WEDNESDAY EVENING
APRIL 11, 1990

DEAR ARNIE,

I WAS BOTH ELATED AND DEJECTED AFTER READING YOUR LAST LETTER. ELATED BECAUSE I AM GLAD THAT YOU FEEL YOU CAN "TELL IT LIKE IT IS!" TO ME, BUT DEJECTED BECAUSE IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST NEGATIVE AND DEPRESSING LETTERS, YES, EVEN FRIGHTENING, THAT I HAVE RECEIVED FROM YOU IN A LONG TIME. YOUR BROTHER THINKS ITS TIME THAT YOU PUT THE "OLD POOR ME" SYNDROME AND CRAP BEHIND YOU. IT IS TIME FOR YOU TO ADMIT AND REALIZE THAT THE ONLY REASON YOU AND YOUR SON ARE IN JAIL IS DUE TO THE ACTIONS OF ARNOLD FRIEDMAN. IT IS TIME FOR YOU TO STOP BLAMING THE KIDS, THE PARENTS, THE POLICE, THE D.A., THE JUDGES, THE PRESS, ELAINE, ETC. ETC. YES, THE KIDS POINTED THE GUILTY FINGER AT YOU. YES, ELAINE WORKED HER EVIL MAGIC ON YOU AS FAR AS PLEADING GUILTY, BUT.....THE BOTTOM LINE HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT THE GOD DAMN FUCKING REASON FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FRIEDMAN FAMILY IS DUE TO ARNOLD FRIEDMAN. YOU OBVIOUSLY DID NOT PLAN THIS, OR CERTAINLY WANT THIS TO HAPPEN, BUT IT IS YOUR ACTIONS THAT CAUSED IT.

YOU SAY IN YOUR LETTER YOU NEVER TOUCHED THEM. I WOULD REMIND YOU ONCE AGAIN OF YOUR CONVERSATION WITH ME ON ONE OF MY TRIPS BACK TO BE AT YOUR SIDE. I REMEMBER IT SO WELL -- IT WAS ABOUT 11:15P.M. AND YOU AND I WERE SITTING IN THE DEN ALONE, HOLDING HANDS, TALKING, TALKING, CRYING. YOU LOOKED ME IN THE EYES AND SQUEEZED MY HAND AND SAID "HOWIE, PLEASE BELIEVE ME, THAT I NEVER MOLESTED THE KIDS. -- I MAY HAVE BEEN A LITTLE FREE WITH MY HANDS, I MAY HAVE SET THEM ON MY LAP, I MAY HAVE PATTED THEM ON THE BUTT, I MAY HAVE RUBBED UP AGAINST THEM, I MAY HAVE HUGGED THEM, I MAY HAVE SHOWN THEM PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIAL, BUT, I NEVER, NEVER, HURT THEM, SCREWED THEM, OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT." I REMEMBER THAT CONVERSATION LIKE I REMEMBER NO OTHER IN MY LIFETIME. SO WHAT THE FUCK IS GOING ON? ARE YOU BLOCKING THE MEMORY? ARE YOU LYING? THEN? NOW? -- I HAVE TOLD YOU BEFORE THAT IF NOTHING ELSE, YOU WERE CLEARLY GUILTY OF THE MOST AWFUL JUDGEMENT CONCEIVABLE. YOU KNEW YOU WERE ATTRACTED TO BOYS IN THAT AGE BRACKET, AND YOU ALLOWED YOURSELF TO BE INVOLVED WITH THEM IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR BASEMENT. IT IS LIKE LOCKING UP AN ALCOHOLIC IN A LIQUOR STORE. CHANCES ARE PRETTY GOOD SOMETHING BAD IS GOING TO HAPPEN. AGAIN, YOU ARE CERTAINLY GUILTY OF THAT. YOU ARE ALSO GUILTY OF FAILING TO CONFIDE IN YOUR FAMILY, AT LEAST WITH YOUR BROTHER, REGARDING YOUR ILLNESS. MAYBE, JUST MAYBE, THINGS MIGHT HAVE TURNED OUT DIFFERENTLY. I ALSO REMIND YOU THAT THE ONLY REASON YOU TOLD THE FAMILY ABOUT THE "CABIN INCIDENT," WAS BECAUSE OF THE PHONE CALL THAT CAME IN FROM THE PARENT. I WOULD ALSO REMIND YOU, WITH DEEP REGRET, THAT YOUR BROTHER WAS YOUR FIRST "VICTIM." ON TOP OF ALL THIS I WOULD REMIND YOU THAT THE THREE ADULTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES IN THIS CASE ALL VOLUNTARILY PLEADED GUILTY. SOME PEOPLE UNDERSTANDABLY MAY FIND YOUR "I'M INNOCENT CRIES" HARD TO ACCEPT WHEN THEY KNOW THAT EVERYONE INVOLVED PLEADED GUILTY. NATURALLY, SINCE IT HAS BECOME OBVIOUS TO YOUR BROTHER THAT HE IS PART OF HE

