What I Have Learned
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In January 1996, Fr. Patrick Kaler, CSsR, died suddenly at the age of sixty-five. Still young by the standards of the time, he suffered from heart disease and died of a heart attack. At the time of his death he was a member of the staff at Liguori Publications and—most important of all—the long-serving director of Scrupulous Anonymous. His passing required that a new director be named. I stepped in “temporarily” until we were able to find a new director. Soon I will celebrate twenty-five years in this “temporary” assignment.

For the last twenty-five years, I have written a monthly newsletter, with two interruptions in the process necessitated by a change in assignment. However, never in those twenty-five years was there even a moment when I was not answering questions, conducting retreats, attending and leading workshops, and serving as a resource person for people who suffer with the disorder. It has been a privileged time for me and a wonderful opportunity to learn—and I needed to learn quite a bit.

Fr. Kaler and I shared some qualities, but we do not share an essential condition: I am not scrupulous; Fr. Kaler was. He would carefully study the many questions he received and would struggle to find an answer that seemed to him to be useful and pastoral. I do not necessarily struggle to discern a direction or to provide a pastoral response. My challenge, something I have patiently learned over these last years, is to discover the many manifestations of the scrupulous disorder. I try to discover and adequately explain to the readers of the newsletter the dynamic and the consequences of the struggle with scrupulosity.
I have learned over the years that the struggle is profoundly personal for each of our readers. No two manifestations of the disorder are alike. The only person who is an expert on their scrupulosity is the person who suffers with the disorder. This makes it difficult to be helpful in the pastoral approach that is the core reason for the newsletter. At best we can only hope and achieve a consistency in our counsel. The individual applies the counsel according to his or her own needs and understanding.

Over the years I have changed the emphasis and the focus of the counseling and pastoral direction I provide. Initially my emphasis was on the traditional approach for ministry to the scrupulous that was embedded in the pastoral theology textbooks. I understood that the person with scrupulosity suffered from a “tender conscience.” If a scrupulous person would freely place himself under the direction of a competent confessor, he would enjoy some needed relief. This was the consistent directive of St. Alphonsus Liguori and the pastoral practice that was in place for centuries. It is and was particularly good advice for those who suffer with a tender conscience. Unfortunately, it is inadequate advice if something more is going on.

Gradually, I discovered that the “something more that was going on” was that often scrupulosity was a religious manifestation of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). For a person who suffered with OCD, the traditional pastoral practice and direction was inadequate and not helpful. It might provide some relief, but the relief was only temporary. The only way to effectively treat OCD is a treatment plan that is beyond the skill or the ability of a confessor. Trained professional psychological therapists are required. A sound treatment plan would include communication among a confessor, a therapist, and the person who suffered with the disorder, but unfortunately this was not the common practice. The result was often that the person with scrupulosity was not receiving the treatment that was needed or learning helpful management protocols that would be useful.

I also learned that even though the most effective treatment for scrupulosity included the necessity of some manner of psychological therapy, what was most needed was routinely rejected. Often the reason for this rejection was that the treatment itself would “rub up against” strongly held religious beliefs that would make therapy impossible. Examples would include deliberately engaging behaviors that triggered the OCD response but were also understood as sinful. In such an instance the client often believed that the therapist was not helping but rather leading them further into sin.

Still another belief was that by trying to find a way out of the scrupulous disorder, a person believed he might be guilty of not “carrying their cross” and somehow being unfaithful to Jesus. The list of possible reasons for resisting therapy has always been extensive.

Perhaps the most crippling resistance to therapy was by people who spent countless hours researching theological journals, the writings of the saints, and other resources looking for any scrap of traditional teaching that might support their resistance. Through this effort, they could justify their resistance and call into question the orthodoxy of people who were trying to help them. I admire their persistence, but I also understand the futility of their path. All they are accomplishing is the postponement of any type of real healing. In observing their misguided certitude, you can feel the rising hopelessness and the depth of anxiety and anger that often fuels the search. This combination proves to be deadly and crippling in both the long run and the short run.
Christianity has transformed society again and again. Jesus proclaimed the coming of God’s kingdom, and the Church has tried again and again to make the kingdom real. The Church has always been concerned for human betterment.

In ancient Rome, the Church protested against gladiator fights and other forms of killing for sport. In the Middle Ages, prophetic voices in the Church were raised to defend the peasants against the tyranny of the nobles. Monasteries were the first hospitals for the sick and the first hotels for weary pilgrims. The Church has always cared for widows and orphans. It has fought against slavery, against the dehumanization of factory workers, and against the exploitation of migrant laborers. In the 1960s Catholics marched for civil rights, and today they march for the right to life in its many forms as well as for many other social causes.

Concern for the poor and the underprivileged springs directly from the Catholic understanding of holistic growth and universal salvation. God wants everyone to reach her or his full potential as a human being created in God’s image. This means first having basic human needs met and then growing to full maturity in Christ through meeting the needs of others. The Gospel is a message to be shared at every level of human life, and the good news is that God’s power is available to redeem the world.

Accepting the Catholic vision means never accepting things the way they are. People are always hurting and suffering. People always need to be healed and set free. But to stop much of the pain and hurt, society itself has to be transformed. Being Catholic means standing with those social reformers who have always wanted to change the world, making it more like God’s kingdom.

The Catholic Church has been around for a long time—nearly twenty centuries. That’s four or five times the age of the oldest Protestant denominations, and ten times as old as the United States. Belonging to a Church with that sort of history gives us a unique historical perspective. At least, it should!

Too often, we Americans live in the immediacy of the present. We forget that most of the problems we face today as individuals and as a society have been addressed by the Church for centuries. How quickly we forget that the English once were our enemies, as were the Germans and the Japanese even more recently. How quickly we forget the conversion of Russia some 1,000 years ago, and that the majority of people who live under communism are Christians. Our history shows that those who were once considered enemies can become friends.

The Gospel can be lived in any place, at any time, under any conditions. Our strong sense of roots and continuity with a rich Catholic past is certainly a value to be cherished.

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Q. My intrusive thoughts are most painful when it comes to the eucharistic fast. I can get myself all tied up in knots trying to discern if I have truly fasted or if I have broken the fast, even accidently. This is tormenting me to the point of discouragement.

A. It is not necessary for you to fast before you receive the Eucharist if the result of this pious practice is to inflict upon you torment and anxiety. You are free not to incorporate this pious practice into your spiritual practice. You have the right to dispense yourself from the fast, consider this answer your official dispensation. I fully understand what you are saying, you have not withheld information from me that would make this answer invalid, and I fully intend to dispense you from the obligation without reservations.

Q. My oldest daughter is preparing for the sacrament of reconciliation, and I desire to take an active role in helping her prepare. I am afraid that my scrupulosity might hinder my usefulness and inflict upon her the burden that I carry. Any advice on how I can be part of her important preparation?

A. First, scrupulosity is not contagious. You cannot pass on your scrupulosity like a virus. Second, the best advice is to follow the materials for preparation that she has been provided and not to deviate from them. The materials have been professionally prepared and are intended for a young conscience. Trust what you have been provided with. Resist the urge to go into further detail. Just share with your daughter how excited you are that she is at this step in her spiritual journey. That will be more than enough guidance and encouragement for an eight-year-old.