

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COBB COUNTY
 STATE OF GEORGIA

JOHN DOE 4

Plaintiff,

v.

ARCHBISHOP GREGORY JOHN
 HARTMAYER, ARCHDIOCESE OF
 ATLANTA, ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC
 CHURCH, GAINESVILLE, INC.

Defendants.

Civil Action File No.:

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff JOHN DOE 4 (“John Doe 4” or “Plaintiff”) files his Verified Complaint against Defendants Archdiocese of Atlanta, Archbishop Hartmayer, and St. Michael Catholic Church, Gainesville, Inc. (“Defendants”) seeking damages and other review as the Court deems just and proper, showing the Court as follows:

INTRODUCTION

“Our strongest obligation is to keep Georgia citizens safe, especially our children. This certainly includes doing everything in our power to keep sexual predators away from our children.”

- Governor Sonny Purdue’s Message Signing H.B. 1059.

“I express my profound anger, sadness, and distress concerning sexual abuse by Church leaders of children, young people and those over whom they exercised authority. My anger and disappointment, shared by Catholics and others, are only heightened by the reality that leaders who have engaged in or neglected to protect others from such damaging and deviant behavior have for many years failed to be held accountable — and have even risen in leadership positions. We must do better — for the sake of all victims and survivors of sexual abuse, and for the sake of everyone whom we serve in the name of Jesus Christ.”

- Statement from Archbishop Wilton D. Gregory in Response to the Sexual Abuse

Scandal within the Catholic Church August 9, 2018.¹

"We grieve with the victim-survivors and their loved ones, especially those who were disbelieved, neglected, or ignored when they came forward to tell Church officials of their torment. We pray for all who have been traumatized and dispirited by these revelations, and for faithful clergy who must bear this shame moving forward. Absolutely nothing can dispense the culpability of those who have harmed and violated our people in the name of religion, nor those who concealed knowledge of those horrific acts."

- Statement from Archbishop Wilton D. Gregory, August 16, 2018.²

This case involves the childhood sexual abuse of Plaintiff by a Catholic priest at his parish church. It has been the public policy in the state of Georgia to affirmatively act to prevent and otherwise ameliorate the problem of child molestation and further, since at least the 1950's to make said information available to the public. However, unlike the State of Georgia instead of making information publicly available or reporting incidents of sexual abuse to appropriate authorities, Defendants consciously sought to keep the problem of sexual abuse by its priests of its parishioners secret and otherwise keep silent from its parishioners, civil authorities and the public, while numbers of victims continued to be sexually abused by Defendants' priests.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1.

Plaintiff is a natural person and resident of the State of Massachusetts, Essex County. John Doe 4 submits himself to the jurisdiction of this Court by filing this Verified Complaint. The identity of John Doe 4 is not pleaded in this Complaint to protect his identity because he was the victim of sex crimes as a minor. John Doe 4 identity will be made known to Defendants by separate communications and disclosed upon the entry of a Protective Order. See *Doe v.*

¹ <https://georgiabulletin.org/news/2018/08/archbishop-wilton-d-gregorys-statement-in-response-to-the-resignation-of-theodore-mccarrick/>

² <https://georgiabulletin.org/news/2018/08/a-word-to-the-faithful-of-the-archdiocese-of-atlanta/>

Archdiocese of Atlanta, 328 Ga. App. 324 (2014).

2.

Defendant Archdiocese of Atlanta is a domestic nonprofit corporation registered to do business in the state of Georgia and can be served with legal process on its registered agent, Vanessa Russell, at 2401 Lake Park Drive SE, Smyrna, Cobb County, Georgia 30080. Archdiocese of Atlanta is responsible for the actions of its employees, agents, and representatives, acting on its behalf through the legal doctrines of respondeat superior and vicarious liability.

3.

Defendant Archbishop Gregory J. Hartmayer (herein “Hartmayer”) serves as the Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Atlanta. He can be served with legal process at 2401 Lake Park Drive SE, Smyrna, Cobb County, Georgia 30080.

4.

Defendant St. Michael Catholic Church, Gainesville, Inc. (“the Church”) is a Roman Catholic parish church within the Archdiocese of Atlanta located in Gainesville, GA. This Defendant may be served with legal process through its proper agent, Stephen Forte, at 1105 W. Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1000, Atlanta, GA 30309.

5.

Father Jorge Cristancho (herein: “the abuser”) was an adult male citizen and resident of Gainesville, Georgia. At all times relevant to the abuse of Plaintiff described in this Complaint, Cristancho resided at St. Michael’s. At all times relevant to the abuse of Plaintiff described in this Complaint, Father Cristancho was a priest at St. Michael’s from approximately 1996-2001.

