

# Scandal Shocks California Catholics

(Continued From Page 1)

to court, where Brooks, having been dismissed from the seminary for alleged alcoholism, sued the seminary officials and the Diocese of San Diego for libel and denial of his civil rights.

The diocese settled with Brooks out of court. One news report placed the settlement at \$25,000, but The SPOTLIGHT has learned that the actual amount was much lower.

Brooks is under a court order by Judge Paul E. Overton not to discuss the particulars of the case, as are San Diego church authorities.

He did say, however, that "I lost sleep, I couldn't eat or study for long periods of time anguishing over this, but I rationalized that if I continue and become a priest, I promise that I will be a better priest."

Before the settlement and the judicial gag order, Brooks had told his story to some members of the media. The SPOTLIGHT has talked to members of the media who knew the story but were unable to get it into print or on the air due to pressure from the diocese.

He encountered rampant homosexuality in the seminary. Involved were not only the rector and vice rector but other important faculty members, some of whom propositioned him.

## 'SCHOOL OF LOVE'

When he complained to the rector, who also served as his spiritual adviser, Brooks was told to "lighten up," and that St. Francis was a "school of love."

When he confronted the rector with the writings of St. Paul condemning homosexuality, Brooks said the priest rationalized it to mean "not what Paul meant, not person to person, but not to have homosexuality in vogue in society."

Attorney Robert D. Woods, who assisted Brooks in preparing his complaint, signed an affidavit which stated in part:

"I have met with Mark Brooks on three occasions, and have spoken with him in person for more than five hours. Further, I have had many telephone calls, aggregating more than 15 hours. I have, in addition, undertaken indepen-

dent investigation of the claims alleged by Mark Brooks. Based upon my knowledge of Mark Brooks and my investigation of his claims and personal background, it is my opinion Mr. Brooks has a meritorious claim against the Diocese of San Diego and St. Francis Seminary."

## SCAPEGOATS

During the lawsuit negotiations Brooks said he would have dropped the charges, but in both instances the diocese wanted only to know the names of students participating in homosexual activity, but rejected naming any priests.

"They wanted to ruin a few students and sweep the real culprits under the rug," Brooks said.

One member of the faculty, who was very popular with the students, "had one of the largest collections of pornographic and homosexual paraphernalia on the West Coast. He was finally asked to stay away from the seminary and was eventually banished to the East Coast to pursue graduate studies," said Brooks.

The issue, according to Brooks, came to a head when his family sustained a series of tragedies and he requested a leave of absence to attend to the problems in his home town of Baltimore.

## FALSELY ACCUSED

The seminary rector denied his request and in turn charged Brooks with being psychotic and alcoholic. Brooks has stated that the seminary is known for its "perpetual drinking" parties and that on occasion he did attend some functions and had some alcoholic drinks. But in no wise was he ever an alcoholic.

The seminary officials prevented Brooks from enrolling in a seminary in the Archdiocese of Baltimore on the

grounds of his alleged alcohol addiction. Finally they suggested that he enter a rehabilitation home for addicted or alcoholic clergy.

He instead checked into the San Diego Veteran's Hospital, where doctors determined he was neither alcoholic nor psychotic.

His clean bill of health moved seminary officials to expel him. A broken man, he filed his lawsuit on October 12, 1984.

## NO ISOLATED INCIDENT

The Brooks case is not the only case the diocese settled out of court.

The rector of the San Diego Cathedral, Msgr. Rudolph Galindo, who now is pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Parish in Calixico, California, became sexually involved with an altar boy. The lad, of Vietnamese origin, is now 19. But for three years he was the object of the priest's attention. The story is the usual one of expensive vacation trips, clothes and money.

The boy's family sued the priest. Only when their complaint was amended to include Bishop Maher did the diocese decide to settle out of court with them for \$75,000.

## COVER-UP

What disturbs the Catholic laity, Brooks and others involved is the effective way that homosexual conduct among the clergy is covered up.

