## EXHIBITS

$$
\text { A-5 to } \mathrm{Z}-5
$$

through more witnesses here this afternoon than -- we went through them faster than it was anticipated, so the lawyers tell me we're making good progress, so you will be excused early today. We'll see you tomorrow morning at nine o'clock for a continuation. Again, please do not discuss this case with anyone, and you'll beat the traffic if you get out of here pretty soon, okay? You may be excused.
(Jury out at 4:14 p.m.)
THE COURT: Anything else for us to take up at this time on behalf of the government?

MR. GEZON: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. On behalf of any defendants, anything else to take up?

MR. VALENTINE: No, Your Honor.
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I need to file the witness fee 1ist.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Just give me a few minutes and Sue will come around. I'll get Sue's attention right away.

Anything else? Okay. That's all. We'll see you tomorrow morning for our next group of witnesses.

MR. GEZON: Your Honor, may I? I'm sorry, I apologize. There's something that came up that we think we should put on the record.

We've been advised by those that are wearing the

Court's headsets to assist them in hearing that it actually magnifies the conversations occurring confidentially at our desk and the defendants' desks quite loudly. I wonder if there's some way perhaps that we can turn them off at the attorneys' table. I'm told by the witnesses and the court officers that are listening to this that they can hear the conversations of the attorneys and the parties.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll work on this tonight. I think we can maybe do some unplugging or turn these -- is there a push button there that turns them on and off? I think that's all it does is turn them on and off.

MR. SCHIPPER: It does. You have to hold it, Your
Honor. You have to hold it and it's off.
MR. GEZON: It's a mute button.
the COURT: We'll work on this. This is part of our figuring out what to do with all this stuff. All right. Good. That's all. (Proceedings recessed at 4:18 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Okay.
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I have a couple of questions, concerns. One is in regards to the -- I haven't seen all of the orders that have come through in the past couple of days. There's a couple days' delay getting to me. However, apparently getting some bank records was denied. That goes directly to my defense in that the bank records show the money was invested with other individuals.

THE COURT: Ms. Marcusse, you have harassed me for the last several days with absolutely nonsensical motions. Look at me. I want to talk to you.

You do not understand what this trial is about, and I have urged you to talk to your lawyer. This matter is not whether you invested money wisely. That's not the issue that the govexmment has put before us. So whether or not the money that you allegedly may have had to invest was run off with by a third party or a fourth party or someone else is really not the issue here, so that's why I want you to focus clearly on this.

The allegation is that you and others -- Iisten carefully to me. The allegation is. that you and others fraudulently and deceitfully deceived other people, not that other people deceived you, which may be the case. I imagine the government might concede that if you ask them. The question is whether you and others deceitfully deceived other

> else and their crazy ideas.

DEFERDANT MARCUSSE: Now, getting back to the bank records, though, I was accused of running a Ponzi, which means that, like Exhibit 94, that I spent the money. And if I can't get bank records, I can't prove that $I$ invested the funds. So there's where I totally don't understand why I can't have benk records that are my own bank records. Is it not true I was accused of running a Ponzi?

THE COURT: I haven't heard the evidence yet. That's the allegation.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Well, the indictment says that, so I can't defend it without being able to get bank records, especially trapped in jail, which makes me suspicious that's the reason I was trapped in jail, to prohibit a defense.

THE COURT: Have you talked to your lawyer about this, Mr. Kaczor? Have you discussed this matter with your lawyer?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: What, as, far as getting bank records? He thought I should be able to get bank records, that I should be able to subpoena bank records. It should be a simple matter.

THE COURT: Did you ask him to assist you in that matter?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Well, yes, except I was denied the ability to get the -- by you, the bank records. You
denied me the ability to get them.
THE COURT: That wasn't the question. Did you ask him to assist you in getting an understanding of what the records were that you needed and to discuss that with the United States attorney?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I asked him to help me subpoena them.

THE COURT: Did you ask him whether you had the right to certain records and what. those records were, or do you want me to ask him? Do you want me to ask Mr. Kaczor?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Don't I have the right to my own bank records?

THE COURT: I don't know. That's not the motion that I had in front of me when I ruled on it.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: The motion asked for Starbright, which was my own account.

THE COURT: Ma'am, ma'am. Mr. Kaczor?
MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
Your Honor, we've discussed bank records and I've indicated to her that I've gone over and I've looked at all the bank records, that there are summaries of many of the bank records. I've explained to her that the rules of evidence allow her to review any of the bank records that were used to formulate the summaries, and therefore, she would be able to look at bank records. And I don't know if they're all the

MR. VALENTINE: Thank you. (Mr. Valentine exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Ms. Marcusse, I'm not going to have a nonsensical debate with you about using the Constitution. You do not know what you are talking about.

I'm going to require in this case, because you do not know what you're talking about, I'm going to require Mr. Kaczor to do the examination of the witnesses on your behalf. You do not know what this case is about, and I have to protect your rights by asking Mr. Kaczor to speak on your behalf.

If you can demonstrate to me at a certain point that you do understand what this trial is about and you can stay focused on what this trial is about, then I definitely believe that you have the right to represent yourself under the Constitution. But when I hear all these irrelevancies, I can't let you do that to yourself, and I'm going to ask Mr. Kaczor to confer with you.

But I'm going to ask Mr. Kaczor to do the examination of witnesses on your behalf. This is not something Mr. Kaczor would like to do. It's not something I would like him to do. But I think we're left with no alternative in this matter.

Mr. Kaczor, do you understand what I'm asking you to do?

MR. KACZOR: Yes, Your Honor. I am prepared to do
now on, and --
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I will be putting in a motion for bias and prejudice as well.

THE COURT: File as many as you would like. But I'm again telling you that they're not focused, and I'll take them for what they are.

Anything else we need to bring up here? All right. Now, Mr. Besser, you're giving me signals. What's that mean?

DEFENDANT BESSER: Oh, I'm just -- I'm just thinking

THE COURT: Oh, good.
DEFENDANT BESSER: As a matter of fact, may I address the Court?

THE COURT: You may. You may.
DEFENDANT BESSER: Your Honor, when we were here previously, I believe it was on the 5 th , I asked to not have to have anything to do with this attorney that you appointed to me.

THE COURT: Yes.
DEFENDANT BESSER: Well, I have no defense to this charge because $I$ have been in captivity, and so $I$ can't obtain any information which could be used to excuse the charges. I can't try to find an attorney or anything. I was brought here from Mexico as -- well, as I read here, as a drug dealer. I had in excess of five kilograms or more of cocaine. They --

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. KACZOR: You had indicated that I should take over for Mrs. Marcusse in the questioning of witnesses, and I wondered to what extent I should also take over if an opening statement were to be given or objections were to be made or -THE COURT: Absolutely. Absolutely, until otherwise.

MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Let's bring the jury in. (Jury in at 1:52 p.m.)

THE COURT: You may be seated.
Members of the jury, before we begin this trial, let me tell you a little bit about what is going to follow, describe generally how the trial will be conducted and explain what we will be doing; that is, you, the lawyers in this matter, and I will be doing. At the end of this trial I will give you more detailed guidance as to how you will go about reaching your decision, but now I simply want to explain to you how the trial will proceed.

As I indicated to you earlier this morning, this matter is a criminal case brought by the United States government after indictment by the grand jury. I will refer to the govermment perhaps more than once as the prosecution. The government is represented, as I said, by the two United States attorneys here, Mr. Gezon and Mr. Schipper.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

 WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGANUNITED STATES OF AMERICA<br>) Case Number: 1:04-cr-165<br>)<br>) R0BERT HOLMES BELL<br>: Janet Mavis: Marcusse, Sui Juris )

## COMPULSORY JOINDER OF INDISPENSABLE PARTIES TO THIS ACTION

 FRCP Rule 19, FRCP Rule 14For the Office of U.S. Attorney to be allowed to maintain the current charges as contained in the "new" Superseding Indictment (reformatted), the following individuals are deemed to be absolutely essential parties to this action and must be joined under FRCP Rule 19 (b) as co-defendants as Claimant absolutely relied upon these individuals for investment advice.