6.

Venue is proper in this Court as one or more of the Defendants reside and maintain a principal office in Cobb County and this suit is brought against Defendants as joint tortfeasors. G.A. Const. Art. I, § 2, ¶¶ III, IV & VI; O.C.G.A. §§ 9-10-31, 9-10-93, 14-2-510.

7.

This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and Defendants and removal of this action is not proper as all Defendants are citizens of the state of Georgia. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).

FACTS

8.

Plaintiff is a Roman Catholic and was a parishioner at Defendant St. Michael's, which is a parish within the Archdiocese of Atlanta.

9.

Father Cristancho was the priest of the Church having been assigned and otherwise authorized to work there by the Defendant Archdiocese of Atlanta and its then Archbishop.

10.

Father Cristancho was employed by Defendants to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Church including the training and supervision of altar boys and or altar servers.

11.

Plaintiff served as an altar boy at Saint Michael's church from approximately the age of 10 to 15 years old. He served Mass almost every week as an altar boy during this period from approximately 1997 - 2001.

12.

During this time, Plaintiff met Father Cristancho because he directly supervised all of the altar boys, which included conducting altar boy meetings and practices.

13.

Father Cristancho sexually molested Plaintiff when he was a minor, at the approximate age of 14 years old in or around the summer of 2000. Father Cristancho sexually molested Plaintiff before and after altar boy practice in a side room of the Church where the altar boys got ready. Said acts of molestation included fondling of Plaintiff's genitals and Father Cristancho's inserting a finger into Plaintiff's anus. This abuse occurred approximately 5-10 times.

14.

As a result of the sexual abuse, Plaintiff has throughout his life suffered from a variety of emotional and psychological problems including but not limited to embarrassment, shame, anger, depression, anxiety attacks and PTSD. Plaintiff also experienced a loss of faith and spirituality which were bedrocks of his life prior to the abuse.

15.

Each of the Defendants have known about priests, including Father Cristancho specifically, sexually molesting young children across the United States. Rather than report these crimes to the appropriate authorities and the public, each of the Defendants actively concealed the identities of sexual predators and allowed them to remain in unsuspecting communities, exposed to innocent children, for decades.

16.

It was not until November 6, 2018, that the Archdiocese of Atlanta and Archbishop Gregory formally acknowledged this culture of sexual abuse by its priests by publicly releasing a

list of priests and others within the Archdiocese of Atlanta “credibly accused of sexual abuse of a minor.” This list included Father Cristancho. This list was updated, and a letter by Archbishop Gregory J. Hartmayer was issued on October 3, 2020 and then again on October 12, 2021. A true and correct copy of this communication is attached hereto as **Exhibit A.**³

17.

Plaintiff only found out about this disclosure on or around June 25, 2022 during a conversation with his wife about a sexual assault against her which occurred during college. During this conversation, everything Plaintiff’s wife said sounded so familiar to him, which caused Plaintiff to realize for the first time that he had been sexually assaulted by Father Cristancho when he was an altar boy. This was also the first time he disclosed this abuse. Plaintiff then began to look up the priest names and only then did he learn that the Church knew of credible allegations of sexual abuse involving Father Cristancho. Before this time, Plaintiff had no knowledge that Defendants knew that Father Cristancho had been accused of molesting children. In addition to the harm stemming directly from the sexual abuse, Plaintiff suffered additional harm within the statutory period when he discovered that he was not Father Cristancho’s only victim and that multiple children had been abused by Father Cristancho over multiple years and that Defendants did nothing to protect him or the other victims. This damage was triggered by his learning that Defendants knew what was going on within the Church and deliberately chose to keep this information hidden from the public and appropriate authorities.

³ Based upon other states’ release of similar lists with hundreds of names of credibly accused child abusers within other Archdioceses, this release is woefully insufficient and fraudulent on its face. For example, the Illinois State Attorney’s General Office found that the Archdiocese of Illinois withheld the names of at least 500 priests accused of sexually abusing minors. *See* December 19, 2018 “Preliminary Findings of the Investigation Into Catholic Clergy Sexual Abuse of Minors in Illinois,” p. 5.

Even more incredibly, Plaintiff discovered that these Defendants not only knew about these allegations but actually investigated and, in many instances confirmed that these allegations of child abuse were “credible” and yet affirmatively chose not to act, thereby further damaging Plaintiff and the public. Specifically, Father Cristancho was moved by the Archdiocese for more than 20 years, put on a leave of absence, and Saint Michael’s was the second to last church where Father Cristancho was moved to before he was defrocked.

