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5			
6	332 Minnesota Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101		
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8	LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CENTRAL DISTRICT		
9			
10			
11	JOSEPH CICCHILLO		
12	{		
13	VS.	Case No	
14	ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES, A) CORPORATION SOLE, CARDINAL ROGER)	COMPLAINT FOR RACKETEERING,	
15	Mahony, FR. CARL SUTPHIN, AND DOES ONE THROUGH ONE HUNDRED	PERSONAL INJURIES, NEGLIGENCE AND FRAUD	
16	Defendants.		
17	PARTIES		
18	1. Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo is an adult man who was a minor at the time of the		
19 20	abuse, alleged herein, occurring between 1962 through 1970.		
21	2. Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo is an adult man who was a minor at the time of the		
22	abuse, alleged herein, occurring in approximately 1968.		
23	3. Defendant Archdiocese of Los Angeles, a corporation sole, is a non-profit		
24	religious organization with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California (hereafter		
25	"Archdiocese").		
26	4. Defendant Cardinal Roger Mahony (hereafter "Mahony") is the Cardinal of		
27	Defendant Archdiocese and by virtue of his office, Defendant Mahony is empowered to, and in		
28	fact, represents the Defendant Archdiocese in this litigation. Defendant Mahony is sued		
-	individually and in his capacity as Cardinal of the Archdiocese.		

- 5. Defendant Fr. Carl Sutphin (hereafter "Priest") was ordained a Roman Catholic Priest in 1958. At all times material, Defendant Priest was under the direct supervision, employ and control of Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony.
- 6. Defendant Does 1 through 100 are unknown agents and/or coconspirators whose identities will be provided when they become known.
- 7. Each Defendant herein is the agent of the other and each Defendant is a coconspirator with the other relating to the acts alleged herein.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND-RACKETEERING INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT, CONSPIRACY AND FRAUD COUNTS

8. Defendant Priest, Defendant Mahony and Defendant Archdiocese are each persons under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3).

ENTERPRISE

- 9. The relationship between Defendant Priest, Defendant Mahony, and Defendant Archdiocese (hereafter the "Enterprise I") constitutes an association in fact enterprise under 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (4) and the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I have engaged in activities or a pattern or practice of conspiracy and racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 et seq.
- 10. Alternatively, the relationship between the United States Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church (hereafter the "Enterprise II") constitutes an association in fact enterprise under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4) and the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise II have engaged in activities or pattern or practice of conspiracy and racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 et seq.
- Archdiocese (hereafter the "Enterprise III") constitutes an association in fact enterprise under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4) and the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise III have engaged in activities or a pattern or practice of conspiracy and racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 et seq.
 - 12. Enterprises I, II, and/or III had an ongoing business aside and apart from the

racketeering acts alleged herein in that they were involved in the operation of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

13. The Defendants maintained and exercised control over the enterprises alleged.

ACTIVITY

- 14. Since approximately 1960 through to the present, persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II, and/or III engaged in or joined in a conspiracy to intentionally, recklessly and/or negligently conceal criminal conduct of its agents, aid and abet the concealment of criminal conduct, aid and abet criminal sexual conduct, fail to report criminal conduct of its agents, obstruct justice, obstruct criminal investigation, obstruct state and/or local law enforcement, evade criminal and/or civil prosecution and liability, bribe and/or pay money to victims in order to keep its criminal conduct secret, violate the civil rights of children and families, engage in mail and/or wire fraud, and commit fraud and/or fraudulent inducement of its parishioners in furtherance of its scheme to protect predatory priests and other clergy from criminal and civil prosecution, to maintain or increase charitable contributions and/or avoid public scandal in the Roman Catholic Church.
- 15. The persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II, and/or III knew that Roman Catholic clergy were sexually abusing and exploiting children and they showed willful indifference and/or a reckless or intentional disregard for the children in order to further their scheme.
- 16. In 1985, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops received a report titled "The Problem of Sexual Molestations By Roman Catholic Clergy." This report described the continuing and growing problem of child sexual abuse by priests within the Roman Catholic Church. According to the report, if the Roman Catholic Church failed to embrace the problem of its predatory priests and clergy, the church could face liability in excess of \$1,000,000,000,000 over ten years. In addition, the report outlined steps that the Roman Catholic Church, through the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, must take to protect the church and parishioners from the devastating effects of molesting priests. In response, the National Conference of Bishops ignored the report and recommendations and, instead, continued providing a fertile

environment for molesting priests. Upon information and belief, Enterprise I, II, and/or III engaged in the racketeering activity described above in order to protect financial interests in addition to protecting predatory priests and other clergy from criminal prosecution and the other aspects of the scheme described above.

