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7	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
9	FOR THE COUNTY OF SONOMA	
10	JOHN DOE 76,	Case No.:
11	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
12	v.	1. Fraud
13	THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF	Intentional Non-Disclosure Fraudulent Concealment / Intentional Non-
14	SANTA ROSA, and DOES 1 through 25, inclusive,	Disclosure
15	Defendants.	4. Negligent Misrepresentation
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17	GENERAL ALLEGATIONS	
18	1. Plaintiff is using a fictitious name in this Complaint under rights to privacy granted	
19	by the Constitution of the State of California due to the sensitive nature of this case. If, for any	
20	reason, Defendants cannot accurately determine the identity of the Plaintiff, their attorney can	
21	contact Plaintiff's attorney at the address on the face sheet of the Complaint, and the name of the	
22	Plaintiff will be provided.	
23	2. Plaintiff JOHN DOE 76 is a natural person who was a resident of the City of	
24	Eureka, County of Humboldt, State of California, at all relevant times mentioned herein. Plaintiff	
25	was 9 years old when he was first molested by Father Patrick Joseph McCabe (hereinafter "Father	
26	McCabe") in or around 1984.	
27	3. Defendant Roman Catholic Bishop of Santa Rosa (hereinafter "Diocese") is a	
28	religious institution organized under the laws of the State of California as a corporation sole with	

its principle place of business in Santa Rosa, California. Defendant Diocese is responsible for the funding, staffing and direction of the parishes, parochial schools, fraternal organizations and other facilities and institutions. It comprises the counties of Del Notre, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa and Sonoma.

- 4. Bishop Mark Joseph Hurley became the Bishop of the Santa Rosa Diocese in 1969. Bishop Hurley was the Bishop of the Santa Rosa Diocese at all times Father McCabe was an employee of the Diocese.
- 5. Father McCabe was ordained as a Roman Catholic priest. Father McCabe became an assistant pastor at St. Bernard's Church in Eureka, California in or around 1983. Father McCabe served the parishioners of St. Bernard's Church until in or about 1985 when he was transferred to a St. Elizabeth's Church in Guerneville, California after Defendant received additional, credible reports of criminal child sexual abuse by Father McCabe in Eureka, California.
- 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that at all times material hereto each Defendant was the agent, servant, employee and/or representative of each remaining Defendant, and was at all times acting within the course and scope of said agency, service, employment and/or representation, and did the acts herein alleged with the permission and consent of each other Defendant. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that at all times material hereto Defendant Diocese and DOES 1 through 25, inclusive, and each of them, operated and controlled religious and educational facilities in Sonoma county, and other counties in California, and through such facilities, provided religious and educational instruction to students, parishioners and others.
- 7. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of Defendants DOES 1 through 25 are unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. When the true names and capacities of said Defendants have been ascertained, Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to allege such true names and capacities. Plaintiff is informed and believes and based thereon alleges that each of the Defendants designated as a DOE herein is liable in some manner for the acts, occurrences and omissions hereinafter alleged.

- 8. While religious belief is absolutely protected, conduct is not protected and the actions hereinbelow alleged were illegal secular motivated conduct that is regulated by the law.
- 9. In 1962, the Vatican in Rome issued a Papal Instruction binding upon all Bishops throughout the world including the Bishop of Fresno. The instruction was binding upon the Bishop of Fresno until 2001. The instruction directed that allegations and reports of sexual abuse of children by priests were required to be kept secret and not disclosed either to civil authorities such as law enforcement, to co-employees or supervisors of parish priests, or to parishioners generally.
- 10. Canon law requires Bishops to keep subsecreto files also known as confidential files. These files are not to be made public.
- 11. Because of problems of sexual misconduct of Catholic clergy, the Catholic Church and other organizations sponsored treatment centers for priests that had been involved in sexual misconduct. One of the treatment centers that existed prior to 1982 was in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and sponsored by the servants of the Paracletes. Father McCabe attended this facility prior to his transfer to St. Bernard's in Eureka and was a known pedophile. Another treatment center for priests who engaged in sexual misconduct was St. Luke's in Suitland, Maryland.
- 12. Sexual abuse of clerics by Catholic clergy has been a reality in the Catholic Church for centuries but has remained covered by deep secrecy. This secrecy is rooted in the official policies of the Catholic Church which are applicable to all dioceses and in fact are part of the practices of each diocese, including the Diocese of Santa Rosa. Sexual abuse of minors by Catholic clergy and religious leaders became publicly known in the mid 1980's as a result of media coverage of a case in Lafayette, Louisiana. Since that time the media has continued to expose cases of clergy sexual abuse throughout the United States. In spite of these revelations as well as the many criminal and civil litigations the Church has been involved in as a result of clergy sexual abuse of minors, the bishops and other Church leaders continued to pursue a policy of secrecy.
- 13. All of the procedures required in the so-called "Dallas Charter" have been previously mandated in the <u>Code of Canon Law</u> and in the 1922 and 1962 documents but were

consistently ignored by Catholic bishops. In place of the required processes, which would have kept a written record of cases of clergy sexual abuse, the bishops applied a policy of clandestine transfer of accused priests from one local or diocesan assignment to another or from one diocese to another. The receiving parishioners and often the receiving pastors were not informed of any accusations of sexual abuse of minors.