The SPOTLIGHT has learned that there is an active homosexual support group among the San Diego clergy. Bishop Maher, though publicly protesting the wrongdoing, seemingly is unaware of its existence right in his chancery (the diocese's headquarters).

When a SPOTLIGHT reporter called the Vatican Embassy in Washington for



PIO LAGHI  
... Has "no comment."

Archbishop Pio Laghi's reaction to the San Diego scandal, he was told, "No comment."

One prominent layman told The SPOTLIGHT that the problem of homosexuality extends into the Vatican itself and that San Diego is just a microcosm of the situation.

The concerned laity in San Diego is not going to stop fighting for their church. A few of them are going to the Vatican itself to meet with Pope John Paul II. There they will implore his intercession in a sad situation that only he can begin to rectify.

## Populists Launch Membership Drive

By Michael Collins Piper

On May 1 the Populist Party launched its organizational and fund-raising plan known as the "six-tier, six-month" program. The program is being coordinated on the national level by John Couture, a Wisconsin attorney, who serves on the executive committee of the Populist Party National Committee.

According to Couture, the response to the plan has been tremendous. "Fourteen states have already signed on, and we expect to add more states as time goes by."

Couture urges Populist Party members in those states where the program is under way to become active in the effort. "We need all the support we can muster to make this plan a success," he says.

What follows is a list of states where the program is going into effect and the names of the state leaders who are coordinating the plan. (The fact that a name is listed does not necessarily mean the person is a state party officer, although in many cases the person is indeed such an officer.)

**ARIZONA:** Bill Zimmerle, 616 East Gurley, Prescott, Ariz. 86301; (602) 778-0042.

**CALIFORNIA:** Donald McCabe, 3530 Auburn Blvd., Ste. No. 3,

Sacramento, Calif. 95821; (916) 971-1506 or Winifred Laymon, 1084 West Marshall Boulevard, San Bernardino, Calif. 92405; (714) 882-5829.

**IDAHO:** Bob Colson, Box 49, Boise, Idaho 83705; (208) 376-5798.

**ILLINOIS:** Gary Nunes, Box 1254, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60006; (312) 938-6642.

**IOWA:** Betty McConkey, 8980 Hickman Rd., Ste. 208, Des Moines, Iowa 50322; (515) 278-9898.

**KENTUCKY:** Jerry Pope, 1002 Forest Ave., Covington, Ky. 41016; (606) 491-0579.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Fred Boudreau, 55 Bow St., Everett, Mass. 02149; (617) 389-2558.

**MICHIGAN:** Frank Janacek, Box 357, Reading, Mich. 49274; (517) 283-3169.

**MONTANA:** Louise Harkness, Box 648, Livingston, Mont. 59047; (406) 222-1071.

**NEVADA:** Bill Hansett, 2325 Canosa, Las Vegas, Nev. 89104; (702) 457-0220.

**OKLAHOMA:** E.A. (Pat) Patton, 1218 Linwood, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106; (405) 235-3900.

**TENNESSEE:** Emmette L. Baker, 4008 Grantham Dr., Memphis, Tenn. 38109; (901) 398-7150.

**WASHINGTON:** Berent Vangsness, Rte. No. 4, Box 369, Spokane, Wash.

99204; (509) 466-7095.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Bob Gravely, Rte. No. 1, Box 73, Ballard, W. Va. 24918; (304) 832-6517.

**WISCONSIN:** Joseph Birkenstock, 1011 River Ct., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220; (414) 793-1171 or 682-2755.

For further information on the "six-tier, six-month" program contact John Couture, 13131 West Janesville Rd., Hales Corners, Wis. 53130; or (414) 425-8181.

## SOUTH CAROLINA KICKOFF

The Populist Party of South Carolina will hold a state organizational and kickoff meeting on May 26. Several special guests will be in attendance.