- 17. In the same report described above, the reporter cautioned the National Conference of Catholic Bishops to resist the practice by some to sanitize or purge the secret files of potentially dangerous material. In addition, the reporter warned the National Conference of Catholic Bishops that their practice of moving files containing potentially dangerous material to the Apostolic Delegate (delegate to the Vatican), where the files would be immune from subpoena, could ultimately destroy the immunity enjoyed by the Holy See. These warnings were not heeded.
- 18. In furtherance of its scheme and enterprise to protect molesting priests and other clergy from criminal prosecution and civil liability, maintain or increase charitable contributions and/or avoid public scandal in the Roman Catholic Church, persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II and/or III, intentionally and fraudulently engaged in the routine practice of maintaining secret "sub secreto" archival files of sexual misconduct by priests. These sub secreto files are accessible to the Bishops only. The existence of these secret files and the contents were not disclosed to or made available to law enforcement authorities, or others, in order for law enforcement to investigate the known crimes of the priests. In fact, it is the practice of the Roman Catholic Church to fraudulently purge the files and hide them from persons, including law enforcement authorities, seeking access to them.
- 19. As evidence of this fraudulent practice and its widespread use, in 1990, in an address by Bishop A. James Quinn to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops titled "NCCB Guidelines, and other Considerations in Pedophilia Cases," Bishop Quinn stated:

Nevertheless, personnel files should be carefully examined to determine their content. Unsigned letters alleging misconduct should be expunged. Standard personnel files should contain no documentation relating to possible criminal behavior. Serious moral questions, signed allegations, those should be a part of the secret file anyhow. But they still subpoena them. But comb through your files.

Now what files have been subpoenaed, they cannot be tampered with; destroyed, removed; that constitutes obstruction of justice and contempt of court. Prior, however, thought and study ought to be given if you think its going to be necessary; if there's something there you really don't want people to see you might send it off to the Apostolic Delegate, because they have immunity to protect something that is potentially dangerous, or that you consider to be dangerous, you might send it there.

The Apostolic Delegate is the delegate from the Vatican and Holy See who the church believes enjoys sovereign immunity from lawsuits and subpoenas.

- 20. In furtherance of its scheme, persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II, and/or III have routinely entered into secret settlement agreements with confidentiality provisions that required victims of sexual abuse to preserve the Bishop's secrets from scrutiny by the public and law enforcement authorities.
- 21. In furtherance of the scheme, persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II, and/or III, illegally bribed victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in order to influence them to not report the sexual exploitation and abuse to law enforcement authorities and ultimately to influence the victims to not testify, in court, against members of Enterprise I, II, and/or III. As an example, Anthony J. O'Connell, former Bishop of the Diocese of Knoxville and former Bishop of the Diocese of Palm Beach made cash payments to victims he had sexually abused in order to keep them from reporting Bishop O'Connell's criminal activity and to ultimately influence the victims to not testify against him or other coconspirators in Court. These cash payments began after Bishop O'Connell's abuse of a child seminarian was reported to Bishop Raymond Boland, Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph.
- 22. As a result of the acts of persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III, intentionally, showing willful indifference and/or with reckless disregard, maintained a web of predatory priests who perpetrated criminal acts of child sexual abuse throughout the United States and the world over at least a forty (40) year period of time. Persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III maintained this web by making fraudulent representations, concealing criminal activity, obstructing justice and criminal investigations, evading civil and/or criminal liability, bribing and/or payment of money to

a. <u>Fr. Thomas Adamson</u>

victims in order to keep its criminal conduct secret, violating civil rights of children and families, and committing mail and wire fraud. Evidence that persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III committed a continuing pattern of racketeering activity in furtherance of its scheme by engaging in fraudulent conduct across the nation, includes, but is not limited to, the following examples:

Father Thomas Adamson (hereinafter "Fr. Adamson"), was an ordained Roman Catholic priest employed by the Catholic Bishop for the Diocese of Winona in Minnesota. From 1958 through December 1974, Fr. Adamson was employed by Winona Diocese at various times as a teacher and principal at Diocesan parochial schools and as a parish priest at Diocesan churches across southern Minnesota. Throughout this period, Fr. Adamson engaged in and/or attempted to engage in sexual contact with at least eleven minor boys. Each of these minor boys were students and/or parishioners of the local Diocesan schools and parishes.

In 1964, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese learned that Fr. Adamson sexually abused a boy or boys in Caledonia, Minnesota. On discovery of this abuse, the Bishop deceitfully transferred Fr. Adamson to a new parish and took no further steps to investigate the misconduct or prevent further sexual abuse by Adamson.

In approximately 1967, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese learned that Fr. Adamson had sexually abused a boy or boys who were students at Rochester Lourdes High School. On discovery of this abuse, the Bishop placed Fr. Adamson in counseling for a short time and then deceitfully transferred him to a new parish without taking further steps to investigate the misconduct or prevent future abuse.

In approximately December 1973, and again in April 1974, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese learned that Fr. Adamson had sexually abused more boys in the Rochester, Minnesota area. On discovery of this abuse, the Bishop placed Fr. Adamson in therapy for approximately three months, after which time he was deceitfully returned to his pastoral duties in Rochester without taking further steps to investigate the misconduct or prevent

future abuse.

In December 1974, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese discovered that Fr. Adamson had sexually abused minor boys in Adrian, Minnesota in 1961-62. In response to threats from the families of these victims to publicly expose Fr. Adamson's history of sexual abuse, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese, acting in furtherance of the scheme described above and acting in concert with the Archbishop for the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, transferred Adamson to the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota without taking reasonable steps to prevent future abuse.

Beginning in January 1975, Father Adamson was employed by and assigned to the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis as a parish priest in various parishes across the Archdiocese. During this time period, Adamson sexually abused numerous minor boys who were parishioners at the local churches where Adamson was serving as a parish priest.

