

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

STELLA CRISTINA GOMES DE SOUZA,

Plaintiff,

-against-

WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.;  
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK, INC.; and  
THE GOVERNING BODY OF JEHOVAH'S  
WITNESSES,

Defendants.

Case No.: 7:25-cv-09458-NSR

**FIRST AMENDED  
COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff Stella Cristina Gomes de Souza (“Plaintiff” or “Ms. Souza”), by and through her attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, LLP, as and for her First Amended Complaint against Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, Inc. (“Watchtower Pennsylvania”), Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc. (“Watchtower New York”), and the Governing Body of Jehovah’s Witnesses (the “Governing Body”) (collectively, the “Jehovah’s Witnesses” or “Defendants”), alleges upon personal knowledge as to herself and upon information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. Ms. Souza brings this action for damages for the repeated rapes, sexual assault, and sexual battery she endured as a twelve-year-old child at the hands of Angelo Roviezzo (“Roviezzo”), then a Circuit Overseer for Jehovah’s Witnesses in São Paulo, Brazil, and senior minister entrusted with supervising multiple congregations, and Defendants’ gross negligence and intentional cover-up of Roviezzo’s heinous crimes.

2. As further set forth below, for nearly a year beginning in 2011, Roviezzo exploited his authority and position of trust to isolate and prey upon Ms. Souza within the very Kingdom Hall where she worshiped. He used his ministerial status to isolate, groom, and control Ms. Souza, subjecting her to ongoing sexual violence that included forcing her to undress, masturbating in front of her, forcing her to watch pornography, and raping her on a weekly basis.

3. On several occasions, Roviezzo raped Ms. Souza inside the Assembly Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses in Mariporã itself—sometimes while thousands of worshippers were gathered outside, covering her mouth to silence her cries and commanding that she remain quiet while congregants and her own family stood just outside the room—and on other occasions at his own home, where he warned that if Ms. Souza spoke out, she would be expelled and shunned by her faith community.

4. Ultimately, Roviezzo's abuse and repeated rapes culminated with Ms. Souza becoming pregnant. Concerned about what would happen if anyone found out, she began drinking and exercising excessively, thinking it might hide the pregnancy. In January 2012, at 13 years old, Ms. Souza had a miscarriage at her home in the bathroom. Nobody took her to a hospital.

5. The harm Ms. Souza suffered was compounded not only by the acts of Roviezzo, but by an organization-wide cover-up and efforts to silence Ms. Souza directed by the leadership of Jehovah's Witnesses. Despite receiving multiple reports and letters disclosing the abuse—including written pleas to Elders, Circuit Overseers, and the Brazilian Branch Office—and despite that the abuse was readily apparent, Defendants in both Brazil and New York failed to alert authorities. Instead, they silenced Ms. Souza, punished her for "misconduct," and transferred Roviezzo to another congregation, actions which could only be taken at the direction and control of Defendants based in New York. Incredulously, internal *Guidelines for Branch Office Service*

*Desks*—which were authored, approved, and disseminated by Defendants in New York—instructed Elders to conceal allegations of child sexual abuse and to refrain from contacting law-enforcement officials.

6. In 2013, while still struggling with the effects of the abuse and isolation imposed by Roviezzo and the congregation, Ms. Souza was targeted again by another member of the Jehovah’s Witnesses community, Adelmo Batista, who initiated sexually explicit communications and further exploited her vulnerability. Local Elders became aware of Batista’s predatory conduct yet failed to act, choosing instead to protect the congregation’s image. The continuation of abuse within the same congregation underscored a systemic failure and a culture of concealment.

7. These actions, conceived and directed from Defendants’ then New York City headquarters and replicated by their Brazilian Branch Office, were not isolated failures but the product of an entrenched, global policy of obstruction and concealment. Defendants prioritized institutional reputation over the safety of the children entrusted to their care, systematically silencing victims and protecting abusers.

8. In 2023, after more than a decade of silence and trauma, Brazilian authorities arrested Roviezzo. This was the first time that Plaintiff became aware that Roviezzo was being criminally prosecuted and held accountable for his rape, assault, and battery of Plaintiff. Roviezzo was convicted and sentenced to 15 years and 9 months in prison for child sexual abuse and rape.

9. As a direct result of the heinous acts perpetrated against her and the subsequent cover-up, Plaintiff suffered—and continues to suffer—profound physical and emotional injuries, including infertility, chronic pain, severe depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and suicide attempts. She has been formally diagnosed with complex trauma and major depressive disorder

and remains unable to sustain employment due to the severity of her symptoms. She brings this action so that the Defendants responsible for enabling this abuse are finally held accountable.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and the action is between a citizen of the United Kingdom and citizens of the United States.

11. Watchtower Pennsylvania is a Pennsylvania nonprofit religious corporation with its principal offices at 625 Red Mills Road, Wallkill, New York 12589. Watchtower Pennsylvania previously operated out of New York City until in or around 2017, when it relocated to upstate New York. Watchtower Pennsylvania serves as a parent and policy-making entity for the Jehovah's Witnesses organization. It holds title to intellectual property, controls the worldwide publication of religious materials, and provides administrative direction and financial oversight to Branch Offices across the globe, including Brazil.

12. Watchtower New York is a New York nonprofit religious corporation with its principal offices at 100 Watchtower Drive, Patterson, New York 12563. Watchtower New York previously operated out of New York City until in or around 2017, when it relocated to upstate New York. Watchtower New York functions as the administrative and publishing arm of the organization. It enforces global policies regarding the appointment, discipline, and transfer of Elders and directs implementation of procedures for addressing allegations of child sexual abuse.

13. The Governing Body is an unincorporated association headquartered in Warwick, New York. The Governing Body previously operated out of New York City until in or around 2017, when it relocated to upstate New York. According to its website, the Governing Body "provide[s] direction for Jehovah's Witnesses worldwide," including supervising "the worldwide work of

Jehovah’s Witnesses by directing our public ministry and overseeing the use of donated assets.”<sup>1</sup> The Governing Body serves as the highest decision-making authority of Jehovah’s Witnesses worldwide. It issues binding directives through “Letters to Bodies of Elders,” “Branch Office Guidelines,” and other internal publications that govern how all allegations of misconduct, including child sexual abuse, are to be handled. The Governing Body retains ultimate authority to approve or deny the appointment, removal, disfellowshipping, or reinstatement of any minister or Elder.

