

Violation of Legality of Object Permitted by Harris Bock

The Arbitrator Harris Bock **illegally** gave Travelers the victory by refusing to bar the Arbitration Agreement based upon the “**fully documented**” fraudulent expert witness report used by Travelers in their defense which invalidated the Arbitration Agreement, since the fraud clearly **VIOLATED** the Doctrine of **Legality of Object**. Read the court stenographer’s notes of Bock’s **REFUSAL** to invalidate the Arbitration Agreement since it would benefit the Plaintiff and harm Travelers.

When an expert witness testifies based on legally improper information (breaching “**legality of object**,” likely meaning an unlawful basis for opinion, like fraud/perjury) in an arbitration involving a public company, potential violations involve **perjury/false swearing (state/federal), fraud on the court, ethics violations for lawyers/experts, and potential securities fraud**, leading to sanctions, disqualification, and even criminal charges (felonies) under state (e.g., PA crimes code for perjury) or federal law (18 U.S.C. § 1621, 18 U.S.C. § 1001) for false statements, though proving intent to defraud the court/arbitrator is key.

Key Criminal & Civil Violations

1. **Perjury/False Swearing** (State & Federal):

- **Federal:** 18 U.S.C. § 1621 (Perjury) or 18 U.S.C. § 1623 (False Declarations before Grand Jury/Court).
- **Pennsylvania:** Crimes Code, e.g., 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 4902 (Perjury) for knowingly making false statements under oath.
- *Application:* If the expert *knowingly* bases their opinion on fabricated or illegal data, this is perjury.

2. **Fraud on the Court** (Civil/Ethical):

- An arbitrator's proceeding, especially involving a public company, can be considered an extension of the judicial process. Intentionally introducing false evidence is a fraud on the forum.

2. **Witness Tampering/Obstruction:**

- If the company or its lawyers *influenced* the expert to use illegal info, it could be obstruction of justice (18 U.S.C. § 1503/1512) or witness tampering.

2. **Professional Ethics & Sanctions:**

- **Lawyers:** Violations of rules like PA Rule of Professional Conduct 3.3 (Candor Toward the Tribunal) or 3.4 (Fairness to Opposing Party) for knowingly offering false evidence.
- **Experts:** Loss of license, sanctions, being barred from future testimony.

2. **Securities Fraud (Potential):**

- If the false testimony influences investors or market manipulation, it could trigger SEC action and federal securities fraud charges (e.g., 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), Rule 10b-5).

Role of the Arbitrator & Public Company

- **Arbitrator:** The arbitrator's failure to stop it could be grounds for appeal/vacatur of the award, but they aren't typically the *criminal* target unless complicit; their ruling might be challenged for exceeding powers or manifest disregard of the law.
- **Public Company:** Faces massive liability, SEC scrutiny, reputational damage, and potential RICO (Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations Act) claims if part of a broader pattern.