In November 1980, Fr. Adamson admitted that he had sexually abused another young boy, who was a parishioner at Immaculate Conception in Columbia Heights, Minnesota. This sexual abuse was reported to the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis by the father of the abused child, who also threatened to bring criminal charges against Fr. Adamson. In order to protect Fr. Adamson from criminal prosecution, to maintain or increase charitable contributions, and to avoid public scandal, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis fraudulently represented to the father of the boy that the sexual abuse of his son was an "isolated occurrence." In addition, the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis fraudulently represented to the boy's parents that Fr. Adamson would be placed in treatment and the family would be advised of Adamson's whereabouts. Based upon these fraudulent assurances by their church officials, the family did not report Adamson to the law enforcement authorities for criminal prosecution.

Upon information and belief, the Bishop of the Winona Diocese and the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis used the U.S. Postal Service and interstate wire

service to perform the fraudulent acts described above.

b. Fr. James Porter

Fr. Porter served in parishes in the Fall River Diocese in Massachusetts from 1960 through 1967. During that time, the Bishop of the Fall River Diocese repeatedly learned that Father Porter sexually molested parish youth. In response, the Bishop of Fall River deceitfully transferred Father Porter to new parishes and instructed him to undergo psychotherapy.

From 1960 - 1963, Fr. Porter worked in St. Mary's Parish in North Attleboro, Massachusetts. During that period, Fr. Porter sexually molested over 40 parish children. When the Bishop for the Fall River Diocese learned of the abuse, the Bishop deceitfully transferred Fr. Porter to Sacred Heart Parish in Fall River, Massachusetts.

In 1963, while Fr. Porter was at the Sacred Heart Parish, a parent confronted the Bishop of the Diocese of Fall River regarding Fr. Porter's new parish assignment. In response, the Bishop of the Diocese of Fall River fraudulently represented to the parent that they would take the parent's concern seriously and that Fr. Porter posed no risk.

From 1963-1965 while Fr. Porter was still at Sacred Heart Parish, Fall River, Massachusetts, Fr. Porter molested two parish youths. As a result, the Bishop of the Diocese of Fall River deceitfully transferred Fr. Porter to St. James Parish in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

In 1967 while Fr. Porter was at St. James Parish, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Fr. Porter molested approximately 22 more children in the New Bedford area.

In 1967, acting in furtherance of the scheme described above and acting in concert with the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, the Bishop of the Fall River Diocese and the Order of the Servants of the Paracletes transferred Fr. Porter from the Fall River Diocese to the Archdiocese of Sante Fe, New Mexico in order to allow Fr. Porter to enter the sexual abuse treatment program operated at the Servants of the Paracletes facility in New Mexico for residence and treatment relating to his pedophilia.

In October 1968, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, Bishop for the

Diocese of Fall River and the Servants of the Paracletes allowed Fr. Porter to serve in parishes. In February 1969, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe learned that Fr. Porter had sexually molested seven (7) parish youth while released from the sexual abuse treatment program.

In June 1969, acting in furtherance of the scheme described above and acting in concert with the Bishop of the Crookston Diocese, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, the Servants of Paracletes transferred Fr. Porter from the Archdiocese of Santa Fe to the Crookston Diocese in Bemidji, Minnesota where Fr. Porter provided weekend service at the St. Philip's parish in Bemidji, Minnesota. While in Bemidji, Fr. Porter sexually molested twenty-two (22) more children. In September 1970, Father Porter's sexual abuse of parish boys at St. Philip's was discovered by the Bishop of the Crookston Diocese and he was removed from the St. Philip's parish. At that time, Fr. Porter was transferred to residence with the Servants of the Paraclete at the St. Michael's Institute in Missouri. Upon information and belief, the Bishop of the Fall River Diocese, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, the Bishop of the Crookston Diocese and the Servants of the Paracletes used the U.S. Postal Service and interstate wire service to perform the fraudulent acts described above.

c. <u>Fr. John Geoghan</u>

In 1962, Fr. Geoghan molested four (4) boys from the same family in the Blessed Sacrament parish in Saugus, Massachusetts. While there, another priest contacted the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Boston to report that Fr. Geoghan frequently took boys to his rectory bedroom. That same priest also reported that church officials threatened to reassign him as a missionary in South America for reporting Geoghan.

In 1966, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Boston deceitfully assigned Fr. Geoghan to St. Bernards parish in Concord, Massachusetts. Although there are no identified victims from St. Bernards, Fr. Geoghan was abruptly transferred by the Archbishop to another parish after only seven months of service.

From 1967 through 1974, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Boston deceitfully assigned Fr. Geoghan to the St. Paul parish in Hingham, Massachusetts. While there, Fr.

Geoghan sexually molested numerous boys. In 1968, Fr. Geoghan was sent by the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Boston to the Seton Institute in Baltimore, Maryland for treatment relating to Fr. Geoghan's sexual abuse of several parish children.

From June 1974 through February 1980, the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Boston assigned Fr. Geoghan to St. Andrew parish in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. There, Fr. Geoghan sexually abused many other children including seven brothers in the Dussourd family. In 1982, the boys' aunt, Margaret Gallant, reported the sexual abuse to then Cardinal Medeiros. In the letter Ms. Gallant confirms the practice of concealment and secrecy when she wrote:

It was suggested that we keep silent to protect the boys – that is absurd since minors are protected under law, and I do not wish to hear that remark again, since it is insulting to our intelligence.

Despite knowing of Fr. Geoghan's propensity for child sexual abuse, the Bishop of the Archdiocese continued to assign Fr. Geoghan to parishes where he ultimately sexually abused at least one hundred and thirty (130) children.

Upon information and belief, the Bishop of the Archdiocese of Boston used the U.S. Postal Service and interstate wire service to fraudulently conceal Fr. Geoghan's acts of sexual abuse.