The Office of U.S. Attorney can be readily demonstrated to have hidden their existence for "selfdealing" purposes, and/or suppressed bank records showing that Claimant entrusted significant funds to these individual's care. At one point or another, all of the individuals below can be proven to be the original source of the information relayed by Claimant to clients in her newsletters, making all of them essential parties to this action.

Essential additional co-defendants include:

1. Robert W. Plaster, founder Empire Gas and Oil, former CEO and co-founder of MLC Developments, International, Inc. Chairman of the Board, Evergreen Investments
2. Winfield Moon, Worldwide E. Capital
3. Richard Gerry, Director/Trustee Crawford Ltd., Starbright City Centre
4. James Kramer-Wilt, former lawyer, Bureau of the Public Debt, Dept. of Treasury, partner of Richard Gerry.
5. Gerard Forrester, former Supervisory Agent, Dept. of Justice
6. James Longwell, former FBI Special Agent.
7. John Ashcroft, former Senator from Missouri and former U.S. Attorney General
8. Dan Evans, Attorney
9. Thomas Connelly, Attorney
10. Christopher Lunn, former CEO of SSBT, former regulator at the

Central Bank of the Bahamas
11. Mohammed Harajchi, former owner SSBT

Over a month ago, a defense attorney in this action indicated to one of the co-defendants that the government intended to drop all charges but Count 42 , the "tax" charge. Had that occurred, this action would not be necessary. With other charges still included, particularly mail fraud, it is a fact that Claimant absolutely relied upon the individuals listed above for her decisions and the information she subsequently relayed to members of her group.

Without the inclusion of these individuals, the Office of U.S. Attorney must drop this prosecution for the multiple reasons of "unclean hands", abuse of the public trust, perjury to the grand jury, "privity", gross conflicts of interest, fraud, libel, slander, obstruction of justice, suppression/withholding of material evidence, unlawful arrest and extradition, and impairing the obligation of contracts.

This Court, while federal, is still located in the State of Michigan where the U.S. Constitution does still apply. "Equality under the law is paramount."

Date:



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Grand Rapids Press, The (MI)
September 16, 2002
Edition: All Editions
Section: City \& Region
Page: D4
Topics:
Index Terms:
Court; Decision
Judges chastise prosecutor.
The appeals court said Assistant U.S. Attorney Don Davis improperly put "pressure" on a jury to convict an accused tax rebel.
Author: Ed White / The Grand Rapids Press
Article Text:
Federal prosecutor Don Davis pursues tax rebels with a passion. An appeals court, however, says he needs to turn down the heat in the courtroom.

The court said Davis, in a closing argument, improperly pressured a jury to convict Michael Modena, a Kent County man who was accused of conspiring to help five brothers evade taxes.

Davis told the jury: "We can all take some measure of satisfaction in the investigation and prosecution of the Russells, of John Modena. But we're not finished. We're not finished until this verdict is returned."

The appeals court said "statements that exhort the jury to 'do its job' are improper."
The three-judge panel, citing a ruling in a similar case, said "this kind of pressure has no place in the administration of criminal justice."

Nonetheless, Modena's conviction and five-year prison sentence will stand. Davis' comments, "although regrettable," did not spoil the bushel of evidence against the defendant, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said last week.

Modena, 41, was found guilty in August 2000 after a strange 21/2-day trial in which he refused to be represented by an attorney and sat mute during the proceedings. "Stone silence," U.S. Chief District Judge Robert Holmes Bell said at the time.

Modena sold bogus trusts and helped the Russell brothers obstruct the Internal Revenue Service. Denver,

Daniel, Orval, Jack and Timothy Russell owed more than $\$ 500,000$.
The government said Modena's trusts and other "de-taxing" schemes probably involved hundreds of people. He was on the run for 14 months before authorities captured him at a restaurant near Lansing in June 2000.

In its ruling, the appeals court said Davis also erred when he vouched for the credibility of a witness, Daniel Russell, whom he described as someone who had become a "law-abiding man." Separately, the court said Bell should not have allowed some financial summaries into evidence. But again, the mistakes were not enough to overturn the guilty verdict.

Modena's only victory on appeal: The court said Bell "abused (his) discretion" when he ordered drug tests, counseling and a three-year ban on alcohol when the prison sentence ends.
"Neither alcohol nor drug use played a role in Modena's crime," the court said.
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Q So when you told the folks at the seminar in March of 2001 -- or May of 2001 that you pay your taxes, that was a lie, wasn't it?
A I pay approximately 160 different types of taxes. Property taxes, sales taxes, gas taxes, taxes endlessly. And I filed when I believed it to be according to the Tax code appropriate to file.

MR. SCHIPPER: Can we play that portion of the seminar tape, please?
(An excerpt of GX-58-A, a videotape, played to jury.)
MR. SCHIPPER: You can stop it now.
BY MR. SCHIPPER:
Q You just said, "I file mine individually?"
A I have always filed a tax return.
Q Isn't that what you just said, yes or no?
A I filed tax returns for 25 years.
Q Yes or no. Is that what you just said?
A Yes.
Q Thank you. Ms. Marcusse, let's look at that time frame around that May seminar that we just showed some video of. You've heard Mr. Flink testify, correct?

A Yes.
Q And in his review -- his testimony was that he reviewed all of the bank records, all of the investors he found, traced all the money into Access, Sanctuary, any of those bank

Taxpayer Name: MAKごUSSE, JANET M. Examiner: Kempf, Donald
TIN:
Tax Form:
1040
Date:
Tax Year:

## Other Income Lead Sheet

| Tax Period | Per Return | Per Exam | Adjustment | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 199912 | . 00 | 48,000.00 | 48,000.00 |  |
| 200012 | . 00 | 188,084.00 | 188,084.00 |  |
| 200112 | . 00 | 700,542.00 | 700,542.00 |  |
| Conclusion: (Reflects the final determination on the issue.) |  |  |  |  |
| The income received by the Taxpayer from Access Financial Group is her Gross Income and reportable by her on her tax return. |  |  |  |  |

Facts: (Document the relevant facts.)
Janet Mavis Marcusse represented herself to be a successful investment and financial advisor with access to secret investment opportunities. She operated an investment company called Access Financial Group. She along with 7 other people, acting as her associates, conspired to operate a Ponzi scheme to defraud investors, by investing into her company, their money and to keep it for herself and the other seven individuals who aided and abetted in the scheme. She received money through this scheme and converted the money for her own personal use. She failed to file a tax return for the years 1999, 2000, and 2001. She failed to report any income received from Access Financial Group either as wages, commissions, payments for services, or for any other type of gain or income. She and her seven associates were found guilty of Mail Fraud, Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering, Conspiracy to Defraud the United States, and Money Laundering.

Law: (Tax Law, Regulations, court cases, and other authorities. If Unagreed, include Argument)
IRC Section: 61 -Gross Income includes income from whatever source derived.
The income received by Janet Mavis Marcusse through the Ponzi Scheme with Access Financial Group is Gross Income for her and reportable by her on her tax returns. These were funds obtained by her and used by her for her own personal use - directly for her benefit or for the benefit of her family and friends at her direction and control.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Specific citations: |  |
| Taxpayer Position: (If applicable) |  |
| None was provided. |  |
|  |  |

## UNITED STATES TAX COURT

 WASHINGTON, DC 20217JANET MAVIS MARCUSSE, )<br>Petitioner ()<br>v.<br>) Docket No. 14234-09<br>)<br>COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, )<br>Respondent )

## ORDER AND DECISION

On January 6,2012 , respondent filed two motions: a motion for entry of decision and a motion to vacate the Court's November 30, 2011, Order, which had granted in part petitionrer's motion to compel fiold August 9, 2010. On January 25, 2012, petitioner filed a no objection to respondent's motions. It is

ORDERED that respondent's motion for entry of decision is granted. It is further
ORDERED that respondent's motion to vacate the Court's November 30, 2011, Order is granted; that the Court's Order dated November 30, 2011, is hereby vacated; and that in addition to the respects in which petitioner's motion to compel filed August 9, 2010, was already denied by the Court's order dated January 5, 2011, it is now denied as moot in all other respects. It is further

ORDERED AND DECIDED that for tax years 1999, 2000, and 2001, there are no income tax deficiencies and no additions to tax and penalties pursuant to I.R.C. secs. 6651(a)(2), 6654, and 6651(f) due from petitioner.
(Signed) David Gustafson Judge

ENTERED: JAN 312012

## AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS CONCERNING JANET MARCUSSE

## In Re: United States District Court Western District of Michigan Criminal Docket for Case \#: 1:04-cr-00165-RHB-ALL

On or around Monday, May 16, 2005, concerning the trial of the above referenced case, I personally observed a sign on the courtroom door demanding that unless you were an investor or a witness, you could not enter the courtroom while selection of the jury was in progress.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. $\S 1746$, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on December 30th, 2011

Signed

thank you ahead of time.
Myself along with Mr. Gezon represent the government in this case, and this is a criminal case in which charges were brought against the eight defendants. Ponzi scheme. You've heard the word already, Ponzi scheme. That's what this case is about.