8/5/94

and something happening. You believe that Jesus rose from the dead, and so he did. The kids believe it happened to them, so it did. Is there any difference here? Am I missing a point somewhere?

Jess — please help me. I need help with this!

There are 24,999 insane people in Great Neck. The other 2 are in prison, they admitted the crime, and now say they are innocent. There are the only 2 sane people in Great Neck??? Does this make sense? I feel like joining the majority.

Sometimes I get the feeling that Jesus wants me to confess to what I did to those kids. Does he not know the truth? Does he want me to publicly apologize to those families?

How can we know for sure that we didn't do it? I'd like to ask [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] for corroborating to ease my mind. Am I losing my marbles?

I wrote a long letter to your mother, telling her how she can help us and imploring her for her help.

Love,

Can I send your letter to [redacted]?

Jess — I'm reading that San Diego Conf. Report. It's not good for us — it's bad! Are you and I the only 2 sane people in Great Neck? [redacted] Ross must believe he did it? These kids were analyzed by the top professionals, and they all stake their reputations on the findings that the kids were abused.

Am I sane? You're my only link with sanity. Please tell me again that I didn't do those things — You're the only witness. How can everybody — all kinds of doctors, your mother — who was there. (did she ever tell you that she saw those things going on, or that I really "signalled" her to leave?)

Everybody has such a vested interest in abuse — the psychologists, the schools, the parents, the cops — everybody!

I wish someone could show me one photo. Even you wanted a photo, and asked me for it. Did you ever see me take pictures? Why did you ask me for one?

Isn't brainwashing amazing? Even I'm ready to believe I did those things. ~~There~~ There is little difference between believing something happening, (over)

1986
DESIGN HOUSE
TEANECK, N.J.

1986

JANUARY

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POCKET PAL
MYRON MANUFACTURING CORP. 1985
205 Maywood Avenue, Maywood, New Jersey 07607
Canada: 1361 Huntingwood Drive, Scarborough, Ontario M1S 4L3

POCKET PAL 1986

IDENTIFICATION

NAME Jesse Friedman

ADDRESS 17 Piccadilly RD

CITY Great Neck STATE NY ZIP 11023

HOME TELEPHONE (516) 482-5342

BUSINESS NAME

BUSINESS ADDRESS

BUSINESS TELEPHONE

SOCIAL SECURITY NO

IN CASE OF ILLNESS OR ACCIDENT, NOTIFY

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE

SPECIAL EMERGENCY INSTRUCTIONS

BLOOD TYPE

ALLERGIC TO

DOCTOR

PHONE NUMBER

HOSPITALIZATION NO.

BIRTHDAYS TO REMEMBER

DATE	NA[redacted]
May 23	[redacted]
July 21	
Sept 26	
Apr 24	

ANNIVERSARIES TO REMEMBER

DATE	
June 29	[redacted] &
July 7	Jesse
Oct 27th	Jesse & [redacted]

Love Jesse

CLOTHING SIZES

NAME	NAME
STOCKING/SOCK	STOCKING/SOCK
SHOE	SHOE
DRESS/SUIT	DRESS/SUIT
BLOUSE/SHIRT	BLOUSE/SHIRT
WAIST/BELT	WAIST/BELT
GLOVE	GLOVE
SKIRT/PANTS	SKIRT/PANTS
PERFUME/LOTION	PERFUME/LOTION

