Webelos was a very big deal to Kerry. And the mom will tell you that that's where the relationship first began to really notice that Kerry really liked Timur.

Now, let's go to the spring of '82. This is the first time that Kerry Lewis really understood how completely different Timur Dykes was than other grown-ups and how cool he was. And I've told you that this is significant because Kerry has become a Webelos now.

MR. XOCHIHUA: Your Honor, I'd ask that we

1 observe the formalities of the courtroom with respect to 2. referencing parties. 3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 Folks, we have a rule that requires us with 5 respect to adults to refer to them by their last names. 6 Different for children. 7 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, he was nine years old 8 at the time. 9 THE COURT: Well --10 MR. CLARK: I need to call him Mr. Lewis when 11 he was nine? 12 THE COURT: Yes, that does make some sense to 13 I appreciate that. Since you are referring to him 14 during his youth years, you can refer to him as his first 15 name. But when you are talking about him as an adult, 16 you can follow the rules. 17 MR. CLARK: I will try to do that. 18 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Xochihua. You are 19 right. 20 MR. CLARK: So this is one of the first times 21 that Kerry realized that Timur Dykes was cool. It was a 2.2. small thing, but the kind of thing that sticks in a boy's 23 mind. 24 Kerry is there for one of his first Webelos 25 meetings. They are all together in the gym, all of the

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Boy Scouts, Webelos are all together in the gym. Before they go into the different rooms for different meetings. Kerry walks in, and he's a little bit shy, and he's not quite sure what to do, and he sees Timur, who he recognizes.

And Timur says, come over here, and so Kerry goes over there. And Timur puts his hands on his shoulders. And all these kids are running around in the gym, which was not something that Kerry had ever seen happen before at the church. And he was kind of wondering what was going to happen. Timur says, go on, get out there. Kerry thinks this guy is cool. He lets us play. He's going to let us play.

Then in the spring or summer of 1982 is the first time that Kerry Lewis ever felt like Timur Dykes thought he, Kerry, was special.

The scene is all of the boys are there in the gym at the school waiting for their Scout meetings to chart. Boy Scouts and Webelos all gather together. And the door opens up and in walks Timur Dykes, big as life, like something out of a movie with this enormous set of mountain climbing ropes draped over his shoulders and around his body.

Now, these boys talk -- all knew that Timur Dykes was a tough, rugged mountain climber. They heard

stories about Timur Dykes mountain climbing, rock climbing particularly. He was a rock jock.

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He comes in with this rope around him, and the boys just get silent, and their eyes get big, and he takes the ropes off, and he throws them up on the platform at the gym with a thud. And he looks at them and he says, we got something special for you next week. And he doesn't tell them what it is. These boys have the whole week to wait to think about what might be this thing.

And so this thing the next week is that they walk in, and there's this big structure set up in the middle of the gym, wooden structure; big for boys, six, seven, eight feet, wooden structure. It is like a box. And all these climbing ropes are draped over the top of it in a cross-hatched pattern, crisscross pattern, kind of like a webbing or a net, that's all secured.

And the deal is the boys are supposed to get up there two at a time and try to push each other off, push each other through the ropes.

So Kerry, who is always the smallest, you'll see in photographs, he's always the smallest, Kerry can't wait for his chance because he knows he's good at this stuff. I may be small, but I'm quick, I'm fast, I'm agile, and I love to climb trees. So he knows he's going

to be good at this.

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When it finally comes to his turn, he gets up there, and he's on the other side with enormous kids, and he wins. He says, I don't know how I did it, but I did. He pushes the other kid through the ropes and he jumps down. And Timur Dykes comes around and stands behind him and puts his hands on his shoulder and says to the other boys, that's the way to do it. That's what you are supposed to do.

And Kerry thinks, wow, wow. And that's the first time he ever had a thought that maybe someday I could even go rock climbing with Timur Dykes.

Well, his dreams were to come true. By now, this is summer of '82. From then, for about the next year and a half — sorry, for about the next two and a half years, until July of 1984, is the real period of time of the relationship of trust between Kerry Lewis and Timur Dykes, two and a half years, a long time in the life of a 12-year-old boy.

And so what starts happening is that Kerry and Timur start hanging out together. Starts at the Scout meetings and it goes from there. Now, you will hear evidence in this from several other boys, who were Boy Scouts or Webelos in the group that Timur Dykes was working with. They will all tell you that Timur Dykes

was everywhere. He was like the pied piper.

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Everybody wanted to be around him. Everybody went places with him. And he always, always had kids over to his apartment. There were no Boy Scout rules against this. So Timur Dykes would have boys over to his apartment all of the time.

They would always, almost every one of these guys, I think all of them will tell you that we were always over there at least partially to work on Scouting projects, working on Merit Badges. They would be over there working on Scouting projects. But then the fun would start.

By the way, this was always with parental permission. All of the parents knew the boys were over there. All the parents trusted Timur Dykes because he was a Scout leader. And they would even spend the night over there frequently. They would spend the night, especially if they were going on a camping trip the next morning or some other Scout activity. They would spend the night. Parents knew this. Parents were okay with this. Lots of boys over there.

But Timur Dykes' place was a kid's playground.

He had ferrets. He had snakes, including a boa

constrictor. He had a knife collection. He would allow
these boys to play Dungeons and Dragons, which in 1983,

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good Mormon boys didn't do. He gave Kerry french fries for breakfast on a regular basis. It was a great place for kids to hang out. That is where they hung out.

And then in early 1983, somewhere in early 1983, until the end of the relationship — I'll move this out of the way — Kerry's dream came true, and he got to start rock climbing with Timur Dykes.

Now, it all started with ropes and knots, which are things that Boy Scout leaders teach boys to do. Kerry will tell you about the knot they learned how to tie in Boy Scouts, the different rope projects they had. That's where it started.

They were always using some of Timur's climbing ropes, those little prusik ropes, the heavier climbing ropes to learn their knots, to learn their knot projects to advance in Scouting. But then Kerry and Timur began to become better friends and they began to go climbing together.

This is one taken in the summer of '84, I believe. This is also Kerry. Then — is there one more? These photographs were all taken by Timur Dykes. There's more. You'll see them during the trial.

But the reason that this is significant is because again, I want to emphasize that Kerry had always been the smallest. And there you see. He's 12 years old

1 in that picture. Kerry Lewis had always been the 2. smallest kid in his class. And so he wasn't big enough, 3 strong enough or fast enough to compete with the other 4 boys in athletics, but he was fiery competitive. 5 what he loved to do were things that allowed him to be 6 agile and quick. 7 The family will talk to you about when they 8 first moved to Portland. Kerry -- came out to find Kerry 9 jumping off the roof into a dirt pile in a jump that was 10 too far for a nine-year-old kid to be doing. He loved to 11 be the daredevil. 12 So this kind of thing, this climbing thing was 13 fantastic for him. I can do things others can't. 14 was kind of Kerry's distinction. This is what made him 15 different. 16 Kids were always the -- the psychologist will 17 tell you, the expert witnesses will tell you kids are 18 always looking for something that makes them distinct. 19 This is my thing. I'm different here. And Timur has 20 given it to me. Timur has shown me this. 21 MR. XOCHIHUA: Same reference, your Honor, 2.2. Mr. Dykes was always an adult. 23 THE COURT: I don't think so. Overruled. 24 MR. XOCHIHUA: I'm referring to Mr. Dykes. 25

THE COURT: Oh, excuse me. I thought you

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      meant -- I thought you were referencing argument. Right.
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                 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, the nine-year-old boy
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      didn't call him Mr. Dykes. I'm telling the story.
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                 THE COURT: All right. That's fine. As long
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      as you are telling it from your client's perspective, but
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      refer to him as Mr. Dykes otherwise.
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                 MR. CLARK: I understand. And I think I
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      referenced that at the beginning, that these are through
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      the eyes of a 10 to 12-year-old boy.
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                 THE COURT: All right. That's fine.
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                 MR. CLARK: Now, these are just a few of the
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      scenes out of this Scouting friendship that lasted over
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      two years.
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                 You will hear about many others as well.
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      Meals, movies and Scout camping trips, many, many Scout
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      camping trips. You'll hear specific stories from Kerry
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      Lewis about Timur Dykes on Scout camping trips.
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                 Mr. Dykes over at Kerry's house, he was always
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      welcomed at Kerry's house. He was a Scout leader.
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      family trusted him. This is a photograph of Christmas
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      1983, so Kerry Lewis here is 11 years old.
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                 I should give you a date of birth for
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      reference. Sorry. April 1972 was his date of birth.
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      That will help you keep track of some of these -- how old
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      he was at certain times.
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This is Christmas 1983. This is Mr. Dykes here on the right. This is Kerry Lewis on the left.

They are playing some sort of a Christmas game. I think it is a digital football game, but some sort of electronic football game. Again, you'll see how small Kerry there, even as an 11 year old.

So Timur Dykes was always over at the Lewis family home having dinner. They would go to movies.

Timur Dykes even baby-sat the Lewis family on a couple of occasions, one overnight, and several other times where he would watch the kids.

Kerry is the oldest of five kids. Both parents were working. And so from time to time they needed help, and Timur Dykes was somebody that they didn't hesitate to call on. And Kerry Lewis with other boys always over at Timur Dykes' apartment.

