

SO THERE IS NO DOUBT



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S SOLUTION TO END THE ABUSE OF CHILDREN

YOU CAN HELP

You can help prevent the abuse of children. Know the warning signs of offenders. They prefer to be with children. They go overboard touching, wrestling, or tickling children. They may give minors alcohol or drugs, or show them pornography. They allow children to break the rules. Offenders act as if the rules do not apply to them.

If you observe an adult who is not behaving appropriately with children, speak up. Let someone know what you saw. You are not accusing anyone of anything. You are letting someone know you care, are watching, and are concerned that no harm is done to a child.

YOU CAN GET HELP

Abuse is never the fault of the victim. It is always the responsibility of the offender. The reality is that most victims of abuse know their abuser. One in four females and one in six male report being abused as a minor.

If you or someone you know is a victim of abuse there are things to can do even if the abuse happened years ago. Call the police to report the abuse. If the abuser was in a position of authority in an organization, report the abuse to that organization. Call an abuse crisis hotline.

If it happened in a Catholic church or school, contact the Victim Assistance Coordinator for the diocese. If you need help contacting the right person go to usccb.org or call 202-541-5413.

THE CHARTER

In Dallas in June of 2002, the bishops of the United States adopted the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People. The Charter is the plan of action developed by the bishops to address the clergy scandal.

PART ONE - TO PROMOTE HEALING AND RECONCILIATION WITH VICTIM/SURVIVORS OF ABUSE OF MINORS.

The wording of the Charter is very clear on the importance the bishops place on their responsibility to help victims find healing and reconciliation. It states: "The first obligation of the Church with regard to the victims is for healing and reconciliation." Outreach takes a variety of forms from extensive therapy to apology meetings, to spiritual retreats and mass for healing. In 2013, outreach was provided to 2,183 victims and their families.

PART TWO - TO GUARANTEE AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF MINORS.

All dioceses are to report all allegations of sexual abuse of minors to public authorities. All clergy who have been found guilty or admitted guilt are permanently removed from ministry. There are clear standards of behavior and appropriate boundaries for all clergy, employees and volunteers

PART THREE - TO ENSURE THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF OUR PROCEDURES.

The mission of the Bishops' Committee for the Protection of Children and Young People is to advise the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops on all matters related to child and youth protection. A Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection was established in 2002 by the USCCB. The National Review Board is a consultative body that reviews the work of the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection and advises the president of the USCCB. In addition, each diocese has a review board to advise its bishop in his assessment of allegations and in his determination of a cleric's suitability for ministry. To prove their commitment to accountability, dioceses undergo an annual audit conducted by an outside auditor.

PART FOUR - TO PROTECT THE FAITHFUL IN THE FUTURE.

Dioceses are to train clergy, employees and volunteers how to create and maintain safe environments for children. The backgrounds of clergy, employees, and volunteers are to be evaluated to determine if someone should not be allowed around children and young people.

Over 2 million parish employees and volunteers, and 4.6 million children have been Safe Environment trained to recognize the behavior of offenders and what to do about it. Safe Environment training was also provided to 167,953 educators, 251,000 other employees, 35,914 priests, 16,129 deacons, and 6,360 candidates for ordination.

Background evaluations have been conducted on over 2 million parish volunteers and Church personnel who have contact with children.

Seminary screening has been tightened and transfers among dioceses of clergy who have committed abuse against minors are forbidden.