Now, some of you may not know what a Ponzi scheme is.

THE COURT: Excuse me. I think we need to turn up the volume a little bit.

MR. SCHIPPER: Thank you, Your Honor.
A Ponzi scheme is a form of investment fraud named after Charles Ponzi after about 1919 or 1920 who came up with an investment fraud scheme that was named after him. Now, some of you may have heard of a pyramid scheme. A Ponzi scheme is similar, and a Ponzi scheme has certain characteristics.

You'll hear from Leonard Zawistowski. Leonard Zawistowski is an expert with the Federal Reserve Board. He investigates financial fraud cases, investment fraud cases specifically, including Ponzi schemes. Mr. Zawistowski will tell you that Ponzi schemes have several characteristics that are common. Now, not every Ponzi scheme has all of these eight, ten or twelve characteristics. Some have six or eight of them and some have different little twists. But they
generally have the common characteristics of they mention and refer to, as the testimony will be the defendants did, to uging prime banks or world banks or the Federal Reserve or International Monetary Fund, International Chamber of Commerce. Those types of terms are thrown around.

They typically promise a very high, very, very high rate of return, rate of interest on your money, sometimes as much as three percent to ten percent a month, maybe even twenty percent a month. They typically tell you that the investment vehicles .- the reason they're able to get this kind of high interest or this high return is because there are these secret markets out there that the general public doesn't know about and certainly doesn't have the ability to get into. These are the investment vehicles that people like the Rockefellers and the Trumps have acceas to. But typical in these Ponzi schemes is someone in the scheme or the group have access, they've gained access to those top secret inveatment opportunities, and that's how they can get this high rate of return.

But you must keep it secret. Secrecy is another common characteristic. You can't go to your banker or your lawyer or your CPA or your stockbroker because then you can't be part of this because then we wouldn't be able to get into this. This isn't something that's open to the general public, and then we'd lose our opportunity to get into this
investment.
You'll hear terms used like bank debenture, high yield investment program, things like that. One of the other keys to a Ponzi scheme is the safety that's promised. You'll hear testimony from the witnesses that they were told that their money, the principal that they invested, was safe. Now, they were told that by differing defendants and it was told in different ways. The testimony will be that my money is in a blocked bank account or a guaranteed bank account or it's in a world bank backed by a $C D$, but that the money is safe.

And lastly, Mr. Zawistowski will tell you that frequently, almost always with these investment fraud schemes, Ponzi schemes, the individuals have some sort of humanitarian purpose that they try to sell or promote. They try to pull on the heartstrings of good folks and/or on the religious beliefs of those folks by telling them that this isn't just a greedy venture. We're not out there just to make a bunch of money. We want to do it so that you're freed up to do mission work that you've wanted to do or to give more monies to charity or to help the sick or the infirm. And those are the common characteristics of a Ponzi scheme.

Now, let me introduce you to the defendants. It's difficult here because there are so many defendants mixed in with so many attorneys. Let me take just a minute to go through and introduce you to each of the defendants so that

Well, as is typical, this was the beginning of the end for the Ponzi scheme. You'll hear that throughout 2001 very little, if any, monies were sent to investor victims. And eventually near the end of 2001 , when investor victims went -- you'll hear testimony they went to the office, they went to Access to talk to someone, and the office was gone. There was no office, there was no forwarding address, there was no forwarding phone number. Jan had left. Janet Marcusse had left.

Now, what are some of the primary claims? There are many, but what are some of the primary claims you're going to hear consistent from the victims who are going to testify? Well, you're going to hear claims that, number one, this was a successful investment company when in fact you'll hear that the reality was that they were not a successful investment company .

You'l. hear that there were top secret investments, and you'll hear testimony from Mr. Zawistowski that these top secret investments don't exist.

You'll hear that their money was being invested when in fact the facts will show, the testimony will be that their money was spent. It wasn't invested.

You'll hear that they were qualified to take, to accept money, $401(k)$ or retirement money, as a rollover. The testimony will be that they absolutely were not a qualified

MR. KACZOR: I will, Your Honor.
(Jury in at 3:38 p.m.)
THE COURT: You may be seated. You may come up here.

MR. KACZOR: Thank You, Your Honor.
TḰR COURT: At this time, ladies and gentlemen, Ms. Marcusse wishes to give you an opening statement as to what she believes the proofs will show, and you're to give the same respectful consideration to her as you would to a lawyer representing her. Her standby counsel will be standing beside her as she gives you her opening statement.

Ms. Marcusse, you may proceed to address the jury.
MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Good afternoon. My name is Jan
Marcusse, and I've been waiting ten and a half months for today so that $I$ can tell my side of the story and give you an idea of an overview of what I'm going to prove to you in order to show that I'm innocent, that we were trying to do a good thing here, and unfortunately some people that made promises to me have taken advantage of the situation and I find myself here trying to defend myself today.

We did not run a Ponzi. We invested tens of -- weli
not tens of millions of dollars, but -- excuse me. (Defendant Marcusse conferred with Mr. Kaczor.)

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: The proof will show that bank
records will prove to you that we invested over $\$ 10 \mathrm{milli}$ ion on benefit -- for the benefit of investorg. The proof will show that in March of 2001 a bank that we were using that we had CDs in failed. The proof will show that the Department of Justice had an agent who had endorsed this bank in writing, and this was an endorsement upon which I had relied in order to make the decision that it was a safe bank.

We had -- the proof will show that we had at least three different main diversifications, one of which was to further a charitable concern, an agenda close to my heart. I'm a cancer survivor, and we had wanted -- I had wanted to with the help. of everyone put together an alternative health clinic on property close to Branson, Missouri. It was called the Branson Project, and you'll probably hear things about the Branson Project.

We had made plans to move there $I$ think early 2000 . possibly as long ago as late 1999. I did not -- the proof will show I did not run there because things were bad. I had had plans for a year to a year and a half prior to move to Branson to do this project.

The proof will also show that a project is going forward in Branson, Missouri, without us. And that individual, the proof will show, received a very sizeable amount of funds from our organization and is an individual of wealth that has prevented my litigation so far by having the
appearance that I spent the money.
The proof will show that we were in the bank, as I mentioned before, with CDs. The proof will also show that it was a stock-based investment. It was not a bank debenture or type of trading program as they're trying to make out the main investments of our company to be. This was a CD-backed program with margined and leveraged positions in the stock market, and it did have a very high return. The proof will show we left the returns offshore rather than bringing them in every month because it took time to move money back and forth.

The proof will also show that we did handle a lot of retirement funds. However, it will show that we used legitimate pension and $401(k)$ rollover organizations like Mid-Ohio Securities which to the best of my knowledge is atill in business today as the recipient for IRAs and pensions. The proofs will also show that it's perfectly legitimate to open up your own profit-sharing plan, which was the other option that we had.

The government is also trying to make a case for fraud with tax returns and not reporting income. We didn't report taxes on the $\$ 10 \mathrm{milli}$ on because we didn't get to spend the $\$ 10$ miliion. We invested it. So therefore, there were no taxes due on monies that were invested elsewhere.

Also, we used -- the proof will show that we used an
exception under the Tax Code. It's called the Exception Act, $508(c)(1)(A)$. It is not a $501(c)(3)$, and there is a difference. As you know, there's, what, nine million pages of Tax Code. It gets very complex and it gives virtually everyone a headache trying to determine how best to follow it. But to the best of our knowledge it was there in black and white; and to the best of our knowledge the Supreme Court, appellate courts and other types of courts had all upheld the ability, the genuineness, the legitimacy of the position that we took.