18.

This recent discovery of the truth of the Archdiocese of Atlanta’s decades-long cover up of the grave problem of its priests sexually abusing parishioners throughout the state of Georgia tore open old wounds, ripped apart old scars and traumatized Plaintiff all over again. Further, new harm was done to Plaintiff as the realization of three horrible facts set in: 1) you were not the only one; 2) the responsible adults knew about it and chose to hide it; and 3) the harm done to you that you have spent a lifetime trying to overcome could have been avoided if the Church had acted to ameliorate your pain.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I: FAILURE TO TRAIN, SUPERVISE AND MONITOR (*Against All Defendants*)

19.

At all times relevant to this action, Archdiocese of Atlanta, the Church and its Archbishop owed a duty of reasonable care to protect the minor parishioners, including Plaintiff, who was an altar boy at the Church.

20.

Archdiocese of Atlanta and its Archbishop owed Plaintiff a duty of ordinary care to institute necessary policies, procedures, training, oversight, and monitoring of the Church’s

activities so as to protect altar boys from the abuser's sexually predatory behavior.

21.

At all times relevant to this action, Archdiocese of Atlanta, the Church and its Archbishop failed to supervise the abuser, one of its adult employees, in order to protect the Church's minor parishioners, including Plaintiff, from child predators, including the abuser.

22.

Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual and compensatory damages, in amounts to be shown at trial, from each of the Defendants arising from this negligence.

COUNT II: NEGLIGENT RETENTION
(Against All Defendants)

23.

Archdiocese of Atlanta, the Church and its Archbishop owed Plaintiff a duty of ordinary care to investigate, suspend, or remove Father Cristancho from all religious ceremonies, and other events and church activities after learning of the danger he posed to parishioners' children and altar boys in particular.

24.

Defendants knew or should have known that Father Cristancho posed a danger to Plaintiff.

25.

Defendants had actual knowledge of the danger posed by Father Cristancho.

26.

Defendants breached their duty of ordinary care by failing to report Father Cristancho to authorities and allowing him to continue as a priest at Father Cristancho's church. As the direct

and proximate result of Defendants' breach of their duties, Plaintiff suffered damages for which he is entitled to recover as provided by law.

COUNT III: FAILURE TO WARN
(Against All Defendants)

27.

Each of the Defendants owed a duty to exercise ordinary care in supervising Father Cristancho and a duty to provide adequate warning to Plaintiff as a minor parishioner of the dangers posed by priests who sexually abuse minor parishioners, a fact, that the Archdiocese and Archbishop were aware of prior to Plaintiff's abuse by Father Cristancho.

28.

Each of the Defendants breached the duty owed to Plaintiff by failing to supervise Father Cristancho's interactions with Plaintiff and failing to warn Plaintiff, the Plaintiff's family, and others of Father Cristancho's dangerous and exploitative propensities.

29.

As the direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of their duty, Plaintiff suffered damages for which he is entitled to recover as provided by law.

COUNT IV: FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SECURITY
(Against All Defendants)

30.

Father Cristancho sexually abused Plaintiff during his time as an altar boy at the Church, a parish church within the Archdiocese of Atlanta.

31.

Archdiocese of Atlanta, Father Cristancho and its Archbishop had superior knowledge that Father Cristancho had been accused of sexually abusing altar boys at the Church and elsewhere and posed a danger to Plaintiff and others.

32.

Each of the Defendants had a duty of ordinary care to Plaintiff, as an invitee, to disclose the known danger posed by Father Cristancho and other priests within the Church, of which Defendants had superior knowledge.

33.

Each of the Defendants had a duty of care to adopt adequate security measures on the premises of the Church where religious ceremonies and events occurred so as to protect altar boys and parishioners' children under their care, custody, and control from being sexually abused by Father Cristancho.

34.

Each of the Defendants failed to disclose the danger posed by Father Cristancho and failed to implement basic security measures to protect Plaintiff and parishioners' children from him.

35.

The Defendants knew or should have known that failing to adopt adequate security measures would expose Plaintiff to a foreseeable risk of sexual abuse by Father Cristancho.

36.

Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual and compensatory damages, in amounts to be shown at trial, from Defendants.

COUNT V: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
(Against All Defendants)

37.

Each of the Defendants exercised a controlling influence over the will, conduct, and interest of Plaintiff, who was a minor such that the law required the utmost good faith from the Defendants in safeguarding Plaintiff from known dangers.

