



SPECIAL EDITION

SHINING LIGHT ON DARKNESS

ARCHDIOCESE RELEASES LIST OF
ARCHDIOCESAN CLERGY WITH
SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS
OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR

PAGE 3



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Most Rev. Robert J. Carlson | Publisher

Rev. Zac Povis | Theological Consultant

Teak Phillips | Director of Publications
teakphillips@archstl.org

Stephen Kempf | Assistant Director of Publications
stephenkempf@archstl.org

NEWS STAFF (314) 792-7500

Jennifer Brinker | jbrinker@archstl.org

Joseph Kenny | jkenny@archstl.org

Lisa Johnston | lisajohnston@archstl.org

Abigail Witte | abigailwitte@archstl.org

ADVERTISING STAFF (314) 792-7500

Courtney Barczewski | courtneybarczewski@archstl.org

Gary Ullo | garyullo@archstl.org

SUBSCRIPTIONS (314) 792-7507

Theresa Orozco, OSSM | theresaorozco@archstl.org

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LETTER TO THE FAITHFUL

July 26, 2019

Dear Friends in Christ,

Last September, I promised to publish the names of clergy who have had substantiated claims of sexual abuse of minors against them. Today, I am fulfilling that promise.

It will be painful for all of us to see the names of clergy accused of behavior we can barely allow ourselves to imagine. But publishing their names is the right thing to do.

For years, victims have carried the burden of the crimes committed against them. In talking with many of them, I have witnessed the devastating impact on their lives and the lives of their loved ones.

Publishing these names will not change the past. Nothing will. But it is an important step in the long process of healing. And we are committed to that healing.

This list, which is published on the archdiocesan website at archstl.org/list, is the result of a long and extensive investigation conducted by a third-party agency staffed with skilled investigators, formerly of the FBI and state law enforcement. The results were provided to the Archdiocesan Review Board — a board composed of a majority of lay members who are not employed by the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The Review Board produced the list and shared it with me for final review. I have accepted the results of this investigative process.

Please be assured that no priest or deacon of the Archdiocese of St. Louis against whom there has been a substantiated claim of sexual abuse of a minor is currently serving in ministry. Important facts regarding each member of the clergy who is named, including their status within the Church, are detailed on this list.

The list is also published in a special edition of our archdiocesan newspaper, St. Louis Review, and a copy of this edition is being circulated to most Catholic households in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, regardless of whether that household has a subscription. Additionally, the list is being shared with the Missouri Attorney General. The Archdiocese of St. Louis will continue to work in full transparency with the Attorney General's office throughout its review of clergy personnel records, which is ongoing, to ensure that any new information regarding allegations of sexual abuse of minors by clergy is considered and handled appropriately.

I strongly encourage anyone who has yet to share their story of abuse to please come forward to the local and state authorities. I also ask that anyone who has knowledge of sexual abuse of minors or misconduct by a member of the clergy, an employee or volunteer of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, call the Office of Child and Youth Protection at 314-792-7704. The names of any additional clergy who are found to have substantiated claims of sexual abuse of minors against them, based on new information, will be added to this list. The archdiocese has many resources in place to support victims. Numerous steps have also been taken to strengthen and enhance procedures to ensure that our children are protected. More information about these initiatives and resources can be found on the website of the Archdiocese of St. Louis at archstl.org/promise.

I pray, and I ask you to pray with me, to our blessed Mother Mary: *Mother of mercy, help us by your prayers. Help victims to heal. Help*



the Church to be purified. Help bishops and priests to repent, to return to Jesus with a purified faith, and become instruments of His salvation.

God continues to call all of us to Him through His Church. I ask all of you to join me in heartfelt prayer, with the Eucharist in mind,

that this work will help bring peace to the victims and their families. I pray that He will help us all remain vigilant in righting past wrongs, fulfilling our Promise to Protect, and restoring trust in His Church, its leadership and His divine plan for salvation.

I pray that, in this moment, we will be rich in the healing power of Jesus, rise out of the darkness of this tomb, grow stronger in the light of His love and mercy, and praise Him unceasingly for His promise of eternal life.

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Most Reverend Robert J. Carlson
Archbishop of St. Louis

To report abuse

To report any suspicion of sexual abuse of minors by any Church personnel please contact local law enforcement, or call the Missouri Department of Social Services Child Abuse Neglect Hotline Number: 1-800-392-3738. In addition, anyone who has knowledge of sexual abuse of minors or misconduct by a member of the clergy, an employee or volunteer of the Archdiocese of St. Louis is urged to call the Office of Child and Youth Protection at 314-792-7704.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

This special edition of the St. Louis Review was published to disseminate as widely as possible the names of clergy who have had substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. It also is intended to inform the faithful of the actions the Archdiocese of St. Louis and the Catholic Church have

taken to prevent such future abuse.

In addition to subscribers of the St. Louis Review, this special edition was distributed to all recipients of Catholic St. Louis magazine, our bi-monthly sister publication, which is distributed to more than 150,000 households. Aside from the list of clergy and the arch-

bishop's message to the faithful, most of the information in this special edition has been published in previous editions of the newspaper, on stlouisreview.com or on the archdiocesan website at archstl.org/promise.

Teak Phillips, Editor, St. Louis Review



Archdiocese releases list of clergy with substantiated accusations of sexual abuse of a minor

The Archdiocese of St. Louis has released a list of 64 clergy who have had substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. Archbishop Robert J. Carlson released the names after an audit of clergy personnel files by former law enforcement investigators and the archdiocese's local review board.