14. At all relevant times, the Governing Body of Jehovah’s Witnesses functioned as a centralized, decision-making authority with hierarchical control over ministerial appointments, supervision, and discipline. It maintained a distinct headquarters in New York City until in or around 2017—including during and after the repeated sexual assaults perpetrated against Plaintiff—and exercised ultimate oversight of all congregations, including those in Brazil. This structure ensured that policies concerning child-abuse reporting and discipline emanated directly from New York.

15. Each of the Defendants transact continuous business within this District and exercises centralized control over the international network of Jehovah’s Witnesses congregations. From their New York command centers, which operated out of New York City until in or around 2017, Defendants collectively direct and enforce the global policies that required Elders to conceal reports of child sexual abuse, discouraged victims from contacting secular authorities, and dictated the reassignment of offending ministers such as Roviezzo. The injuries suffered by Ms. Souza in Brazil were a foreseeable result of these New York-based decisions. Exercising personal

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<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.jw.org/en/jehovahs-witnesses/faq/governing-body-jw-helpers/> (last visited February 3, 2026).

jurisdiction over Defendants therefore comports with due process and traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

16. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2) because at least one of the Defendants resides in this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims—including the development and enforcement of policies mandating secrecy and discouraging reporting of child sexual abuse—occurred within this District.

### **PARTIES**

17. Ms. Souza is now a 27-year-old adult female residing in Stafford, England. Ms. Souza was repeatedly sexually abused as a minor while she was a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

18. Watchtower Pennsylvania is a Pennsylvania nonprofit corporation that serves as the principal corporate entity of Jehovah's Witnesses worldwide and provides organizational, publishing, and financial oversight to Branch Offices internationally.

19. Watchtower New York is a New York nonprofit corporation that functions as the administrative and publishing arm of the organization and enforces policies developed by the Governing Body.

20. The Governing Body is an unincorporated association headquartered in New York and serves as the highest decision-making authority of Jehovah's Witnesses worldwide. The Governing Body functions as a centralized, decision-making authority with hierarchical control over, among other things, ministerial appointments, supervision, and discipline.

### **THE JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES' HIERARCHY AND CENTRALIZED CONTROL**

21. Jehovah's Witnesses operate under a rigid, hierarchical structure in which all congregations and Branch Offices are subject to the ultimate control of the Governing Body in

New York. From approximately 1909 until approximately 2017, the Governing Body operated from its headquarters in New York City, until it relocated to upstate New York where it currently maintains its headquarters.

22. Watchtower New York functions as the administrative and publishing arm of the organization, enforcing global policies regarding the appointment, discipline, and transfer of Elders and directs implementation of procedures for addressing allegations of child sexual abuse. Watchtower Pennsylvania serves as the parent and policy-making entity for the Jehovah's Witnesses organization, controlling the worldwide publication of religious materials and providing administrative and financial oversight to Branch Offices worldwide, including Brazil.

23. The Governing Body issues written directives known as "Letters to Bodies of Elders," "Branch Office Guidelines," and "Service Desk Instructions," which govern every aspect of organizational life—from congregation discipline to how allegations of sexual abuse must be handled.

24. Local Elders have no independent authority to remove a minister or initiate reporting to secular authorities without authorization from the New York headquarters. No disfellowshipping, reinstatement, or reassignment of an Elder can occur without prior approval from New York. This centralized system ensures that policy decisions concerning abuse cases are made, implemented, and supervised by Defendants within this District.

25. Internal Jehovah's Witnesses documents explicitly demonstrate indifference to child protection. These materials instruct Elders to maintain strict confidentiality, discourage reporting to civil authorities, and, in some cases, permit the reinstatement of offenders found guilty of child sexual abuse after a brief period of repentance. Such practices reveal a pattern of willful disregard for victims' safety and the law.

26. For example, the Guidelines for Branch Service Desk dated September 1, 2005—which were published and issued by Defendants based out of their New York City headquarters—provide that a former child molester is not automatically disqualified from a responsible position in the congregation if the molestation took place before his baptism. These Guidelines further provide that if a man molested a child before getting baptized and is already serving in a responsible position, he likely does not need to step aside. Rather, the Elders would consider the circumstances and make a recommendation. The Guidelines further provide that if a man molested a child years ago after getting baptized, it is possible for him to retain his privilege of service.

27. Self-evidently, these Guidelines reflect an utter dereliction of Jehovah’s Witnesses’ duty to exercise care and prevent abuse of minors in their organization. In fact, these Guidelines reflect the exact opposite: allowing child molesters to retain positions of privilege within the community.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### **A. Roviezzo Exploited His Position as a Minister to Abuse Ms. Souza When She Was a Child**

28. Ms. Souza was born a third-generation Jehovah’s Witnesses and a member of the Estrada da Fonte congregation since her birth. From a young age, she was taught to respect and obey those “appointed by Jehovah” to lead the congregation without question, and that anyone outside the organization posed a serious risk to her safety as they were “people of the world” who did not obey Jehovah.

29. Roviezzo, the new Circuit Overseer for the region, arrived in 2010. Ms. Souza initially viewed and trusted him as a spiritual authority who could protect her and guide her. Over time, Roviezzo used that trust to isolate and manipulate Ms. Souza under the guise of pastoral

attention, quickly eviscerating the boundaries between religious mentorship and personal control for his own perverse sexual gratification.

30. On May 16, 2011, when she was just 12 years old, Roviezzo sexually assaulted Ms. Souza for the time, rubbing his penis against her and running his hands over her body, telling her how beautiful she was. A few days later, Roviezzo lured Ms. Souza into the Kingdom Hall under the pretext that he needed a document that he had lent Ms. Souza's sister. Upon Ms. Souza's arrival, Roviezzo asked if she was a virgin before he proceeded to sexually assault her.

31. From there, Roviezzo sexually assaulted Ms. Souza on a weekly basis. Soon after the initial assaults began, Ms. Souza informed her father and grandmother that she no longer wished to visit congregations with Roviezzo, but could not bring herself to disclose the true reason why. Her grandmother dismissed her concerns, calling her ungrateful, and forced her to continue accompanying him. It was plainly evident to those around her—including Elders and other members of the congregation—that Ms. Souza was terrified of being alone with Roviezzo and repeatedly tried to avoid his company. Despite her visible distress, trembling, and emotional withdrawal during meetings and field service, no one in the congregation intervened or asked why. The Elders' refusal to inquire or act, despite these clear warning signs, reflected deliberate indifference to Ms. Souza's safety and further enabled Roviezzo's abuse to continue unchecked.