You've seen this story before. A kid and his hero. You'll hear evidence from mental health experts about the importance of what's called a transitional figure in a young boy's life, somebody to help the boy get from boyhood to early manhood.

In different societies, in different centuries, we've done this, the experts will tell you through tribes, tribes of men that would raise the man and give them rights of initiation and bring them into

boyhood.

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In our society, we use these mentor figures and have for a long time, to help the parents. And these transitional adults, you will hear, have an enormous impact for good or for ill on these boys.

And then we come to the final scene of the relationship, July 1984. I'm just going to write on here, Tillamook. The date is certain. All witnesses remember it the same. At least I think all witnesses remember it the same. And this is when the relationship ended suddenly.

The purpose of the trip was that Timur Dykes was taking a van load of boys, including some Scouts down to the coast for a camping trip. Probably was not an official Scout camping trip.

What happens is that Mr. Dykes gets pulled over by a police officer for some sort of a traffic infraction. I think expired license plate or burned-out taillight. And the police run Timur Dykes' license plate, driver's license. And they find out that he is a convicted pedophile, and that he's not supposed to be around the victims of his crimes.

The police ask him to step out of the van.

And Kerry Lewis will tell you what that was like for him to see his mentor and hero get walked around behind the

van and handcuffed and taken off in the squad car.

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The police tell the boys, we're going to take you to the station and we're calling your parents. They don't tell them anything. They don't tell them why.

They don't tell them what's going on.

Kerry Lewis gets to the police station, and he sits in a room at a metal desk by himself for two hours.

All he knows is that his parents were on their way and that Timur is in trouble. That's all he knows.

The parents received a phone call that night. And both parents will talk about it and how clearly they remember it. Because this was the first time they ever knew that Timur Dykes had admitted and confessed and was convicted for sexually abusing boys, particularly, especially Scouts.

They will talk to you about the emotions that they had around that, the fear that they had around that as they were driving from Portland to Tillamook and about what was running wild in their imagination.

They get to Tillamook. They pick Kerry up.

And they, of course, talk to him, not right then, but a couple of days later, when things calmed down, because mom was a good mom. She understood that this has all been upsetting to him. A couple days later, she asked him. Kerry Lewis will tell you that he could see how

upset and afraid she was.

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So he did what a lot of kids will do, you will hear from the expert witnesses, a lot of kids will do in this situation like that. He attempted to protect his parents and he said no, Timur never touched me.

You will hear from other boys who had the same conversation with their parents, at the same time — excuse me, their conversation had come earlier. I'll tell you about that in a minute. You will hear from other boys who had the same conversations with their parents and who denied being abused, who we now know were abused because Timur Dykes admits it.

Now, when they come back to Portland, the dad goes to the head of the Scout program at the church,

Gordon McEwen, Bishop McEwen. The dad goes to Bishop

McEwen and says, what is going on?

And the dad does not get what he considers to be satisfactory answers. And he concludes that Gordon McEwen is not being honest with him about what Gordon McEwen did. He doesn't get any answers.

Now, when Kerry Lewis was asked if he'd ever been abused by Timur Dykes, both Mr. Lewis and his parents will tell you that was the first time he had ever lied to his parents. First time ever he had ever lied to his parents.

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You'll hear evidence for the next few days after that how dejected Kerry it was. It was clear to him he was never going to see Timur Dykes again. Just like that. And about how he tried to process that and how confusing that was to him.

So just to reiterate this timeline for a minute, April 1972, date of birth, this relationship lasts two and a half years. Essentially from the spring/summer of 1982 when Kerry is a Webelos to July of 1984 when Tillamook happens.

Now, what is not on the timeline I just gave you is the abuse. So let me talk to you about that for just a minute. At least four times that Mr. Lewis can remember, at least four times that he can remember, he woke up after spending the night at Timur Dykes' apartment, strangely on top of Timur Dykes, coming up out of the kind of sleepiness and dreaminess that we have when we're first coming awake.

Kind of the safest time that there is, and he's shocked into a realization that something is wrong, wrong, wrong. And he feels Timur Dykes' erect penis against his stomach from about just below the belt up.

Now, Kerry, by this point is old enough to have had erections himself. Knows this is something sexual. And he knows that there's something way wrong,

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and it is confusing. It is disorienting. It is deeply shameful to him, and he's afraid. Wrong, wrong, wrong is what he remembers thinking. And it happened on one occasion. It happened on a second occasion. And it happened on a third occasion. And it happened on a fourth occasion.

Kerry never told anyone. Certainly not then. This method of operation, this MO for Dykes, as you will hear, is not limited to Kerry Lewis. You will hear the stories from several other boys about what happened to them, over at Timur Dykes' apartment work on Scouting projects, sleeping at Timur Dykes' apartment. Waking up on top of Timur Dykes. Waking up having been abused in other ways.

On another occasion in Kerry's home while

Timur Dykes was there babysitting Kerry and his siblings,
as I said before, he was always welcomed in the family
home, Dykes took Kerry's hand and pulled it up through
his shorts. Timur Dykes frequently and almost always
wore shorts.

And he took young Kerry's hand and pulled it up through his shorts. He was not wearing underwear, and he had Kerry touch Timur Dykes' penis. Held his hand there for a bit. And again, Kerry will tell you that he was ashamed and humiliated, and he felt kind of used,

```
wrong, wrong. Then three weeks ago, Timur Dykes
 1
 2.
      admitted to another episode of abuse.
 3
                 (Video Deposition of Timur Dykes played.)
                 "Mr. Dykes, did you molest Kerry Lewis?
 4
           0
 5
           Α
                 "Yes.
 6
           0
                 "On how many occasions?
 7
           Α
                 "Once.
 8
                 "Where was that?
           0
9
           Α
                 "In my home.
10
                 "And what was the nature of the molestation?
           0
11
           Α
                 "Same thing. He was asleep. This was after
12
      they had moved out of the Ward.
13
                 "How do you remember that?
           0
14
           Α
                 "I just do.
15
                 "Okay. And tell me, if you would please, what
           0
16
      it is that you did to him that you considered to be
17
      molestation.
18
           Α
                 "I handled his genitals.
19
                 "For what period of time? A couple minutes,
           0
20
      longer?
21
           Α
                 "No, a couple of minutes at best."
2.2.
                 Kerry Lewis has no memory of the abuse that
23
      Dykes just talked about. He did not realize it until
24
      three weeks ago. This has been part of his anxiety.
25
                 You will hear from the mental health
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2.2.

professional who has examined him that he's deeply afraid that there's more to his abuse than he remembers. The child abuse experts will tell you that the adult survivors of child abuse are afraid to look very deeply into this, afraid like at phobic levels. Kerry has been afraid at phobic levels to look into this. And Dykes' testimony confirms his worst fears that if he looks inside, he will open Pandora's Box.

Now, you need to know about what we allege as to how the defendants, Scout defendant negligence led to Kerry Lewis being abused. We will prove to you in what is perhaps the central fact of the case and the one that brings us here to seek justice from you that Kerry Lewis was abused after Timur Dykes had admitted to the Boy Scout troop leadership in January 1983 that he had sexually abused boys in Scouting.

Kerry Lewis was abused after Timur Dykes had admitted to Scout leadership in January of 1983 that he had abused Scouts. Here is the head of the Scout program, Gordon McEwen.

(Video Deposition of Gordon McEwen played.)

Q "So just to go on to the timeline for a minute. Sometime in February of 1983, Colleen Lashbaugh came to you with a concern that her son had described allegations of sexual misconduct involving Timur Dykes.