The list includes clergy ordained for the archdiocese as well as five clergy from other dioceses who once served in the Archdiocese of St. Louis.

The process of compiling the list began in February with a review of all priest personnel files, regardless whether there was an accusation of abuse against them. A consulting firm led by former FBI agent Kathleen McChesney identified the files of those who had substantiated allegations of the sexual abuse of minors. A substantiated allegation means that there was sufficient

evidence to believe that the allegation was true.

The team reviewed 4,000 files. The Archdiocesan Review Board is composed primarily of lay people not employed by the Archdiocese of St. Louis and who represent a variety of disciplines and occupations pertinent to issues surrounding the sexual abuse of minors. The review board also reviewed the allegations.

The Archdiocese of St. Louis joins many other dioceses across the country that have released lists of clergy who have had substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor. In Missouri, the dioceses of Jefferson City and Springfield-Cape Girardeau have published their lists, and the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph is in the process of forming its list.

The Archdiocese of St. Louis' list is accurate to the best of officials' knowledge; however, the archdiocese

intends to update the list if additional information about an accusation is discovered, or if additional allegations of sexual abuse of a minor are found to be substantiated. Any changes to the list will be made online on the archdiocesan website at www.archstl.org/promise.

Following the 2002 revelation of child sexual abuse in the Church, the Archdiocese of St. Louis has taken numerous steps to strengthen its procedures to ensure that children are protected. The archdiocese also complies with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops' Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People, a comprehensive set of procedures for addressing allegations of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy. The charter also includes guidelines for reconciliation, healing, accountability, and prevention of future acts of abuse. It was revised in 2005, 2011 and 2018.

Clergy of the Archdiocese of St. Louis with substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor, first allegation made prior to clergy death

No.	Last Name	First Name	Year of Ordination	Date of Death	Status
1	Babka	Robert H.	1968	2013	Removed from ministry; deceased
2	Beckman	Dcn. Carl	1986		Removed from ministry
3	Beine	James A.	1967		Removed from ministry; laicized
4	Brinkman	Don G.	1967		Removed from ministry
5	Campbell	John R.	1958		Removed from ministry
6	Campbell	Michael A.	1979		Removed from ministry
7	Christian	Norman H.	1961	2004	Removed from ministry; deceased
8	Cooper	Thomas T.	1955	2003	Removed from ministry; deceased
9	Creason	Hubert E.	1958	2006	Removed from ministry; deceased
10	Fitzgerald	Alfred J.	1966		Removed from ministry
11	Funke	James A.	1974	1993	Removed from ministry; deceased
12	Ghio	John J.	1980		Removed from ministry
13	Goellner	Glennon J.	1950	2007	Removed from ministry; deceased
14	Graham	Thomas J.	1960		Removed from ministry;
15	Gummersbach	James L.	1954	2014	Removed from ministry; deceased
16	Heck	Donald H.	1963	2015	Removed from ministry; deceased
17	Hederman	Kevin F.	1975		Removed from ministry
18	Heier	Vincent A.	1977		Removed from ministry; retired
19	Huhn	Bernard	1952	2000	Ministry restricted; deceased
20	Hummel	Dcn. Fred	1986		Removed from ministry
21	Johnston	Robert F.	1962		Removed from ministry
22	Kaske	John J.	1956		Removed from ministry; laicized

No.	Last Name	First Name	Year of Ordination	Date of Death	Status
23	Kelley	William A.	1977	2013	Removed from ministry; deceased
24	Kopff	Marvin C.	1963	2006	Removed from ministry; deceased
25	Kuchar	Bryan M.	1993		Removed from ministry; laicized
26	Lessard	Joseph P.	1952	2014	Removed from ministry; deceased
27	Lippert	Alexander W.	1956	2000	Removed from ministry; deceased
28	McGrath	Michael	1974		Removed from ministry; laicized
29	Marschner	Aloysius J.	1936	2004	Ministry restricted; deceased
30	McClintock	Dennis J.	1973		Removed from ministry; laicized
31	Obmann	Russell	1951	2000	Removed from ministry; deceased
32	O'Brien	Joseph M.	1957	2012	Removed from ministry; deceased
33	Pavlik	James J.	1963	2015	Removed from ministry; deceased
34	Rehme	Albert A.	1956	2012	Removed from ministry; deceased
35	Ross	Joseph D.	1969		Removed from ministry; laicized
36	Schierhoff	Lawrence C.	1952	2008	Removed from ministry; laicized
37	Seidel	Michael L.	1987		Removed from ministry; laicized
38	Straub	Donald J.	1975		Removed from ministry; laicized
39	Toohey	Michael W.	1967		Removed from ministry; laicized
40	Valentine	Leroy	1977		Removed from ministry
41	Westrich	Keith M.	1981		Removed from ministry
42	Wolken	Gary P.	1993		Removed from ministry; laicized
43	Yim	Robert J.	1974		Removed from ministry; laicized
44	Zacheis	Dennis B.	1975		Removed from ministry

Clergy of the Archdiocese of St. Louis with substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor, first allegation made after clergy death