32. Sexual abuse and rape became a part of Ms. Souza's daily life. Despite repeatedly begging Roviezzo to stop, he continued to abuse her and made her masturbate him, forced her to watch pornography, showed her how to use a condom, and asked her if he should ejaculate inside or outside of her, before ultimately raping her. Roviezzo implored Ms. Souza not to inform anyone because he was married and that if she did, she would be disowned.

33. Some of the abuse occurred during visits to other congregations. For example, Roviezzo took Ms. Souza and her sister to another congregation in São Paulo and during the field work, he took Ms. Souza to the Kingdom Hall, knowing there would be nobody there so he could rape her. On one occasion, Roviezzo sexually abused Ms. Souza while 5,000 people were outside the Assembly Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses. On yet another occasion, Roviezzo took Ms. Souza to his house and raped her, while she could hear people outside talking and laughing. When Roviezzo heard Ms. Souza's sister calling for her, he covered her mouth with his hand and told her to be quiet. When he finished, he gave Ms. Souza a cloth to clean herself and returned to the Kingdom Hall as if nothing had happened.

34. At 13 years old, Ms. Souza began drinking alcohol excessively to cope with the sexual and physical abuse. Although her family and members of the congregation were aware that she was drinking, they chalked it up to a rebellious phase, rather than address the truth: she was self-medicating to cope with the abuse and rapes perpetrated against her by Roviezzo on a nearly daily basis.

35. In November 2011, Ms. Souza found out that she was pregnant. Concerned about what would happen if anyone found out, she began drinking until she blacked out and exercising excessively, thinking it might hide the pregnancy. On January 17, 2012, while preaching door-to-door, Ms. Souza began feeling sick and bleeding heavily. Ultimately, as a result, Ms. Souza had a miscarriage at her home in the bathroom. Nobody, however, took her to a hospital.

**B. Defendants Knew of or Should Have Known of Roviezzo's Prior Misconduct and Propensity to Abuse Minors and Chose to Conceal It**

36. Defendants knew of or should have known of Roviezzo's propensity to abuse minors, including instances of prior misconduct, but utterly failed to protect Plaintiff. In fact, Elders within the Estrada da Fonte congregation and regional overseers had received earlier

warnings about Roviezzo's inappropriate behavior with minors, including concerns raised by families in nearby congregations, but no protective action was taken. Those reports were handled consistently with Defendants' policy that discouraged contact with secular authorities and required Elders to seek branch approval before taking any disciplinary measures. This failure to intervene enabled Roviezzo's misconduct to continue unchecked, culminating in his prolonged sexual abuse of Plaintiff.

37. Every time Ms. Souza tried to speak with an Elder or another member of the congregation about the abuse she was suffering, she was met with resistance.

38. In January 2012, during a door-to-door service, Hackson de Souza Paiva ("Hackson"), a friend of Ms. Souza's, noticed that she looked ill and convinced her to confide in him what was happening. Ms. Souza informed Hackson that she was being sexually abused and raped by Roviezzo. Hackson encouraged Ms. Souza to inform the Elders during a special meeting in Mariporã, where a member of the governing body, Guy Pierce, was in São Paulo to supervise Jehovah's Witnesses' activity in Brazil.

39. On January 29, 2012, Ms. Souza informed Elder Ademir Pires Domingues of the assault and rapes. She brought with her printed text message conversations she had with Roviezzo, which confirmed the sexual abuse and rape. Elder Ademir Pires Domingues informed Ms. Souza that he would investigate her allegations. Ms. Souza then went to her uncle's house, who was also an Elder, out of fear what Roviezzo might do in retaliation for her complaints. Ms. Souza was so anxious that her aunt gave her a sedative and when she woke up, there were several Elders in her uncle's house who were informed of the rape and assaults.

40. The following day, the Elders made Ms. Souza write a letter outlining the assaults and rapes perpetrated against her and took her MSN account password—*i.e.*, the messaging service

that Roviezzo used to communicate with her—and used it to access and review her private messages. Despite still being a minor, and despite the overwhelming evidence confirming that Roviezzo repeatedly and systematically abused Ms. Souza, the Elders directed Ms. Souza to keep quiet, manipulating her and telling her that if she truly loved Jehovah and the organization, she would not speak about what happened ever again. She was explicitly told by the Elders to “leave it in Jehovah’s hands.”

41. The Elders’ egregious handling of Ms. Souza’s report followed written directives issued by Defendants’ headquarters in New York City requiring all allegations of child abuse to be referred to the branch office rather than civil authorities. Those same policies cautioned Elders against interviewing victims without branch approval and instructed them to maintain confidentiality to avoid “bringing reproach on Jehovah’s name.” In accordance with these organizational rules, Defendants knowingly suppressed a credible report of child sexual abuse, allowed Roviezzo to remain in ministry, and exposed Ms. Souza to further trauma.

42. Within a week, Roviezzo was transferred to another region, confirming Defendants’ knowledge of Roviezzo’s outrageous and heinous conduct. Such transfers cannot occur without explicit approval from Defendants’ New York City headquarters (*i.e.*, without approval of the Governing Body, Watchtower New York, and Watchtower Pennsylvania), which exercises centralized authority over all ministerial appointments, removals, and reassignments worldwide. Roviezzo’s transfer, therefore, confirms that the Governing Body and Watchtower leadership were aware of the allegations against Roviezzo and actively directed the concealment of his misconduct. Plaintiff was intentionally excluded from any further information regarding Roviezzo’s ministerial status following his transfer, reflecting Defendants’ practice of shielding such *de minimis* disciplinary decisions from victims and the congregation.

43. Nobody from Jehovah's Witnesses would speak with Ms. Souza about what happened, despite her repeated efforts to talk with the Elders of her congregation. Ms. Souza began experiencing constant panic attacks, severe anxiety and depression, and was so thin that other members of the congregation expressed concern over her health.

44. Only then did the Elders meet with Ms. Souza to discuss what happened. However, rather than trust Ms. Souza and the detailed contemporaneous evidence confirming the assaults and rapes, the Elders expressed skepticism, questioning why Ms. Souza did not scream and why she would let Roviezzo do that to her.