```
1
                 "Do you recall that?
 2.
                 "Yes. I'm not sure that's date, but, yes.
           Α
 3
                 "But you recall the confrontation or the
           0
      conversation with Colleen Lashbaugh?
 4
 5
           Α
                 "Yes.
 6
           0
                 "And one of the first things you did was to
 7
      call Timur Dykes and you had a conversation with him; is
 8
      that right?
 9
           Α
                 "Yes. Correct.
10
                 "He wrote a list, right, of the boys that --
           Q
11
      was admitting that he had molested?
12
           Α
                 "Correct.
13
                 "Do you remember how many names were on that
14
      list?
15
           Α
                 "There were 17.
16
                 "And just to be clear, there were more boys
17
      than 17 in the troop; right? So this was not every name
18
      in the troop?
                 "Correct."
19
           Α
20
                 So you will want to get this simple sequence
21
      of events in your head, ladies and gentlemen.
                                                      In January
2.2.
      of '83, it was actually like the 29th or 30th, that the
23
      first reports came in. In January of 1983, Timur Dykes
24
      told the head of the troop that he had molested 17 boys,
25
      17 Boy Scouts.
```

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2.2.

So we have 17 boys abused before January of 1983. And Kerry Lewis' abuse happens on at least six occasions after that. So this represents the 17. This represents Kerry Lewis being molested.

Dykes' actions first became known to the man that you just heard from, Gordon McEwen. As I told you, he was the charter organization representative. In other words, he was the formal head of the entire Scouting program, Cub Scouts, Webelos and the Boy Scout troop.

Kerry Lewis was also abused after the abuse had been become known to the senior Scoutmaster of the troop, a man named Earl Wiest. This was Mr. Wiest here on the right. The book on the left is a book put out by the Cascade Pacific Council that will be coming into evidence celebrating their 75th anniversary.

This is Mr. Wiest featured in a center page ad stating that you can count today's heroes on the fingers of one hand. And the ad is sponsored by the Mormon church. So Kerry was abused after Dykes' actions were become known to the senior Scoutmaster of that troop. By the way, Mr. Wiest denies that he knew this.

But Bishop McEwen says that he told him. But it is a fact that the Scout defendant in this case cannot and will not dispute, they can cannot and will not dispute this that, in spite of what they knew about Timur

Dykes being a child molester, neither of these 1 2. representatives of the Boy Scouts of America told the 3 parents of all of the boys in the Scouting programs at 4 99th and Caruthers that Timur Dykes had admitted 5 molesting 17 boys. 6 They called the parents of the 17 men. 7 least McEwen called the parents of the 17 in one by one 8 privately to ask them about, to tell them what he had 9 learned and to ask them to check with their boys. 10 Most of the boys denied that they had been 11 They did not have a group meeting. They did not 12 go out into the community, the Scouting community of the 13 church there at 99th and Caruthers. All troops, all 14 congregations would say anything, you have known about 15 Timur Dykes up to this point you have to question. 16 is what he's admitted to doing. 17 MR. SMITH: Objection. Counsel is arguing the 18 case. 19 Sustained. THE COURT: Yes. 20 Mr. Clark, just tell what the evidence is 21 going to be. 2.2. MR. CLARK: The evidence will be that they 23 didn't go warn the parents. The evidence will be that 24 they did nothing to warn the parents of other boys within 25 Timur Dykes' reach and grasp. So the schools where all

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2.2.

these boys went to school, to the other congregation, to the other troops.

Instead, the evidence will be that Gordon McEwen, Bishop McEwen gave Timur Dykes the equivalent of a religious slap on the wrist. And that otherwise in the Scouting context, it was back to business as usual.

You will hear that they, of course, couldn't have fixed the abuse that had already happened, but they could have taken reasonable steps to prevent future abuse by warning the parents of all of the boys who were reasonably and forseeably in Timur Dykes' grasp.

Now, the Scout defendants say that in January 1983, they removed Timur Dykes as Assistant Scoutmaster. We disagree. And the evidence will show otherwise. This is a hotly contested matter.

The evidence will be that what happened was that Gordon McEwen, acting as a Mormon bishop, withdrew Dykes' sacred calling to the youth program of the church which for boys was Scouting. In other words, he gave Dykes a spiritual consequence. That's the religious slap on the wrist I mentioned a minute ago. But McEwen did nothing. No one did anything to officially remove Timur Dykes from the Boy Scouts organization.

After January of 1983, Dykes was still on the official troop roster as Assistant Scoutmaster for all of

2.

2.2.

that year and into 1984. They didn't even create a confidential file on him until 1987 when they first got sued.

Even more importantly, you will hear from numerous witnesses that into the summer of 1984, into the summer of 1984, Timur Dykes was still around acting as an adult Scout volunteer and an Adult Scout Volunteer, which is a different capacity than Assistant Scoutmaster, but he was still around Scouting, still around boys, still helping boys with Scouting projects.

Now, I should mention right here that these Scout defendants will also say that this is not their fault because neither McEwen, nor Wiest were their representative agents, not our guys.

They deny that the head of the troop was their representative agent, that the senior Scoutmaster was or that any of the parents or the troop committee was. Not our people. Mormon people. So they will ask you to blame the Mormon church.

The judge will give you the law at the end of the trial about corporate representatives and what is called agency, but we will prove to you that these men were agents of the Scout defendants. As you will learn, it has to do with the right to control the person who is carrying out the task, the right to control.

One other thing may come up. I expect you 1 2. will hear from witnesses that -- you know, we didn't know 3 then what we know now about child abuse. We didn't know in 1983, the standards were different. So we weren't 4 5 negligent. But the evidence I've already told you about 6 will answer that. This was 1983, not 1953. 7 Common sense alone, the evidence will suggest 8 9 MR. XOCHIHUA: Your Honor --10 MR. SMITH: Your Honor --11 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 12 MR. CLARK: You will hear evidence from the 13 expert witnesses that we will call that even in 1983, 14 people who worked with youngsters all of the time should 15 have known that a person who is told that a Scout leader 16 has molested 17 Boy Scouts is likely to abuse more. 17 Now, to continue the story, to continue the 18 story. After his confession in 1983, Dykes was arrested 19 and convicted, placed on probation. His conviction was 20 for the abuse of only a few of the 17 boys. 21 that? 2.2. Well, because two of the four did not want to 23 press charges. They did not want to have to go through 24 the trauma of testifying in court. But more importantly, 25 in one of the most significant pieces of evidence in this

1 case, troop leadership did not tell the police about the 2. 17. 3 In fact, the detective who investigated this 4 crime, I expect will tell you that he never knew about 5 the 17. Only about a few of them because troop 6 leadership withheld that key fact. 7 The evidence will be that through their 8 secrecy, they actually hampered law enforcement. So, 9 ladies and gentlemen, that is the story of what the local 10 representatives of the BSA knew about the dangerousness 11 of Scout leader, Timur Dykes, when they knew it, and what 12 they did and did not do about it. 13 I will tell you now a little bit about what 14 the damage has been that has been done to Kerry Lewis. 15 Then perhaps in about five minutes, your Honor, perhaps 16 we can take a break. 17 THE COURT: You estimated you'd be 75 to 90 18 minutes? Did I recall that correctly? You've gone about 19 So far how much longer do you think you have so I 20 can decide when to take a break? 21 That's right. Sure. It is going MR. CLARK: 2.2. slower than I thought, unfortunately. Half-hour, 23 perhaps. 24 THE COURT: Why don't we take a break now. 25 That will be a better idea maybe than just a few minutes

1 left.

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Jurors, the way this always works, of course, you leave your notes on your chair. You go into the jury room and then you are free to go off on a break. We're going to take a 15-minute break. Be back in the jury room with the doors closed in 15 minutes. And the clerk will come get you when we're ready to reconvene.

Remember, you always come and go into the courtroom through the jury room. Thank you, folks. We'll see you in 15 minutes.

(Jury out.)

THE COURT: Mr. Xochihua, you wanted to raise something.

MR. XOCHIHUA: Yes, your Honor.

During the opening statement thus far, a natural thing occurred, I suppose. I see Mr. Mones over there putting his arm around his client and comforting him. And I'd ask that that just not happen. We need to take a break if plaintiff becomes overwrought.

THE COURT: I haven't seen anything that I thought was at a level that was inappropriate. So I think a certain level of that may be normal. If I thought it was inappropriate, I'd put a stop to it, and I would sustain your objection, but I don't think we're there.

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1
                 So 15 minutes, folks.
 2.
                 MR. XOCHIHUA: Thank you, your Honor.
 3
                              (Recess.)
 4
                 THE COURT: All right. Be seated, folks.
 5
                 Is there anything we need before we bring the
 6
      jury in?
                Apparently not. Okay.
 7
                           (Jury present.)
 8
                 THE COURT:
                             Okay. Mr. Clark, go ahead, sir.
 9
                 MR. CLARK:
                             Thank you, your Honor.
10
      Honor, I see I may have been optimistic in saying a
11
      half-hour. Looking at -- I may be 40 minutes.
12
                 THE COURT: You are thinking 40 now?
13
                 MR. CLARK: I'm thinking.
14
                 THE COURT: Go ahead, sir.
15
                 MR. CLARK: Let me now turn to what all this
16
      has done to Kerry Lewis.
17
                 By the way, I should explain to you that at
18
      times in this trial, due to the nature of the testimony
19
      that you'll be hearing, we're going to have Kerry Lewis
20
      out of the room at the request of his counselor.
21
                 I want you to understand what Kerry Lewis'
2.2.
      damages claim is. But, first of all, I should tell you
23
      that Kerry Lewis does not claim that every mistake he
24
      ever made, ever problem he ever had is someone else's
25
      fault.
```

```
1
                 MR. SMITH:
                             Objection, your Honor.
 2.
                 THE COURT:
                            Argument.
 3
                 MR. SMITH: Yes; arguing the case.
 4
                 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, it is going to be
 5
      exactly what he says from the stand.
 6
                 THE COURT: I'm going to overrule that
 7
      objection.
 8
                 Go ahead.
                            That's what you expect Mr. Lewis to
 9
      testify to?
10
                 MR. CLARK: Absolutely.
11