No.	Last Name	First Name	Year of Ordination	Date of Death	Status
1	Blase'	Francis	1941	1977	Deceased
2	Bockelmann	Albert	1939	1975	Deceased
3	Byrne	Maurice	1943	1993	Deceased
4	Craig	Walter	1923	1971	Deceased
5	Galovich	George W.	1971	2012	Deceased
6	Kertz	Louis	1948	1985	Deceased
7	McClain	James	1957	1998	Deceased
8	McDonough	Roger	1965	1985	Deceased
9	O'Flynn	Bernard	1917	1981	Deceased
10	Poepperling	William	1934	1983	Deceased
11	Wieberg	John	1918	1963	Deceased
12	Zimmer	Ralph	1943	1981	Deceased

Clergy from other dioceses who served in the Archdiocese of St. Louis with substantiated allegations of sexual abuse of a minor

No.	Last Name	First Name	Year of Ordination	Date of Death	Status
1	Ferraro	Romano J.	1960		Removed from ministry; laicized
2	Frobas	Victor A.	1966	1993	Removed from ministry; laicized; deceased
3	Lenczycki	Frederick	1972		Removed from ministry; laicized
4	Roberts	Kenneth J.	1966	2018	Removed from ministry; deceased
5	Stauber	James F.	1959	2010	Removed from ministry; deceased

Clergy with substantiated allegations related to child pornography

No.	Last Name	First Name	Year of Ordination	Date of Death	Status
1	Grady	James P.	1977		Removed from ministry; laicized
2	Hess	John P.	1983		Removed from ministry
3	Vatterott	William F.	2003		Removed from ministry; laicized

These clergy are registered with the Missouri Sex Offenders Registry.

Talking with children about sexual abuse in the news

Having a conversation with your child or adolescent about sexual abuse, particularly within the Church setting, is daunting. Every parent must consider the best way to discuss the topic without scaring the child and ensure that the conversation is age-appropriate.

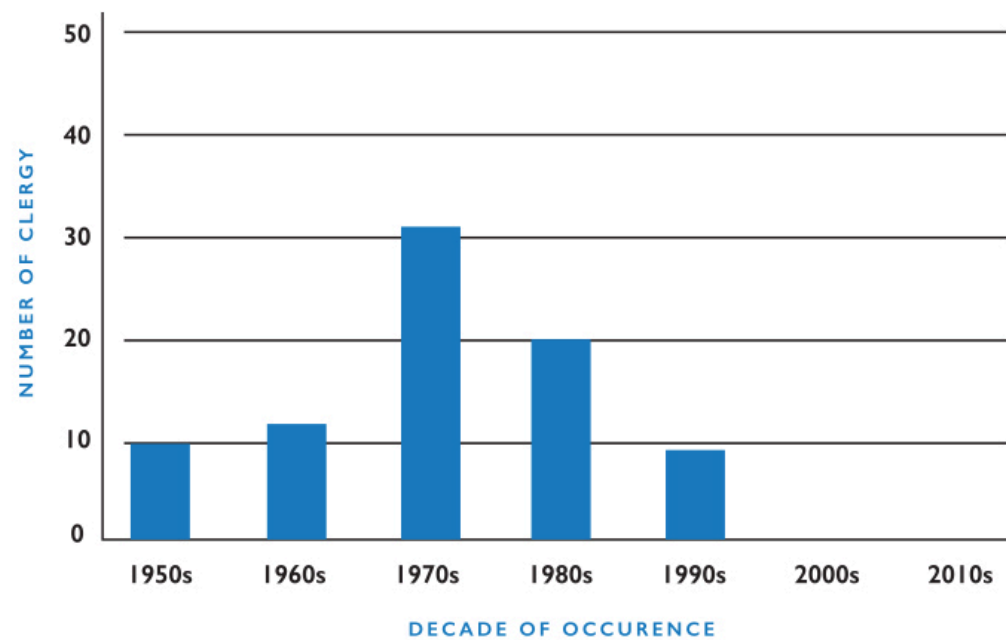
Below are some points to consider provided by the Office of Child and Youth Protection to facilitate a conversation with your child. Conversations like these offer opportunities to reinforce what children are learning through the Safe Touch curriculum offered in Catholic educational settings. Remind your child that they should always tell you or another safe adult when something happens that causes them to feel uncomfortable, embarrassed, or ashamed, regardless of who else is involved.

Students learn a curriculum that teaches three simple steps: No-Go-Tell. (Say No-Get Away-Tell a Trusted Adult) At the end of the conversation, ask your child to explain these steps to you. Reassure your child that if they ever come to you that you will stay calm and that together you will work through the situation. For more information about the Safe Touch curriculum, please contact your child's teacher.

Helpful Tips for Conversations with Children:

1. Make sure you are composed before you talk to your child.
2. If you believe your child is aware of news concerning abuse in the archdiocese or concerning a priest your family knows, start the conversation. Not talking about a difficult situation can make it even more threatening in your child's mind.
3. Listen carefully to what your child is saying or asking.
4. Clarify concerns before you answer. Sometimes we make assumptions and give far more information than what the child needs.
5. Keep your answers simple and brief. Don't answer questions that have not been asked or overload your child with information that is beyond his or her level of understanding.
6. Assure your child that the adults who are in charge are doing everything possible to make sure they will be safe. This will give them a sense that adults are actively taking steps to protect those who are currently suffering.
7. Don't make guarantees that such a thing can never happen again. Words like "never" and "always" should be used very carefully because children trust that this is a promise from you.
8. Explain that we don't know why people treat other people badly. Remind them that Jesus expects us to treat one another with kindness and respect.
9. Limit your child's exposure to media coverage.
10. Let your child know what those in leadership positions within the Catholic Church have done to make sure people are safe. Reassure the child that there are many rules in place today to ensure that people are safe and will no longer be harmed.