45. The next day, Ms. Souza was picked up from school by three Elders (Jose Guilherme, Fabio Rodrigues, and Carlos Roberto) and taken to the Andes congregation to again explain what happened, this time to a judicial committee of the Jehovah's Witnesses. The committee also had printed copies of additional conversations between Ms. Souza and Roviezzo, which they read aloud during the meeting. Incredulously, after detailing the numerous assaults and rapes to the committee, Roviezzo was called into this meeting and the committee demanded that Ms. Souza repeat everything she shared with the committee in front of Roviezzo.

46. Having to explain to five male members of the judicial committee and Roviezzo what Roviezzo did to her was incredibly traumatizing for Ms. Souza. It was as if Ms. Souza was being abused all over again.

47. During this meeting, the members of the committee read from text messages between Ms. Souza and Roviezzo in which he admitted that "**You caught me.**" Roviezzo also admitted to sexual assault, explicitly admitting that he continued to assault Ms. Souza even after she tried to stop him, and used Scripture to normalize sexual acts with a minor.

48. Specifically, when Ms. Souza reminded Roviezzo that she attempted to push him away during the assault, the following exchange occurred:

**Plaintiff: I told you to stop.**

**Roviezzo: When I tried to push you after you said that, and you did not stop.**

**Plaintiff: I was scared.**

**Roviezzo: I know. But it happened.**

49. Roviezzo also acknowledged the prior assault and minimized it as a loss of control:

**Roviezzo: Sorry, I couldn't control myself yesterday. Did you feel it?**

50. Roviezzo then described the size and thickness of his penis to her and instructed her to measure it against her own hand:

**Roviezzo: 18 cm. Now open your hand and close it with your fingers together without bending them. That is how thick it is, maybe a bit more, because you have small fingers.**

51. Further abusing his power, Roviezzo invoked Scripture to justify his sexual actions:

**Roviezzo: Check Genesis 35:8,9. It is about spilling the sperm on the earth. It is better, don't you think?**

**Plaintiff: I don't understand.**

**Roviezzo: You will learn.**

52. Roviezzo then attempted to normalize sexual activity with her by invoking Jehovah's Witness religious literature:

**Plaintiff: I feel confused.**

**Roviezzo: It is normal to feel like having sex, Stella. The book *Young People Ask* says it is normal.**

53. Roviezzo also sought to control Ms. Souza's sexual experiences and demanded exclusivity:

**Roviezzo: I want it to be with me. But if it is not with me, I want you to tell me who it was with.**

54. Roviezzo emphasized the age imbalance and positioned himself as Ms. Souza's sexual instructor:

**Roviezzo: I'm 51 years of age, Stella, not 15 . . . . I want to teach you. I want to teach you everything like a teacher.<sup>2</sup>**

55. After 5 hours of constant questioning, Ms. Souza was dismissed by the committee and told to "leave it in Jehovah's hands" and not to speak about it again. She was further directed that if anyone asked her about Roviezzo to respond that he had to take leave to care for his father.

56. Several weeks later, Ms. Souza was informed that she could no longer serve as a regular pioneer for Jehovah's Witnesses. The following week, it was announced to the congregation that Ms. Souza was no longer a pioneer, but no announcement was made concerning Roviezzo. In other words, Jehovah's Witnesses punished Ms. Souza for reporting the sexual abuse she was subjected to, and did nothing to punish the actual abuser.

57. Rumors began to spread throughout the congregation that Ms. Souza had a consensual affair with Roviezzo. Ms. Souza was called a whore and a bad influence. Her friends started to distance themselves from her and she was no longer welcome at events.

58. It was then that she tried to kill herself for the first time. Thankfully, her attempt was unsuccessful. Unfortunately, it was not the last time she would attempt to take her own life as a result of the trauma and pain caused by Roviezzo and Jehovah's Witnesses.

59. In 2013, Ms. Souza met Batista, who had recently moved to her congregation with his wife. Within a few weeks, he started messaging her on Facebook. Friendly at first, the conversations changed quickly, and he offered to protect her if she would agree to have sex with him:

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<sup>2</sup> Annexed hereto as Exhibit 1 are true and correct complete copies of the above messages exchanged between Ms. Souza and Roviezzo in Portuguese, together with accurate English translations, which reflect his admissions and statements confirming the sexual abuse.

**Batista: You looked very pretty. With all respect.**

**Batista: I could be your personal bodyguard if you want. A big, strong man for when you go out.**

60. Batista then transitioned the conversation from casual to explicitly sexual:

**Batista: I like watching movies too. And sex. It's terrific. Have you ever tried it?**

**Plaintiff: No.**

**Batista: Popcorn, I think you would like it.**

**Batista: I'm home alone if you want.**

61. When Ms. Souza did not reciprocate, Batista reframed the interaction as an opportunity for him to “teach” her, echoing the same instructional grooming language used by Roviezzo:

**Batista: Can I tell you something?**

**Batista: I've always thought you are really hot. I could teach you a great deal.<sup>3</sup>**

62. Ms. Souza was a minor during these communications. Batista was a congregation Elder, a spiritual authority figure entrusted by Defendants to provide moral oversight, pastoral guidance, and protection. Instead, Defendants allowed him direct access to children and young congregants, where he used his authority to groom and solicit sexual involvement.

63. Ms. Souza showed the messages to the Elders in her congregation, and rather than protect her, they responded that this is what happens when you're “too pretty.” A few days later, Ms. Souza was informed that the Elders had spoken with Batista and that she was to stay away from him. Some time later, he was promoted to Elder, which could not have occurred without the approval of Defendants in New York City.

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<sup>3</sup> Annexed hereto as Exhibit 2 are true and correct copies of the original Portuguese text message exchanges between Ms. Souza and Batista, together with accurate English translations, which reflect Batista's communications offering to “protect” her in exchange for sex and his subsequent messages to her.

64. Years later, when Ms. Souza was 18 years old, her aunt and uncle received anonymous letters containing conversations between Ms. Souza and Roviezzo, which clearly reflected that Roviezzo had been sexually assaulting and raping Ms. Souza. When Ms. Souza confided in them what happened, they were rightfully aghast. They encouraged Ms. Souza to go to the police, where she submitted a police report. Ms. Souza started receiving death threats from members of the congregation, threatening to kill her if she pursued the matter further.