                 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.
12
                 MR. CLARK: Kerry Lewis does not say that
13
      every mistake he ever made, every problem he ever had is
14
      someone else's fault. He would admit mistakes, bad
15
      decisions and staying stuck, especially when it comes to
16
      his alcohol and drug problem.
17
                 You will also hear from experts in child
18
      sexual abuse who study this material all of the time,
19
      that being sexually abused at the transitional age of 12
20
      by someone you trusted does deep, deep damage. It is a
21
      kind of incest. And it is damage that he will be
2.2.
      struggling with for the rest of his life.
23
                 According to both his family and mental health
      professionals, Kerry's life was impacted almost
24
25
      immediately by his abuse. It went to the core of his
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sense of self in the world, and it damaged and retarded his ability to love and trust others.

He went from being a committed Scout and church kid who tried to do the right thing, to being a wildly rebellious teenager just a few years later who dropped out of Scouts and church, was regularly abusing alcohol and later drugs, was sexually hyperactive and in trouble with the law, all before he was even out of high school.

His alcohol and drug problem was deep and long. Once he started to slide, his grades dropped.

Couldn't go to college. He lost his dream of following his father into the Air Force. He wanted to be a fighter pilot.

Now, this was not — the evidence will be, you will hear from the experts that this was not like the more common teenage rebellion that many of us who had teenagers or even been teenagers had been through or have seen when eventually in young adulthood, the teenager comes back, finds his or her place in the world, and kind of returns home emotionally, psychologically.

Because you will hear Kerry Lewis never came back, not the Kerry Lewis you see in that photograph.

That Kerry was lost. It has only been in the last few years that he's even become to understand how completely

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2.2.

his abuse changed him. You will hear more about his inability to form meaningful relationships with people, especially men.

Today, he has only one male friend. So all of the benefits that he should have gotten from the Boy Scouts, about knowing how to be a man among men, he doesn't have that. He doesn't trust men.

Though, he was highly promiscuous as a teenager, always had lots of girls around, trying to prove his masculinity to himself, he has not had good luck with emotionally intimate relationships with women. Though, he does have a good woman in his life now. He hopes to have a future together.

He has a beautiful daughter. He's absolutely committed to learning how to be a good father. He still has problems with authority figures. He's lost several jobs for this reason.

This is the same problem that, taken along with his drug issues, got him kicked out of the U.S.

Navy, which had a more relaxed policy on past drug use than the Air Force who took him in on a probationary period. Even that, he could not satisfy.

He's never found a career path, though, he's held many jobs. You will learn that he has no religious faith at all. But remembers that the Boy Scouts listed

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as one of its main goals to help young men find and trust God. He has deep depression. He struggles with sleeplessness, nightmares, flashbacks. He has what they call chronic anxiety. Meaning he's often afraid for no apparent reason.

You will hear from the experts the sad fact that all this is quite common and predictable for sex abuse victims. For Kerry Lewis, none of it is common and none of it is predictable.

Let me now transition to the discussion of the BSA's national problem with child sexual abuse. In the years before Kerry Lewis was abused, you will hear that the difference between the actions and attitudes of the mental health community and the BSA when it comes to child abuse was stark.

By the early 1980's, you will learn the mental health community was working feverishly to get the word out to society about abuse by trusted adults. Everyone knew about stranger danger, but not about abuse by trusted adults. But the Scouts did.

And the BSA was still working hard to keep its pedophilia problem with trusted Scout leaders a secret. Starting in the early 1970's, with the help of the mental health community, the federal government was starting to pass national laws to help prevent child abuse. Boy

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Scouts of America still keeping it secret. And what the BSA was successfully concealing was its systematic problem with sexual abuse by boys with trusted Scout leaders.

Now, if you find that hard to accept, let's look into the BSA's secret files. In March of 1972, a few weeks before Kerry Lewis was born, at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, a letter was signed by a Scout Executive. The leader went to the head of the local chapter of the Boy Scouts in Waco, Texas.

It was in response to a report that a Scout leader in a troop there had sexually abused a boy and had been wrongfully convicted for what, under Texas law, was termed "fondling."

The letter was signed by a Scout Executive named Paul Ernst, who was in charge of registration of all adults in Scouting. And then all of the material having to do with this matter was put into a file, like this. Given a number, in this case 1,785, and deposited into a massive file system kept by the National BSA.

The evidence you will hear is that the scenario I've just told you about was nothing unusual. It tell you about this one from Texas only because it happened in the spring of 1972, which is the same time frame that Kerry Lewis was born.

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The BSA had been receiving reports like this for nearly 50 years. By now, in the 1970's, they were receiving them at the rate of once a week on average. Reports from Illinois and Texas, from Alabama and Oregon, from all over the nation. The details of each situation were different. But what they all had in common was they involved the sexual abuse of the Boy Scout or a Cub Scout by a trusted Scout leader.

These are all boys who had had things done to them in Scouting, unspeakable things that I now have to speak to you about, and you have to hear about in the next few weeks, if you are to understand this case.

The fondling, masturbation, oral sex, attempted penetration, child rape, things that even to say out loud today make us blush and cringe. But this is what we have to talk about.

The Scout defendants will tell you that they took child abuse seriously. But rather than what they say, let's look at what they did in response to the notices they were receiving from 1965 to 1985. There are four categories, four or five categories, secret files, that we will show you during this case.

Category one, secret file that will show what the BSA understood about sexual predators and their in their ranks. The files we have here, 1,247 of them call

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the Perversion Files. In Boy Scout terminology, someone was in a file for perversion if they were either a child molester or they were homosexual. These 1,247 P Files all contain allegations of child sexual abuse, 1965 to 1985.

We will show you the secret files demonstrate that the BSA knew far more than just the fact that they had pedophiles in their ranks. We will prove that they knew that abusive Scout leaders regularly lured children into their homes and apartments by telling them that they would be working on Scouting projects and then abusing them in secret.

The BSA knew that abusive Scout leaders and Assistant Scout leaders were abusing Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts and Webelos. They knew that young, single men were the most common offenders. And they knew that pedophiles who were not officially registered were still doing work in Scouts.

Category two, secret files that show that the BSA knew that their employees and volunteers needed training and how to recognize, prevent and report child abuse.

Secret file 1318, State College, Pennsylvania, 1984, the Scout leaders were not reporting sexual abuse to authorities. A Scout leader is criminally cited for

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failing to report child sexual abuse to the authorities.

They knew of situations where a local Scout leader had listed as many as 16 Scouts that a Scout leader had admitted to abusing, but they decided not to tell the parents of the abused Scouts unless the parents came to them and specifically inquired about whether the son had been abused.

Secret file 1417, Rochester, Minnesota, 1983, that local councils allowing sexually abusive Scout leaders to remain involved in the Scouting without telling parents or Scouts about the previous sexual abuse.

Secret file 1535, Edwards, Colorado, 1980, they knew they had volunteers who believed that before they could intervene to stop an abusive Scout leader, they had to be an eyewitness.

Owosso, Michigan, 1966, after informing the camp director that his Scout leader was abusing him, a boy was violated multiple times until the director was finally able to personally observe the abuse occurring before he intervened.

The BSA even heard from its National employees directly, that they didn't know what to do when they learned the Scout was being sexually abused. Asking for instructions. Secret file 1326, Brownwood, Texas, 1984.

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Category three, these files will show you that despite what they will tell you — they will tell you that these files were set up as a way to keep bad Scout leaders out. Once you got in the files, you couldn't reregister. We will show you in this third category that they regularly failed to kick out child sexual predators.

Secret file 1604, Athens, Georgia, 1970, BSA learns that a Scoutmaster is suspected of sexual abusing between 11 and 14 boys. BSA also learns there had been accusations of similar abuse stemming back 15 years earlier.

Before they would even create a secret file on the man, the BSA requests a written statement from the father of one of the victims stating we need to know if there's been any recent events concerning this man.

Dubuque, Iowa, 1970, a man who served as Scout leader for nearly 30 years is reported to BSA after admitting to sexually abusing boys despite the man's confession, BSA responds. We do need more substantiating material before we can put this man into a file.

September 1970, Wichita, Kansas, trial Exhibit 673. This one does not have a file number on it. The head of a Cub Scout Pack — excuse me, the head of a Cub Pack is investigated for child molestation. Cub Scouts, those are the young ones, seven to nine.

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Several weeks later, after learning that there's a warrant out for the man's arrest, BSA writes to the local council. We realize, of course, currently we have no information, and it would be hard to justify our refusing his request to register in Scouting should he show up on another Council.

Secret file 1470, South Burlington, Vermont, 1982, a Scout leader faces criminal charges for following a 12-year-old Scout. The man had been accused of child molestation on a number of other occasions over the previous ten years, but only goes into a file for the Boy Scouts only into one of these files after charges were filed and publicized. A handwritten note at the end of the file says, "plenty more Scout victims."

The fourth category, secret files, that show the BSA knowingly allowed child sex predators to continue in Scouting. Not only do they ignore opportunities to kick out these child sex predators, but they knowingly allowed them to continue on what they called probationary status.