ARCHDIOCESAN CLERGY WITH SUBSTANTIATED CLAIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR BY DECADE OF OCCURRENCE



The data in this chart is provided by the Archdiocese of St. Louis. The data in this chart does not include those with substantiated allegations of child pornography. Clergy with substantiated allegations of child pornography can be found in the list release on page 3.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS • ABOUT THE ARCHDIOCESE'S RESPONSE TO ABUSE

How has the Church responded to the sexual abuse crisis?

Following the 2002 revelation of child sexual abuse in the Church, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops developed the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People, a comprehensive set of procedures for addressing allegations of sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy. The Charter also includes guidelines for reconciliation, healing, accountability, and prevention of future acts of abuse. It was revised in 2005, 2011 and 2018. You are invited and encouraged to read the Charter at www.bit.ly/30JnfCr. For more information on how the Church is doing implementing the Charter please visit www.bit.ly/2StXWkC.

What is the Office of Child and Youth Protection?

Per the Charter, the Office of Child and Youth Protection serves persons who bring forward allegations of sexual abuse of a minor by a member of the clergy or by lay employees and volunteers of the Archdiocese of St. Louis. In addition, the Office of Child and Youth Protection oversees and ensures compliance with policies and procedures created to prevent child sexual abuse as well as receives and investigates reports of abuse. www.archstl.org/child-and-youth-protection

Who is on the Archdiocesan Review Board?

The Board's membership is composed primarily of laypersons who are not employed by the Archdiocese of St. Louis and who represent a variety of disciplines and occupations pertinent to issues surrounding the sexual abuse of minors, including mental health, medicine, education and law enforcement. The board chair is held by a layperson who is not an employee of the archdiocese.

Why are the identity's of the Review Board members confidential?

As a professional courtesy, the archdiocese does not disclose the identities of the review board members. Review board members serve five-year terms.

What steps are in place to prevent abuse?

The archdiocese's Safe Environment Program, managed by the Office of Child and Youth Protection, requires all adult employees and volunteers who work with or near minors and/or vulnerable adults to comply with the following policy requirements:

- Attend a Protecting God's Children workshop and complete online updates.
- Read and sign the archdiocese's Code of Ethical Conduct.
- Consent to a national criminal record check and agree to regular updates.

In addition, the Safe Touch program is taught annually to students in grades K-9 in archdiocesan schools and parish school of religion programs so that they are prepared to protect themselves from potential abuse.

What is the protocol for seminary formation?

Prior to admittance into Kenrick-Glennon Seminary, the seminarian undergoes a psychological evaluation, which includes an assessment of his mental and psychological health. The seminary has two full-time lay psychologists to assist in human development, and each man meets regularly with an in-house spiritual director and formation advisor. Additionally, the faculty, administration, formation advisors and psychologists meet several times a year to discuss the progress of each seminarian in every dimension of his formation so that potential challenges can be identified and addressed. Additionally, if seminarians see or experience something that does not foster a healthy learning environment, they may report their concerns to any of these advisors with the confidence that appropriate action will be taken. Additionally, read the commentary from Kenrick-Glennon Seminary's president rector Father James Mason on seminary formation highlighting the "positive developments that have taken place in American seminaries over the past 25 years." <https://www.archstl.org/seminary-formation>

TO REPORT ABUSE

To make a report of a current or past allegation of abuse of a minor, contact the **Missouri Department of Social Services hotline: 1 (800) 392-3738**

To make a report of a current or past allegation(s) of abuse of a minor by clergy, employees or volunteers of the Archdiocese, please report to the Missouri Department of Social Services hotline at the number above and contact the **executive director of the Office of Child and Youth Protection at (314) 792-7271**

To report abuse of an elder or vulnerable adult, contact the **Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services: 1 (800) 392-0210**

Additional helpful contact numbers

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Cyber Tipline: 1 (800) 843-5678
Office of Child & Youth Protection general assistance: (314) 792-7704

Have you or a loved one been affected by sexual abuse as a child? Would you like to receive a follow-up call from our victim's assistance coordinator or a referral for counseling? Please contact Sandra Price, executive director of the Office of Child and Youth Protection at (314) 792-7271 or sandraprice@archstl.org

WWW.ARCHSTL.ORG/PROMISE

Spiritual healing could benefit those who have been abused

Catholic Renewal Center offers resource among numerous ministries

BY JENNIFER BRINKER

jbrinker@archstl.org

[twitter: @jenniferbrinker](https://twitter.com/jenniferbrinker)

Jane Guenther holds firm the belief that where sin exists, grace abounds even more.

The director of the archdiocesan Catholic Renewal Center has seen evidence of that recently in the number of people who have come to her in search of spiritual healing from abuse. Since the August 2018 release of the Pennsylvania grand jury report detailing revelations of clergy abuse, Guenther has met with dozens of people who have contacted her with stories of their own past abuse. These are not cases of harm by clergy, she noted, but situations of being hurt by family, friends and acquaintances. They have been referred to her through priests, friends and even Internet searches.

All of them have described feeling called to break their silence. It's what she described as a "ripple effect" of the clergy abuse scandal.