MR. GEZON: Your Honor, I'm going to object. Ms. Marcusse's comments upon what the law is is incorrect and the Court will be instructing, and she's in violation of the pretrial order.

THE COURT: Continue as to what you expect the evidence to show. Thank you.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I'm sorry, I didn't hear him.
THE COURT: Continue with what you expect the evidence to show.

MR. KACZOR: What you expect the evidence to show. DEPENDANT MARCUSSE: Oh. I'm BOIXY. You're Just difficult to hear, that's all.

The evidence will show that we did not have over $\$ 20$ million. The evidence will show that we did have returns that were coming in inside the United states and that the investor
deposit number that you will see is artificially enhanced, as is the amount of deposits the government is saying that we received in investor deposits. The evidence will also show that one of our associates was not listed on one of the exhibits so that his bank accounts could not be included, as considerable amounts went to the Branson Eroject on behalf of the investor group.

I am well aware the investor group is very unhappy. I have spent a lot of time, tears and aggravation every single day on the phone since myself to try and -- okay, the -- that we have tried, and I -- the proof will show that I did try to begin litigation against the responsible -- one of the responsible parties. And I believe that at the end of all of this, that you will be able to easily find yourself able to find all of us innocent of any of these charges.

Thank you for liatening to me.
THE COURT: Thank You. Thank you.
You may proceed.
MR. GEZON: Thank you, Your Honor. We'd like to call our first witness, Mr. Paul Stinger.

THE COURT: This is the govermment's proofs we are starting on now, ladies and gentlemen. Until told differently, you can expect that every person who is hereafter called will be called under subpoena or by agreement from the government.

THE COURT: I think we've got a broken leg on that. MR. VALENTINE: That's what I heard. That's why I thought overnight might be the best time. Thank you.

THE COURT: I think the repair parts are somewhere in transit. Yes, I'm aware of that.

EY MR. GEZON:
Q Is that one of the newsletters you received, sir?
A I've got to be honest, I don't remember this particular one. I read most all of them that came, but I don't remember this particular one.

Q All right.
A The name Greg Brown doesn't ring a bell at all. Sorry. Q Then let's take a look at the next one. Let me show you the one we've marked as Exhibit 37.
A. I recognize that one, yes, sir.

Q Is that one of the many newsletters you received?
A Yes. I think probably the format on this probably threw me off, but $I$ don't remember the firat one. Yeg, I do remember the second one.

MR. GEZON: Move to admit Exhibit 37.
THE COURT: Any objection?
MR. DOELE: NO objection.
THE COURT: Received.
MR. GEZON: Can we have that displayed for us,
Cindy?
appropriate, but I know that the Court has not even seen this document and I have just gotten it. So $I$ just want to let the Court know that that'g coming sometime this morning, sir.

THE COURT: Have you conferred with the United States Attorney's Office about this?

MR. DUNN: I've conferred with them about the 404 (b) notice issue and they disagree with me. I have not conferred with them about the 403 objection or the 401 objection, Your Honor, and $I$ can do that at break, sir, if that's appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. This Court was informed apparently that Mr. Besaer had some health issues. Are you okay this morning?

DEFENDANT BESSER: Fine.
THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay. Good.
Anything else we need to take up this morning?
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: YOUT Honor, I believe that Mr.
Besser had a seizure last night, I understand, and had to go to the hospital. I believe that perhaps the getting up at five o'clock and sitting in a tank for two or three hours and then two or three hourg on the back side is top much physically because, for example, $I$ didn't get back until eight o'clock last night, and physically it's almost imposaible to deal with the hours with that. I was wondering if something couldn't be done to shorten up the time where we just have to sit there and we can't sleep or look at our case. That's
almost six hours a day that we're in a holding tank during this trial, and that's -- I'm too old for it, so I know Mr. Besser's too old for it.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Well, Your Honcr, I know Newaygo makes it a standard practice to get them up an hour or so early. I called this morning and they were getting ready to load about seven o'clock to bring them down, so then they come in the afternoon usually around 5:00, 5:30. You know the distance, it's an hour, so she's probably pretty correct as far as the times. Now, I can ask them to try to adjust that during this trial if you'd like.

THE COURT: Part of the reason is to make sure that if people aren't prepared, they give them plenty of time to get prepared?

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Right, right, to do medical stuff, get them dressed and feed them. Everything that's in place time-wise is usually scheduled for reasons, getting to court on time, getting everything done before court as far as medications and that sort of thing.

THE COURT: Yould you when you get a chance check with them and see if -- we have three, right? See if these three are dragging their feet. If they're not dragging their feet, then I don't see any reason why they can't get them up and get them in and get then up here more expeditiously. If they're dragging their feet, I guess there's nothing we can do
about it. But if their record is that they're not dragging their feet, then I don't see any reason why we shouldn't be able to move them along. Let's see if we can check that, okay?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Thank You.
MR. KACZOR: Your Honor, Mrs. Marcusse informed me today that she wished to cross-examine some of the witnesses on today's list, and I just wanted to know the procedure. Should I ask the Court's permission before each witness or should I appear with her or does the Court have her permission to do that without me?

THE COURT: I'd like you to chair with her when she's up there.

MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Marcusse?
DEPENDANT MARCUSSE: Yes.
THE COURT: You'll have him beside you when you do it, and there are certain rules, obviously, that apply to relevancy and materiality here, and certainly Mr. Kaczor has demonstrated that he understands those rules carefully. DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Yes, that's fine. THE COURT: All right. All right. Okay. Mr. DeBoer, you're ready to go this morning? MR. DEBOER: Yea. THE COURT: All right. Let's bring the jury in,

Grand Rapids, Michigan<br>May 23, 2005<br>9:02 a.m.<br>PROCEEDINGS<br>THE COURT: You may be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentiemen.<br>We're ready to continue on week two in case number 1:04-CR-165. Is there anything that we should take up before proceeding on with the next witness on behalf of the government, Mr. Gezon?<br>MR. GEZON: NO, Your Honor.<br>THE COURT: Okay. Anything any counsel here wish to place on the record?<br>MR. MITCHELI: No, Your Honor.<br>THE COURT: All right.<br>DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Excuse me. I have just a couple little things, I'm sorry.<br>This morning I checked as I always do that they had my files and they forgot them, and I need to have some system to where I know I'm going to be able to get my files in order to be able to effectively defend myself.<br>THE COURT: They is whom?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Pardon?
THE COURT: They is whom?
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Newaygo, the transfer crew.
THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Your Honor, I'm not sure where the files are. We sent a deputy downstairs to the sallyport to see if -- sometimes Newaygo takes the property and just leaves it down there for us to pick up, so someone's running down there now to see if the files were left downstairs. If they're not there, then they are at the Newaygo County Jail.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Also I had asked about a mat in the morning and --

THE COURT: About a --
DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: A mat because it's such long hours, and they said unless it's in writing, they won't do it, so that wasn't done this morning. Friday night we got back to the cells as late as we ever have, so that's not working either. They're not getting us out right away, and the television is on all night long and I can't get any sleep. So please, whatever can be done on these issues would be very, very helpful. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: I don't know anything about a mat. We don't supply mats in our cell block.

THE COURT: No, no.
THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: As for the TV, she lives in a community cell and we can't force the other inmates that are
not our prisoners to shut off the television. I can bring it up with Newaygo, but I don't know how much cooperation we're going to get or not get. I can check into it.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Excuse me, Your Honor. They do turn the TVs off for people who are in trial. That's been standard practice at the jail.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: I'II ask, put it in writing.
THE COURT: That's reasonable. I don't know what to do about the file. It seems to me that we ought to, if there's a clearly identifiable pile, folder or whatever, it seems to me that ought to go with the person.

THE DEPUTY MARSHA工: Right. I absolutely agree.
THE COURT: I agree glitches can occur. Why don't we see if we can look into that and let me know.

MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Also, I -- is it crowded up there?
THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Yes, it is, yes. We can call
the jail administrator and see what we can do.
THE COURT: Let's do that.
THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: We've got a little bit of a long haul here. It's not an in-and-out situation. Let's see what we can do.

Ms. Marcusse, I have no -- I don't have much control over this. I have very little control over it. Your best
friend is the person standing right here, so we'll do what we can.