NAME	NAME
STOCKING/SOCK	STOCKING/SOCK
SHOE	SHOE
DRESS/SUIT	DRESS/SUIT
BLOUSE/SHIRT	BLOUSE/SHIRT
WAIST/BELT	WAIST/BELT
GLOVE	GLOVE
SKIRT/PANTS	SKIRT/PANTS
PERFUME/LOTION	PERFUME/LOTION

(102.7)

BIRTHSTONES

January	Garnet	July	Ruby
February	Amethyst	August	Sardonyx or Peridot
March	Bloodstone or Aquamarine	September	Sapphire
April	Diamond	October	Opal or Tourmaline
May	Emerald	November	Topaz
June	Pearl or Alexandrite	December	Turquoise or Zircon

OCTOBER '86

OCTOBER

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"Get well cards have become so humorous that if you don't get sick you're missing half the fun."
— EARL WILSON

20 MONDAY

Computer class
levels 6-8

21 TUESDAY

Computer class
levels 7-9

22 WEDNESDAY

6-7, levels
therapy

THURSDAY 23

The great march

grandma Shopping
SAT Practice

FRIDAY 24

setup

SAT Practice

SATURDAY 25

5:43 Acid!

SUNDAY 26

DAD away
when went to Army / [illegible] [redacted] [illegible]use
O.K.

1175

[redacted]

March 30, 1988

Commissioner Samuel J. Rozzi
Nassau County Police Department
1490 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, NY 11501

Dear Commissioner Rozzi:

I thought it was important that you hear from a "satisfied customer" who can be entirely complementary to your department. Unfortunately, my son was a victim of Arnold and Jesse Friedman and has suffered terribly over the last year. We continue to try to put our lives together, a process that will take a lifetime. Your detectives have helped us to put this behind us.

Over the last four (4) months, we have been intimately introduced to the sex crime unit under the direction of Detective Sergeant Frances M. Galasso. Our lives were devastated by the information brought to us by Detective Larry Merriweather and Police Officer Mary Ann Durlan. They skillfully overcame my son's reticence to discuss the brutal events and empathetically coerced him to tell the whole graphic history of events. They were professional, but mindful of who they were dealing with. They took the time and expended the energy necessary not to scar our young son's mind. We, of course, were concerned that he would be a victim of the process itself.

I cannot over-emphasize the skills of the above two officers, as well as, Detective William Hatch. Sergeant Galasso is an extraordinary leader, politician, and part-time therapist. Her skills as a detective are only surpassed by her skills as a human being. She helped to retreive my son's dignity from the gutter and return his self-respect. What more could a parent want?

Investigation and prosecution of sex crimes at best is emotionally taxing and at worst overwhelming. Your detectives experienced hysterical parents, uncooperative victims, antagonistic attorneys (our side), mindless attorneys (the defense) and absolutely psychopathic defendants. This cast of characters required intricate direction with a script that demanded eighteen (18) hour days and home phonecalls to and from fearful parents. She is not "Saint Frances" (I saw her arrest Elaine Friedman) but simply a great cop!! Bill Hatch's activities are synergistic with hers...the perfect duo.

The sentences received by at least one defendant (10-30 years, State and 10 years concurrent, Federal) is greatly due to the Unit's dedication to excellence. The Court acted rationally to the clear and passionate pleas by Assistant District Attorney Onorado, Detective Sgt. Gallasso and Detective Hatch. Please, sir, make sure that they continue to get the support from your office that is necessary to prosecute the horrible crimes they address. This Unit competently and compassionately can deal with the unique problems associated with prosecution of sex crimes. We have heard that the Unit (from non-police sources) may be disbanded for budgetary reasons. We believe that this would be a shameful act.

We, the families, thank you and them from our hearts. They helped us more than you can imagine.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

[redacted]

Media Transcripts, Inc.
41 West 83rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10024, (212) 362-1481 FAX 799-3482

FOR THE INVESTIGATIVE NEWS GROUP
311 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

PROGRAM GERALDO RIVERA
KIDDY PORN
TAPE 1.

STATION

DATE

CITY

INTV W/JESSE FRIEDMAN

GERALDO: First part, let's start at the end and we'll work our way back. Okay.