38.

Each of the Defendants, by and through their agents, employees, and volunteers, failed to take remedial measures to protect Plaintiff from Father Cristancho, despite having superior knowledge of the danger posed to Plaintiff by him.

39.

Each of the Defendants had a special relationship of trust with Plaintiff, and as such, owed a fiduciary duty to them for their health, safety, and well-being.

40.

Each of the Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiff by failing to provide for their health, safety, and well-being, exposing them to sexual predators, fostering an environment of inappropriate emotional and physical contact, and concealing the known dangers at the church.

41.

Each of the Defendants, by and through their agents, employees and volunteers breached the fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff. As the direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of this fiduciary duty, Plaintiff suffered damages for which he is entitled to recover as provided by law.

**COUNT VI and VII: FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION
AND FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**
(Against All Defendants)

42.

Defendants' acts of concealment rise to the level of actionable fraud such that the statute of limitations for Plaintiff's claims was tolled until Plaintiff learned of the Defendants' fraudulent misrepresentations and fraudulent concealment. This was part of systematic cover-up effort on behalf of Archdioceses all across the Country for more than eight decades.

43.

In the words of Pennsylvania Attorney General Josh Shapiro, “[t]he abuse scarred every diocese...[t]he cover-up was sophisticated. The church protected the institution at all costs.” Similarly, a Pennsylvania Investigating Grand Jury Report noted that this practice was “like a playbook for concealing the truth.”⁴

44.

Defendants invited and encouraged Plaintiff to participate in the Church activities, such as serving as an altar boy, which was jointly administered and controlled by Defendants.

45.

Plaintiff and Defendants were in a special relationship such that Plaintiff justifiably relied on Defendants to safeguard Plaintiff and act as a reasonable parent would act under the same or similar circumstances. The duty of care created by this special relationship was elevated because of Defendants' own express commitment to developing the spiritual and moral character and integrity of the children entrusted to its care.

⁴ 40th Statewide Investigating Grand Jury Report 1, Interim - Redacted, p. 3.

46.

Defendants fraudulently misrepresented, failed to disclose and actively concealed the prevalence of members of the clergy such as Father Cristancho who were known to have sexually abused children.

47.

Defendants fraudulently misrepresented, failed to disclose, and actively concealed the danger posed by Father Cristancho specifically.

48.

Defendants fraudulently misrepresented, failed to disclose and actively concealed their knowledge of the crimes committed by the abuser as well as numerous other priests. These acts and omissions debarred and deterred Plaintiff.

49.

The Defendants knew or should have known that any child in the abuser's presence was in danger.

50.

The Defendants knew that the abuser was continuing to serve as a priest after they knew of his crimes and allowed Father Cristancho to go to other parishes where he continued to abuse boys.

51.

Defendants conspired to fraudulently conceal the danger posed by the abuser from its congregation, including Plaintiff, his parents, and the general community.

52.

Defendants fraudulently concealed the abuser's crimes and the risk he posed to children by allowing him to remain within the clergy, failing to disclose the abusers' child molestation to law enforcement and failing to disclose the abusers' crimes to victims and parents.

53.

But for Defendants' acts of fraudulently concealing the abuser's crimes, the sexual assault on Plaintiff would not have occurred.

54.

Plaintiff relied on Defendants' misrepresentations regarding the abuser and the Church and the commitment of Defendants to making best efforts to keep children safe.

55.

Defendants represented to Plaintiff that the abuser as well as other priests generally were trustworthy mentors and leaders and promoted these priests as safe, despite knowing that abuser had been accused of child molestation.

56.

Defendants had a duty to disclose known threats to the health and safety of minors involved with their organization because Defendants had a special relationship of trust and confidence with Plaintiff and Defendants exercised *in loco parentis* responsibilities over parishioners, including Plaintiff.

57.

The abuser's criminal acts, as well as the prevalence of child sexual abuse of churchgoers by priests generally, was vital and material information that Defendants had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff, as this information was relevant to his membership within Defendants' congregation.

58.

As a result of Defendants' elaborate scheme to actively conceal the abuser's crimes and the prevalence of child sexual abuse by priests, Plaintiff had no way to obtain this information independently. Defendants concealed the abuser's conduct as part of an elaborate scheme which was part of the internal policy of the Church to hide the prevalence of child sexual abuse by priests. Accordingly, Plaintiff could not have obtained the information necessary to have protected himself from the abuser by any reasonable diligence.

59.