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I appreciate that.
THE COURT: We're crowded. I tried to get some - I
tried to get you transferred as I recall earlier to Kent County because I thought it would be easier, but Kent is full, absolutely full. So I've tried a couple routes to see if we can alleviate this. I think the best we can do is see if Newaygo can accommodate us on this matter. This isn't a two-day trial. It should be understood that --

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: I understand. There were a couple issues the first day. Actually one of them they took care of immediately and the second one they'restill working on, so we'll just ask them to follow up on these also.

THE COURT: All right. Good.
Anything else? All right. Let's bring the jury in and we'll continue with the next witness on behalf of the government.

MR. SCHIPPER: Steven Bolks, Your Honor. (Jury in at 9:05 a.m.)

THE COURT: You may be seated. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

STEVEN J. BOLKS, A witness called at 9:06 a.m. by the government, sworn by the Court, testified:

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Wednesriay November 9, 2005

## Tuesday, July 19, 2005

## eBay scammer arrested, to appear in court <br> David Rendleman failed to appear at hearing last October

By RICHARD HARROLD Staff writer
U.S. District Judge Robert Holmes Bell took steps to ensure David Paul Rendleman would show up for his hearing on Friday after Rendleman failed to appear for his October plea hearing in Grand Rapids federal court.

Bell denied bond when Rendleman was arrested in June, after he skipped his plea hearing last fall and stayed on the lam.

FEATURED ADVERTISER


Rendleman, 34, was scheduled Oct. 29, 2004, to plead guilty to conspiracy to commit mail fraud for his role in a scam that sold fake Rolex watches as the rea! item on eBay.

But when the day came, Rendleman, formerly of Hamilton, failed to show. He eluded police until 9:30 a.m. June 9 when FBI agents, U.S. Marshals and deputies
from Kent County showed up where he was living in Zeeland and arrested him without incident. He's been jailed without bond since.
A new plea hearing was scheduled for Friday, when it is expected Rendleman will plead gullty to not only the eBay scam-related charge but to absconding while on bond as well, said U.S. Assistant Attorney Richard Murray.
Rendleman faces up to five years in federal prison on the mail fraud conspiracy alone.
"I don't think we have any sentence recommendation," Murray said.
A prior plea agreement still stands, which expects Rendieman to cooperate with authorities in any future investigations relating to his activity.
Prosecutors also agree to not seek any other charges relating to the scam, Murray said. The agreement, however, does not prevent prosecution for criminal tax violations.
Two other men involved in the scam already pleaded guilty and were sentenced. They and Rendleman were charged in January 2004.

They were accused of purchasing imitation Rolex watches and auctioning them off as the real thing on the Web site eBay. The imitations were sold for between $\$ 2,000$ and $\$ 3,000$ but were worth only a few hundred dollars, according to the charges in court records.


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[^0]So exactly as you're saying, Your Honor. If they want to introduce a statement about didn't one of these witnesses say that he really believed what this was and had faith in what this was, that would not be permitted because it's for the truth of the matter and offered by the party themselves.

THE COURT: I feel like I'm back teaching evidence. But, Mr. Kaczor, you can inquire as to what your client said to someone else if in fact the examination goes to what your client allegedly represented on another occasion.

Now, we haven't talked yet about the Enright conspiracy question. I looked at you a couple of times, Mr. Gezon, and I didn't get any signal, so apparently we're not using Enright today in this proceeding. You're charging conspiracy, but you're not using conspiracy joint testimony here. So if we're not, then r'll judge it accordingly. Okay?

MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Gezon?
MR. GEZON: The last issue, Your Honor, is the issue of representation involving Ms. Marcusse. I had occasion to look at the Supreme Court case of Earetta, Your Honor, and the Sixth Circuit cases having to do with this matter, and I happen to be, I think, the only lawyer who was at the initial appearances for Ms. Marcusse, Mr. Kaczor having come on later
after the first lawyers were recused.
Ms. Marcusse at the magistrate stage clearly put on the record that she wanted to represent herself. She did not want anyone to represent her and did not want standby counsel. And Magistrate Carmody put on the record the colloquy which is required by the Sixth Circuit bench book establishing that she knew what she was doing, advising her that it was an awful idea, advising her that she would be required to abide by the rules of what a lawyer would have to do in the courtroom; and even though it was a terrible idea and would probably not effectively present her case, it was her decision to do it or not, and she said she wanted to do that.

Since that time she's filed pleadings and made statements in which she appears to be quite ambivalent about what she wants to do. And I think that before we get much farther in this trial, we need to really clarify it so we know what she wants to do or what her position is so the Court can rule on that.

The cases seem to say, Your Honor, that the fact that it's an awful decision, that it's unwise, that she's probably going to go down in flames if she pursues what she wants to do, doesn't apparently affect her waiver. She's got the right to do that, and at this stage because she's chosen such a silly, perhaps frivolous defense, it is her choice to
make. But I understand from speaking to Mr. Kaczor this morning that it appears that she does want him to do the cross or the direct examination and cross. If that's --

THE COURT: Mx. Gezon, let me back up a little bit. I think you jumped over a couple fences too quickly here.

The primary issue the Court faces with Mr. Besser and certainly has faced here with Ms. Marcusse is whether the particular defendant agrees to, understands the rules that are to be followed in this courtroom for the presentation of their case and/or their participation, and if it appears that they do not want to Eollow them or they do not respect them, that is the prerequisite for a Faretta self-representation.

It's clear that the Court's ordering role here is that this is not a circus, and this Court has the ability to say to an individual if you will in fact and understand your role here, you may represent yourself, but you may not turn this place into a circus. That's what this Court has ruled repeatedly on in this case.

I'm well aware of Faretta. I'm well aware of these other cases. But I'm also well aware of the fact that $I$ have to get some kind of an understanding of the particular individual that they in fact are going to follow the rules of this Court, and that's why we have standby counsel assisting them. And like you say, and I think your point is well made, perhaps overmade a little bit, that it's not a wise decision.

But it's a decision that each party has to take unto themselves.

Have I made myself clear on that?
MR. GEZON: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything else on that issue you wish to raise?

MR. GEZON: No, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. KACZOR: Your Honor, may I ask, I spoke with
Mrs. Marcusse this morning and yesterday. It's my
understanding that she wishes to continue to, as I say, represent herself, but at the same time she would like to have what I would call hybrid representation. She would like me to ask some questions of the witnesses while she may be permitted to ask questions of other witnesses, and I guess I'm asking for the Court's instruction. Will I be allowed to cross-examine the next witness, and assuming she can follow the rules of evidence, be allowed to cross-examine a witness after that? That's my understanding of what she would like, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.
MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Anything else before we bring the jury in?

MR. KACZOR: No, Your Honor, thank you.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,


#### Abstract

Plaintiff, v.

JANET MARCUSSE,


Defendant.

## AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID L. KACZOR

David L. Kaczor, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Michigan and have been so licensed for over thirty (30) years.
2. I am currently employed at the Federal Defender's Office as the Senior Trial Litigator, however, I was in private practice and acting as a Criminal Justice Act (CJA) Attorney during the pendency of my representation of Ms. Marcusse.
3. I file this Affidavit in response to Ms. Marcusse's Motion to Vacate her sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255.
4. Because Ms. Marcusse has made allegations claiming ineffective assistance of counsel,I I prepare this affidavit pursuant to this Court's order waving the attorney/client privilege with respect to information necessary to respond to Ms. Marcusse's allegations.
5. I prepare this Affidavit to the best of my ability using information from Ms.

Bell regarding the conditions at the Newaygo County Jail.
DD. On May 3, 2005, Ms. Marcusse filed a response to a government motion in limine which she named as "demand for due process grievance about government's motion in limine."

EE. On May 5, 2005, Ms. Marcusse filed a motion for "release from custody under rule 64," a motion for "immediate pretrial release," as well as eight other motions. These motions were for, among other things, "notice and demand to dismiss," and "claim for savings to suitors clause to be invoked in this case."

FF. On May 12, 2005, Ms. Marcusse filed a notice for a hearing named as "claim for immediate and mandatory Frank's hearing," as well as a "claim for videotapes of 11/9/04 hearing," and a notice named as "assertion of the right of self defense."