What was your reaction when the judge passed sentence and then recommended that you spend the maximum time in prison?

JESSE: Well, I knew the sentence I was getting. It was ... it was a prearranged deal. I had a feeling the judge was going to recommend I do the full time. I was hoping she wouldn't. I thought that she'd be able to read the report and understand the situation. I understand her position and I understand the feeling of the community at large and I can see that it was ...it was ... it was

necessary. She had done the same thing at my father's sentencing. So, it wasn't too much of a surprise to me.

GERALDO: Do you remember what you said to the judge prior to the sentence being handed down?

JESSE: Yeah.

GERALDO: Can you repeat it right now?

JESSE: Ah .... I told her I .. I was truly sorry in my heart for everything that happened. I feel terrible for the children who were involved and who were victimized. But that I was a victim also. Everybody involved was a victim of my father. Myself, the children, certainly the families of the children and the community. We are all victims of my father. I ... I'm looking forward to spending my time in jail productively and getting an understanding of what happened and how it was wrong and had to see it and prevent it from happening again. Basically, the one thing I wish most is that I could have been able to stop it sooner I

wish I had the power to have stopped what was happening.

GERALDO: Why didn't you have the power, Jesse, why did it take the police and the Federal authorities to stop this ... this bizarre and horrifying conduct?

JESSE: I was ... after years and years and years of ... of a very bad situation between my father and myself and the whole family, it ... (SIGHS) ... I was too scared!

Once ... once I realized what was going on and that it was getting worse the stakes got worse. As more and more bad things happened, there was more and more pressure from my father. There was more and more fear that grew inside of me, that if anybody ever fought out, it would be horrible for everybody. I was scared for myself. I was scared that I'd lose my father, which ... was the most important thing to me, for most of my life. And I was scared that I'd lose my opportunity to get away from what was

happening and put an end to it the only way I came to the conclusion I could.

GERALDO: What is your estimation of the number of victims? How many kids?

JESSE: That's very difficult to say. There were certain children who were actually physically abused. There were certain children who weren't actually physically abused, but were witness to what was going on. Certainly, I would imagine the friends of the poor kids who were being abused ...

GERALDO: How many kids, Jesse, did you and your father physically abuse in your home?

JESSE: (LONG PAUSE) I guess seventeen.

GERALDO: Seventeen different children.

JESSE: Seventeen children.

GERALDO: Ranging in age from what to what?

JESSE: Nine to eleven. Mostly ... mostly around ten and eleven.

GERALDO: What did you do to the children?

(PAUSE) I fondled them. I was ... forced to ... to pose in hundreds of photos for my father in all sorts of sexual positions with the kids. And the kids likewise with myself.

(CLEARS THROAT)

Oral sex going both ways.

I was forced to pose with my penis against their anus. I would control the kids. I would keep them in line if ... if a class got too riled up.

(PAUSE)

GERALDO: Why didn't the kids ever tell?

JESSE: The same reason I never told.

GERALDO: Did you threaten them, Jesse?

JESSE: I sort of felt on the same level as the children.

GERALDO: I'm not asking you how you felt. I'm asking you if you threatened the kids and told them that if they told, something awful would happen to them.

JESSE: Yeah.

GERALDO: What did you say? What did you

olds and the eleven year olds?

JESSE: I just told them that if they told anyone what was going on, that it would ... (PAUSE)

I was too scared.

GERALDO: Jesse. We're not up to that yet. What did you tell the children?

JESSE: Please stop for a moment? Please.

CUT.

CUE: "ROLLING"

GERALDO: I want you to tell me what you told the kids and then we'll get into your own victimization. We'll establish that. I promise. But now we have to establish what you did. What did you tell those kids. What did you tell those nine year old and ten year olds and eleven year olds?

JESSE: I told them...that...if they told anyone what was going on...that...I...I knew terrible, terrible things would happen...to be

would...would hurt them much worse...than he had been doing already. I...I know my... my father had made vicious threats to the kids about...about burning down their homes and things like that and...I...re-established that with the kids that I...I thought it was completely possible that my father would actually burn down their homes or...or... or hunt down their parents or something like if ...if they told what was going on.