Secret file 1516, Nampa, Idaho, 1983. In 1979, the BSA had learned that a Scout leader is accused of abusing three boys. But nothing is done to remove the man from his post until nearly two years later in May of 1981. Scout leader continues until he's finally arrested

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in February 1983, nearly four years later, for sexually abusing one more boy on a Cub Scout camping trip.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1982, the BSA creates a secret file in the 1960's regarding the Scoutmaster who sexually abuses several boys. BSA allowed the man to return as a Scoutmaster in 1972 on probationary status. He's only removed from his position as Scout leader in 1982, ten years later after being charged with again sexually abusing two more Scouts in his home.

Secret file 1825, Boulder, Colorado, 1977. In 1972, the BSA creates a secret file for a Scout leader they discover has been molesting Scouts for several years. Still they allow him to return on a two-year probationary term.

Five years later, in 1977, the Scout leader is arrested for sexually abusing at least five more boys, mostly Scouts aged 10 to 14. The abuse included masturbation, oral sex, simulated intercourse, attempted anal penetration. The man reportedly threatened to kill each of his victims if they disclosed the abuse.

Trial Exhibit 654, Honolulu Hawaii, 1966, BSA creates a secret file on a Scout leader after investigation of his conduct with boys in the Scout troop who revealed had he was convicted of sodomy three years

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earlier. BSA later allows the man, after a conviction for sodomy, back in the Scouts on probation to work with Cub Scouts.

Bayonne, New Jersey, 1967, BSA opens the secret file on a District Scout Executive. This is a professional paid Scouter, for performing oral sex on a Boy Scout and masturbating the boy at Scout camp. BSA puts him on probation and allows him to continue as an Adult Volunteer for nearly 40 years.

Category five, we will prove to you that the Boy Scouts of America deliberately and intentionally kept all this secret, that he even tried to cover it up. Secret file 1512, Peoria, Illinois, 1981.

The BSA has a policy of controlling access to information about abusive Scout leaders by keeping all documents at National headquarters. Can't have them out in the Council or regional offices.

As one letter states, the BSA has always asked that all records of this type of situation be kept at the National office and not in the local Council office because of the embarrassment that could be incurred if the wrong individuals were to read the file.

Secret file 1482, Indianapolis, Indiana.

1982, the BSA creates a special secret file for the Scout leader in the early 1970's. The man returns as a Scout

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leader on a probationary period and abuses two more

Scouts during the summer of 1982. A letter from BSA

explains that his previous files, like other files for

man who had finished probation was destroyed. That means
according to the BSA, the records of a man caught
sexually abusing a child who is then put on probation has
his file destroyed.

So we know that these 1,247 secret Perversion Files are only a portion of the full picture regarding the sexual abuse that occurred by Boy Scouts in the 20 years before Kerry Lewis was abused.

How do we know that? Because the experts that you will hear will tell you that only a tiny fraction of child sexual abuse is ever reported. There's 1,247 files there over 20 years. That averages out something very close to the child abuse file, average something very close to one a week during those 20 years.

A thousand of them -- I think I misspoke earlier when I said all 1,247 of them are child abuse. That's not right. 1,247 are the P Files. A thousand of them are the child abuse files. I apologize for that.

A thousand Perversion Files, 20 years representing child sexual abuse, a fraction of what was out there. And the experts will also tell you that the average pedophile has five to ten victims. Timur Dykes

1	had 17 by 1983, just that we know about. So you do the
2	math. 5,000, 10,000 kids abused in the 20 years before
3	Kerry Lewis was abused and we don't know how many never
4	reported.
5	Now, what does the BSA say today about its
6	problem with child sexual abuse?
7	(Video deposition of Nathaniel Marshall
8	played.)
9	Q "You are the person most knowledgeable
10	regarding BSA's recognition of child sexual abuse is an
11	institutional-wide problem within the BSA; is that
12	correct?
13	A "Not quite sure I understand the
14	'institutional problem' sector.
15	Q "Okay. Are you aware the person most
16	knowledgeable in the BSA about the problem of sexual
17	abuse over the history of the BSA?
18	A "Not quite sure it is a problem, but I do
19	understand the situation between child abuse and the Boy
20	Scouts of America.
21	Q "Okay. Let me rephrase it. Are you the
22	person most knowledgeable about the circumstance and the
23	occurrence of child sexual abuse within the Boy Scouts of
24	America?
25	A "Yas

1	Q "Prior to your time being hired by the
2	National office of the BSA, were you aware of the problem
3	of sexual abuse of Scouts by Scoutmasters?
4	A "I'm not sure about the problem, but I was
5	aware of some circumstances.
6	Q "Okay. So your quibble is with the word
7	'problem'?
8	A "Yes.
9	Q "Was child sexual abuse of Scouts, is that a
LO	problem today in the Boy Scouts of America?
11	A "Um, I'm not sure it has ever been a problem.
12	It is a situation that we wish would not happen.
L3	Q "To the best of your knowledge, is the person
L4	most knowledgeable about the Boy Scouts of America
15	history of their efforts to prevent sexual abuse, when
L6	was the problem of the sexual abuse of Scouts by
L7	Scoutmasters first recognized by the BSA?
18	A "When was it recognized?
L9	Q "As a problem.
20	A "Define 'problem.'
21	Q "Well, what do you think I mean by the word
22	'problem'?
23	A "I don't know. That's why I'm asking you.
24	Q "So when I say is sexual abuse of
2.5	Scoutmaster sexual abuse by Scoutmaster is a problem.

1 you want to know what the word 'problem' means? "Uh-huh." 2. Α 3 There's one other file you should know about. 4 It is from Portland, Oregon, dated March 16, exactly 5 yesterday, 1987. This is the secret file for Timur 6 Dykes. You'll hear about this during the trial. 7 For the BSA, the abuse of boys like Kerry 8 Lewis by Timur Dykes was another situation of the single 9 male Scout leader luring children to his apartment under 10 the quise of working on Scouting projects and abusing 11 them in secret. 12 Another situation of BSA refusing to tell 13 parents of Scouts in the area that a dangerous pedophile 14 was in their midst, another situation of the BSA not 15 being honest to police about a known child predator, 16 another situation of plenty more Scout victims, including 17 the Scout who sits before you now, Kerry Lewis. 18 The evidence will be that, despite what the 19 BSA knew about what was in their files and when they knew 20 it, they did nothing. They kept it completely quiet, and 21 as you heard, they even tried to take steps to cover it 2.2. They did not warn Scouts. They did not warn 23 parents. They did not warn local organizations. 24 They did not even warn people like McEwen and

Wiest, both of whom will tell you that they never

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received any training in the Boy Scouts of America in recognition, prevention or reporting of child abuse.

Ladies and gentlemen, in terms of the impact of the BSA's failure to do the right thing with this information they had, you will hear from a nationally recognized expert in youth organizations safety that in their failure to disclose publicly what they knew about pedophiles who were in the position of trust, the BSA actually set back the child abuse prevention movement in this country. Held it back because of their secrecy.

We ask that you keep that in mind when you are considering punitive damages. And the fact that they did not warn troop leaders like Bishop McEwen and Earl Wiest, we ask you to keep in mind when they want you to blame the Mormon church.

Let me conclude now with just a few paragraphs. The evidence will be that the Boy Scouts of America broke their oath and broke trust with the parents and children of America who, for nearly 100 years now, parents have entrusted with their children.

The evidence will be that the Boy Scouts of America holds itself out as a great program for kids and families and communities. And there's no doubt that for many Scouting has been a positive experience.

But in this case you will see a different face

1 of the Boy Scouts of America, one that needs to be made 2. public and held accountable for what it allows to happen 3 to Kerry Lewis. 4 MR. SMITH: Objection, your Honor. Counsel is 5 arguing the case. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 MR. CLARK: We will be asking you to render a 8 verdict to hold the Boy Scouts of America accountable for 9 what we will prove to you they knowingly allowed to 10 happen to Kerry Lewis and others like him. 11 We will be asking you at the end of the case 12 to return a verdict requiring the Scout defendants to pay 13 Kerry Lewis back for his past, present and future 14 emotional and psychological suffering in the amount of 15 \$4 million. 16 We will be asking you also, through a punitive 17 damages verdict, to send a clear and stern signal to the 18 Boy Scouts of America and any other youth organization 19 watching this trial that a jury in Portland, Oregon, will 20 not tolerate this kind of knowingly allowing child abuse 21 to boys in their ranks. 2.2. After all, in this country, we do not bring

After all, in this country, we do not bring people to justice for what they do right. We bring them to justice for what they do wrong.

Thank you.

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1	THE COURT: Mr. Smith.
2	MR. SMITH: Thank you, your Honor.
3	May it please the court, counsel, ladies and
4	gentlemen of the jury. I wrote down a few things this
5	morning and I wanted to talk to you about, but I'm going
6	to change my approach on this. And I hope you bear with
7	me.
8	I want to start where counsel left off if I
9	can, please, and we have the Walsh, I'll call that up
LO	for me, please.
11	(Video deposition played of Martin Walsh.)
12	Q "Does the Boy Scouts of America understand
13	that child sexual abuse of Scoutmasters of Scouts by
L4	Scoutmasters is a problem within the Boy Scouts?
15	A "Recognize I think the issue is recognize
L6	it as a problem. It is no more of a problem in the Boy
L7	Scouts than in society in general.
L8	Q "Does the Boy Scouts of America recognizes
L9	child sexual abuse, that is, the sexual abuse of Scouts
20	by an Adult Leaders and Scoutmasters as being a problem?
21	A "No more than it is in society.
22	Q "Okay. Thank you. And when did the Boy
23	Scouts of America first recognize the occurrence of the
24	sexual abuse of Scouts by Adult Leaders and Scoutmasters?
25	A "They would have when they would have first

1 reported the incident, the first incident, that would be 2. early in Scout's history. 3 "Do you know when? 0 4 Α "I don't have the specific year." 5 Thank you. 6 Can we also pull up, I know we don't have the 7 screen on Mr. Marshall's deposition. Could I have the 8 transcript up, please? Thank you. I'm going to read 9 that as we go, folks. 10 (Deposition of Nathaniel Marshall.) 11 0 "And the reason why you wouldn't use the word 12 'problem' is what? 13 "Because I think the Boy Scouts of America is 14 one of the safest organizations that a young person can 15 be involved in. We encourage parental involvement all 16 along the way through a young man's Boy Scout's life and 17 career. We encourage parents to go and participate with 18 the young person in Scouting activities, Scout meetings, 19 whether it be a Cub Scout meetings or, Boy Scout, things 20 like that. 21 "And because we think that parents, if their 2.2. children's interest at heart, we just kind of feel like 23 that they would be in the position to not let anything 24 happen to the young people in those particular units. 25 Q "And when you say not let anything happen, do