During Fr. Geoghan's predatory spree, the following people had supervisory responsibility for Fr. Geoghan: Cardinal Humberto Medeiros (Archdiocese of Boston), Cardinal Bernard Law (Archdiocese of Boston), now Bishop Thomas V. Daily (Diocese of Brooklyn, New York), now Bishop Robert J. Banks (Diocese of Green Bay), now Bishop William F. Murphy (Diocese of Rockville Centre, New York), now Bishop John B. McCormack (Diocese of Manchester, New Hampshire) and now Archbishop Alfred C. Hughes (Archdiocese of New Orleans). Each of these now Bishops participated in the scheme and enterprise to protect molesting priests and other clergy from criminal prosecution, maintain or increase charitable contributions and/or to avoid public scandal in the Roman Catholic Church by concealing the acts of sexual abuse by Fr. Geoghan.

d. This scheme described above can also be evidenced in other well-known cases involving former priests Gilbert Gauthe in Louisiana, Robert Ray Peebles in Dallas, Texas,

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Holley in Worchester, Massachusetts/New Mexico/Texas.

23. Further evidence that Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony, in concert with others who controlled or directed the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III, committed a continuing pattern of racketeering activity in furtherance of its scheme by engaging in fraudulent conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following examples:

Father Oliver O'Grady a.

Consistent with and in furtherance of the continuing pattern of racketeering activity in furtherance of its scheme, Enterprise I, II and or III, Defendant Mahony, in approximately 1976, while he was the Bishop for the Diocese of Stockton, California ("Stockton Diocese") began his pattern of lying to laity. Specifically, Defendant Mahony learned that Fr. Oliver O'Grady had sexually abused a child. Defendant Mahony deceitfully concealed this crime from law enforcement authorities. In order to prevent the victim from reporting the crime to the police, Defendant Mahony fraudulently represented to the parents of the victim that Fr. O'Grady would "never be placed in another parish." Defendant Mahony then deceitfully placed Fr. O'Grady in another parish where he continued to abuse children.

In 1984, a report was made to the Stockton Police that Fr. O'Grady had abused a tenyear-old boy in his parish and that Fr. O'Grady had abused other children in the past. Defendant Mahony obstructed justice and obstructed the criminal investigation by deceiving the parishners, public, police and prosecutors by instructing his attorneys to contact the Stockton police and fraudulently report that Fr. O'Grady's sexual abuse of the child was "an isolated incident." Defendant Mahony, through his attorneys, also deceived the parishners, public, police and prosecutors by fraudulently representing to the Stockton police that Fr. O'Grady would "never again be assigned in a church or a parish where he could have access to children." Relying upon these deceitful and fraudulent representations by the Defendant Mahony, the Stockton Police Department closed its investigation. Subsequent to this deceitful and fraudulent representation and immediately after the police closed its investigation, the Defendant Mahony placed Fr. O'Grady in a parish where he continued to abuse the same ten-year old boy who was the subject

of the police report, his siblings and other children in the parish.

In 1986, a victim of Fr. O'Grady in the 1970's, reported to the Bishop for the Stockton Diocese that she was concerned that Fr. O'Grady would continue abusing children in the parishes. The Bishop for the Stockton Diocese fraudulently represented to the woman that Fr. O'Grady had been treated for his problem and that Fr. O'Grady was being heavily supervised and had no access to children.

In 1988, the Bishop for the Stockton Diocese was again notified that Fr. O'Grady continued to molest children in his parish. The Bishop for the Stockton Diocese did not investigate the allegations or notify law enforcement authorities.

In 1989, amid concerns over O'Grady's sexual abuse, the Bishop of the Stockton Diocese wrote:

Our pursuing the matter in this way is not because of any adverse change in your behavior, but because of cautions that we must continue to take in the tightening legal climate within which we need to survive.

Despite the Defendant Mahony's knowledge of O'Grady's misconduct, O'Grady remained in a parish.

In 1992, the ten-year-old boy whose abuse had previously been reported to the Stockton Police and his three siblings went to the Bishop for the Stockton Diocese and reported the abuse by O'Grady. The Bishop pressured the five siblings to not go to law enforcement authorities by deceitfully and fraudulently representing to them that Fr. O'Grady "had been treated," "did not pose a risk to children" and "would be heavily supervised to avoid contact with children." At the time these deceitful and fraudulent misrepresentations were made, the Bishop for the Stockton Diocese knew the statements were false or knew he had no basis in fact to represent that O'Grady posed no risk to children. Despite these false assurances and the pressure from the Bishop not to report the abuse to law enforcement officials, the family reported the criminal sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities. O'Grady was then arrested, convicted and incarcerated for the sexual abuse of these victims and others.

Upon information and belief, Defendant Mahony and the successor Bishop for the Stockton Diocese used the U.S. Postal Service and interstate wire service to perform the deceitful

and fraudulent acts described above.

b. <u>Fr. Santiago Tamayo</u>

From approximately 1979 through 1982, seven priests, including Fr. Santiago Tamayo, repeatedly molested a sixteen year old girl. In 1982, the girl became pregnant and Fr. Santiago Tamayo devised a plan to secretly transport the girl to a home in the Philippine Islands owned by Tamayo's brother so that the girl could have her baby in secrecy. Fr. Tamayo and the other priests deceitfully and fraudulently told the girl's mother and father that the girl was going to the Philippines to study medicine.