GERALDO: You're in here now...for a long time. How do you feel about what you've done. How do you feel about the threats? How do you feel about them, the blackmail...the intimidation of these little children?

JESSE: It was all horrible. I mean...

GERALDO: How do you feel about yourself, Jesse?

JESSE: I feel terrible that...I wasn't able...I didn't have the strength or...or the knowledge from...from not having grown up enough or not having learned enough to have

that I could have done something, that I could have...I could have told the kids...tell your parents what's going on.

GERALDO: But you were enjoying it weren't you?

JESSE: Oh no. Oh I never enjoyed it. I hated every minute of it. It...it was...it was...it was degrading. It was...it was...disgusting. It was...it was...mentally painful to go through. It...

GERALDO: Would this happen ever day of the week Monday through Friday?

JESSE: Oh no. No. Classes were only... usually two...sometimes we had three... different classes a week. The kids came once a week and there were times when...we held computer class and...there wasn't abuse going on. It...it wasn't a...particularly, every single time...every day of the week with the kids.

GERALDO: It was a common pattern. I mean...

definitely a common pattern.

GERALDO: Those kids knew when they were coming to your place what they they were coming for.

JESSE: Yes. They knew what could possibly go on and what would happen.

GERALDO: And the picture taking.

JESSE: Constantly. Always...that...for the most part...that was the reason it...it went on. My father was avidly interested in photography...for years and years and years and...that was...where he dragged me into it.

He wanted...pictures of sex acts with the kids and he needed someone to...perform sex acts with the kids and...he...forced me to do it.

GERALDO: What did he say to you?

JESSE: It wasn't so much what he said to me it was...what I knew...from growing up with him what would happen if I said no to..

GERALDO: Were you his first victim?

JESSE: As far as I know.

GERALDO: And what did he do to you? More photography?

JESSE: He did just about everything to me. He...used me for...what's now...been ten years of life, the past ten years of my life he...used me and abused me...basically whenever he felt like it.

GERALDO: In...in sex acts you mean?

JESSE: Yeah. It...it started when I was ...about eight or nine and he'd...he'd fondle me. He'd read me bedtime stories and...and he'd fondle me in bed and he'd shower with me and he'd...he'd play with my penis. And as I hit puberty he...he became ac... actively involved in...in having sex with me.

GERALDO: Didn't you tell your mother?

JESSE: I couldn't tell anyone. At first I didn't say anything because...there were lots of reasons. At first...I like it. It was...it was some signs of affection, some signs of..of...of loving or caring in the world.

and...teased me and beat me up as older brothers do to their younger brothers all the time and then being so much older than me as they are...and...being two of them I was...I never had a relationship with them. My mother was never much involved in being with me or caring about me.

GERALDO: Do you really believe your mother didn't know over ten long years what your dad and you were doing?

JESSE: She didn't outrightly know. I think if she did...she would have done something. She might have suspected. She might have suspected and...and...and...and buried it, not wanting to face it. But if she had...if she had actually known she would have said something.

GERALDO: What'd your father do with these photographs?

JESSE: He would send them off to friends of his who...had darkrooms who could develop them. We...we don't have a darkroom. He always just sent them out. I mean sometimes

he would give them to friends, mostly he mailed them.

GERALDO: Do you remember to who he sent them?

JESSE: It was just friends. Like...there was...there was [redacted] and there was...there was [redacted]. I never met...I never met them.

GERALDO: (OVER) Obviously...people in the same kiddie porn underground?

JESSE: Yeah, people with the same interests, the same...perverted desires. I... I...I never met any of them and...and...I never much probed where they went somehow. I mean he wouldn't tell me anyway.

GERALDO: Did he also take videotapes?

JESSE: Yeah. Yeah.

GERALDO: Videotapes of you in action with the children?

JESSE: Yeah. And the kids naked. Yeah.

GERALDO: How many kids would be in one episode?

JESSE: Well there was anywhere from... four to...to eight kids in...in a class.

GERALDO: All boys.

JESSE: For the most part. Evidently computers wasn't a very...girl thing to do and I guess my father always discouraged the girls from enrolling.

GERALDO: Because of his particular tastes?