Due to the Plaintiff's inability to independently discover the prevalence of child sexual abuse in the Church as well as the abuser's past crimes, Defendants had a duty to disclose this information to Plaintiff.

60.

Defendants made false representations to Plaintiff with reckless disregard for the truth, as to the safe and spiritual environment provided within its walls with the intent of inducing Plaintiff to rely on these statements, remain a member of the congregation, and follow and trust priests like the abuser.

61.

Defendants fraudulently concealed the abuser's crimes to shield Defendants from scrutiny, liability, criminal prosecution and to ensure the continued financial and reputational benefits associated with the Church.

62.

Plaintiff justifiably relied on the fraudulent misrepresentations made by Defendants.

63.

Plaintiff did not learn that Defendants had credible allegations of sexual abuse by the abuser until March of 2021.

64.

As a result of Defendants' fraudulent concealment of the danger posed by the abuser and fraudulent misrepresentations, Plaintiff was abused and suffered great pain of mind and body, shock, severe emotional distress, physical manifestations of emotional distress, embarrassment, loss of self-esteem, disgrace, humiliation, and loss of enjoyment of life. This damage does not arise only from Plaintiff's molestation by the abuser but by the fact that Defendants concealed this fact the entire time he was a member of the Church and continue to try to conceal this fact today.

65.

Before and since the sexual abuse at issue in this case, Defendants' tortious conduct has continued. Defendants continue to affirmatively misrepresent to the public that they are acting to keep children safe despite continuing to conceal the identity of hundreds of child predators who may be continuing to abuse children today.

COUNT VIII: NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS
(Against All Defendants)

66.

Defendants were negligent in publishing the November 6, 2018 list and subsequent communications, where they disclosed the names of priests who were credibly accused of sexual abuse despite refusing to investigate credible allegations of abuse stemming back to 1956 through present.

67.

Defendants' publication of the November 6, 2018 list and subsequent communications were done with reckless disregard of the probability of causing Plaintiff emotional distress and physical injury.

68.

Before learning of the Letter, Plaintiff believed he was the only victim of sexual abuse by Father Cristancho. The Letter caused Plaintiff *new and separate* harm in learning that he was, in fact, not the only one. The discovery of the truth tore open old wounds, ripped apart old scars, and traumatized Plaintiff all over again. Further, new harm was done to Plaintiff as the realization of three horrible facts set in: 1) he was not the only one; 2) the responsible adults knew or should have known about it and chose to hide it; and 3) the harm done to Plaintiff that he has spent a lifetime trying to overcome could have been avoided if the responsible adults had done something about it.

69.

In addition to the new harm, Defendants' negligent conduct directed towards Plaintiff resulted in the aggravation of Plaintiff's mental health.

70.

Defendants' conduct was extreme and outrageous and directly caused Plaintiff to suffer severe psychological and emotional distress.

71.

Defendants' conduct directed toward Plaintiff was malicious, willful, and/or wanton, and evidenced an entire want of care raising the presumption of conscious indifference to the consequences of such actions.

72.

As a result of Defendants' negligent acts and omissions, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer severe emotional distress.

73.

As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' tortious acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer irreparable and ongoing harm, including but not limited to: severe emotional distress, humiliation, anguish, and mental and physical pain and suffering, and other adverse physical consequences.

74.

As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' tortious acts, Plaintiff has incurred medical expenses as well as economic and pecuniary losses, in amounts to be proven at trial.

COUNT IX: PUNITIVE DAMAGES
(Against All Defendants)

75.

Each of the Defendants' knowing and intentional conduct warrants punitive damages to be determined by the enlightened conscience of a jury.

76.

The Defendants' actions demonstrate willful misconduct, malice, wantonness, and an entire want of care that raises the presumption of conscious indifference to the consequences of such actions.

77.

Punitive damages should be imposed on the Defendants in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT X: ATTORNEY'S FEES AND EXPENSES OF LITIGATION
(Against All Defendants)

78.

Defendants' actions constitute willful, intentional, and tortious conduct. Every intentional tort involves an element of bad faith that entitles a person to recover the expenses of litigation, including attorney's fees.

79.

The actions of Defendants and their agents and representatives have caused Plaintiff unnecessary trouble and expense.

80.

Plaintiff is entitled to recover his attorneys' fees and the expense of litigation from the Defendants pursuant to O.C.G.A § 13-6-11.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays that this Court:

- a. Grant Plaintiff a trial by jury as to all triable issues in the above styled case;
- b. Award Plaintiff his general and special damages on all Counts in an amount to be determined at trial;
- c. Award Plaintiff punitive damages;

- d. Award Plaintiff interest on any damages awarded;
- e. Award Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs associated with bringing this action;
- and
- f. Award Plaintiff such further relief as this Court deems proper.