GG. On May 13, 2005, Ms. Marcusse filed a "claim for order to show cause for why Cindy Vine should not be held in contempt of court," as well as a motion to dismiss named "claim for dismissal under the Specdy Trial Act 18 U.S.C. § 3162(a)(2)," and a "claim for failure to appear by standby counsel."

HH. On May 16, 2005, a jury trial was commenced against Ms. Marcusse and her co-defendants. On that same day, Ms. Marcusse filed a notice named as "notice of default of claim for admission of truth."
II. Prior to the commencement of the jury trial, I met with Ms. Marcusse, as standby counsel, a total of ten times for a total of 12.5 hours despite the fact that Ms. Marcusse refused to discuss her case with me, as well as any possible defense that she wanted to present on her behalf.

JJ. Prior to the commencement of trial, I spent 87.8 hours preparing for trial despite the fact that Ms. Marcusse refused to cooperate with me and refused to discuss her alleged involvement in the charges contained in the indictment.

KK. In preparation for trial I:

1. Obtained and reviewed all Jencks material;
2. Researched the duties of standby counsel, of presenting a good faith defense, and in participating in the discovery process as
standby counsel;
3. Reviewed all proposed evidence and exhibits;
4. Reviewed all witness statements, videos, and transcripts;
5. Prepared a trial notebook and drafted questions for the witnesses; and
6. I personally spoke with, or attempted to speak with, many of the witnesses identified by Ms. Marcusse. I chose not to speak with some of the witnesses whose testimony I deemed to be irrelevant at trial.

LL. Once trial commenced, Ms. Marcusse began to speak with undersigned counsel about her case and her proposed defense. Despite Ms. Marcusse's claim that undersigned counsel visited with her "two or three times" (Marcusse motion p. 227), the truth is that undersigned counsel met with Ms. Marcusse a total of six times at the Newaygo County Jail during the course of the trial. Undersigned counsel spent a total of twelve hours with Ms. Marcusse during these visits. In addition, undersigned counsel met with Ms. Marcusse prior to trial on just about every day scheduled for trial.
MM. As the trial proceeded and Ms. Marcusse requested that undersigned counsel be more involved in helping her to represent herself, undersigned counsel requested that his role as standby counsel be expanded to a hybrid representation, whereby, Ms. Marcusse could direct or cross examine witnesses, and undersigned counsel could do the same. This request was granted by the court. Later in the trial, Ms. Marcusse requested that she be allowed to cross examine government witnesses in addition to the cross examination by undersigned counsel. This request was again granted by the court thus allowing Ms. Marcusse to cross examine every government witness either by herself or in tandem with undersigned counsel.

NN. In direct response to Ms. Marcusse's allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel prior to trial, I state the following:

1. Prior to the commencement of trial and while acting as standby counsel, I not only researched my role as standby counsel, but I visited Ms. Marcusse on ten occasions and spent nearly 100 hours preparing for trial despite the fact that Ms. Marcusse refused to cooperate with me and filed her own motions on an almost daily
basis.
2. Despite Ms. Marcusse's claims that I failed to take a "closer look at and read certain materials," I state emphatically that this is not the case. I carefully reviewed all the Jenck's material, all proposed evidence and exhibits, as well as anything provided to me by Ms. Marcusse or the government. I was 100\% prepared to try the case against Ms. Marcusse in the event that my status as standby counsel changed during the course of the trial.

OO. In direct response to Ms. Marcusse's allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel during the course of trial, I state the following:

1. During the trial I tried very hard to cooperate with Ms. Marcusse to present her defense. I argued to the court that Ms. Marcusse should be allowed to present the opening statement, and when this request was denied by the court, I asked the court to reconsider, and eventually the court allowed her to present the opening statement.
2. When Ms. Marcusse decided that she wanted to directly examine some of her own witnesses and cross examine some of the government witnesses, first on her own and then in tandem with undersigned counsel, I requested that the court allow this and the request was granted. Consequently, Ms. Marcusse was free to make objections consistent with the Rules of Criminal Procedure, as well as maintain a specific line of questioning on her own behalf. In addition, undersigned counsel worked with Ms. Marcusse to insure that any objections she had would be raised, as well as preparing and presenting cross examination in the manner which Ms. Marcusse requested. Despite her claim to the contrary (Marcusse motion p. 79), Ms. Marcusse was free to cross examine any witness she wanted to cross examine.
3. Undersigned counsel cannot remember one single request regarding the trial, trial procedure, or trial strategy made by Ms. Marcusse to undersigned counsel that I did not try to accomplish.

PP. In direct response to Ms. Marcusse's allegation that I colluded with the court and the government, I state the following:

1. Not only does undersigned counsel submit that this allegation is without merit and absolutely absurd, but, in addition, that a review
of the trial transcript and any other relevant documents would establish that I acted with the best interests of Ms. Marcuse first and foremost in my mind.

QQ. In summary, undersigned counsel states the following:

1. Prior to trial, I worked diligently to meet with Ms. Marcuse and to be $100 \%$ ready to represent her at trial, if necessary. I read every document that was important to read.
2. During the trial, I worked with Ms. Marcuse to present her defense and to establish that the government had failed to meet its burden of proof on each and every count charged in the indictment against her. I cooperated with and coordinated with Ms. Marcusse to insure that objections or a specific line of questioning that either she or undersigned counsel thought was proper would be made. Ms. Marcuse was given the opportunity to cross examine every government witness, to direct examine every defense witness, and to testify on her own behalf. The final decision whether to cross examine witnesses, to direct examine witnesses, to take the witness stand, and to ask undersigned counsel to specifically make objections were Ms. Marcusse's to make.
3. I believe I rendered quality effective representation to Ms. Marcuse.

Dated: August 23, 2011


Subscribed and sworn to before me


Julie Flowers, Notary Public
Kent County, Michigan
My Commission Expires: 05/18/2014

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

 WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, SOUTHERN DIVISIONUNITED STATES OF AMERICA
-v-
JANET MAVIS MARCUSSE,
Defendant.

Case No. 1:03-mj-666
Grand Rapids, Michigan July 28, 2004
2:04 p.m.

PRELIMINARY HEARING and DETENTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELLEN S. CARMODY UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:
For the Government: Mr. Thomas J. Gezon Assistant U.S. Attorney The Law Building - Fifth Floor 330 Ionia Avenue, NW Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (616) 456-2404

In Pro Per:
Ms. Janet Mavis Marcusse

As Stand-by Counsel: Mr. Raymond S. Kent Attorney at Law 990 Monroe Ave., NW Grand Rapids, MI 49503 (616) 458-0550

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WITNESSES - DEFENDANT:
None

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. Now, I want to talk to you about this decision not to have an attorney. Now, the first thing I want to tell you is we're proceeding today pursuant to a number of court rules and statutes. Those would be the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 5.1, 18 USC Section 3060, 28 USC Section 636(a), a detention hearing that's a proceeding under 18 USC 1304(1), and 28 USC 636(a)(2).

Have you read those rules?
THE DEFENDANT: The rules?
THE COURT: Yes. And the statutes.
THE DEFENDANT: No. You denied me access to the law library last week.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let me talk to you about the reasons that $I$ again would suggest that you do have an attorney. And it doesn't have to be Mr. Kent. If you want an appointed attorney that's who has been appointed to represent you and I can assure you he is a highly respected criminal attorney in this district.

But let me ask you a few questions. Have you ever studied law?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I've studied it to a little degree but not a great degree.

THE COURT: Have you ever represented yourself before in a criminal action?

Patricia R. Pritchard, Certified Electronic Reporter (616) 364-4943

THE COURT: Okay. Are you familiar with the Federal Rules of Evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm familiar with the book only but again I was not allowed to look at the law library.

THE COURT: Have you ever taken a course in the Federal Rules of Evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Have you ever read them before you were in custody?

THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Are you familiar with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure?

THE DEFENDANT: I've perused the book.
THE COURT: Have you ever taken a course in that?
THE DEFENDANT: No.
THE COURT: Do you understand that this case will proceed pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: On the record again I asked to be in a court of record under the common law procedure.

THE COURT: Now, but do you understand that regardless of what you're requesting, in fact, if you go to a trial in this matter that the case will proceed pursuant to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence?