The meeting will be held in Columbia at the Sheraton Northwest (I-20 and Bush River Rd.). Registration will begin at 9:30 am with the meeting beginning at 10 am.

There is no registration fee for this event. All donations will be gratefully accepted. All state populists and friends are invited.

For further information or details write: Populist Party of South Carolina, Box 633, Taylors, S.C. 29687 or call state party Chairman David Baldwin at (803) 292-2916.



MARK BROOKS  
... Life disrupted.



# Key Figure in JFK Mystery a

Since the inception of this series on February 25, a number of previously unknown facts relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy have surfaced. As these facts emerge, they form the glue that connects together previous revelations into a complete picture—a picture of conspiracy.

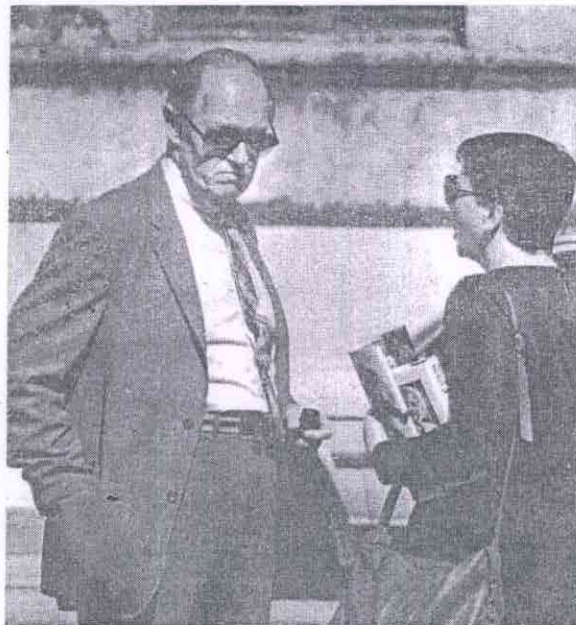
We (and you) have Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt to thank for this special SPOTLIGHT series, because ironically it was Hunt's libel suit against *The SPOTLIGHT* and *Liberty Lobby* that was the impetus for this newspaper to take yet another look at the murder of JFK.

But as we have delved deeper into the mystery of the assassination, Hunt has faded from view. With this in mind, we digress for the moment to the story of E. Howard Hunt—Watergate burglar, convicted perjurer, CIA agent and author.

THIRTEENTH IN A SERIES  
EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

By William Carmichael

E. Howard Hunt's adult life is laced with lies (sometimes called fiction, sometimes called propaganda; sometimes called disinformation and sometimes called perjury). Perjury is a felony, and Hunt went to prison for lying (under oath) about his role in Watergate.



Convicted Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt looks disgruntled as he leaves U.S. district court in Miami, Florida with his attorney's secretary Barbara Henler after a jury found *The SPOTLIGHT* and *Liberty Lobby* innocent of libel charges leveled by Hunt.

From 1949 until 1970, Hunt was an active CIA agent. During that time, others have testified under oath, he was a key figure in "Operation 40," the CIA-run assassination project directed

principally (but not exclusively) at Fidel Castro. Marita Lorenz, a girlfriend of Castro and later a CIA operative, said, under oath: "I was trained to kill." Two of the people involved in that

training were Frank Sturgis (ne Fiorini, another Watergate burglar) and E. Howard Hunt.

Hunt's testimony in a deposition, therefore, becomes more interesting. Hunt, who apparently likes to sue people (given the history of legal actions he has instituted since his "rehabilitation"), filed an action against the "Third Press" and Joseph Okpaku Publishing Company, Inc. of New York, also for libel.

Hunt was questioned by attorney Mark J. Friedman for Okpaku. (Questions are in dark type; answers in light type.)

Did you know any assassination experts when you were working with the CIA?

Not to my knowledge.

Do you remember ever meeting with Colonel Pash?

Col. Boris Pash. Yes.

Have you ever discussed the subject of an assassination with Mr. Pash?