65. Numerous witnesses submitted sworn statements to the police in July 2017, including Ms. Souza's aunt, her sister, Hackson de Souza Paiva, family friend Jose Guilherme Gomes, her uncle, and her grandmother. Each attested under oath that Roviezzo raped and sexually assaulted Ms. Souza while she was a minor. Notably, Plaintiff's sisters personally witnessed one of the assaults firsthand and later confirmed what they saw to law enforcement, providing further corroboration of Roviezzo's crimes. True and correct copies of these witness statements are annexed hereto as Exhibit 3.

**C. Plaintiff's Efforts to Report the Abuse and Seek Accountability Were Met with Silence and Retaliation**

66. Ms. Souza later wrote to Bethel—the head branch office of Jehovah's Witnesses in Brazil—to ask for help. In response, two Elders (Joao Araujo and Paulo Martins) arrived at her aunt's house, but rather than offer assistance, they tried to convince Ms. Souza to drop her complaint against Roviezzo. Ms. Souza's aunt and uncle were subsequently stripped of their privileges in the congregation, in clear retaliation for assisting Ms. Souza. Plaintiff possesses copies of these letters and will produce them in discovery.

67. In an effort to put the trauma and pain of her youth behind her, Ms. Souza moved to England and married, but despite her efforts to live a normal life, she still carries the trauma from the childhood rapes and assaults she suffered. She continues to have severe panic attacks

and suffers from anxiety and depression. Ms. Souza has undergone extensive psychological treatment and has been formally diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), complex trauma, and major depressive disorder. She was hospitalized multiple times following panic attacks and continues to receive ongoing psychiatric care and therapy to manage her symptoms.

68. In September 2023, Ms. Souza learned that Roviezzo was arrested as a result of her criminal complaint. This was the first time Ms. Souza became aware that Roviezzo was facing criminal prosecution for his crimes. She subsequently joined a support group with other former Jehovah's Witnesses members, and received internal documents exchanged between the New York and Brazil offices.

69. After receipt of these documents, Ms. Souza wrote to Defendants in New York City, asking for an opportunity to speak further about her abuse. A true and correct copy of this correspondence is in Plaintiff's possession and will be produced in discovery.

70. Importantly, this was not the first time the corporate office had been made aware of child sexual abuse within its ranks; Defendants had long received reports of similar misconduct from other congregations around the world and consistently directed local branches to handle such matters internally rather than report them to authorities.

71. In direct response to Ms. Souza's letters to the Jehovah's Witnesses in New York City, in or around February 2025, the Jehovah's Witnesses corporate office in New York communicated with Ms. Souza's husband concerning the allegations.

72. Then, in or around April 2025, Jehovah's Witnesses' New York office dispatched two representatives (Ray Shah, Circuit Overseer, and James Onion, Elder) to speak with her in England, where she resided. During this meeting, Ray Shah stated to Ms. Souza, in sum and substance: "the Governing Body is aware of your case and they wanted me to let you know that

whatever you want — monetary — they will agree on. Just give us a number, any number, any amount, you decide.” In June 2025, two additional representatives (Walker and Matthews) informed her that Roviezzo was disfellowshipped in 2017 and that Roviezzo had confessed to his crimes in or around 2012, nearly 5 years *before* he was disfellowshipped. They further informed her that as early as 2012 it was determined that Roviezzo committed child sexual abuse and was reproved by Jehovah’s Witnesses.

73. Critically, Roviezzo’s disfellowshipping at that time required approval from Defendants in New York, as no Elder or minister could be removed, reproved, or reinstated without authorization from the Governing Body. This confirms that the Governing Body and Watchtower leadership in New York (*i.e.*, Defendants) were not merely informed but actively sanctioned and directed the handling of Roviezzo’s discipline, evidencing their knowing participation in the continued cover-up.

74. When Ms. Souza inquired why her privileges were revoked despite Roviezzo’s confession, she was merely told that she “makes a very good point.” Incredulously, despite acknowledging that Ms. Souza was “the victim of child abuse,” the two representatives confirmed that Roviezzo was reinstated as a Jehovah’s Witness in June 2025, approximately one week before the above-described June 19 conversation, while serving his prison sentence.

75. The Jehovah’s Witnesses then offered Ms. Souza a meager \$50,000 in compensation for the pain and suffering she experienced, all-the-while stating that “*there is no amount of financial recourse that can take away what [Ms. Souza] experienced,*” and that “you’ve been through so much... we feel so sorry, Stella, for all you had to go through.” Yet, even as they acknowledged that she was “the victim of child abuse” and that “a victim of child abuse is a victim, period... should feel protected, should feel safe, should feel loved,” they offered only a

token payment and no meaningful accountability. Self-evidently, this paltry sum was intended as “hush money,” in continuation of Defendants’ ongoing efforts to prevent Plaintiff from commencing a civil proceeding. As this amount in no way reflected the suffering she endured over the years, she rejected their offer and contacted counsel to pursue relief.

**D. The Abuse and Concealment Left Plaintiff with Lifelong Physical and Psychological Injuries**

76. Ms. Souza has suffered, and continues to suffer, severe emotional and physical distress as a result of Roviezzo’s and the Jehovah’s Witnesses’ actions. She suffers from severe anxiety and depression and continues to undergo therapy and medical treatment for her psychological injuries. As a direct consequence of the rape and miscarriage she suffered as a minor, Ms. Souza is unable to carry children and has suicidal ideation. Her emotional and physical injuries have persisted for more than a decade and are expected to be permanent.

77. The lasting impact of these injuries continues to affect every aspect of Ms. Souza’s life, including her ability to work. Most recently, on October 14, 2025, her treating provider at Wolverhampton Road Surgery in Stafford, United Kingdom, issued a Statement of Fitness for Work certifying that she is not fit for work due to anxiety for the period of September 4 through November 11, 2025, consistent with her long-standing diagnoses of severe anxiety and depression.

**PLAINTIFF’S CLAIMS ARE TIMELY**

78. Pursuant to New York City Administrative Code Chapter 11, §§ 19-1101-10, *et seq.* (*i.e.*, the Victims of Gender-Motivated Violence Protection Law), any person claiming to be injured by a party who commits, directs, enables, participates in, or conspires in the commission of a crime of violence motivated by gender may bring a civil claim against that party.