[^1]they all know that this program is illegitimate. They know that the Federal Reserve would never participate in something like this or the World Bank would not be involved in it. They know you could not return or realize returns of this nature without risk to your principal, to your investment.

Q Thank you.
MR. GEZON: Pass the witness.
THE COURT: Ms. Marcusse, would you like to cross-
examine the witness?
THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
CROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. MARCUSSE:
Q Just one question. Do you have a copy of the complaint?
A I believe I do.
Q If you would refer to the October newsletter, page two.
A I do have the complaint, and which month?
Q October.
THE COURT: What exhibit is that, Ms. Marcusse?
THE DEFENDANT: $D$ as in dog.
THE COURT: Oh, attached to the complaint, all right.

- THE WITNESS: Attached to the complaint, D, okay.

October newsletter, yes, ma'am.
BY MS. MARCUSSE:
Q Right. Second page. If you would read for us the third sentence, please?

A Third sentence from the top?
Q Yes.
A Starting with "Just recently" --
Q No. The next one, please.
A "This program is not considered to be a standard bank debenture program."

Q All right. That's all I have. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank You. Any redirect, Mr. Gezon? MR. GEZON: No, thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, sir, you may step down. MR. GEZON: Call Agent Moore to the stand. THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir.

SAMUEL J. MOORE, GOVERNMENT'S WITNESS, SWORN DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GEZON:
Q Can you give us your name for the record, sir?
A My name is Sarmel J. Moore.
Q Can you spell it for us?
A Samuel is $S-a-m-u-e-1$, and $J$ is the middle initial, Moore. M-o-o-ríe.

Q Since approximately 2001 have you been investigating Ms. Marcusse and Access Financial?

A That's correct.
Q Is that when people -- investors came to you and told you

```
Janet Marcusse
FCI Tallahassee
17128-045
501 Capital Circle, N.E.
Tallahassee, FL 32301
```

RE: 05-2586: 05-2668
USA vs. Marcusse District Court No. 04-00165

Dear Ms. Marcusse:

This court has received your motion for removal of appellate counsel. Please be advised that you may file a supplemental brief addressing any issue you so desire.

A copy of the court's briefing schedule is enclosed. Your supplemental brief is due after briefing has ended.

Very truly yours, Leonard Green, Clerk


Bryant L. Crutcher
Case Manager

Enclosure
cc:
Mr. Michael L. Schipper
Mr. Thomas J. Gezon

## UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff-Appellee, v.

JANET MARCUSSE,
Defendant-Appellant.
Plaintiff-Appellee,

FILED
May 20, 2008
I.EONARR GEREEN, Clerk

# BEFORE: ROGERS and SUTTON, Circuit Judges; and BERTELSMAN, District Judge. 

The court having received a petition for rehearing en banc, and the petition having been circulated not only to the original panel members but also to all other active judges of this court, and no judge of this court having requested a vote on the suggestion for rehearing en banc, the petition for rehearing has been referred to the original panel.

The panel has further reviewed the petition for rehearing and concludes that the issues raised in the petition were fully considered upon the original submission and decision of the cases. Accordingly, the petition is denied.
ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Leonard Green
Clerk

[^2]Case: 05-2556 Document: 00615524819 Filed: 05/14/2009 Page: 1

# UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT 

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, <br> )

Plaintiff-Appellee,
v.
WILLIAM EDWARD FLYNN (No. 05-2556); JANET MARCUSSE (Nos. 05-2586/2668); and GEORGE TERRANCE BESSER (No. 05-2666),
Defendants-Appellants.

ORDER
)

## FILED

May 14, 2009
LEONARD GREEN, Clerk

Before: ROGERS and SUTTON, Circuit Judges; BERTELSMAN, District Judge."

The defendants, proceeding pro se, move to recall the mandate in United States v. Flynn, 265 F. App'x 434 (Feb. 14, 2008), which affirmed their convictions and sentences for various offenses related to their operation of a fraudulent investment scheme.

The government charged Marcusse in an 83-count superseding indictment, also naming seven others, with mail fraud (Counts 1-39), conspiracy to commit mail fraud (Count 40), conspiracy to commit money laundering (Count 41), conspiracy to defraud the United States (Count 42), and money laundering (Counts 43-58, 81-82). The government charged Flynn with Counts 1 through 57 and money laundering (Counts 77-80). The government charged Besser with Counts 1 through 57 and 81 to 82. Marcusse refused to enter a plea, so the district court entered a plea of not guilty on her behalf. A jury returned a guilty verdict on all counts against Marcusse, Flynn, and Besser.

[^3]Marcusse was sentenced to 300 months of imprisonment, three years of supervised release, and $\$ 12,651,244$ in restitution. Flynn was sentenced to nine years of imprisonment, five years of supervised release, and $\$ 11,700,000$ in restitution. Besser was sentenced to twenty years of imprisonment, three years of supervised release, and $\$ 12,100,000$ in restitution.

The defendants appealed, and this court consolidated their appeals. We affirmed the defendants' judgments of conviction and sentence. The court denied Marcusse's subsequent petition for rehearing en banc. The mandates in her appeals issued on May 29, 2008, and the Supreme Court subsequently denied her certiorari petition. The mandates in Flynn and Besser's appeals issued on August 1, 2008.

The defendants now move to recall the mandates in their appeals. " $[C]$ ourts of appeals have the inherent authority to recall a mandate." United States v. Saikaly, 424 F.3d 514, 517 (6th Cir. 2005). Such power, however, "should only be exercised in extraordinary circumstances because of the profound interests in repose attached to a court of appeals mandate." Id. (citing Calderon $v$. Thompson, 523 U.S. 538, 549-50 (1998)). Further, such power "is one of last resort, to be held in reserve against grave, unforeseen contingencies." Id. (citing Calderon, 523 U.S. at 549-50). Thus, the power to recall the mandate should be "sparingly used, and only in cases where a party can demonstrate exceptional circumstances 'sufficient to override the strong public policy that there should be an end to a case in litigation.'" Id. (citing BellSouth Corp. v. FCC, 96 F.3d 849, 851-52 (6th Cir. 1996)).

The defendants have not presented such extraordinary circumstances as to warrant the unusual and rare step of recalling the mandates in their cases. To the extent the defendants continue to argue the merits of their issues on appeal, they have not provided any additional authority in support of their arguments. Because Marcusse and Besser were represented by counsel on appeal,

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the court properly declined to consider their pro se issues on appeal. The defendants have an adequate, alternative remedy to pursue their remaining claims - filing motions to vacate, set aside, or correct their sentences under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 or civil rights actions under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The defendants' motions to recall the mandate are DENIED.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT


Leonard Green
Clerk

THE COURT: That's all?
MR. GEZON: We would ask -- we'll be asking them each are they a Federal Reserve bank, and in each case they will say they're a federal -- I mean, an FDIC-insured bank. And we would ask them if they are a bank that operates in interstate and foreign commerce, and they would answer that question yes also. That would be what the proposed testimony of each of these bank witnesses would be.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me start the other way around. Is there anyone who's opposed to that stipulation for that limited purpose as stated here by Mr. Gezon and apparently agreed upon by some of the counsel? Anyone opposed?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: As long as I can get the statements and the wire transfers off the accounts, then I'm not opposed.

THE COURT: As long as you can see the records, you mean?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Yes.
THE COURT: Yes. I think they're here. They will be here and they'll be available.

MR. GEZON: They have been available. They continue to be available.

THE COURT: Yeah. This goes to the authenticity question, which is -- you're not -- authenticity's not the
by Mr. DeBoer. This form was filled out to the best of your knowledge and the person to contact was Don Buffin?

A Yes, sir.
Q Was it your testimony that your rules are that if someone from your office needs to call for clarification, they're to call Mr. Buffin?

A Yes, sir.
Q The contact person?
A Yes, sir.
Q And if they speak with anyone other than Mr. Buffin and if changes are made like the two changes here, that must be notated on the form?

A Yes, sir.
Q So pursuant to your office's rules, it appears that those two changes were made pursuant to Mr. Buffin's directions?

A Yes, sir.
MR. SCHIPPER: Nothing further, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Anything on recross? All right.
Thank you, sir. You may be excused.
Let's take a noon recess till 1:15. At 1:15 the
government will call its next witness. That's all.
(Jury out at 11:55 a.m.)
THE COURT: And again, the exhibits will remain here for purposes of review? MR. GEZON: Yes.