As a part of the fraud and conspiracy to protect the predator priests and to avoid public scandal in the Roman Catholic Church and the accompanying financial consequences, then a Bishop from the Defendant Archdiocese met with the girl and told her to not disclose that she had been molested or that the father of her child was a priest. In exchange, the Bishop from the Defendant Archdiocese agreed to financially assist her. The Bishop from the Defendant Archdiocese never provided the support he promised. After seven months in the Philippines, the young girl became malnourished and ill. At that time, the girl's mother learned that the girl was malnourished and pregnant and not studying medicine. The girl's mother went to the Philippines and brought the young, pregnant girl back to Los Angeles. Upon the girl's return, the offending priests, including Fr. Tamayo, visited the girl and swore her to secrecy.

In October of 1983, the girl met with a Bishop from the Defendant Archdiocese. During that meeting, the girl disclosed the molestation and pregnancy as well as the identities of the offending priests. Later, in response, the Bishop told the girl that there was nothing that the Defendant Archdiocese could do. Shortly thereafter, in 1984, the girl filed a civil suit for damages.

In order to avoid liability and in an attempt to conceal the predatory molestation and manipulation by the Archdiocesan priests, the Defendant Archdiocese moved the priests out of the United States. The Defendant Archdiocese then deceitfully and fraudulently represented to the girl, parishners, public, police and prosecutors and others that the priests had fled the country and their whereabouts were unknown. This representation is proven false by a letter dated June

1	15, 1984 from John P. McNicholas, attorney of record for the Defendant Archdiocese to the	
2	attorney for Fr. Tamayo which stated:	
3	Dear George:	
5	I understand that your client's current address is:	
6	Rev. Santiago Tamayo c/o Dr. Edward Tamayo	
7	St. James Medical Clinic Laoag City, Philippine Islands 0301	
8 9	I have not disclosed this information to the Allred office [Allred was the attorney for the girl] or anyone else. (I received this information on July 13, 1984.)	
10	On the same day, June 15, 1984, the Defendant Archdiocese wrote a letter to Fr. Santigo	
11	Tamayo stating:	
12	Enclosed please find a check for \$375.00. We would ask that you do not reveal that	
13	you are being paid by the Los Angeles Archdiocese unless requested under oath. This check is congrua sustentaio [proper annual income of a cleric] because you are incardinated here in Los Angeles.	
14 15	If, however, you would take a position in the Diocese in which you live, I would request that you have your Bishop send us a copy of your assignment.	
16	Sincerely yours in Christ,	
17 18	Reverend Monsignor John A. Rauden Chancellor * * *	
19	cc: Cardinal Timothy Manning	
20	* * *	
21	In 1987, Fr. Tamayo wrote letters to Defendant Mahony and the Defendant Archdiocese	
22	seeking permission to return to the United States. The Defendant Archbishop responded by	
23	paying Fr. Tamayo to remain in the Philippine Islands in order to protect Fr. Tamayo and	
24	Defendant Archdiocese from civil and criminal liability and to avoid public scandal.	
25	Specifically, in a letter dated December 28, 1987, Reverend Monsignor Thomas J. Curry, Vicar	
26	for Clergy wrote:	
27	Dear Father Tamayo:	
28	Thank you for your letters to me and to Archbishop Mahony. I	

understand from your letter that you would like to return to this Archdiocese. However, given all that has taken place, that does not seem advisable, and all the advisors to the Archdiocese Counsel against it for the foreseeable future. Our lawyers also inform us that you are liable to personal suits arising out of your past actions. Therefore it is not advisable that you return at all to the United States. Such suits can only open old wounds and further hurt anyone concerned, including the Archdiocese.

After much consideration, it is the opinion of the Archdiocesan authorities that you should seek to settle elsewhere, and we encourage you to seek incardination in the Philippines. While you are pursuing this possibility the Archdiocese would like to pay you a salary...

In early 1988, Fr. Tamayo returned to the United States to answer for his misconduct. The Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony became very upset when they learned of Fr. Tamayo's return because the priest knew of Defendant Archdiocese's fraud and concealment and he was in a position to disclose the fraud and concealment to law enforcement authorities and others. In a letter dated August 26, 1988, Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Curry stated:

I was surprised to learn by way of your sister's phone call to this office that you are in the Los Angeles area.

In my letter to you of December 28, 1987, I stated that you continue to be liable for personal suits arising out of your past actions, which suits would do damage to you, your family, and anyone concerned, including the Archdiocese. I advised you to settle elsewhere.

We initiated salary payments to assist you while you were pursuing the possibility of permanent settlement in the Philippines. I cannot emphasize too strongly that there has been no change in the situation. Therefore I am requesting that you return to the Philippines promptly.

Sincerely yours,

(Rev. Msgr.) Thomas J. Curry Vicar for Clergy

cc: Archbishop Roger Mahony

24. Upon information and belief, persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II, and/or III fraudulently misrepresented the facts of known sexual misconduct to prospective seminarians and their families for the economic purpose of maintaining or increasing the charitable contributions and tuition payments of parishioners, seminarians and prospective

 seminarians. Upon information and belief, much, if not all, of the solicitations for contributions were effectuated by using the United States Postal Service or interstate wire service.

