

2. Summary of review, investigation and compilation of information and data

The summary of findings, above, contain information and data compiled from the many documents and materials including, but not limited to, the following:

Personnel Files: The auditors reviewed all 1,093 available personnel files of current, former and deceased members of the St. Joseph Province going back to the 19th century. This included personnel files of all 317 deceased friars, 587 former friars (some of whom are also deceased), 180 current friars² (including perpetually professed and temporarily vowed), and 9 postulants.

Provincial Council meeting minutes: The auditors reviewed Provincial Council meeting minutes going back to 1932. From 1932 until 1951, with a few exceptions, most friars' sexual misconduct was only referenced in the minutes. In later years, friars' sexual misconduct generally was referenced in both personnel files and the minutes.

3. Confirmed Reports of Sexual Abuse of Minors and Vulnerable Adults

- 23 friars (1.8% of 1,283 friars) are *confirmed* to have sexually abused minors.
- The auditors found no friars with confirmed reports of sexual abuse of "vulnerable adults" as that term is defined in Wisconsin statutes.

Five of the confirmed sexually offending friars have been placed on a supervision and restriction program. During the course of the audit, three friars were removed from public ministry. One friar's case was reviewed by the audit team and subsequently removed from ministry. One friar was removed due to reports of sexual misconduct. A friar who was previously accused yet cleared of sexual abuse of a minor was placed on administrative leave during the investigation and later removed from ministry. He filed an appeal which is pending.

The following section sets forth a list of friars with confirmed reports of sexual abuse of minors. No friars were confirmed to have sexually abused statutorily-defined vulnerable adults.

4. Friars with confirmed reports of sexual abuse of minors

The following is a list of 24 friars with confirmed reports of sexual abuse of minors. "Confirmed report," "sexual abuse" and "minor" are terms defined in Chapter VI – "Essential Definitions." A report is "confirmed" if it is substantiated with enough evidence, facts or information so as to be clearly or obviously true or substantially accurate.

² Since the audit began in 2012, the population of the province has dropped to 174, due to death and attrition.

1. Fr. Ben Adams (deceased)
2. Fr. Baldwin Beyer (deceased) (also confirmed with vulnerable adults)
3. Fr. James Buser (deceased)
4. Fr. Arthur Cooney (member – removed from public ministry; under supervision)
5. Fr. Dennis Druggan (member – removed from ministry; his appeal is pending)
6. Br. Thomas Gardipee (removed from ministry and then left the order)
7. Br. Leonard Gibeault (restricted from ministry and then left the order)
8. Fr. Leopold Gleissner (member – removed from public ministry; under supervision)
9. Fr. Clarence Grosser (went to New York Province in 1952; deceased)
10. Fr. Jude Hahn (removed from ministry, then left order; deceased)
11. Fr. Mel Hermanns (member – removed from public ministry; under supervision)
12. Fr. Donald Kurcz (left the order in 1958 and married)
13. Fr. James LaReau (removed from ministry; deceased)
14. Fr. Gale Leifeld (removed from ministry; deceased)
15. Br. Matthew Migan (went to New York Province in 1952; deceased)
16. Fr. Austin Schlaefer (deceased)
17. Fr. Wendelin Shafer (deceased)
18. Fr. Joseph Smetana (member – removed from public ministry; under supervision)
19. Fr. Robert Spader (left the order)
20. Br. Francis Sparacino (member – under supervision in nursing home)
21. Fr. Kenneth Stewart (removed from ministry, on supervision, left order, then laicized)
22. Fr. James Wolf (member – removed from public ministry; under supervision)
23. Fr. Hilary Zach (deceased)

5. General Summary of Disposition of Sexual Abuse Reports Since 1932

The auditors note that old documents often are unclear about when abuse occurred, how old a victim was when he or she was abused, who made the report, when the report was made, and how old the reporter was when disclosing the abuse. This information is critically important to determine where and when abuse occurred, what stage of life victims were in when they were abused, and whether circumstances rendered them even more vulnerable. This information is also critically important to develop a sense of how long victims carried the burden of sexual abuse before they came forward.

Where possible, the auditors note when reports were made, who made the reports, and whether the victims were minors or adults when the reports were made. These details