Guenther offers spiritual healing through a method developed by members of the Catholic Renewal Center, and used within the context of its Healing and Deliverance Ministry. The method compliments the sacramental life of the Church and helps the person reconnect in their relationship with Jesus, the source of all healing. There are more than 80 members who are trained to offer healing ministry in the archdiocese. Sessions are confidential, Guenther noted.

During a visit, Guenther listens to a person's story and asks clarifying questions to determine more about the roots of their pain. "Then I say, 'Do you want to hold on to that pain, or do you want to be free of it?'" she said. "And usually they're like, 'I'm so tired of living like this, I want to be free of it.'"

The method includes helping those who have been abused to understand that Jesus was fully present yesterday, as He is today and will be tomorrow. "The same Jesus who is with us right here as

we are together today was actually present in the moment that you incurred the hurt," she said. "I tell them, you just were not aware of Jesus being there."

Naturally, those who have been abused might respond in anger — where was God when this was happening? And that is a good and rational question, Guenther said. Part of the healing process is working through the knowledge that it wasn't God who was causing the hurt, nor was it that He wasn't offering protection in that moment. God wasn't controlling the person who caused the hurt, either, because of humans' free will. Rather, Jesus always holds each one of His children, including in times of pain and sorrow.

"I always say let's give it a chance, because what you weren't aware of is actually going to be the element to bring you to heal," she said.

Most of those who come to her have been seeing a professional counselor, sometimes for years. When spiritual healing takes place, Guenther said they often describe it as a "freeing" feeling. A woman she recently met with who was abused as a toddler described the feeling of Jesus holding her when she finally felt she was healed. "She just looked up ... with tears streaming down her face," Guenther recalled. "She said, 'This is the God that I know. Not the God I made Him out to be. I was an innocent child, and I have felt that God abandoned me in my deepest need. Now I find that He has been holding me'" the entire time.

"I think it's a deeper understanding of the gift of our faith and the sacraments that we receive and how they are received," Guenther said. "What happens is a fuller embrace of what God has always wanted to give each and every one of us. Now there is a heart capacity to receive it."

This story appeared in a previous edition of the St. Louis Review and has been updated for this special edition.

Other resources

Healing Prayer services and Masses

Archbishop Robert J. Carlson presides at annual prayer services for spiritual healing for survivors of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. Family members and friends of abuse victims are also encouraged to attend, as well as those involved in helping abused people, working to prevent abuse, and desiring to pray for healing and reconciliation. For information, call the Office of Child and Youth Protection at (314) 792-7704.

Sexual abuse survivor groups

Saint Louis Counseling is offering several victim groups for adult victims of child sexual abuse. The ministry is offered at no cost and sponsored by the Archdiocese of St. Louis. Closed groups will meet at the Crestwood location of Saint Louis Counseling on Wednesday evenings beginning Sept. 4. Adult victims of child sexual abuse who have previously participated in individual therapy may call (314) 544-3800.

Catholic Renewal Center healing Masses

Healing Masses offer the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick and a healing prayer after the Mass. Prayer of the Rosary takes place before the Mass. This Mass is for all those who are in need of the healing power of Jesus. All are welcome. Every first Monday of the month — 7 p.m. at St. Alban Roe, 2001 Shepard Road in Wildwood. There are prayer teams available after Mass. Confessions are also available after Mass. The Mass will not be held when major holidays fall on the first Monday of the month. Every first Saturday of the month, 10 a.m. at Our Lady of Sorrows Parish, 5020 Rhodes Ave. in St. Louis. To learn more about the Renewal Center's ministries, visit www.archstl.org/catholic-renewal-center; or contact director Jane Guenther at (314) 792-7734 or email janeguenther@archstl.org.

Amid abuse scandal, formation of Kenrick-Glennon seminarians evolves to foster a healthy environment

BY JENNIFER BRINKER

jbrinker@archstl.org

twitter: @jenniferbrinker

In J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Fellowship of the Ring," protagonist Frodo Baggins shares his worry with Gandalf of the evil that follows him as he continues on the destined path with the coveted ring:

"I wish it need not have happened in my time," Frodo said.

"So do I," said Gandalf, "and so do all who live to see such times. But that is not for them to decide. All we have to decide is what to do with the time that is given us."

In the scene, Gandalf reminds Frodo that even with the pain that comes in tumultuous times, it's important to remain focused on the choices we have.

With the 2018 revelations of sexual abuse of minors by members of the clergy, seminarians discerning the priesthood must similarly remain focused on how Christ is calling them to this vocation, amid the anger and sorrow that the faithful might be feeling in the Church right now.

"We are placed in a particular time and we are called by our Lord Jesus Christ to serve Him at a particular time and in a certain way," said Kenrick-Glennon seminarian Charlie Archer, as he reflected on the quote from Tolkien's work.

Sparked by a grand jury report released in Pennsylvania in August, the news of sexual abuse of minors by clergy and how it was handled by Church leaders has led to a response locally from Archbishop Robert J. Carlson, including an invitation to the Missouri Attorney General's office to investigate archdiocesan files on allegations of sexual abuse of minors by clergy. A Mass of Reparation also was offered in September 2018 to pray for victims of abuse and forgiveness for the sins of clergy who have committed sins of sexual abuse of minors.

A second-year theologian from the Archdiocese of St. Louis, Archer and several other seminarians shared their experiences of formation for the priesthood.