- 25. Each of the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II, and/or III conspired with each other, the above-named priest perpetrators and others in the Roman Catholic Church in the conduct of a pattern of racketeering activity described above to acquire or maintain an interest in or control of an enterprise which affects interstate trade and commerce by using the United States Postal Service, e-mail and/or the telephone in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) and other California laws.
- 26. Defendants' fraudulent acts affected interstate commerce by affecting charitable contributions and tuition payments of parishioners across the nation.
- As a result of the scheme and racketeering activity of persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II, and/or III, thousands of children, including Plaintiffs, were subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation by Roman Catholic clergy through a pattern of racketeering activity over a period of at least three decades.
- 28. As a result of the illegal acts of the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II, and/or III, Plaintiffs and many others suffered damage in the loss of earning capacity in his present business endeavor and the right to pursue monetary compensation for his injuries.
- 29. The persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprises I, II and/or III engaged in a continuing pattern and practice of the illegal activities as set forth herein throughout various jurisdictions in the United States and the world.

BACKGROUND FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTS Andrew Cicchillo

- 30. Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo was raised in a devoutly Roman Catholic family, was baptized, confirmed and regularly celebrated weekly mass and received the sacraments through the Roman Catholic Church.
- 31. Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo and his family attended Church at St. Rose of Lima Church in Maywood, California. Defendant Priest was an Associate Pastor at St. Rose of

Lima Church.

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where he could have access to children.

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involved in church activities at the St. Rose of Lima Church.

Andrew Cicchillo to not tell anyone about the abuse.

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Cicchillo.

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Cicchillo with the costs of counseling.

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Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo was raised in a devoutly Roman Catholic family,

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Joseph Cicchillo

Cicchillo could return to counseling. Defendant Archdiocese refused to assist Plaintiff Andrew

Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo was an alter boy and his family was heavily

From approximately 1962 through 1970, Defendant Priest sexually abused

In approximately 1991, Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo wrote a letter to

In response to Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo's concerns, Defendant

In approximately 1991 or 1992, Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo's sister

and exploited Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo. Defendant Priest traveled with Plaintiff Andrew

Defendant Priest sexually abused Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo, Defendant Priest warned Plaintiff

Defendant Mahony and Defendant Archdiocese disclosing the abuse by Defendant Priest and

assigned to a hospital with a pediatric ward. In the letter, Andrew Cicchillo demanded that

Defendant Mahony and Defendant Archdiocese remove Defendant Priest from any assignment

Archdiocese communicated, by U.S. Mail and by telephone, that Defendant Mahony had been

notified of Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo's allegations and that Defendant Priest had admitted to

fraudulently represented to Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo that Defendant Priest would be retired,

would not be allowed to wear a collar or would not be allowed to be around children. These

representations were false. Defendant Archdiocese also agreed to assist Plaintiff Andrew

contacts Defendant Archdiocese and requests further assistance so that Plaintiff Andrew

sexually abusing Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo. In addition, Defendant Archdiocese deceitfully and

notifying the Defendant Mahony and Defendant Archdiocese that Defendant Priest was currently

Cicchillo's family and sexually abused Plaintiff John A. Doe while in those trips. After

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was baptized, confirmed and regularly celebrated weekly mass and received the sacraments through the Roman Catholic Church.

- 38. Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo and his family attended Church at St. Rose of Lima Church in Maywood, California. Defendant Priest was an Associate Pastor at St. Rose of Lima Church.
- 39. Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo was an alter boy and his family was heavily involved in church activities at the St. Rose of Lima Church.
- 40. From approximately 1968 or 1969, Defendant Priest sexually abused and exploited Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo. Defendant Priest traveled with Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo's family and sexually abused Plaintiff John J Doe while on those trips. After Defendant Priest sexually abused Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo, Defendant warned Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo to not tell anyone about the abuse.

Facts applicable to all Plaintiffs

- 41. Plaintiffs position as a minor, together with Defendant Priest's position in the Roman Catholic Church as a bishop, holy man and authority figure Defendant Priest was able to continue to have control and influence over Plaintiffs. By his words and actions, Defendant Priest represented to Plaintiffs that the object of his relationship with Plaintiffs was to provide counseling, comfort and advice. This representation was false and was intended by Defendant Priest to deceive Plaintiffs, to gain Plaintiffs trust and confidence and to obtain control over him. Plaintiffs believed Defendant Priest, justifiably relied upon him and gave him his trust and confidence. By his words and actions, Defendant Priest assured Plaintiffs that Defendant Priest's conduct was proper. Defendant Priest actively concealed the wrongfulness of his exploitation and misconduct involving Plaintiffs. Upon information and belief, Defendant Priest fraudulently failed to report his sexual exploitation and misconduct involving Plaintiffs to any entity of the Roman Catholic church at the time it occurred. Defendant Priest continued concealing the wrongful conduct from Plaintiffs, the Roman Catholic Church and law enforcement authorities and successfully avoided criminal prosecution and incarceration.
 - 42. The applicable statutes of limitations are tolled because the Defendants

fraudulently concealed Defendant Priest's exploitation and misconduct. As a result of Defendant Priest's conduct, Plaintiffs was unable to discover the wrongfulness of Defendant Priest's conduct.