JESSE: Yeah. He just...he loved boys. Disgusting but true.

GERALDO: Did you sit and screen the videotapes with you dad?

JESSE: No I couldn't watch them. No, I... I don't think I've ever actually even... watched a single one of them.

GERALDO: What about the photographs?

JESSE: I saw some of the photographs. Some of them came back. He had his own personal collection of his favorites. I was never interested in looking at them. It made me even more sick than I already was.

GERALDO: Did he sell them?

JESSE: I don't think he actually sold them. I think it was mostly just a.. a trade

GERALDO: Tell me.

JESSE: I wasn't home when the...the federal officers came. I was at school. And I came home. I think it was about a week after they came and I noticed that...things were all out of place from the way I'd left them. And I also noticed there was something very peculiar...

END OF TAPE 1.

START TAPE 2.

GERALDO: Okay, you get home, Jesse, everything's out of place...

JESSE: Yes.

GERALDO: (OVER) When do you reali... at what point do you realize that the place has been raided by the cops and that your worst nightmare had come true?

JESSE: My father took me aside when I got home and I went to my father. I said: Look, what's up? And...he took me out for a walk and...he told me what had happened, that the police had come. That my mother...found out about the magazines and the photos and all.

She...at that point wasn't talking to him. She had moved in with my grandmother. And he told me...that...well he told me he wanted to kill himself. He told me he wanted to kill me too and take me down with him. He was so scared of anybody finding out about...about what was really going on

that...he was really willing to take his life and my life.

GERALDO: Why didn't he?

JESSE: Well...I left very quickly. I told him I wouldn't help. I told him I'd ...I'd keep it a secret. I...I told... I...I ...I basically convinced him not to kill himself. Just because I loved him so much and I just...the thought of losing him would have just...the thought of...the thought of losing him would have...would have killed me.

GERALDO: Still.

JESSE: What do you mean?

GERALDO: Even after what he had done to you and to the boys.

JESSE: For most of my life he was the only person who ever loved me. He was the only person who ever...was with me, who would do things for me, who'd show any sort of affection...

GERALDO: (OVER) He used you.

JESSE: (OVER)...towards me.

first as a sex object and then as an - actor in his perverted movies.

JESSE: It took me a long time to realize that. It took me until...I guess I was... it took me til I was seventeen to realize that.

GERALDO: When did you...realize that you have better tell the truth?

JESSE: Well my mother asked me about what has gone on and I gave her some silly story and just went back to school. And...tried to think about the whole thing. I debated for ...many days as to what to do. My father would call and I...I wouldn't take his calls.

My mother would call. I told my room mates...don't take their calls. I basically tried to just...just put it aside and hope that...that...in some strange way it wouldn't be pursued. And...

GERALDO: That they wouldn't come after you.

JESSE: Well that...that it wouldn't go

magazines and all the videotapes and left.

And it seemed like that was it. They just wanted to confiscate all the stuff and...and find out my father's contacts and things. And in some way or another I...I...I don't know if I was lucky or unlucky but I managed to put the whole thing off until I came home for Thanksgiving and...that was...that was the big shock.

I...I came home and I went out with a bunch of my friends and went into New York City for the day...shopping and stuff. I was planning on staying out the whole day and then I decided I'd go home for dinner. I called them up to tell them to expect me for dinner and someone answers the phone.

I...I said hello...and she goes...who is this? I say; It's Jesse. Who are you trying to reach? I was just trying to reach my home. The voice...you've reached your home; your mother and father have both been arrested. Are you coming home? I told them, yeah. Said; Well you'll be briefed when you get here.

And I...I think it was...it was at that moment...that...well I...I think I basically just turned to jelly. I...my friends asked what was wrong. I...I certainly couldn't tell them. I just told 'em I had to get home and they knew there was something very wrong and they...they took me sort of...very carefully escorted me, we got on the train, came home and...I really wasn't sure what to expect when I got there.

I was..I was..scared out of my wits. I was...I was almost just too scared to go home. I was really convinced I would just stay in New York City and just..not go home. Just figure something else to do and just not go home for a long time.

GERALDO: So you got home and...