These seminarians were children in 2002 when an investigation by The Boston Globe led to widespread media coverage of the issue in the United States. So, for them, the 2018 revelations have been the first time they've contemplated this as adults. While each had their own feelings about the abuse scandal, they agreed that their focus remains on moving forward in their formation to become priests and through that, bringing healing to the Church.

"Seeing first-hand how damaging it is when shepherds are not good shepherds, it makes it clear how important the role (of clergy) is and how destructive it is when (the vocation) is not lived well," said seminarian Dan Mauro.

In his "Before the Cross" column in the Sept. 3-9, 2018, issue in the St. Louis Review, Archbishop Carlson noted that seminarians today "will spend their entire priesthood helping the Church to recover from sins that they did not commit."

Seminarian Michael Trummer said he anticipates he will spend a lot of his priesthood working toward restoring the reputation of the priesthood, as well as the Church. He's reminded of his call to model Christ, who took on the sins of humanity when He died on the cross.

"He took on the punishment and dealt with the consequences of sins that He did not commit," Trummer said.

Healthy environment

Kenrick-Glennon president-rector Father James Mason said the Church is going through a time of purification, and within that, seminarians must respond with a call to holiness. "They're being called to the priesthood at a time that it's not popular," said Father Mason, who was appointed to lead the seminary in 2015. "In that, there's a grace — they're doing it to care for souls and because they're called by Jesus Christ."

To support the call to holiness means fostering a healthy seminary environment in which men undergo a proper formation in response to their vocational calling. The news of retired Washington Archbishop Theodore McCarrick, who renounced his position in the College of Cardinals after allegations he harassed and abused seminarians, has raised questions about seminary life, including unchaste situations among clergy and seminarians, protections for young men studying for the priesthood against abuse of power and how they are being prepared to minister to the people of God. McCarrick was later removed from the priesthood.

Father Mason in 2006 published a paper in the Homiletic and Pastoral Review about the vice of a "culture of effeminacy." At the time it was published, it was received as controversial, he said, but it's a necessary topic that needs addressing within seminary life. "It's about fostering a healthy masculinity," he said. "It's not a machismo or hardness, but also not an effeminacy or softness. We want to instill a healthy masculinity, which is being attacked in

our society today, and it's something that we have to address."

Prior to a seminarian's admittance into Kenrick-Glennon, he undergoes a psychological evaluation, which includes details of his mental and psychological health. The seminary has two full-time lay psychologists to assist in human development, and each man meets regularly with an in-house spiritual director and formation advisor. Additionally, the faculty, administration, formation advisors and psychologists meet several times a year to discuss the progress of each seminarian in every dimension of his formation, so that potential challenges can be identified and addressed.

Seminarians said that they have several ways to report to seminary leadership if they see something that doesn't foster a healthy learning environment. Formation advisors, including the psychological and counseling services director and vice-rector, were several people they cited to whom they could bring any concerns.

Building alliances with the people of God

As a regular part of their formation, seminarians take specific classes to develop pastoral skills. In a recent pastoral counseling class, Theology I and II students learned from Suzanne Harvath, director of psychological and counseling services and professor of pastoral counseling, about "building alliances" with the people of God by developing an environment in which safety and confidentiality of the priest and those to whom he is ministering are both respected.

"The good thing in your work is that you're never alone," Harvath told them. "You have many advisors. Look at the parameters and discern."

Harvath, who has been at the seminary for almost 29 years, said "there are many people involved in their formation, so they have the opportunity to seek out someone who is helpful to them. We have a really trusting environment there where they feel safe and can bring up things like these.

"When they're delivering ministerial services, they have to be assertive about setting appropriate boundaries, to keep the people of God safe but also to keep their own ministry safe," she said. "We are trying to train them to think first of the people of God and realize that doing so must provide mutually safe environments for those ministered to and those ministering."

This article was published in a previous edition of the Review and has been updated for this special edition.

Pope Francis issues universal norms for reports of abuse of minors, seminarians and religious

Pope Francis promulgated the law May 9 via a *motu proprio*, titled, “*Vos estis lux mundi*” (“You are the light of the world”)

CATHOLIC NEWS SERVICE

VATICAN CITY — Pope Francis has revised and clarified norms and procedures for holding bishops and religious superiors accountable in protecting minors as well as in protecting members of religious orders and seminarians from abuse.

The new juridical instrument is meant to help bishops and religious leaders around the world clearly understand their duties and Church law, underlining how they are ultimately responsible for proper governance and protecting those entrusted to their care. For this reason, the new document establishes a clearer set of universal procedures for reporting suspected abuse, carrying out initial investigations and protecting victims and whistleblowers.

The new document, given “*motu proprio*,” which means it was of special interest to the pope and on his own initiative, was titled “*Vos estis lux mundi*” (“You are the light of the world”), based on a verse from the Gospel of St. Matthew (5:14).

“The crimes of sexual abuse offend Our Lord, cause physical, psychological and spiritual damage to the victims and harm the

community of the faithful,” the pope wrote in the document, released by the Vatican May 9. The norms went into effect June 1.

Cardinal Marc Ouellet, prefect of the Congregation for Bishops, said the new norms ascribe a new role to heads of dioceses by making them responsible for alerting the proper Vatican authorities of all forms of suspected abuse, including the possession, distribution or creation of pornography involving a minor.

He told Vatican News May 9 that the norms respond to Pope Francis’ continued insistence for concrete and effective measures to ensure bishops and religious superiors have a very clear understanding of what their obligations are and what they should and should not do when it comes to safeguarding.