- 43. The applicable statute of limitations was further tolled because Defendants' deceitful conduct placed Plaintiffs under duress. Defendant Priest led Plaintiffs to believe that Plaintiffs could trust him as a benevolent and trustworthy male and spiritual advisor, and would do the right thing once information of untrustworthiness was reported. Defendant Priest's exploitation and concealment placed Plaintiffs under continuing duress in that he caused Plaintiffs to believe that he was at fault for engaging in sexual conduct with Defendant Priest.
- 44. Defendant Priest's conduct, as described above, misrepresented and concealed material facts concerning his relationship with and motives in relating to Plaintiffs. In particular, Defendant Priest presented himself as a benevolent, caring spiritual advisor whose intention was to help Plaintiffs. In fact, their relationship was one of sexual abuse and exploitation. Defendant Priest acted with the intent to conceal the wrongfulness of his conduct. Plaintiffs relied upon Defendant Priest's own words and conduct, without knowledge of the real facts, to his detriment. Defendant Priest's continuing concealment of his sexual exploitation, along with Defendants' negligence and/or recklessness and Defendants failure to prevent or disclose Defendant Priest's continuing acts of sexual abuse and exploitation, prevented Plaintiffs from discovering and/or asserting his rights. When Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo disclosed the misconduct in 1991 to the Defendants, the Defendants conspired to deceive the Plaintiffs, the public, police and prosecutors by withholding material facts. Defendants are therefore equitably estopped from asserting the statute of limitations in this action.
- 45. The sexual abuse and exploitation of Plaintiffs and the circumstances under which it occurred caused Plaintiffs to develop various psychological coping mechanisms which reasonably made him incapable of ascertaining the resulting damages from that conduct.
- 46. As a direct result of the sexual abuse and exploitation, Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation,

and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT I RICO--VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (c)

- 47. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 48. Defendants are persons under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3).
- 49. The relationship described as Enterprise I, II and/or III constitutes an association-in-fact enterprise under 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (4).
- 50. Enterprise I, II and/or III described herein predated the sexual abuse and exploitation described above.
- 51. The persons described above and others associated with or employed by those persons were employed by or associated with Enterprise I, II and/or III.
- 52. The persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III engaged in activities which affected interstate or foreign commerce.
- 53. The persons described above aided and abetted by each other, their agents, employees and others, conducted and participated directly or indirectly in the conduct and affairs of the enterprise and/or associated themselves with the enterprise described as Enterprise I, II, and/or III through a pattern or racketeering activity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) as described.
- 54. The persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III conspired to and did take specific acts to conceal the sexual misconduct perpetrated by Defendant Priest from 1962 through 1970. Those specific acts included racketeering and conspiracy were of an ongoing nature continuing into the future.
- 55. Plaintiffs was injured in his business and/or property by reason, as described herein, of the above violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

COUNT II RICO--VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (d)

- 56. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 57. The persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III agreed to enter into a conspiracy to violate the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) as described above. As evidence of this agreement, the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III and other co-conspirators committed the acts described herein and conspired to conceal Defendant Priest's criminal activity, or aided and abetted Defendant Priest in concealing his, criminal activity. As further evidence of the agreement, the persons controlling or directing the affairs of Enterprise I, II and/or III and other co-conspirators conspired with Defendant Priest to evade and/or aided and abetted Defendant Priest in evading criminal prosecution and the public embarrassment and liability related thereto.
- 58. This secret agreement was fraudulently concealed from Plaintiffs as well as state officials.
- 59. Plaintiffs was injured in his business and/or property, as alleged herein, by reason of the above violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 (d).

COUNT III CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE OF ANDREW CICCHILLO IN VIOLATION OF CAL. CODE § 340.1

- 60. Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 61. Between approximately 1962 and 1970, Defendant Priest engaged in unpermitted, harmful and offensive sexual conduct and contact upon the person of Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo in violation of Cal. Code § 340.1.
- 62. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and

earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

<u>COUNT IV</u> <u>BATTERY UPON ANDREW CICCHILLO</u>

- 63. Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 64. Between Approximately 1962 and 1970, Defendant Priest engaged in unpermitted, harmful and offensive sexual contact upon the person of Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo.
- 65. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff Andrew Cicchillo has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT V CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE OF JOSEPH CICCHILLO IN VIOLATION OF CAL. CODE § 340.1

- 66. Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 67. In approximately 1968, Defendant Priest engaged in unpermitted, harmful and offensive sexual conduct and contact upon the person of Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo in violation of Cal. Code § 340.1.
- As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff John J Doe has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and

psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VI BATTERY UPON JOSEPH CICCHILLO

- 69. Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 70. In approximately 1968, Defendant Priest engaged in unpermitted, harmful and offensive sexual contact upon the person of Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo.
- 71. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiff Joseph Cicchillo has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VII VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 182

- 72. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 73. Defendant Mahony's acts described herein violate California Penal Code § 182 in that Defendant Mahony conspired with one or more other person to commit acts injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.
- 74. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiffs has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT VIII

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE § 32

- 75. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 76. Defendant Mahony's and acts described herein violate California Penal Code § 32 in that Defendant Mahony harbored, concealed and/or aided Defendant Priest after Defendant Priest had committed a felony, with the intent that Defendant Priest might avoid or escape arrest, trial, conviction and/or punishment, and Defendant Mahony having knowledge that Defendant Priest had committed a felony.
- As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiffs has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT IX BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

- 78. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 79. By holding himself out as a qualified Roman Catholic priest, religious instructor and counselor, and by undertaking the religious instruction and spiritual and emotional counseling of Plaintiffs, Defendants and each of them, entered into a fiduciary relationship with the minor Plaintiffs.
- 80. Defendants and each of them breached their fiduciary duty to Plaintiffs by engaging in the negligent and wrongful conduct described herein.
- 81. As a direct result of Defendant Priest's breach of his fiduciary duty, Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of

earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT X FIDUCIARY FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FIDUCIARY FRAUD