1 you mean, include that being sexually abused by a 2. Scoutmaster? 3 "Yes. Α 4 0 "Is that a 'yes'? 5 Α "Yes. 6 0 Is it fair to say that you, as a 7 representative of the Boy Scouts of America here today, 8 that the position of the Boy Scouts of America is that 9 sexual abuse by a Scoutmaster has never been a problem in 10 the Boy Scouts of America? 11 Α "That's not what I'm saying. Any situation 12 with regards to our youth that is not in a positive 13 fashion, but it is a negative fashion is a problem for 14 the Boy Scouts of America." 15 So that's all I'm going to say about the 16 problem right now, folks. I'd like to have that, I'll 17 just use the chart, if I can find your chart, counsel. 18 Thank you. 19 I want to change gears now, folks, and talk to 20 you a little bit about the organization of the Boy Scouts 21 of America. You've heard plenty about it. You've heard 2.2. some things about it yesterday, I know in voir dire and 23 you've heard lots about it this morning. But instead of 24 stopping -- starting from the top, I want to start from 25 the bottom here, the chartered organization.

The chartered organization within the Boy

Scouts framework is a local community organization. It

is your PTA. It is the police department, auxiliary of

law enforcement. It can be a school, a school district,

the Elks, Lions, churches.

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In this case it happened to be the LDS Church, but they are local, community organizations. And they are made up of primarily who one of the most important factors in the organization, the parents. It depends on parental involvement. And the involvement of volunteers in the community, known to those parents, those parents are some of those volunteers, known to the church, known to the school, known to the local community organization. That's what the evidence will be. It is a fundamental principle. You'll hear about it.

The local organization establishes a unit committee and together they operate that unit. They own the unit. And they might own equipment like a trailer or camping gear, anything like that.

But the local organization operates the unit and owns that unit. And they determine what the troop activities are. They select the leaders. And they plan those activities. And they do it on a day-to-day basis, on a month-to-month basis. And again, it is composed entirely of volunteers.

1 The volunteers that have time to give to their 2 children's interest, to the church's interest, to 3 whatever neighborhood interest there might be or the 4 local community. And again, in this regard, the 5 organization here happened to be the LDS Church. And the 6 suggestion here was made that our evidence is going to be 7 we're going to blame this on the church. 8 You are going to hear more about the church 9 than you heard about the church being involved in this 10 case to some extent. But BSA is not here to blame this 11 on the church. Those decisions will be up to you. 12 Could we have Bishop McEwen's? Call that up 13 for us, please. 14 (Video deposition of Gordon Bishop played.) 15 "At the time of your meeting with Mr. Dykes, 0 16 when you called him in, as bishop, were you acting in any 17 way on behalf of the Cascade Pacific Council? "I'd say no. 18 Α 19 "Were you acting in any way on behalf of the 20 organization called the Boy Scouts of America? 21 Α "No. 2.2. "Were you acting as bishop of the something? Q "Yes." 23 Α 24 That probably says better than what I can tell 25 you what the evidence will be, ladies and gentlemen. Ιt

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says it in a nutshell as far as how the local organization and who they represent and who they are trying to work for.

The local Council in this case, the codefendant in this case is a separate, nonprofit, independent corporation, generally organized throughout the country in various states. They are separate, legal entities.

And their purpose is to raise and spend funds in support of the program. They have their own volunteer board and they make the Scouting program. The BSA Scouting program available in local geographic areas.

It is a program and a resource for the local community organization. In other words, the CPC provides a resource for the LDS Church, for instance, in this case, in a support role. It makes written material available that are provided by my client, the BSA, the national.

And the local Council provides a camping site, for instance. They don't — they don't oversee how the camp is run. Insofar as the LDS Church, for instance, in this case if they were using a campsite, they would be responsible for looking after the troops. The local Council doesn't do that, but they provide the facility.

And who makes up that Council? First, it is a

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volunteer president. And it is a committee of local volunteers. And it is a volunteer board. Mr. Devore is seated here with you along counsel as a representative of the Cascade Pacific Council. And he's the Scout Executive, but he doesn't run the Council.

His responsibility is to report to the volunteer president, the evidence will be. And he reports directly to that president. He's hired by the president of the Council and he can be fired by the president of the Council.

He does not — he's not beholden to the National BSA with respect to his job. It is again, it is local position and he's responsible to the organization, the local community organization that's running the program.

The BSA itself, you've heard is a nonprofit organization. Some of you folks heard that yesterday and spoke about it. It was chartered by Congress in about 1916. We're headquartered in Irving, Texas. And we provide what I'll just call the book on the Scouting guidelines and the Scouting program. We provide documents. We provide guidelines. We have the Scout handbook. You are going to hear a lot about that and what it contains.

But we establish nationwide -- we do establish

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nationwide standards for advancement. And we're responsible for program development. We offer a benefits program. And we provide annual reports to Congress. We issue charters annually. The Councils and their sponsors, again, the local organizations such as here, LDS Church.

And from the standpoint of this issue of control, you'll hear what the evidence is, we do observe the right to not renew a charter of either a Council or of a local community organization if the Boy Scouts agree they are not following or adhering to the guidelines established by the Boy Scouts of America.

And in connection with the development of the program, you see here the so-called secret files, the I.V. Files. These files, folks, were known as the Red Flag Files or the Confidential Files. And they were kept and had been kept confidential for a reason.

Perhaps it is obvious to you, but the evidence will be they are replete with confidential information, with people's lives, identifying people. And we do not produce them willingly or voluntarily unless it is under court order for a very good reason.

Because they are full of confidential information, which should not be disseminated in our opinion throughout the world. They are not open for

review by the media. They are not open for review willy-nilly on a local basis.

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They are designed for a reason, one reason only. To do our very level best, the evidence will be, to keep out repeat offenders.

Once the BSA is notified, and that's critical, there's got to be some form of notice. They've got to have some reliability. Once that happens, a person is put in this file. A file is made up and hopefully they can never, ever be involved in the Scouting program again.

It is called registration. Every Scoutmaster has to be registered. They have to be reregistered annually. It is an annual check. And the BSA relies on information from the local people, the local folks who know if there's a problem with somebody, they should be the first to know perhaps or be aware of it, because there's nobody in Irving, Texas, nobody at the national level that's going to be down at Ground Zero or the ground level, you'll find, telling the local organization how to run its day-to-day activities and run the troop.

The BSA depends upon the knowledge being told or advised of a predator, somebody like Mr. Dykes, who you've heard about. And when they get notice of files made up, you'll find out, the evidence in this case, I

trust will be, we when we got notice, we made the file.

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The reason for that is this, these people move. They go from state to state. They change their names or they change their birth date, or they do something to slip another area and try to get their way back into, whether it is the Scouting program or any kind of program.

And instead of being apologetic about these records, the Boy Scouts of America will tell you, and the evidence will be, that we're trying to be — we feel we're trying to do the right thing by trying to track these folks and control that situation.

I mentioned the BSA does require certain mandatory, we have kind of a mandatory, if you will, guideline. And that is the advancement. We ask that the local organizations adhere to our advancement program. And we ask that they comply with uniform requirements.

Young men have a uniform. They can have a variety of uniforms. Sometimes it is a T-shirt.

Sometimes it is a full uniform, depending upon what they prefer, but we do require that. Again, we don't dictate the day-to-day activities, the local organization, though, from Texas.

In summary, we develop policies and guidelines at the BSA National. The local Council offers support.

1 And the local organization operates the troop and selects 2. its leaders. You'll be able to analyze all this based on 3 the appropriate standard of care of care during that 4 period of time. I've have evidence on that. 5 I'll simply ask you at this time that you 6 listen to all of the evidence carefully and closely and 7 the court's instructions on the law before you reach any 8 conclusions in this case and return a fair and impartial 9 verdict for all of the parties. 10 Thank you very much for your attention. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Xochihua. 12 MR. XOCHIHUA: Thank you, your Honor. 13 Counsel, Mr. Lewis, the jury. As you probably 14 saw already, Mr. Devore and Mr. Marshall are sitting in 15 It is just really to give us a little more 16 room at counsel table. I hope you don't take that as an 17 indication of any kind of lack of interest. 18 I have already introduced you to them. 19 know who I represent. Nicole Rhoades, one of my partners 20 is here, and she's participating in the trial as well. 21 Mr. Smith said a lot of things that I was 2.2. going to say, but I'm going to hit a few things that he 23 may not have talked about in terms of what kind of 24 evidence may come in.

He's already talked about the role of my

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client in the Boy Scout movement. But I'd like to briefly just tell you what my client filed in court here in answer to some of the claims against it. It admitted that it is what it is, a nonprofit organization, which supported the Scouting movement in this state and still does.