Respectfully submitted this 16th day of September, 2022.

PENN LAW

/s/ Darren W. Penn

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Attorneys for Plaintiff


VERIFICATION

STATE OF New Hampshire
COUNTY OF Rockingham

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned Plaintiff, who, on oath states
that the within and foregoing Plaintiff's Verified Complaint is true and correct to the best of his
knowledge and belief.


John Doe 4

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 13 day of September, 2022.


Notary Public Melissa Lacroix

My commission expires 10/13/2026



THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



The Archdiocese of Atlanta is committed to the protection of minors, as well as to compliance with the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People. In a spirit of transparency and the hope of continued healing for the survivors of abuse, Archbishop Gregory has decided to release the list of the priests, deacons, seminarians or religious credibly accused of sexual abuse of a minor. The following list was compiled from the best information available to us at this time. This list covers the period from the establishment of the Archdiocese of Atlanta in 1956 until now.

The list is divided into three parts:

- Priests or others under the direct authority of the Archdiocese of Atlanta where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made involving conduct within the Archdiocese
- Priests or others under the direct authority of a Religious Order, but assigned to the Atlanta Archdiocese where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made involving conduct within the Archdiocese
- Priests or others where the Archdiocese of Atlanta has not received an allegation of sexual abuse regarding conduct within the Archdiocese, but where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made against them elsewhere

The list of credibly accused clergy has been prepared based on the recommendation of the Archdiocesan Review Board, which is composed of members who are laypersons and not in the employ of the archdiocese. This board serves to advise the diocesan/eparchial bishop in his assessment of allegations of sexual abuse of minors as well as in his determination of a cleric's suitability for ministry following an allegation of abuse. It also assists in reviews of diocesan/eparchial policies and procedures for dealing with sexual abuse of minors.

The list below will be updated if new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor are
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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

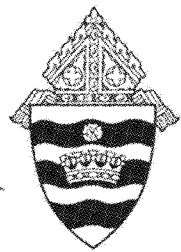
ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



Archdiocesan Priests with Credible Allegations of Child Abuse in the Archdiocese of Atlanta Revised Nov. 5, 2020				
Priest Last Name	Name of Priest	Date of Ordination	Places of Service	Status
Bollmer	Jacob	5/18/1968	xxxx-1987 Catholic Charities Atlanta 1969-1987 St. Joseph Village (Priest in Residence) 1968-1969 Cathedral of Christ the King	Removed from ministry 1987 Deceased 2000
Calle Perez	Sergio Mauricio	4/25/1998	1998-1999 St. John Neumann 1998-1999 St. Marguerite d'Youville 1999 Prince of Peace	Permanently removed from ministry (Laicization) 2004
Cristanch o	Jorge	5/20/1978	2001 Saint George (Newnan) 1996-2001 Saint Michael's (Gainesville) 1992-1996 Shrine of the Immaculate Conception 1991-1997 Hispanic Liaison Personnel Board 1988-1992 Cathedral of Christ the King 1987-1988 Leave of Absence 1984-1987 Saint Philip Benizi 1981-1984 St. Joseph (Dalton) 1978 Immaculate Heart of Mary	Permanently removed from ministry (Laicization) 2003

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



Edwards	John Douglas	5/27/1961	1987-1989 St. Catherine of Siena (Kennesaw) 1987 Sacred Heart of Jesus 1987 St. Pius X 1986-1987 Leave of Absence 1981-1986 St. Thomas More 1975-1981 St. Joseph 1974-1975 St. John the Evangelist 1973-1974 Leave of Absence 1972-1973 St. Thomas Aquinas 1967-1972 Our Lady of Perpetual Help 1966-1967 St. Jude the Apostle 1965-1966 Sacred Heart 1963-1965 Our Lady of the Assumption 1962-1963 Saint Mary 1961-1962 St. Anthony of Padua 1961 Cathedral of Christ the King	Deceased 1997
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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