Not assassination *qua* assassination, but the liquidation, removal of . . .

In other depositions, relating to the same case, Hunt seems confused about whether or not he was in Mexico and when. The questions are in bold type (not sequential); answers in light type.

I am asking you whether you have been in Mexico City in the month of September or October or November of 1963?

No, I've never been there.

What position did you hold when you first joined the CIA?

My first foreign assignment was as chief of station in Mexico City.

In Mexico City?

Yes.

What year was that?

That was 1950, I believe, '53.

Were you ever stationed in Mexico City?

I was, from 1951 until 1953, when it merged and I left in 1954.

You have never been to the city since then?

Certainly in connection with the Bay of Pigs, yes.

Could you put the date as best you can?

I traveled down there in 1960 . . . Then I went back to Mexico occasionally, up until about February of 1961.

CIA agents lie about what they do. They swear an oath not to talk about their activities. To tell the truth would compromise their positions. For example, a CIA spy in the Soviet Union, if asked by the KGB what he does, would obviously not answer that he was a CIA spy. He has a cover story; it is a lie. CIA agents are professional liars. If they weren't they wouldn't live long.

Lying was what E. Howard Hunt did for a living. In sworn testimony he said that between 1961 and 1965 or '66, he was chief of the Covert Actions Staff of the Domestic Operations Division of the CIA. In his own words, "We ran a propaganda operation."

Readers of *The SPOTLIGHT* will recall that E. Howard Hunt was identified as the man who contacted the members of the two-car caravan in Dallas, after it

## Former CIA Spies Stick Together



William F. Buckley Jr. (right) is pictured with his friend Henry Kissinger. Another of Buckley's friends is E. Howard Hunt.

Politics, it is said, makes strange bedfellows. So does spying. When E. Howard Hunt was on trial for his part in the Watergate conspiracy, one of the people who stood by him was an old friend: William F. Buckley Jr., the erudite publisher and television host.

Buckley, in fact, was involved in helping to raise money for Hunt's defense. At the time, it seemed strange to some people that Hunt and Buckley would be connected in any way.

The millionaire publisher of "National Review," however, testified under oath about his friendship with the Watergater.

Due to litigation between Buckley and *Liberty Lobby*, the former was deposed by the latter. During that testimony, Buckley said that he had been a covert member of the CIA for approximately one year: from 1951 to 1952. During that time, his boss was E. Howard Hunt.

Buckley refuses to discuss his activities while a member of the CIA, citing an oath he took on the occasion of his association. He did say, however, that he remains friendly with Hunt, receiving "three or four notes a week" from the convicted felon.



# Specialist in Disinformation

arrived from Miami (SPOTLIGHT, Feb. 25). He was the man with the money: the paymaster. But in giving a deposition, when asked if he had ever been in Dallas, he answered: "No; unless I drove through it, I haven't been."

Journalist Alan Stang once said: "E. Howard Hunt is probably the only American over 30 who doesn't remember where he was and what he was doing on November 22, 1963."

Kennedy assassination buffs will recall that the Okpaku suit revolved around a charge that Hunt was in Dallas.

Two "tramp" photos with an acetate overlay, in a book published by Okpaku, were purported to prove that two "tramps" arrested in Dallas following JFK's murder were actually E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis.

In giving a deposition in relation to his suit against Okpaku, Hunt said he was sure of his whereabouts when Kennedy was shot. He said he was in Washington and that his children could testify to that fact. The Rockefeller Commission report states: "A son who was nine years old at the time could not recall whether his parents were present or absent that day."

Hunt, however, didn't remember whether or not he was on sick leave or whether or not he might have visited his office at CIA headquarters in Virginia that day.

Hunt's most consistent story on his whereabouts is that he had been shopping at a Chinese grocery store in Washington and was gone from his home on that errand for about two hours. He said his children could testify to this, but they have never been called to the stand in any of Hunt's libel cases.