79. Pursuant to Article 1297-A, a claim arising under the Victims of Gender-Motivated Violence Protection Law may be brought within 18 months of the effective date regardless of

whether the claim would have otherwise been untimely. In other words, Article 1297-A establishes a new 18-month lookback window allowing survivors of gender-motivated violence occurring before January 9, 2022 to file a civil suit for such claims.

80. As alleged herein, Defendants enabled, participated in, and conspired in the commission of numerous crimes against Plaintiff motivated by her gender, including during the period when Defendants' headquarters were based in New York City. Plaintiff suffered years of sexual abuse, institutional control by Defendants, and enduring psychological harm, all of which were motivated by Plaintiff's gender.

81. Defendants knew of or should have known of Roviezzo's propensity to abuse minors, including instances of prior misconduct, but utterly failed to protect Plaintiff on the basis of her gender. After Plaintiff finally worked up the courage to report Roviezzo's abuse, he was quickly transferred to another region, confirming Defendants' knowledge of Roviezzo's outrageous and heinous conduct. Indeed, such transfers cannot occur without explicit approval from Defendants' New York City headquarters (*i.e.*, without approval of the Governing Body, Watchtower New York, and Watchtower Pennsylvania), which exercises centralized authority over all ministerial appointments, removals, and reassignments worldwide. Roviezzo's transfer, therefore, confirms that the Governing Body and Watchtower leadership were aware of the allegations against Roviezzo and actively directed the concealment of his misconduct. In other words, Defendants enabled, participated in, and conspired in the commission of crimes of violence motivated by Plaintiff's gender.

82. Defendants' conduct did not stop there. For years, Defendants actively covered-up Roviezzo's crimes in accordance with Defendants' published guidelines—all of which emanated from Defendants' New York City headquarters—actively seeking, through the Brazilian branch

(which Defendants controlled), to dissuade Ms. Souza from further reporting her abuse. In fact, Ms. Souza's aunt and uncle were subsequently stripped of their privileges in the congregation, in clear retaliation for assisting Ms. Souza, and in a clear attempt to further dissuade Ms. Souza from reporting the abuse to the police.

83. After Roviezzo was criminally prosecuted, Ms. Souza contacted Defendants at their New York headquarters to discuss the abuse further. Defendants dispatched two New York officials to speak with Ms. Souza, during which they admitted that Roviezzo was disfellowshipped in 2017 and that Roviezzo had confessed to his crimes in or around 2012, nearly 5 years *before* he was disfellowshipped. Defendants further informed Ms. Souza that as early as 2012 it was determined that Roviezzo committed child sexual abuse and was reprovved by Jehovah's Witnesses.

84. Critically, Roviezzo's disfellowshipping and reprovval could not have occurred without Defendants' knowledge and participation in New York City, as no Elder or minister could be removed, reprovved, or reinstated without authorization from the Governing Body. This confirms that the Governing Body and Watchtower leadership in New York City (*i.e.*, Defendants) were not merely informed but actively sanctioned and directed the handling of Roviezzo's "discipline," evidencing their knowing participation in the continued cover-up.

85. Additionally, pursuant to CPLR § 208(b) (*i.e.*, the New York Child Victims Act), civil actions based upon criminal conduct perpetrated against a minor may be brought until the victim reaches the age of 55 years old. The repeated and unpermitted sexual contact, including the rape, assault, and battery of Plaintiff, constitute violations of several provisions of New York Penal Law article 130.

86. Plaintiff's claims are also timely pursuant to the doctrines of equitable tolling and equitable estoppel. Plaintiff suffered years of sexual abuse, institutional control by Defendants,

and enduring psychological harm constituting extraordinary circumstances impeding Plaintiff's ability to file her claims sooner. In fact, it was not until 2023 that Plaintiff became aware that Roviezzo was being criminally prosecuted for his crimes. Plaintiff rightfully and understandably suffered, and continues to suffer, fear of retaliation and abuse by Defendants, resulting in severe psychological injuries, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and numerous suicide attempts, which impaired her ability to disclose the abuse suffered or pursue legal remedies. This trauma persists to this day, culminating in a failed suicide attempt just one month before this action was commenced. Despite the ongoing significant emotional distress caused by Defendants' unlawful acts, Plaintiff acted with diligence in commencing this action as soon as she was physically and emotionally capable of doing so.

87. What's more, Defendants' misconduct actively caused Plaintiff to delay in bringing suit. For years after the abuse, Defendants engaged in a systematic cover-up of Roviezzo's crimes and retaliated against Plaintiff for disclosing the abuse. When Plaintiff first reported the abuse, Elders in her community expressed skepticism, questioning why Ms. Souza did not scream and why she would Roveizzo do that to her—quintessential victim blaming. Several weeks after reporting Roviezzo's conduct, Ms. Souza was stripped of her ability to serve as a regular pioneer, in clear retaliation for reporting the abuse. Ms. Souza was ostracized from the only community she had ever known, with a clear message: any further reports of Roviezzo's conduct would result in further retaliation.

88. In 2018, when Ms. Souza reported Roviezzo's crimes to the police, she started receiving death threats from members of the congregation, threatening to kill her if she pursued the matter further. Ms. Souza's aunt and uncle were subsequently stripped of their privileges in the congregation, in clear retaliation for assisting Ms. Souza.

89. In 2025, Jehovah's Witnesses' New York office dispatched two representatives (Ray Shah, Circuit Overseer, and James Onion, Elder) to speak with her in England, again attempting to dissuade her from commencing this action, offering a paltry sum of money to keep her quiet. Under these circumstances, the doctrine of equitable estoppel clearly applies such that Plaintiff's claims are timely.

### **COUNT ONE**

#### **(Negligent Supervision, Monitoring, Training, and Retention)**

90. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

91. As set forth herein, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care to protect her and other minors within their congregations from foreseeable harm, including sexual abuse by clergy, Elders, and ministerial representatives acting under their authority. This duty included the obligation to properly screen, train, supervise, monitor and, when necessary, remove individuals whose conduct posed a danger to congregants.

92. Defendants maintained a rigid and centralized hierarchy through which the Governing Body in New York—acting through Watchtower New York and Watchtower Pennsylvania—exercised ultimate control over the appointment, discipline, and supervision of all Elders and ministerial servants worldwide. Authority flowed downward from the Governing Body to Branch Offices and then to local congregations, leaving no independent discretion at the local level. This centralized structure placed the Governing Body and the Watchtower entities in direct control of ministerial oversight, making their knowledge and response to reports of misconduct foreseeable and actionable.