MR. KACZOR: Your Honor, can we make arrangements with the marshals so that she can stay here and review the exhibits during the lunch period or -- I guess I'm physically not sure how it could be done.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: It's kind of a difficult thing for us to do, Your Honor. We can take some of them, whatever she wants to look at in the lock-up.

THE COURI: When she has lunch, can you bring her down here earlier?

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Let's do that. Let's bring her down earlier. As soon as she finishes with lunch, have her come down, okay?

MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor. (Proceedings recessed at 11:57 a.m.; reconvened at 1:30 p.m.)

MR. KACZOR: Your Honor, could I indicate something for the record? I'd just like to indicate that Mrs. Marcusse was not provided any of the records during the lunch period. I got a description from her of the records that she needed. I took it to the attorneys, the U.S. attorneys. The marshals had indicated they would bring her up at one o'clock to review the records, and although I didn't think that was enough time, they did bring her up. She has been here since one o'clock and no records have been provided to her, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Where are they?

MR. KACZOR: Pardon mき?
THE COURT: No records were provided?
MR. KACZOR: No records were provided.
THE COURT: Where are they?
MR. KACZOR: They're with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I thought they're down here. They're down here, aren't they?

MR. GEZON: They are.
MR. KACZOR: I'm sorry. I was told that they were going to be brought in and --

THE COURT: No, they were right here. That's why we had --

MR. KACZOR: I'm sorry. I didn't realize that they were segregated and -- no one irdicated that to me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I did. I did. When they left, I pointed at them.
(Jury in at 1:33 p.m.)
THE COURT: Next witness, please.
MR. SCHIPPER: Thank You, Your Honcr. We'd call
Stanley Krogman.
STANLEY ZROGMAN,

A witness called at 1:33 p.m. by the government, sworn by the Court, testified:

THE COURT: Do you want me to put a time limit on you?

MR. VALENTINE: I'm sorry. Maybe I can be a little clearer. Could I cross-examine Agent Flink for about 15 minutes on Wednesday?

THE COURT: I always hate to have lawyers tell me how long it will take them because I find that I want it to be truthful and I want to accept them on your word, but just tell me you have a few more questions.

MR. VALENTINE: I just have a little bit more, thank you.

THE COURT: That makes me feel a whole lot better.
All right. Let's go through this again. The exhibits are right down there. See them, Mr. Kaczor? MR. KACZOR: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They're right down there, and I think Mr. Flink has been here the whole time. He's been sitting in the chair the whole time, and I think when we have break times, you can go up, and I think, Mr. Flink, you'll talk to them if they come up to you?

MR. FLINK: Yes.
THE COURT: All right. So this is not cat and mouse. It's pretty obvious what we're doing here, and I don't think the jury should be entitled to think that the government'shiding something under a shell somewhere. My
understanding is they've been here the whole time, and I think that, Mr. Schipper, you indicated, I think, or one of you indicated that they're here, come look at them.

MR. SCHIPPER: Absolutely. They've been available for months.

THE COURT: So let me be very clear. I don't want to hear anything like that from you. If I do, I'II stop you, because I think this jury -- there's some integrity to this process, and I think at the time we begin to say someone's hiding something, I get involved at that point because I've represented to them that there's integrity to this process and I intend to enforce that. I'm not accusing anybody of anything, but I'm saying that let's make sure that - okay.

These exhibits will obviously be taken back with you to your offices, Mr. Gezon, across the street today and they'll be available tomorrow and they'll be available Tuesday, correct?

MR. GEZON: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: And they'll be available in your office where you have a conference room and the lawyers can come and look at them?

MR. GEZON: Either there or here in our trial prep room in this building, yes.

MR. KACZOR: Your Honor, can I say, one, I apologize. I misunderstood the process. I wasn't aware of
the documents specifically that Mrs. Marcusse wanted and she gave me a list that I brought to the government. I thought they were going to remove those documents and show them to me as opposed to just pointing me to the boxes, and that's what I was waiting for. I misunderstood that, and that's my fault.

But if I can ask you about something, Mr. Gezon and I have talked about the possibility of -- my understanding is the Court's in session tomorrow. My understanding is that the transfer pool will be bringing people from Newaygo here. We wondered if Mrs. Marcusse could be brought in tomorrow. Mr. Gezon has said that he's willing to have an intern sit in a room with her while she looks through the documents tomorrow, and I wonder if that would be possible.

There's just boxes and boxes of documents, Your Honor, and they'ré the documents that were used for the summary exhibits, and I certainly think she's entitled to them. I understand they've been there for months. Unfortunately, Mrs. Marcusse hasn't had access to them. I've gone and looked at what I could, but Mrs. Marcusse wants to look at specific records. So what I'masking is whether she can be brought down tomorrow to review the records.

THE COURT: Are you -- you're coming down?
Newaygo's coming back with a shipment tomorrow?
THE DEPUTY MARSHAL: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Marcusse can get on the bus
normal activities. I was just in talking with them to see how they all were, and they were all enjoying their coffee and whatever we'd given them. And I said to them, I said because they were -- yesterday was off, I said, Well, did you take care of all of this week's work yesterday? And a couple of them said, Yeah, Friday we took care of all of last week's and today we took care of all this week's. So we have some of them that are really doing double-time here, and I think they deserve to be kept busy.

I also think there's a real advantage to everyone concerned if we can keep rolling and keep their attention. The worst thing that can happen to all of us is to have breaks once we get going again when the jurors' attention span and their interest is lost, and then they have to manufacture getting themselves back up and ready to go. I've done this long enough to know that there is a pace which is good for a jury's learning, and I think that pace means that we keep going all day long and keep them interested so they don't get distracted.

All right. Let's see. Ready to proceed? All right. Let's bring the jury in and Mr . Flink can come back up. I believe you will be ready to proceed, Mr. Kaczor? Or Mr. DeBoer, you had a couple extra?

MR. DEBOER: We're not going to re -- or continue cross-examination upon reflection, so I believe it's Mr.
large $\$ 500,000$ or plus amount deposited or transferred into those accounts?

A No. The only amounts that came in after that were new investors putting - and existing investors putting funds into the accounts.

MR. SCHIPPER: Thank you.
THE COURT: Recross?

DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: Yes, please. Just one quick question.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY DEFENDANT MARCUSSE :

Q In light of that, did you investigate any account other than Access or Sanctuary Ministries?

A Yes. The investigation involved approximately 70 bank accounts, the 20 bank accounts that were where initial investor funds were deposited and then additional accounts where monies were transferred from those accounts. Q So you're talking only on the list of the 20 bank accounts that -- I'm not sure what exhibit number that is, but does that include Worldwide E-Capital, starbright, City Center, or any of those accounts?

A Not starbright, no. That wouldn't include any account with the name Starbright. I'm saying the analysis of the accounts included those 20 accounts and other accounts where money was transferred from those main 20 to. I mean, I'm
sorry, it was transferred from the main 20 to additional accounts, and those additional accounts were also analyzed. Q Like Worldwide E-Capital?

A That account, yes, that was analyzed also. But as far as any large profit pool check coming in, there was no evidence of any large profit pool check.

Q Did you investigate any of the Bahamas offshore accounts?
A No.
Q So you would have no idea if there was three dollars or $\$ 30 \mathrm{million}$ in those accounts?

A No, I'm not familiar with those accounts. I know some money was sent to the Bahamas, but I didn't analyze those accounts. We never saw any money coming back from those accounts to any accounts that were used to pay investors their monthly checks.
$Q$ Is it possible that because the bank failed, that that might be the reason why the money didn't come back from there? MR. SCHIPPER: Objection, Your Honor, calls for evidence not in -DEFENDANT MARCUSSE: I withdraw it. MR. KACZOR: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Anything else by way of recross-examination of this witness? Thank you, sir. You may be excused.

Next witness.


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[^1]:    Fatricia R. Pritchard, Certified Electronic Reporter (616) 364-4943

[^2]:    * 

    Hon. William O. Berteisman, Senior United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky, sitting by ciesignation.

[^3]:    * The Honorable William O. Bertelsman, United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky, sitting by designation.