It admitted that it was on notice before this plaintiff was involved in Scouting in Oregon that child molestation could occur and did occur between adults and youth, including between adults and youth in Scouting.

It admitted that at certain times Mr. Dykes, the predator you've heard about, acted as a volunteer Scout leader in Boy Scout Troop 719. 719 was, as you'll hear, the unit number for the troop that was in the 10th Ward of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

My client admits that on at least one occasion, probably more, Mr. Dykes made illegal physical contact with plaintiff for his own purposes. However, my client denies that the illegal touching of Mr. Dykes was known to my client at the time. Denies that it was done for the benefit of my client or the Scouting program. Denies it was done in support of the Scouting movement in Oregon. And as a result, it denies liability for this unfortunate circumstance.

One of the things that Mr. Smith touched on is

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this annual registration that applies to volunteer leaders as well. Those of you who have been involved in Scouting were probably aware of this if you are an Adult Leader. You register annually and your name gets submitted to the national organization for the purpose of trying to see if somebody who is in these files is trying to get back in.

You'll hear that there were these written documents beginning in the early '70s called Maintaining Standards of Leadership publications by the BSA. And that those documents put in writing a method for trying to ensure, trying to at least set the stage for a reporting mechanism, which was in existence years before.

This put it in a written document. And it suggested that people who were at a little higher level in the organizational scheme of things, who came upon information that a certain Scouting leader, Adult Volunteer was unfit for that position, it provided a procedure for those people to report and ultimately report a name that could go into an I.V. Files, "Ineligible Volunteer."

I don't know if that was explained: An
Ineligible Volunteer File. Mr. Clark called it a secret
file. Mr. Smith explained that it was kept confidential.
You will hear evidence that just because the

1 Maintaining Standards of Leadership document was not in 2. existence doesn't mean that people weren't doing the same 3 thing already because people were reporting people well 4 before, you've heard, 1965 and earlier, well before this 5 Maintaining Standards of Leadership document came into 6 existence. 7 You've heard that these I.V. Files as I'll 8 probably be referring to them, that in 20 years, '85, '65 9 to '84, 19 years, 1,000 of them deal with child sexual 10 abuse. That is tragic. 11 To give you some scope of what that means in 12 the context of the Scouting movement, you'll hear 13 evidence that somewhere during those same years, 14 somewhere between a little over a million and 1.6 million 15 Adult Volunteers registered annual each and every year. 16 You are going to hear evidence and see 17 evidence much more than the snippets that you heard. I'm 18 just going to point out one snippet you heard from 19 Mr. Clark that one of these files that were theatrically 20 dropped. 21 MR. CLARK: Objection, your Honor. 2.2. THE COURT: Sustained. 23 MR. XOCHIHUA: I apologize. 24 One of these suggested that they needed more 25 substantiating material that will support our placing

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this man on the Confidential File. The same document, the same document in the first paragraph says, "Thank you for your letter about this person. We have placed this information in our file and have taken steps to have his name deleted from our records."

The second paragraph, which is what Mr. Clark referred to, goes on to say, "A written statement from one of the boys or their parents will be appreciated and it will certainly strengthen our position of refusing to accept any future application for registration we might receive from this individual."

That apparently falls within one of the categories you heard about. One of the other excerpts, this is the Marshall excerpt, again, we don't have any audio on this, but I'll ask you to take a look at it. Page 76. This is Mr. Marshall sitting here.

The question is: "It is your opinion that the matter of sexual abuse of Scouts by Scoutmasters is not a problem in the Boy Scouts of America?

"Answer: I think sexual abuse of any young person is a problem, no matter where it might occur. If you are talking about specifically the Boy Scouts of America, it is a problem with the Boy Scouts. It is a problem with anywhere that it may occur."

I want to bring up a timeline. I think I have

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a small exhibit, but I want to see if it is big enough on the screen. Can everybody see that all right?

I think the evidence is going to show, and it will be Mr. Lewis' mother, Helen Caldwell, who will say that the first contact that Mr. Dykes had with their family and their son, Kerry Lewis, was soon after they moved from California into Portland.

And the timing is a little bit imprecise, as you might expect people's memories a little bit different, but she says sometime in '81. If it was before the school year, it might have been September or maybe August of 1981. We have some records, one of which is an application for becoming an LPN in Oregon which Mrs. Caldwell signed, then Lewis.

So they moved in. And Mr. Dykes first had contact as a home teacher, and that is how they formed their relationship with him; that he would come over about once a month with another gentleman most of the time, and they would engage in religious activities that are part of the fundamental tenets of their religion.

But more than that, over the next year and a half, Mr. Dykes started coming over to just visit and have dinner. And he spent more and more time with the Lewis family.

You'll hear that Mrs. Lewis and her son Kerry

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certainly became involved in Scouting as Cub Scouts.

Mr. Lewis was a Cub Scout. His mother was a den leader or den mother, the terminology you'll hear from the people who actually know more about what it is.

She will testify that at no time during any —
if she testifies consistently with her deposition — I
should say we've taken testimony from people under oath
at different times in this case. And it has been typed
up by people like this court reporter here, Ms. Eichhorn.

And we use it, so we have some idea before we stand up here and say what we think the evidence will be, to have some idea of what the evidence is probably going to be.

I think she will testify that Mr. Dykes was not involved in the Cub Scouting in her house or while her son was a Cub Scout. It was not until, she believes, her son got into Webelos where they started to meet at the church facility, that she recalls seeing Mr. Dykes around.

What I have here, I'm going to walk in front of it, I know I shouldn't, but I'm going to, under the LDS 10th Ward, there was Unit 719. It is just the number that applies to that particular sponsoring organizations unit. And they have a slightly different system than is how the National Boy Scout Association program is set up.

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The National Boy Scout program, boys ages 11 through the time they leave Scouts, but particularly from Boy Scouts, ages 11, 12 and 13 are all labeled Boy Scouts.

In the LDS Church, because of the way they practice their religion, youth aged 12, boys who are aged 12 are not allowed to participate in Boy Scout troops. They call them Blazer Scouts, and they separate them. You'll hear why. There's a priesthood called the Aaronic Priesthood, which begins for young boys at age 12. And until then, while they are still a youth, they are considered too young. And at age 12, they can start participating in the Boy Scouts.

Now, the information that we have here comes from both roster information and witnesses. And this timeline is just a helpful aid for me to explain it to you.

You'll hear that rosters are created annually, rosters of the adults involved in a unit, for example, in a Boy Scout unit and the youth who register to become part of that unit for that year. The rosters at the time, you'll hear, generally were created in about December of a year for the following year. They were submitted with this annual chartering agreement. The registration that is sent on up from the unit level to be

considered for approval or rejection.

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And so in each of those forms, in the upper right-hand corner, you'll see eventually there's an expiration date. And the expiration date is the end of the 12-month period, okay.

What we see and what you'll see when you see the rosters is that indeed, Mr. Dykes was registered as an Assistant Scoutmaster for Boy Scouts on a roster that ends with the 12 months. And they had, for some reason at the end of January, January 31, 1984. So he was on the list at the beginning of '83 when it was submitted. And this occurrence that you've heard about with the bishop occurred sometime in early February. It might be late January of 1983.

What I expect you to hear from the bishop, in addition to the snippets that you've seen, is that after his meeting with Mr. Dykes, he removed Mr. Dykes from his calling in Scouting and told him to not have any contact with children.

Within two weeks, the bishop had convened a disciplinary council at the stake level of the church. The stake level — the stake level is above the wards, the multiple wards in the area. So he convened a disciplinary council. And they met and they decided Mr. Dykes' fate. They disfellowshipped him from the

1 church.

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about as the "slap on the wrist." It is not excommunication. That happened in 1985. But they disfellowshipped him. You'll hear people from the church explain what that means. Generally, it means you have no actual position to handle youth, being responsible for youth within the church. You also can't speak, you can't take the sacrament in meetings with the church.

So what I did hear on this visual aid is in red, show you when Mr. Dykes was involved in Scouting. And the timeline after that is when the bishop had released him from his obligations.

You'll hear from the bishop. He believes he cooperated with the police at the time. The police were informed almost simultaneously with the bishop by Ms.

Lashbaugh. The police officer came to interview the bishop, and the bishop communicated with him.

You'll hear what the various recollections are of that communication. But I think you will hear that the officer who investigated and talked to the bishop learned that the bishop's plan was to contact the parents of the boys that Mr. Dykes had confessed to having touched.

And you'll hear the police officer say that

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he, in fact, had tried to contact a couple of the children, and that there was some push back from the parents, and that he felt that it probably would be appropriate under the circumstances of what he understood the abuse had been to allow the bishop to continue with his plan.

In fact, that same officer in his report suggested that if the district attorney's office felt differently about it, then he would go back and do more. You'll hear the police officer say he also met with Mr. Dykes and Mr. Dykes confessed.

We're going to be calling a witness who will testify about the criminal record that was generated during February and thereafter that relates to the charges that were brought against Mr. Dykes, the plea he made to Attempted Sex Abuse II, which was handled by this county's justice system, the criminal justice system.

And Mr. Dykes was put on bench probation to a specific judge. He was told to undergo some counseling. He was ordered not to have any contact with the victim because the plea agreement related to one victim, one of Mrs. Lashbaugh's son.