93. Defendants knew or should have known that Roviezzo has a propensity to engage in inappropriate conduct with minors and exhibited predatory behavior inconsistent with his

ministerial role. In fact, Defendants were made aware of Roviezzo's improper conduct with minors prior to his sexual assault of Plaintiff. Despite this knowledge, Defendants failed to restrict his access to Plaintiff, monitor his conduct, or properly investigate prior complaints. Further, Defendants had actual and/or constructive notice of the failures within their organization to properly investigate claims of sexual abuse of minors, take action to protect children and other members, and report these incidents to law enforcement.

94. Prior to Ms. Souza's exposure to Roviezzo, and during the period in which Ms. Souza was sexually abused by Roviezzo, Defendants' policies, created for the sake of their own reputations, were that actions of known child predators were to remain hidden from public knowledge and not be reported to law enforcement, prosecutors, and/or child welfare authorities.

95. Defendants, by and through their actual and/or apparent agents, servants, and/or employees, knew or should have reasonably known of Roviezzo's propensity for child sexual abuse and that he was capable of committing further sexual abuse against Ms. Souza. Despite numerous reports, letters, and warnings indicating that Roviezzo's behavior toward minors was improper, Defendants failed to remove or discipline him. Instead, they maintained him in a position of authority and allowed him continued contact with Ms. Souza and other vulnerable children, thereby enabling his repeated sexual assaults.

96. Upon information and belief, any decision regarding Roviezzo's assignment, removal, or discipline required approval from Defendants' New York headquarters. By allowing Roviezzo to remain in his position, Defendants negligently supervised and retained him, demonstrating disregard for the safety of minors under their care, including Plaintiff.

97. Defendants, directly and/or by and through their actual and/or apparent agents, servants, and/or employees, repeatedly and systematically breached the duty of care they owed

their minor children members, including Plaintiff, through numerous acts and/or omissions, including but not limited to: (i) failing to create and/or enforce policies and/or procedures for individuals to report assaults and/or abuse; (ii) failing to use reasonable care in supervising its employees, including Roviezzo; (iii) failing to implement reasonable security measures for the protection of minor members, including Plaintiff; (iv) failing to properly vet and screen individuals eligible for positions of power within the Congregation, including Roviezzo, who would have direct contact with, and supervision of, minor children, including Plaintiff; (v) failing to monitor Roveizzo to reasonably discover any instances of manipulation, grooming, and emotional and/or physical abuse; (vi) failing to terminate Roviezzo despite the wealth of evidence that he exhibited inappropriate and criminal behavior; (vii) failing to properly respond to, investigate, and correct complaints regarding Roviezzo's behavior; and (viii) enabling Roviezzo by failing to maintain proper policies, procedures, and protocols and to have unrestricted access to Plaintiff and serve in a position of trust and authority.

98. Defendants' failure to supervise, train, and remove Roviezzo created a foreseeable and unreasonable risk of harm to Ms. Souza. Their inaction, despite clear warning signs, constituted a breach of their duty of care to Ms. Souza.

99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent supervision, monitoring, retention, and training, Plaintiff suffered repeated sexual assaults, emotional distress, infertility, post-traumatic stress disorder, and long-term psychological trauma.

100. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000, together with attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT TWO**  
**(Gross Negligence)**

101. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

102. As set forth herein, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care to protect her and other minors within their congregations from foreseeable harm, including sexual abuse including sexual abuse by clergy, Elders, and ministerial representatives.

103. This duty arose from Defendants' hierarchical structure and their assumption of control over the appointment, supervision, and discipline of Elders, Overseers, and other ministerial representatives.

104. Defendants knew or should have known that Roviezzo posed a danger to children based on prior reports of inappropriate conduct. Despite this knowledge, Defendants failed to act, instead concealing the abuse and enabling Roviezzo to maintain his ministerial role and continued access to minors, including Plaintiff.

105. Defendants promulgated and enforced internal policies—including the *Guidelines for Branch Office Service Desks, Letters to Bodies of Elders*, and other confidential directives—requiring Elders to report allegations of child sexual abuse solely to the Branch Office and prohibiting disclosure to law enforcement without explicit approval from the New York headquarters.

106. Defendants exercised centralized control over all ministerial appointments, removals, and disciplinary actions, ensuring that no Elder, Ministerial Servant, or Overseer could be sanctioned, reprovved, or disfellowshipped without the approval of the New York leadership. This structure ensured that Defendants were fully aware of credible allegations of child sexual

abuse, including those involving Roviezzo, and that their inaction directly facilitated his continued abuse of Plaintiff.

107. Defendants' gross negligence was not an isolated failure but part of a systemic pattern of reckless indifference to the welfare of minors, as evidenced by similar reports of child sexual abuse and cover-ups across multiple jurisdictions. Their deliberate refusal to protect victims or alert civil authorities created a foreseeable and extreme risk of harm that materialized in Plaintiff's repeated assaults and lasting trauma.

108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' gross negligence, Plaintiff suffered severe and permanent physical, psychological, and emotional injuries, including infertility, post-traumatic stress disorder, complex trauma, major depressive disorder, and an inability to maintain employment due to the severity of her symptoms.

109. Defendants' conduct was so reckless and wanton as to constitute a willful disregard for human life and safety, thereby justifying an award of punitive damages to punish and deter such conduct in the future.

110. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000, together with attorneys' fees and costs.

### **COUNT THREE**

#### **(Negligence)**

111. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

112. Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of reasonable care to protect her and other minors within their congregations from foreseeable harm, including sexual abuse perpetrated by individuals acting under their authority. This duty arose from Defendants' hierarchical structure

and their assumption of control over the appointment, supervision, and discipline of Elders, Overseers, and other ministerial representatives.

113. Defendants breached this duty by failing to implement and enforce reasonable safeguarding measures, by negligently hiring, supervising, and retaining individuals such as Roviezzo, and by failing to remove or restrict access to minors for clergy and Elders with known or suspected histories of misconduct.

114. Defendants further breached their duty by maintaining inadequate screening, reporting, and oversight procedures that prioritized institutional reputation over child protection. Defendants negligently permitted Elders and Overseers to handle allegations of child sexual abuse internally, rather than reporting them to civil authorities, thereby creating an unreasonable and foreseeable risk of further harm.