In responding to this mandate, Archbishop Robert J. Carlson stated he will strengthen the process for reporting within the Archdiocese of St. Louis and the state of Missouri, and to use all available resources including outside investigators to respond to allegations of abuse.

“The protection of the innocent and the vulnerable in the Archdiocese of St. Louis is of the utmost importance,” Archbishop Carlson stated. “The new processes that we put in

place will work to prevent all abuse and will ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in responding to reports of abuse.”

The norms also require all clergy and religious to report suspected abuse or cover-ups and encourages any lay person to report through a now-mandated reporting “system” or office in each diocese.

How the office or “system” works will be up to each diocese, but “the idea is that anyone who has suffered abuse can have recourse to the local Church, while being assured they will be well-received, protected from retaliation, and that their reports will be treated with the utmost seriousness,” Andrea Torielli, editorial director of the Dicastery for Communication, told Vatican News.

Torielli said that the obligation to report to the local ordinary or religious superior does not interfere with, or change, any other reporting obligation that may exist in respective countries’ legislation. In fact, the norms “apply without prejudice to the rights and obligations established in each place by state laws, particularly those concerning any reporting obligations to the competent civil authorities.” *This story appeared in a previous edition of the St. Louis Review. It has been updated for this special edition.*

Stipulations of the new norms

- The continued obligation to respect civil laws regarding mandatory reporting.
- Procedures for the investigation of bishops, cardinals, patriarchs, religious superiors and all those who lead — even temporarily — a diocese or particular Church, including personal prelatures and personal ordinariates.
- Leaders will be held accountable not only with suspected cases of committing abuse themselves, but also accusations of having interfered with, covered up or failed to address abuse accusations of which they were aware.
- When the accused individual is a bishop, the metropolitan will receive a mandate from the Holy See to investigate or delegate a person in charge of the preliminary investigation. A status report must be sent to the Holy See every 30 days, and the investigation completed with 90 days with some exceptions. Vatican offices are also held to specific timeframes and prompt action.
- By June 2020, every diocese in the world must create an office or “public, stable and easily accessible systems” for reporting suspected abuse against a minor or vulnerable person, failure of compliance of abuse guidelines by bishops or superiors, and cases of interference or cover-ups in either a civil or canonical investigation of suspected abuse.
- All priests and religious that become aware of abuse or its cover-up must alert their bishop or religious superior promptly.
- A minor is anyone under the age of 18 and a vulnerable person is “any person in a state of infirmity, physical or mental deficiency, or deprivation of personal liberty which, in fact, even occasionally, limits their ability to understand or to want to otherwise resist the offense.”
- The definition of child pornography as any representation of a minor, regardless of the media used, “involved in explicit sexual activities, whether real or simulated, and any representation of sexual organs of minors for primarily sexual purposes.”
- Bishops and religious superiors will be accountable not just for protecting minors against abuse but also for protecting seminarians, novices and members of religious orders from violence and sexual abuse stemming from an abuse of power. The norms apply to reports of “delicts against the sixth commandment” regarding clerics or members of religious orders and “forcing someone, by violence or threat or through abuse of authority, to perform or submit to sexual acts.”
- Those who report abuse may not be subjected to pressure, retaliation and discrimination or told to keep silent. The seal of confession, however, remains inviolable and is not affected by the new norms.
- Procedures for carrying out the preliminary investigation include the bishop immediately requesting from the Vatican that he or a delegate be assigned to begin the preliminary investigation. If he considers an accusation is unfounded, the papal nuncio is informed. The Vatican will have 30 days to respond to the request and the bishop sends a status report to the Vatican every 30 days.
- When the investigation is complete, the bishop sends the results to the proper Vatican office, which then follows existing canon law.
- Those who reported suspected abuse or cover-up will be told of the outcome of the investigation if they request to be informed.
- A fund can be set up by bishops’ conferences, synods and Church provinces to cover the costs of investigations.

'Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People'

U.S. bishops take steps to protect children by adopting, revising charter

Since adoption in 2002, the charter has been updated several times.

CATHOLIC NEWS SERVICE

At the start of the 2019 spring assembly of the U.S. bishops in Baltimore, June 11-13, it was clear the bishops had a task at hand: to respond to the sexual abuse of minors crisis in the Church.

Several speakers addressing the group discussed the challenge ahead and the need for the bishops to be both transparent and reliant upon lay leadership. The bishops also examined plans to vote on procedures and policies in response to the abuse crisis, including some they had put aside during their fall general assembly in November at the Vatican's request.

On June 13, they voted to implement the document "Vos Estis Lux Mundi" ("You are the light of the world"), issued by Pope Francis in May 2019 to help the Catholic Church safeguard its members from abuse and hold its leaders accountable.

The bishops also approved the document "Acknowledging Our Episcopal Commitments" and promised to hold themselves accountable to the commitments of the charter, including a zero-tolerance policy for abuse. The document says any codes of conduct in their respective dioceses regarding clergy apply to bishops as well.

They voted in favor of the item "protocol regarding available nonpenal restrictions on bishops," which outlines what canonical options are available to bishops when a retired bishop resigns or is removed "due to sexual misconduct with adults or grave negligence of office, or where subsequent to his resignation he was found to have so acted or failed to act."

Their first action was a vote June 12 to authorize the implementation of a third-party system that would allow people to make confidential reports of abuse complaints against bishops through a toll-free telephone number and online. The system, which would be operated by an

outside vendor contracted by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, should be in place no later than May 31, 2020.