He had to pay a fine and obey all laws. He didn't pay the fine. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest. And that bench warrant wasn't known -- nobody

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followed up on it until after Mr. Dykes was pulled over on his way to Tillamook with several boys. At that point, his father had to come and post bail, and that bail was used to help pay off the fine. For some reason at that time, even though he was in violation of his requirements, the file was closed once the fine was paid.

What does this other line represent? The blue, we've said, is Kerry Lewis. I think the evidence will show that the best information available to us at this point is that the Lewis family, having first moved into Portland in the 10th Ward, remained at their home for a year and a half maybe a year.

They moved in the late part of 1982 to a different location. Not far away. In fact, just on the other side of the school that Mr. Lewis apparently was attending, Gilbert Parks Elementary. And they moved to a place that under the church's geographic restrictions was in a different ward. It is the 15th Ward of the LDS Church.

And the rosters that were in the possession of my client show Mr. Lewis' name moving out of the 719 unit to the 108 unit, which is at Gilbert Heights Elementary School and shortly thereafter into unit 815.

Why do I raise this? Because the move occurred, you'll see and you'll hear evidence, before the

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bishop was told about these problems. The evidence will also show, I believe, that approximately four to six months after Mr. Dykes was released from his calling in Scouting, he moved away to somewhere in Parkrose.

Mrs. Lewis and Kerry Lewis remember that Timur Dykes was Mr. Lewis' Scoutmaster. I don't think you will see any actual rosters that identify Mr. Kerry Lewis as being in the same grouping of boys where Mr. Dykes was a Scoutmaster.

Why is that? Because at the time the Lewises moved out of the 10th Ward, Mr. Lewis was born in April of '72, he was ten years old. He hadn't yet reached the Blazer Scout level. He certainly hadn't reached the Scout level.

You can go ahead and shut that down. Thank you.

Bishop McEwen, when he was deposed under oath, you'll see more of that because he didn't live in Oregon, he lives in Utah now. He — I believe you'll hear him say that he acted immediately and he did what he thought was appropriate.

He thought he was cooperating with the police. He knew that the police had been involved. He contacted the boys on the list that Mr. Dykes had provided him and the parents. That's what I think you'll hear him say.

1 He will testify, I believe, and you'll hear 2 it, that if he had known that others had been in the 3 district, he would have tried to contact them as well. It is unclear whether he ever contacted the Lewis family 4 5 because he can't remember. And apparently the list, no 6 one has it. 7 You heard about the relationship that 8 Mr. Clark talked about. There was a lot of detail that 9 you heard about this gym and the ropes and the climbing 10 through. You'll also hear the relative lack of memory of 11 witnesses as to most specifics about events that happened 12 back in '83 and '84. 13 You are going to hear some evidence about why 14 this case was brought at this time. Mr. Lewis himself 15 testified about this. And I would ask that you go ahead 16 and play that for the jury. 17 (Video deposition of Kerry Lewis played.) 18 "And how was it that you came to -- well, why 0 19 did you end up suing the church and the Boy Scouts of 20 America for this? 21 "Because I was asked to be part of this Α 2.2. lawsuit. 23 "Who asked you that? Q "Mr. Clark. 24 Α 25 "Okay. Well, I don't want -- I'm not asking Q

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1
      you about conversations you had with Mr. Clark. What I'm
 2.
      trying to find out is how you ended up thinking that you
 3
     might go see a lawyer about this situation. That's what
 4
      I'm interested in.
 5
           Α
                 "I didn't think about going to see a lawyer.
 6
           0
                 "Okay. How did you get contacted then?
 7
           Α
                 "My mother started this whole thing.
 8
      asked me -- very difficult, a lot of information. Um, my
9
     mom started this whole ball rolling.
10
           0
                 "How so?
11
           Α
                 "She read in one of the newspapers here in
12
      Oregon about a case Mr. Clark was involved with.
13
                 "Had your mom not contacted you about this,
14
      what would you have done?
15
           Α
                 "Nothing.
16
                 "The letter from Michelle Alderson goes on to
           0
17
      say --"
18
                 Let's stop that for just a second. I want to
19
      explain who Michelle Alderson is. She's one of the
20
      counselors that was seeing -- that saw Mr. Lewis. And
21
      her records indicate that she was referred by Mr. Lewis'
2.2.
      attorney, Kelly Clark.
23
                 Go ahead.
24
                 (Video Deposition of Kerry Lewis played.)
25
                 "In June, he was involved in" -- it says
           Q
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1	dispositions, but I suspect that that's deposition "and
2	shared that he hadn't seen the priest since seventh
3	grade. Earlier in the letter he says he shared that he'd
4	been offended by a priest in childhood.
5	"Would that have been referring to Mr. Dykes?
6	A "Yes.
7	Q "The letter from Michelle Alderson goes on to
8	say church representatives reportedly told his parents
9	that they knew about the sexual abuse and that the priest
10	had repented. Is that essentially what you told Michelle
11	Alderson?
12	A "Yes.
13	Q "It goes on and says there was apparently no
14	consequences for this priest by the church, which
15	continued to cause Kerry anger and frustration. Did you
16	tell her that?
17	A "That now I am, yes.
18	Q "Okay. When did you first become angry and
19	frustrated at the church?
20	A "When my mother called me back in '07."
21	In '07, the church became a defendant in this
22	case along with BSA, my client. Mr. Lewis saw Counselor
23	Alderson before the church was no longer a party in this
24	case.
25	Let me talk briefly about training. You heard

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Mr. Clark say what he believes the evidence will show.

I'm going to let the evidence come in about what training involved at the time. However, I will tell you that you'll see evidence and you'll hear it from someone who has some knowledge of these documents that the LDS has its own Scouting handbooks.

Why? It has some differences from the BSA program as to how it implements the program. I'm not saying it is being done without the knowledge of the BSA. It is simply not the exact same thing that is specified in the BSA guidelines, rules and regulations, that sort of thing.

What you will see, I hope, in evidence that I hope will be admitted is that the LDS Church is very committed to the BSA program. And for nearly everyone involved in the role of adult leadership, it urges them to undergo training, training that was available at the time. And we intend to present someone who will tell you their experience with the training that was going on at the time here in Portland.

Damages, just for a minute -- I'm nearly done. Before we get to damages, though, I guess I'm going to try to bring you back to what you heard earlier. It was a long time ago. You saw a picture of Mr. Dykes sitting at a table with young Kerry Lewis with a little game out.

2.2.

I don't know if any of you remember these, my younger brother had one. It was some sort of a football game where these little itty-bitty pong lines that were red moved around. You would have to press buttons to move those around. It was just a basic program. It was something that you look at the picture and say wow, that was quite a while ago.

What I think I heard Mr. Clark say about what Mrs. Caldwell now, Kerry Lewis' mother, would testify about is the significant change. All I can do is suggest to you that when she testified under oath earlier, and this would be sometime in April 2008, when the LDS Church was still a party to this case, she was asked whether she saw any change in her son, Kerry Lewis', behavior, after the Tillamook arrest that she related to Mr. Dykes at the time. And she said she didn't.

However, she did write down information. She kept a record, because it was part of her practice to keep a little record, a baby book, a diary, a journal of some sort. She actually created a record that talked about what happened at the Tillamook Police Department and what happened when she and her husband tried to contact Bishop McEwen or at least some bishop. She didn't really recognize the name McEwen at the time of her deposition.

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And why did she write down what she was writing down? Because she thought they might need it. If they needed help with Kerry Lewis or got to an emotional crisis in his life about this. She never gave it to him.

She testified, and I think she'll say here in court, that she did not think her son had gotten to the point of such an emotional crisis where she would have given it to him. That document doesn't exist today.

Apparently it was either lost or not important enough to keep.

You are going to hear from experts, and they are going to talk about what was thought at the times that are relevant to the conduct at issue in this case. And they are going to talk about what was known and what really wasn't known with respect to how to deal with the societal problem of child sex abuse.

And I think what I heard from Mr. Clark was that the BSA actually set back societies dealing with their organizations, like the BSA's dealing with this problem. And I think you'll see some exhibits.

They come from Scouting magazine from 1981, which I think, I think the experts will tell you is kind of early, that relate to specific — specifically child abuse. They say things like a lot of the abuses children

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endure are even worse than broken bones. They go on to talk about trying to do something about it. 1983 sample, 1984 sample in Scouting magazine.

You've heard about the trust and the evidence. You are going to hear about the great amount of trust that the Lewis' family placed in Boy Scouts. I think you are also going to hear evidence that after Mr. Dykes was arrested in July of 1984, that soon after that, the Lewis family drifted away from the LDS Church, and they really still are not regular visitors to the church.

You'll also hear that the Lewis family, including Kerry Lewis, including his three younger brothers, Joshua Lewis, Heath Lewis and Lorne Lewis, all continue on in Scouting after Mr. Dykes was arrested, after Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell knew there was a problem.

And I'm going to suggest at the end of the case that you return a verdict in favor of my client.

Thank you for paying attention, and thank you on behalf of my client.

THE COURT: All right. Jurors, that completes the opening statements. We're going to break for the noon hour. It doesn't make any sense to start with the witnesses right now. I expect you back in the jury room at 1:30 with the door closed and we'll see you this afternoon. We're in recess.

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Okay. 1:30, folks.
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 2
                 MR. SMITH: Thank you, your Honor.
 3
                 MR. XOCHIHUA:
                                Thank you, your Honor.
 4
                 (Luncheon recess, 11:50 a.m.)
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