Hunt was, in fact, a disinformation specialist. When asked, under oath, if he had forged cable traffic linking JFK with the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem, the president of South Vietnam,

Hunt answered: "I did."

When asked why he would do such a thing, he said, "... because [Charles] Colson asked me to."

On January 10, 1973, Hunt pleaded guilty to three counts of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping. (Originally, he pleaded guilty to six counts; the court reduced it to three.)

Hunt's credibility can be evaluated from testimony in the case of "U.S. vs John N. Mitchell *et al.*" Hunt was asked how many times he lied under oath, even after being granted immunity, in relation to Watergate. He said, "Twelve."

Being questioned by his own attorney, Hunt said that when he testified before a grand jury about Watergate, he "... chose to be selectively untruthful."

Asked if he lied to the grand jury under oath, he answered: "Yes, sir."

It was at this time that Hunt testified that he had decided to tell the truth. That was in November of 1974. So Hunt was claiming that, from that day forward, he told the truth.

But we have already seen that Hunt, in fact, doesn't always tell the truth. During the litigation between Hunt and Liberty Lobby and The SPOTLIGHT, Hunt testified that he had no interest in a conspiracy and was satisfied with the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

Hunt has denied and continues to deny that he knew Frank Sturgis or Marita Lorenz. While he admits that he was known as "Eduardo," and several other spies have identified Eduardo as E. Howard Hunt, the paymaster for the previously mentioned Operation 40, he continues to deny that he was involved in any way.

For a man not interested in a conspiracy, Hunt continues to author a lot of books with that theme. He has never denied writing numerous spy novels throughout his career, before and after his association with the CIA, before and



after his jailing for his Watergate connection.

How can a man not interested in conspiracy on a national and international level continue to write successful novels about conspiracies? The jury in the case against The SPOTLIGHT and Liberty Lobby chose to disbelieve Hunt.

What remains a mystery is why Hunt continued his suit against The SPOTLIGHT and Liberty Lobby while, at the same time, he dropped a \$2.5-million suit against Okpaku (the publisher) and the authors of "Coup d'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy." It was this book that contained the aforementioned acetate overlay and alleged that E. Howard Hunt was one of the "tramps" arrested in Dallas.

This was after Hunt had "decided to tell the truth."

He said, at the time, through his attorney, that he had decided to drop the case because he had already won \$650,000 from Liberty Lobby. In fact, although a judgment had been rendered

in Hunt's favor, Liberty Lobby and The SPOTLIGHT were appealing. Hunt, of course, was aware of that appeal.

He had received no money from Liberty Lobby or The SPOTLIGHT and never did. He eventually lost in the retrial, as detailed in previous issues of this newspaper (Feb. 18 and subsequently).

During that second trial, Mark Lane, attorney for Liberty Lobby and The SPOTLIGHT, during his examination of Hunt, brought out numerous instances of lying on the part of the Water-gater.

Hunt, for all of his adult life, has been involved in conspiracies. He has admitted to some, denied others. He was jailed for his connection to the Watergate conspiracy. He continues to be a mystery man, and a successful lecturer and writer of fiction.

Whether or not he is telling the truth on any particular occasion or any particular subject is, however, as recently proved, a matter which must be left to a jury.

## Oswald Wrote Note to 'Mr. Hunt'

During the many investigations of the murder of JFK, suspicion was at one time directed toward the late H.L. Hunt, the Texas oil billionaire and father of Herbert and Nelson Bunker Hunt. The cause of the suspi-

cion was a handwritten note from Lee Harvey Oswald to "Mr. Hunt."

Dated November 8, 1963, the note reads:

"Dear Mr. Hunt, I would like information concerning my position. I am

asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else."

After a "Thank you," it is signed "Lee Harvey Oswald."

In 1963, the name of E. Howard Hunt was unknown outside of "spook" circles. H.L. Hunt was known to support patriotic causes, sometimes labeled "right wing" by the liberal-leftist Establishment media.