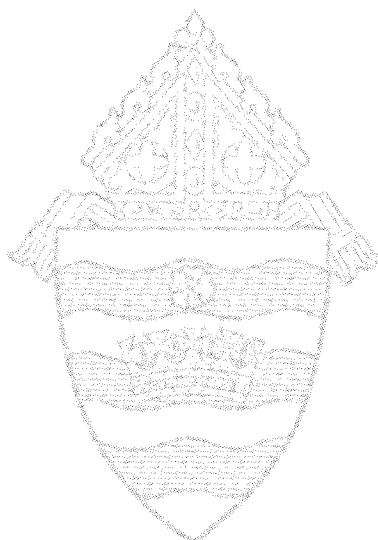
Horan	Raymond	5/18/1968	1992-1993 Most Blessed Sacrament 1989-1992 St. John the Evangelist (Hapeville) 1988-1989 St. Jude the Apostle 1987 Sabbatical 1981-1987 Sts. Peter and Paul (Decatur) 1977-1981 Transfiguration 1974-1977 Mother of Our Divine Saviour (Toccoa) 1973-1974 Sacred Heart (Atlanta) 1971-1973 St. Joseph's (Athens) 1969-1971 St. Thomas More (Decatur) 1969-1971 St. Joseph High School 1968-1969 St. Thomas More (Decatur)	Removed from ministry 1992 Deceased 2017
Idziak	Stanley Dominic	4/8/1962 Incardination AoA - 9/19/1983	1985-1988 St. Michael 1981-1985 Corpus Christi 1978-1981 All Saints	Removed from ministry 1987 Permanently removed from ministry (Laicization) 1992 Deceased 2017
Mayhew	Leonard Francis Xavier	5/28/1955	Holy Cross (Atlanta) 1960 St. Anna (Monroe) 1960 St. Joseph's (Athens) 1959 St. Anthony (Atlanta)	Removed from ministry 1966 Deceased 2012

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



			1955 S. Thomas More (Decatur)	
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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



Religious Order/Other Diocesan Priests with Credible Allegations of Child Abuse in the Archdiocese of Atlanta Revised Nov. 5, 2020

Priest Last Name	Name of Priest	Diocesan/Order	Places of Service	Status
Biggers*	Clarence	Order Society of Mary	St. Joseph Church (Marietta) Sacred Heart of Jesus Our Lady of the Assumption	Deceased 2009
Boucher*	Richard Roy	Order Missionaries of Our Lady of LaSalette	Our Lady of LaSalette	Removed from ministry 1992 Deceased 2020
Cassity*	Kenneth Joseph	Seminarian Missionaries of Our Lady of LaSalette	St. Ann (Marietta)	Convicted 2003
Mowat	Anton	Diocese of Northampton [Great Britain]	1985-1987 Corpus Christi (Stone Mountain) 1985 Saint Francis of Assisi (Diocese of Northamptonshire, England)	Removed from ministry 1987 Convicted 1990
Paulantonio	Joseph William	Diocese of Marquette	St. Jude the Apostle	Deceased 1997

*Ordination dates of Religious Order clergy are not generally known by the Archdiocese because they are ordained elsewhere. Should you require further information concerning any clergy of a Religious Order, please contact the Provincial or other persons affiliated with their Religious Order.

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ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



Religious Order / Other Diocesan Priests with Credible Allegations of Child Abuse outside the Archdiocese of Atlanta Revised Nov. 5, 2020

Priest Last Name	Name of Priest	Diocesan/Order	Places of Service	Status
Alers	Juan	Ordained 1969 Diocese of Arecibo Puerto Rico; Affiliated with the Diocese of Lake Charles, LA 1987	Chaplain Atlanta Penetentiary/ Resided Our Lady of Lourdes 1986 - 1987	Diocese of Lake Charles, LA removed from ministry 2002 Deceased 2011
Bartles*	Charles Arnold	Order Society of Jesus	1972-1978 Marist High School	Deceased 1993
Coyle*	Charles G.	Order Society of Jesus	1992 -1995 Ignatius House	Dismissed from Society of Jesus 2004 Deceased 2015
Dowling	John	Diocese of Savannah	Diocese of Savannah	Deceased 2000
Early*	Bill	1958 Joined Glenmary Home Missioners	1991 Glenmary Research Institute Atlanta	Deceased - left Order 1993
Gage*	Philip	Order Society of Mary	Marist High School	Removed from Ministry 1993 Supervised by Order
Gavigan	Eugene	Order OCS	1958-1960 Diocese of Savannah	Deceased 1959