JESSE: And I found...TV cameras everywhere. Policeman everywhere. My brother pulled me aside and he told me what had happened, that they'd both been arrested and ...police officer came and said they wanted me to come inside. They

I went in and...police everywhere. They...they were taking everything. They were going through every box. They weren't leaving anything unturned.

I still wasn't sure what was going to happen. I...I thought they'd just question me about what had gone on. And I guess I sort of realized at that point I was going to have to start telling someone what had gone on. And they arrested me. They questioned me for awhile and then they said; You're under arrest and they slapped handcuffs on me.

And...they took me out in front of the TV cameras and...and...threw me in the car and drove me down to the police station. I wasn't really sure what was going on.

GERALDO: Jesse, you weren't really sure or...you were very sure.

JESSE: I was very scared and...I was quickly realizing that my worst nightmare had come true. And I also realized that what I had feared all along I

GERALDO: If it were my child in your computer class I would probably want to kill you, Jesse.

JESSE: I can understand that. If it... were my child and someone did it to my child I'd want to kill them too.

GERALDO: What you've done is one of the most horrible crimes you could possibly commmit.

JESSE: That's true. That's very true. I ...perfectly understand how everybody is so appalled at what had gone on. I realize that now. Four years ago, I didn't.

GERALDO: Seventeen kids.

JESSE: Yeah.

GERALDO: The state says probably three times that many.

JESSE: Well there were kids who were in the classes who were witness to what was going on who...all for different reasons never were actually physically abused by my father.

GERALDO: Or you.

GERALDO: And there was a neighbor involved.

JESSE: Yeah.

GERALDO: A buddy of yours.

JESSE: Classmate.

GERALDO: And for how long was he a participant?

JESSE: For...for...

GERALDO: (OVER) And what did you have ...did you have a party over there. you, your buddy and your dad and the kids?

JESSE: Well...he just happened to come in one day. Just to stop in and say hi and he walked in on...on...on...my father taking pictures with me having...I was...guess I was fondling the kid...I mean the...the kids, most of the kids were...naked or half naked and he was talking pictures.

And...the...the only...I...what my father did at that point...was he...he offered him money. Not do much to not say anything but

with the kids. Cause he...wasn't in as many of the pictures as he wanted to be. He wanted pictures of...of me and him having sex.

GERALDO: With the kids.

JESSE: Well him having sex with me.

GERALDO: Your father wanted pictures of him having sex with you, his son.

JESSE: Yeah. Yeah. And...he paid Ross to take pictures of it.

GERALDO: It's so sick, Jesse. It's so perverse.

JESSE: It's...it's worse than that. But it wasn't as if...it's as...started happening when my...it gradually...grew into worse and worse things...and...once it got started it was very difficult to stop. It was impossible to stop.

GERALDO: (OVER) Where would it have ended up? Where would it have ended up if you had not been caught? What would have been next; snuff films; killing the children and photographing...

GERALDO: (OVER) ...their deaths?

JESSE: I...truly believed...once I got away from my father, once I left for school...that it would stop. I always saw myself as the object of his desires. It was... it was me being there that caused him to start abusing the kids in the first place.

It was...it was...me...saying no to him as I grew up and had the courage to say; No, dad, don't do that. That he started...doing things to the kids.

GERALDO: You said off camera that you were concerned about how your father feels. Well why are you concerned about this... this hateful, disgusting man?

JESSE: He's my father. He will always be my father. I...loved him very much for many, many years in...in...(COUGHS)....in the only way I...I knew to love my father.

GERALDO: You know the expression, short

abusers, where you're going. How do you think the prisoners, the other inmates will treat you?

JESSE: Horribly. If not worse. I've ...I had a taste of it on the outside. I had a brief taste of it here. And I guess I can only expect it to get worse. There really isn't much I can say to any of them.

GERALDO: Or to us.

PHONE RINGS.

JESSE: I guess not.

GERALDO: Eighteen years.

PHONE KEEPS RINGING.

JESSE: Hopefully not. (PAUSE) I'm not... I'm not a pedophile. I don't...enjoy having sex with kids. I...was never...interested or had fantasies about having sex with boys. I'm not a homosexual. I never...felt like I... I...never asked my father to have sex with me. I...I never...