- 14. Refusal to disclose sexually abusing clerics to parishioners and even fellow clerics has been one way utilized by Defendant to maintain secrecy. Another has been to use various forms of persuasion on victims or their families to convince them to remain silent about incidents of abuse. These forms of persuasion have included methods that have ranged from sympathetic attempts to gain silence to direct intimidation to various kinds of threats. In so doing the clergy involved, from bishops to priests, have relied on their power to overwhelm victims and their families.
- as an altar server and regularly celebrated weekly mass and received the sacraments through his Church. Plaintiff was educated and taught the theology and tenets of The Roman Catholic Church on matters of faith, morals and religious doctrine. Plaintiff therefore developed great admiration, trust, reverence and respect for, and obedience to, Roman Catholic clergy, who occupied positions of great influence and persuasion as holy men and authority figures. Plaintiff was encouraged to trust, respect and obey Father McCabe.
- 16. The Archdiocese of Dublin sent McCabe to the United States in 1982 after receiving complaints of abuse from young boys and concerns about his sexual impulses, for which he was given drug therapies including Depo-Provera. McCabe was first sent to a program for sexual abusers in New Mexico and diagnosed as a pedophile.
- 17. In or around 1983, the Archbishop of Dublin spoke with Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa to allow McCabe to run St. Bernard's Catholic Church in Eureka. Bishop Hurley agreed to allow McCabe to serve as assistant pastor at St. Bernard's Church. Bishop Hurley transferred McCabe from St. Bernard's Church to St. Elizabeth's Church in Guerneville in 1985 after receiving a credible report of criminal child sexual abuse.

- 18. JOHN DOE 76 first met and came to know Father McCabe as his parish priest and counselor while attending St. Bernard's school and church in Eureka, California.
- 19. In 1984, Father McCabe sexually molested Plaintiff in St. Bernard's Church in Eureka, California, after Father McCabe removed Plaintiff from his third grade class at St. Bernard's school. Sexual molestations continued for approximately six to nine months.
- 20. At no time did Defendant Diocese ever send an official, a member of the clergy, an investigator or any employee or independent contractor to St. Bernard's Church in Eureka to advise the parishioners either verbally or through a church bulletin that there were credible allegations against Father McCabe and to request that anyone who saw, suspected or suffered sexual abuse to come forward and file a report with the police department. Rather, Defendant Diocese remained silent.
- 21. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff now believes and alleges that Defendant Diocese allowed Father McCabe to transfer to St. Elizabeth's Church in Guerneville in 1984, and never disclosed to parishioners of St. Bernard's Church that Defendant Diocese knew that Father McCabe was a pedophile and knew Father McCabe had molested children at St. Bernard's Church in Eureka.
- 22. Accordingly, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 338(d), Plaintiff's causes of action did not accrue until Plaintiff read in the Eureka Times-Standard on or about August 14, 2010, that Defendant Diocese had placed Father McCabe, a known pedophile, into his parish, without disclosing to Plaintiff or his parents that he, as a nine year old student at St. Bernard's school, was in fact at risk.
- 23. Defendant is estopped from asserting a statute of limitations defense. Defendant's knowing false representations as set forth below prevent it from being able to use any statute of limitations to protect itself. Defendant was aware of the true facts when misrepresentations were made. Defendant intended that its representations would be acted upon by Plaintiff. Plaintiff was never aware of the true facts until within one year of the filing of this action. Plaintiff relied on Defendant's conduct to his detriment. Had Plaintiff and his parents known what Defendants knew—that Father McCabe was known by Defendant to be a pedophile, prior to his assignment to

St. Bernard's in 1983, Plaintiff would not have been exposed to McCabe.

24. Defendant has its primary place of business in Sonoma County; therefore, venue is properly placed in Sonoma County.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraud)

- 25. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference each and every General Allegation as if fully set forth herein and with the same force and effect.
- 26. A priest was and is directly answerable to the Diocese as his superior. Defendant wanted its pastors to be well respected by the parishioners in their parish. Defendant also wanted the parishioners to have belief and trust in their pastors.
- 27. Defendant wanted parishioners to have a belief that their priest would never do anything to harm them and also a belief that the priest would always act in their best interest.
- 28. Defendant's fundamental responsibility to the lay people and the priests is to safeguard and nurture their spiritual and moral life. This responsibility requires that a bond of complete trust exist between the Bishop and each person entrusted to him, meaning those who live in his diocese and those who may be there temporarily.
- 29. The trust relationship that exists between a Bishop and the people of his diocese is deeper and more inclusive than the trust relationship that exists between any secular superior and his other subject. The institutional Church teaches the lay parishioner that he or she must trust the Bishop to administer the laws of the Church in a fair and impartial manner (canon 221).
- 30. Defendant's act of placing Father McCabe at St. Bernard's where he had unsupervised access to children affirmatively represented to the minor children and their families that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Santa Rosa did not know that Father McCabe had a history of molesting children and that the Roman Catholic Bishop did not know that Father McCabe was a danger to children. Such acts constitute representations of fact.
- 31. Plaintiff justifiably relied upon Defendant's misrepresentation which caused him to have contact with Father McCabe.
 - 32. Defendant Diocese knew that the misrepresentations were false or at least were

reckless and without care of whether these representations were true or false.