One of the conspiracy theories that circulated immediately following JFK's murder was that it was the work of "right-wing nuts." With the "Dear Mr. Hunt" note in Oswald's hand, a connection was made to the Texas billionaire.

The book "Coup d'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," alleges that the "Mr. Hunt" in Oswald's note was not H.L. Hunt the Texan, but E. Howard Hunt the CIA spy.

Hunt (the spy) sued the publisher and authors. But suddenly, only one day before the case was to go to trial, he dropped the suit. He had been suing for \$2.5 million (see accompanying story).

The possibility that the "Mr. Hunt" of Oswald's note was Watergater E. Howard Hunt was never established in a court of law; neither has it been refuted.



Lee Harvey Oswald is murdered by Jack Ruby (back to camera) in Dallas.



# Con Con Forces on Move

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

By Trisha Katson

Proponents of a Constitutional Convention are moving ahead with their plans to get the last two states needed for their drive while discouraging populist efforts in some states to rescind convention calls already made.

In Florida, Sens. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) were instrumental in slowing and possibly stopping a move in that state to rescind its petition to Congress to call for a Constitutional Convention to ostensibly



ORRIN HATCH

... Wants a Con Con.

balance the budget. The two senators wrote a letter to Harry Johnston and Richard Langley (president and minority leader, respectively, of the Florida Senate), asking them to defeat the rescission drive.

If Florida rescinds, they claim, efforts to pass a balanced budget amendment will be "seriously jeopardized."

## FALSE STATEMENTS

In an effort to ensure against the possibility of a "runaway convention," the letter contains statements that are false. For instance, Hatch and DeConcini cite S. 40, a bill setting "Con Con" procedures, as imposing upon Congress "the requirement that it not submit to the states any amendment proposed by a Constitutional Convention which exceeded the authority of such convention."

However, Article V of the existing Constitution gives no authority to Congress to approve anything coming out of a Con Con.

The purpose of our Founding Fathers was to exclude Congress from the convention process to permit the people and the states to amend the Constitution when Congress had not acted according to the will of the people.

Griffin Bell, former attorney general under President Jimmy Carter, sent a similar letter to Johnston.

## MICHIGAN ACTION

In Michigan, the House Appropriations

Committee passed a measure (H.J.R. C) that asks Congress to pass a balanced budget amendment but excludes any Con Con call. An attempt to add the Con Con lost by a narrow margin on the House floor, but H.J.R. C overwhelmingly passed.

According to a SPOTLIGHT source watching Michigan's Con Con action, the Senate could amend H.J.R.C. to include the Con Con call. Then if the House OK'd this, Michigan would become the 33rd state to petition Congress to convene a Constitutional Convention—the first in our nation's history since 1787—allegedly to pass a balanced budget Constitutional amendment.

The Reagan administration is apparently getting into the act too. According to an informed source watching the nationwide Con Con move, nine members of Michigan's House have received calls from Reagan's staff to support the Con Con. The administration was unavailable for comment.

Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) reportedly called Michigan House Minority Leader Mike Busch, asking him to support the Con Con.

## CONNECTICUT

In Connecticut, a Con Con resolution was discharged from the Government Administration and Elections Committee under questionable circumstances. The Hartford "Courant" printed a story contending that Sen. Thomas Scott



DENNIS DECONCINI

... Against populists.

(R-Milford), the measure's sponsor, garnered signatures on the discharge petition by complaining that he had incurred \$30,000 in personal debts in his campaign to get the Connecticut Legislature to pass the Con Con call.

When some signers learned that pressure to get the resolution discharged was due to Scott's financial troubles, they tried to get their names taken off. But by that time it was too late.

The measure is expected to be soon debated by the Legislature.

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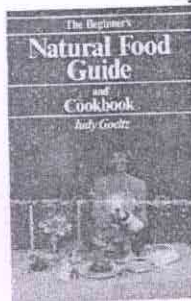
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