115. Through their top-down command structure, Defendants exercised centralized authority over all congregational operations and disciplinary decisions. No Elder, Ministerial Servant, or Overseer could be appointed, reprovved, removed, or reinstated without the approval of the New York headquarters. As such, Defendants had actual or constructive notice of Roviezzo's conduct and directed or condoned his reassignment rather than ensuring his removal or reporting his crimes.

116. Defendants knew or should have known that their failure to act on credible reports of abuse, to monitor known offenders, and to implement effective child-safety measures created an unreasonable and foreseeable risk of injury to minors, including Plaintiff. Their acts and omissions fell far below the standard of care owed by an organization exercising authority and supervision over vulnerable congregants.

117. Defendants' negligence was a direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries, including repeated sexual assaults, forced abortion, infertility, post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, and lifelong psychological trauma.

118. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000, together with attorneys' fees and costs.

#### **COUNT FOUR**

##### **(Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress)**

119. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

120. As set forth herein, Defendants, through their minister and agent Roviezzo, engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct that intentionally or recklessly caused Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress.

121. Roviezzo repeatedly raped and sexually assaulted Plaintiff, a twelve-year-old child, while acting under Defendants' authority and supervision. His acts of physical and psychological domination were carried out within Kingdom Halls and other congregation settings, places where Plaintiff was taught to feel spiritually safe.

122. Defendants were aware of or reasonably should have been aware of Roviezzo's propensity to sexually assault minors as Defendants received numerous warnings indicating that Roviezzo's behavior toward minors was improper. Defendants, however, did nothing to protect Plaintiff.

123. Instead, Defendants' agents—including Elders, Overseers, and members of the Branch Office—reinforced Roviezzo's authority and silenced Plaintiff when she attempted to

disclose the abuse, directing her to “leave it in Jehovah’s hands,” warning her that she would be disfellowshipped if she spoke out, and treating her as a sinner rather than a victim.

124. Defendants’ written policies and hierarchical control ensured that reports of child sexual abuse were not reported to civil authorities, but were instead referred to the Branch Office for internal handling. By maintaining these policies and by failing to act against Roviezzo despite clear evidence of abuse, Defendants intentionally perpetuated Plaintiff’s trauma and emotional suffering.

125. Defendants’ conduct was deliberate, extreme, and outrageous. Rather than protect a child, Defendants punished her, transferred her abuser, and reestablished him in ministry—all while claiming moral and spiritual authority. Such conduct transcends all bounds of decency tolerated in a civilized society.

126. As a direct and foreseeable result of Defendants’ actions and omissions, Plaintiff suffered severe and continuing emotional distress, including post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, dissociation, panic attacks, and multiple suicide attempts. She has required ongoing psychiatric treatment and hospitalization.

127. Defendants’ actions were taken with malice and in conscious disregard for Plaintiff’s welfare, justifying an award of punitive damages to punish and deter such conduct in the future.

128. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000, together with attorneys’ fees and costs.

**COUNT FIVE**

**(Violation of the Victims of Gender-Motivated Violence Protection Law)**

129. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

130. Pursuant to the Gender-Motivated Violence Protection Law, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages, as well as attorneys' fees and costs, as a result of the injuries she suffered from Defendants' enabling, participation, and conspiracy in the commission of numerous crimes against Plaintiff—including rape, sexual assault, and battery—motivated by Plaintiff's gender.

131. Defendants exercised institutional control and conduct from New York City which enabled Roviezzo's rape, sexual assault, and battery of Plaintiff, and actively participated in the cover-up of his crimes.

132. Through their top-down command structure, Defendants exercised centralized authority over all congregational operations and disciplinary decisions. No Elder, Ministerial Servant, or Overseer could be appointed, reprovved, removed, or reinstated without the approval of the New York headquarters. As such, Defendants had actual or constructive notice of Roviezzo's conduct and directed or condoned his reassignment rather than ensuring his removal or reporting his crimes.

133. Furthermore, Defendants actively sought to silence Plaintiff, including removing Plaintiff as a pioneer and stripping her aunt and uncle of their privileges within the congregation.

134. After Roviezzo was finally arrested for his crimes, Defendants dispatched two officers from New York to speak with Ms. Souza. During this meeting, Defendants confirmed that Roviezzo was disfellowshipped in 2017 and that Roviezzo had confessed to his crimes in or around 2012, nearly 5 years *before* he was disfellowshipped. Defendants further informed Ms. Souza that

as early as 2012 it was determined that Roviezzo committed child sexual abuse and was reproved by Jehovah's Witnesses. Roviezzo's disfellowshipping at that time required approval from Defendants in New York City, as no Elder or minister could be removed, reproved, or reinstated without authorization from the Governing Body. Therefore, the Governing Body and Watchtower leadership in New York (*i.e.*, Defendants) were not merely informed but actively sanctioned and directed the handling of Roviezzo's discipline, evidencing their knowing participation in the continued cover-up.

135. Defendants' New York officers also sought to dissuade Plaintiff from commencing this action, offering her a paltry settlement payment as part of their continued efforts to silence Plaintiff.

136. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000, together with attorneys' fees and costs.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. Awarding Plaintiff compensatory damages on all counts in an amount to be determined at trial, but in any event not less than \$100,000,000, together with interest, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees;
  - B. Awarding Plaintiff punitive and exemplary damages in an amount to be determined at trial and in an amount sufficient to punish Defendants for their willful, wanton, and reckless misconduct and to deter similar conduct in the future;
  - C. Awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, and costs and fees;
- and

D. Awarding Plaintiff such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

**DEMAND TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE**

Defendants are hereby directed to preserve all physical and electronic information pertaining in in any way to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's employment, to Plaintiff's causes of action and/or prayers for relief, and to any defenses to same, including, but not limited to, electronic data storage, closed circuit TV footage, digital images, computer images, cache memory, searchable data, emails, spread sheets, employment files, memos, text messages, any and all online social or work related websites, entries on social networking sites (including, but not limited to, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, etc.), and any other information and/or data and/or things and/or documents which may be relevant to any claim or defense in this litigation.

Dated: New York, New York  
February 23, 2026

MCLAUGHLIN & STERN, LLP

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