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

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Jablonwoski *	Tony	Glenmary Home Missioners	1976 St. Mark Clarksville	Laicized 2006
Kolodziej*	Michael	Order OFM Conv. Franciscan Friars, Saint Anthony of Padua Province	2010-2013 St. Philip Benizi	Removed from ministry 2013
Malatesta*	Vincent	Order Society of Jesus	1990-2001 Ignatius House	Dismissed from Society of Jesus 2004
Molloy	John	Ordained June 16, 1984 Archdiocese of Atlanta	1982 St. Jude the Apostle 1984 -1985 Corpus Christi Leave of Absence 1985 - Ireland	Removed from ministry 1995 - Ireland Permanently removed from ministry (laicization) 1998 - Ireland Convicted 2003 - Ireland
Maynard*	Rene	Order OFM, Franciscan Friars, Province of the Most Holy Name	St. Mary's (Rome)	Deceased 2018
Naughton*	Thomas	Order Society of Jesus	2004 Ignatius House	Dismissed from Society of Jesus 2009 Deceased 2012

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC

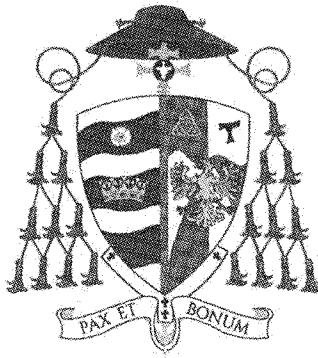
ARCHDIOCESE OF ATLANTA



Poandl*	Robert	Order Glenmary Home Missioners	1981-1988 St. Francis of Assisi (Blairsville) 1981-1988 St. Paul the Apostle (Cleveland) 1979-1981 St. Luke's (Dahlonega)	Convicted 2013 Deceased 2019
Rogge*	Louis P.	Order Carmelite		Removed from ministry 2002 Convicted 2007 Deceased 2007
Vertassich*	Gino	1960 Joined Glenmary Home Missioners	1971 St. Luke Dahlonega	Deceased - left Order 1975

*Ordination dates of Religious Order clergy are not generally known by the Archdiocese because they are ordained elsewhere. Should you require further information concerning any clergy of a Religious Order, please contact the Provincial or other persons affiliated with their Religious Order.

If you are a victim of abuse by a clergy, employee, or volunteer in the Archdiocese of Atlanta, or if you know of anyone who has been a victim of such misconduct, please contact civil authorities and the Archdiocesan Abuse Reporting Line 1-888-357-5330.



THE MOST REVEREND
GREGORY J. HARTMAYER, OFM CONV.

October 3, 2020

Dear Friends in Christ,

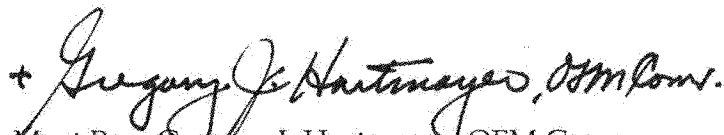
One of the cornerstones of a safe environment is transparency. In 2018, then-Archbishop Wilton D. Gregory released the names of all clergy and seminarians credibly accused of sexual abuse of minors.

I renew and reiterate my support for the efforts the Archdiocese has undertaken to prevent abuse and to face the truth of what happened within our Church. As people come forward with credible accusations of abuse or, as other dioceses and Religious Orders report names of those deemed credibly accused who may have served here, we will update the lists published below.

I encourage anyone affected by abuse to contact us. We want to work with you in the spirit of transparency and pursuit of healing. We want you to be sure there is no one in ministry who is credibly accused of the sin of sexual abuse of a minor. We will partner with law enforcement so they can properly investigate and take appropriate action. We want to ensure that the scourge of sexual abuse of minors can never happen again.

I humbly ask forgiveness of all those who have been harmed by the sin of sexual abuse and pledge to do everything in my power to protect all those in my care.

Yours in Christ,



Most Rev. Gregory J. Hartmayer, OFM Conv.
Archbishop of Atlanta

The list is divided into three parts:

- Priests and others under the direct authority of the Archdiocese of Atlanta where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made involving conduct within the Archdiocese
- Priests and others under the direct authority of a Religious Order, but assigned to the Atlanta Archdiocese where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made involving conduct within the Archdiocese
- Priests and others where the Archdiocese of Atlanta has not received an allegation of sexual abuse regarding conduct within the Archdiocese, but where a credible allegation of sexual abuse has been made against them elsewhere

The list of credibly accused clergy has been prepared based on the recommendation of the Archdiocesan Review Board, which is composed of members who are laypersons and not in the employ of the archdiocese. This board serves to advise the diocesan/eparchial bishop in his assessment of allegations of sexual abuse of minors as well as in his determination of a cleric's suitability for ministry following an allegation of abuse. It also assists in reviews of diocesan/eparchial policies and procedures for dealing with sexual abuse of minors.

The list below will be updated if new credible allegations of sexual abuse of a minor are determined.