- 33. Defendant made the misrepresentations with the intent to deceive Plaintiff and his parents and to induce him to act on the misrepresentations.
- 34. At no time did Defendant Diocese ever send an official, a member of the clergy, an investigator or any employee or independent contractor to St. Bernard's Church to advise the parishioners either verbally or through a church bulletin that there were credible allegations against Father McCabe and to request that anyone who saw, suspected or suffered sexual abuse to come forward and file a report with the police department. Rather, Defendant Diocese remained silent despite its knowledge that McCabe had sexually molested a Catholic child at St. Bernard's.
- 35. As a direct result of Defendant's fraud, Plaintiff was caused harm as more fully set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraud - Intentional Non-Disclosure)

- 36. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation in the first cause of action as if fully set forth herein and with the same force and effect.
- 37. Defendant knew that Father McCabe had a history of sexually molesting children before Father McCabe sexually molested Plaintiff. The Diocese failed to disclose the fact that Father McCabe had a history of repeated criminal sexual abuse of children. Defendant Diocese, in light of its knowledge of Father McCabe's prior criminal sexual molestation of children, intended to deceive children and their families at St. Bernard's Church and school.
- 38. Whether or not Father McCabe had a history of sexual abuse was a material fact to Plaintiff.
 - 39. Plaintiff and his parents relied on this non-disclosure.
- 40. Defendant intentionally did not disclose this fact to the then minor Plaintiff or his parents in order to induce them to act on the misrepresentations to his detriment.
- 41. Plaintiff relied upon this intentional non-disclosure, which caused him to be sexually molested by Father McCabe and suffer the damages as set forth below.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (Fraudulent Concealment / Intentional Non-Disclosure)

- Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation in the second
- Plaintiff reposed great trust and confidence in Defendant. Defendant accepted Plaintiff's trust and confidence. As a result of Defendant's relationship to Plaintiff and his family, Defendant owed a fiduciary duty to Plaintiff that was breached by failing to disclose and actively
- Whether or not Father McCabe was a known criminal sex offender and would have
- Defendant concealed or intentionally failed to disclose information relating to
- Defendant knew it concealed or failed to disclose information relating to Father
- Plaintiff justifiably relied upon Defendant for information relating to Father McCabe's fitness to serve as a priest at St. Bernard's with access to children.
- As a direct result of Defendant's fraudulent concealment, Plaintiff was caused harm
- Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference each and every General Allegation as if
- Defendant, through its agents, represented to Plaintiff and his family that Father McCabe did not have a history of molesting children and that Father McCabe was not a danger to
- Father McCabe did have a history of sexually molesting children and was a danger
 - Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff because it knew Father McCabe would

have access to children including Plaintiff. Defendant should have known that Father McCabe was a danger to children, and should have known Father McCabe had molested children before he molested Plaintiff, and should have known that parents and children would place the utmost trust in Father McCabe.

- 53. Defendant, through its agents, failed to use ordinary care in making the representations or in ascertaining the facts related to Father McCabe. Defendant reasonably should have foreseen that its representations would subject Plaintiff to an unreasonable risk of harm.
- 54. Defendant failed to use ordinary care to determine Father McCabe's significant/lengthy history of molesting children and whether he was safe for work with children before it made its representation about Father McCabe. Defendant's failures, include, but are not limited to: failure to ask Father McCabe whether he would be sexually molesting children, failure to ask Father McCabe's co-workers whether he was molesting children or whether they had any concerns about Father McCabe and children, failure to investigate Father McCabe's interest in children, failure to have an adequate system to determine whether Father McCabe molested children and whether he was safe, failure to train its employees properly to identify signs of child molestation by fellow employees, and failure to investigate warning signs about Father McCabe when they did arise.
- 55. Plaintiff believed and justifiably relied upon Defendant's representations which caused him to be sexually molested by Father McCabe and suffer damages as set forth below.

DAMAGES

- 56. As a direct, legal and proximate result of each and all of the Causes of Action hereinabove alleged, Plaintiff has been damaged as herein below set forth.
- 57. Plaintiff has suffered psychological and emotional injury and harm, including not only the immediate distress caused by Defendant and its conduct, but also long-term psychological injuries which were to a large extent only latent at the time of the wrongful conduct, and which have developed and occurred, and will in the future continue to develop and occur in Plaintiff, all to Plaintiff's general damages in a sum to be proven. Plaintiff has further suffered an exacerbation