- 82. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 83. By holding himself out as a qualified Roman Catholic priest, religious instructor and counselor, and by undertaking the religious instruction and spiritual and emotional counseling of Plaintiffs, Defendants and each of them entered into a fiduciary relationship with the minor Plaintiffs.
- 84. By holding themselves as the shepherd and leader of the Roman Catholic Church for Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Monica counties in California, Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony entered into a fiduciary relationship with the Plaintiff parishners.
- 85. As a fiduciaries to Plaintiffs, Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony had the duty to obtain and disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 86. Defendants misrepresented, concealed or failed to disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 87. Defendants knew that they misrepresented, concealed or failed to disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 88. Plaintiffs justifiably relied upon Defendants for information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 89. Upon information and belief, Defendants, in concert with each other and with the intent to conceal and defraud, conspired and came to a meeting of the minds whereby they would misrepresent, conceal or fail to disclose information relating to the sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 90. By so concealing, Defendants committed at least one act in furtherance of the conspiracy.
- 91. As a direct result of Defendant Archdiocese's and Defendant Mahony's fraud and conspiracy, Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock,

emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT XI FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD

- 92. Plaintiffs incorporate all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 93. Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony knew of the sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 94. Defendants misrepresented, concealed or failed to disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest as described herein.
- 95. Defendants knew that they misrepresented, concealed or failed to disclose information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 96. Plaintiffs justifiably relied upon Defendants for information relating to sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 97. Upon information and belief, Defendants, in concert with each other and with the intent to conceal and defraud, conspired and came to a meeting of the minds whereby they would misrepresent, conceal or fail to disclose information relating to the sexual misconduct of Defendant Priest.
- 98. By so concealing, Defendants committed at least one act in furtherance of the conspiracy.
- 99. As a direct result of Defendant Archdiocese's and Defendant Mahony's fraud and conspiracy, Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue

to be prevented from performing their daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

<u>COUNT XII</u> <u>VICARIOUS LIABILITY</u> (<u>RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR</u>)

- 100. Plaintiffs incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 101. For the purpose of furthering his assigned duties as priest and counselor and later as Bishop, Defendant Priest identified Plaintiffs as a young male child in need of help. Defendant Priest then sought and gained the trust and confidence of Plaintiffs and sought and gained Plaintiffs trust so that he would respect Defendant Priest's authority and guidance and comply with his instruction.
- 102. For the purpose of furthering his assigned duties as bishop, priest, and counselor, Defendant Priest also sought and gained Plaintiffs trust, friendship, admiration, and obedience. As a result, Plaintiffs was conditioned to comply with Defendant Priest's direction and to look to him as an authority on matters spiritual, moral, ethical and temporal.
- 103. Using the power, authority and trust of his position as bishop, priest, spiritual director, guidance counselor, confessor, vocational advisor and holy authority figure to Plaintiffs, Defendant Priest enticed, induced, directed, and coerced Plaintiffs to engage in Defendant Priest's sexual abuse of Plaintiffs.
- 104. Using the power, authority and trust of his position, Defendant Priest enticed, induced, directed and/or coerced Plaintiffs to engage in acts of sexual abuse and Defendant Archbishop and Defendant Mahony are therefore vicariously liable for the acts and omissions of their agent Defendant Priest.
- 105. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiffs has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of

enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT XIII NEGLIGENT RETENTION AND/OR SUPERVISION

- 106. Plaintiffs incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 107. Upon information and belief, Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony by and through their agents, servants and employees, knew or reasonably should have known of Defendant Priest's dangerous and exploitive propensities and/or that Defendant Priest was an unfit agent, and despite such knowledge, Defendant Archdiocese and Defendant Mahony negligently retained and/or failed to supervise Defendant Priest in the position of trust and authority as a Roman Catholic priest and spiritual counselor where he was able to commit the wrongful acts against the Plaintiffs. Defendants failed to provide reasonable supervision of Defendant Priest, failed to use reasonable care in investigating Defendant Priest and failed to provide adequate warning to Plaintiffs and his family of Defendant Priest's dangerous propensities and unfitness.
- 108. As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiffs has suffered, and continues to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological treatment, therapy, and counseling.

COUNT XIV INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

- 109. Plaintiffs incorporates all paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 110. Defendants' conduct was extreme and outrageous and was intentional or done

1 recklessly. 2 As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs experienced and continues to 111. 3 experience severe emotional distress resulting in bodily harm. 4 As a result of the above-described conduct, Plaintiffs has suffered, and continues 112. 5 to suffer great pain of mind and body, shock, emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of 6 7 enjoyment of life; was prevented and will continue to be prevented from performing his daily 8 activities and obtaining the full enjoyment of life; has sustained loss of earnings and earning capacity; and/or has incurred and will continue to incur expenses for medical and psychological 10 treatment, therapy, and counseling. 11 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays for damages, treble damages, injunctive relief, costs, 12 interest, attorneys' fees and such other relief as the court deems appropriate and just. 13 14 JURY DEMAND 15 Plaintiffs demands a jury trial on all issues so triable. 16 **DRIVON & TABAK** 17 18 Dated: By: Lawrence E. Drivon, Cal. # 46660 19 215 N. San Joaquin Street Stockton, CA 95202 20 (209) 466-0982 Fax (209) 463-7668 21 22 **REINHARDT & ANDERSON** By: Jeffrey R. Anderson Attorneys for Plaintiffs 23 E-1000 First National Bank Bldg. 24 332 Minnesota Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 (651) 227-9990 25 26 27 28