Background of the charter

At a historic meeting in June 2002, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops ordered dramatic changes to protect children throughout the U.S. Catholic Church, notably forbidding a second chance in ministry for any clergy who has ever sexually abused a minor.

After 11 hours of intense debate over two days, the bishops adopted a "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People" that all dioceses must implement.

"For even a single act of sexual abuse of a minor — past, present or future — the offending priest or deacon will not remain in ministry and will not receive a future assignment," it said.

The bishops voted 229-5 to adopt a series of implementing norms that have the binding character of law that must be followed by all U.S. dioceses.

When the 239-13 vote adopting the charter was announced, Bishop Wilton D. Gregory, then-USCCB president, called the new document "one of the greatest efforts anywhere in addressing sexual abuse of minors."

"From this day forward, no one known to have sexually abused a child will work in the Catholic Church in the United States," he said.

The charter, he added, "ensures that young people are protected, that victims are truly listened to and assisted, that all priests are trustworthy and that all bishops act responsibly."

In the opening presidential address, Bishop Gregory challenged the bishops to approach "perhaps the gravest crisis we have faced" in U.S. Catholic history with an attitude of "confession, contrition and resolve."

He placed blame for the crisis on the bishops' shoulders, saying it stems from "a profound loss of

confidence by the faithful in our leadership as shepherds, because of our failures in addressing the crime of the sexual abuse of children and young people by priests and Church personnel."

One of the major issues — debated for two-and-a-half hours in closed session and more briefly again in the open session — was whether priests or deacons with only one accusation in the distant past and exemplary service for many years following treatment should now be removed from ministry.

The bishops decided that the good of the Church — the restoration of credibility and trust — demanded a policy that will not allow any offender to return to any form of ministry.

They set laicization — dismissal from the clerical state — as the general norm, providing that if the priest or deacon does not consent to it, available Church procedures will be initiated to laicize him without his consent.

The charter adds, "If the penalty of dismissal from the clerical state has not been applied, the offender is to lead a life of prayer and penance. He will not be permitted to celebrate Mass publicly, to wear clerical garb or to present himself publicly as a priest."

The charter mandated the creation of a new USCCB Office for Child and Youth Protection to help dioceses implement the charter, oversee what they do and report publicly diocesan evaluations every year.

Responsibility for overseeing the national office and reviewing its annual report before publication is to be in the hands of a National Review Board.

The charter mandates in every diocese a board composed mostly of lay people who are not in the Church's employ, to investigate all allegations of sexual abuse of minors and to periodically review diocesan policies and procedures for possible improvement.

Every diocese is to have an

"assistance coordinator to aid in the immediate pastoral care of persons who claim to have been sexually abused as minors" by anyone who works for the Church.

The charter sets rules for reporting allegations to civil authorities. It requires reporting abuse if the alleged victim is still a minor, and encourages reporting it if the victim is no longer a minor when he or she comes forward.

It opposes secrecy in legal settlements, saying a confidentiality agreement is forbidden unless the victim seeks it "for grave and substantial reasons," which are then to be noted in the text of the agreement.

A key element for future protection of children is a mandate for "safe environment" programs to educate children, parents and Church personnel in sex abuse prevention and detection.

Background checks of all Church workers are required and screening procedures for priesthood candidates are to be reviewed and improved.

2019 audit results

The 16th annual report on diocesan compliance with the U.S. bishops' "Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People" shows a significant increase in the number of abuse allegations over the previous year's report because of additional claims received in five New York dioceses after implementation of their Independent Reconciliation and Compensation programs in the last year.

Released May 31, 2019, the report for audit year July 1, 2017, to June 30, 2018, states that 1,385 victims of child sex abuse, including 26 minors, came forward with 1,455 allegations. In last year's report, allegations were brought forward by more than 650 adults and 24 minors.

Twenty-six of the new allegations reported by dioceses and eparchies involved current minors and came from three different dioceses, the report said.

Of the other new allegations reported by dioceses and eparchies, 47 percent were said to have occurred or began before 1975; 43 percent between 1975 and 1999; and 5 percent since 2000. The most common time period for when these reported allegations occurred was 1975 to 1979, followed by 1970-1974.

More than half of new allegations reported by religious institutions in the latest audit year, or 55 percent, are alleged to have occurred or begun before 1975; 41 percent occurred or began between 1975 and 1999; and 1 percent (two allegations) occurred or began after 2000.

Regarding the 26 allegations involving current minors, the report said that as of June 30, 2018, three claims were substantiated and the clergy were removed from ministry; seven were unsubstantiated; three were categorized as "unable to be proven"; investigations were still in process for six of these allegations; two were referred to a religious order; two were reported as unknown clerics; and three were not claims of sexual abuse, but were boundary violations.

In 2018, StoneBridge conducted on-site audits of 72 dioceses and eparchies, and collected data from 122 others. All dioceses/eparchies were found to be compliant except for the Diocese of Lincoln, Neb., which, the report said, had not complied with article 7 of the charter requiring dioceses "to be open and transparent" in communications regarding allegations of sexual abuse of minors by clergy, "especially those parishes that may have been affected."

The Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate, based at Georgetown University in Washington, gathers data for the report, and StoneBridge Business Partners, based in Rochester, New York, conducts the annual audits.

This story is a compilation of three stories that appeared in previous editions of the St. Louis Review. It has been updated for this special edition.