GERALDO: (OVER) Then...then what are y

JESSE: I'm a victim of a very bad childhood. My father...

GERALDO: That's what Charlie Manson says.

JESSE: I don't know much about Charlie Manson. What I do know is that...I relied on my father...as a child to...

GERALDO: (OVER) You take no responsibility?

JESSE: No. It's not that...I...I...I don't deny I have responsibility for what happened. At times I feel like I...have more responsibility than anybody else because... of everybody involved, I should have been the one to say something to stop it, to do something about it and I feel awful that I couldn't.

GERALDO: Or didn't..

JESSE: And didn't. I...didn't know as a sixteen year old that...physical contact of that sort with your father was...uncommon or ...or wrong.

GERALDO: You didn't know. How could you not know?

knowing. It was what I grew up with. It was all I knew.

OFF CAMERA COMMENTS.

GERALDO: Well I think Peter will make a ...a good case for some kind of compassion in sentencing but...he ought to...he also better make a good case to keep you in isolation up there because that....

JESSE: Yeah.

GERALDO: ...I mean the real...I mean those...those black and Puerto Rican daddies up there are not going to...

JESSE: It's not just the blacks and Puerto Ricans...

GERALDO: (OVER) ...care.

JESSE: ...it's everybody.

GERALDO: I was just talking from a personal experience, they're just not going to...they're not going to be your fans. Okay. Good luck.

MY STORY
By
Arnold Friedman

This story goes back 50 years, to when I was a child. My childhood was a product of divorced parents---an extremely neurotic mother who never recovered from the grief of a daughter who died at age 8, and a disinterested, non-supportive father. I have no recollection of any feelings of love or affection in connection with my parents. My mother tried her best to dump her problems on myself and my brother, and fill us with guilt. She succeeded in making the both of us quite neurotic.

When I reached adolescence I sought out partners for my emerging sexuality. My first partner, when I was 13, was my 8 year old brother. I had overt sexual relations with him over a period of a few years. It ended abruptly when once he wanted to be the aggressor, rather than the receiver that he had been all along. I was shaken and consumed with guilt over the prospect of his becoming homosexual--as it being my fault. My brother did become homosexual, now living a happy and fulfilled life with his lover of many years. Nonetheless, I did harbor much guilt over this for some time.

My next partners were boys my own age--all of which sexual relations probably being within norms for my age. However, the emotional impact of these relations was very pronounced, and lasted through my adult life. A more normal situation, as probably happened with my partners, would have been to outgrow and forget these episodes.

However, I literally fell in love with these boys, and the relations were far more significant to me than they were to my partners. It was the first time in my life that I felt and experienced love and affection. I became fixated at that stage of emotional and sexual development.

In late adolescence I found myself consumed with fantasies and remembrances of my earlier sexual relations that had been so sisnificant to me at that time. However, those kinds of activities were no longer available to me, and were certainly not condoned at this later age. My only recourse was to confront my homosexual tendencies.

I began psychotherapy to deal with this problem. During therapy I discovered that I could experience heterosexual love, and did have emotional desires for the opposite sex. In my early twenties I dated, and did have heterosexual relations. Whether I represssed my homosexuality or accepted it as a fantasy life only I'm not sure.

In any case, my sometimes fantasies and exciting memories of my early teens lovers still did stay with me. I never did have any overt sexual relations with men my age. So I accepted my teen-age fantasy life as a trade-off for my growing heterosexuality, and terminated my therapy.

At age 25 I married Elaine, after our living together for 6 months, a pretty rash thing to do in those days. I

was 30, and I returned to therapy with irrational fears that my love for him might drive me to becoming sexual with him. I did not want to become withdrawn from him as a result of this fear of mine. I came away from this therapy reassured that I was going to be a loving, normal father. Two more boys followed, and I discovered that I could be a good, loving father to them all.

In my mid-30's I returned again to psychotherapy feeling oppressed with the burdens of 3 children, and distraught with Elaine's fairly constant emotional distress. She was hospitalized briefly for a suicide attempt. Our 2nd son, Seth, was hyperactive, and had school problems. My emotional state fueled the return of my fantasy life of sexual relations with young boys, my fixation at ages 13 to 16 becoming pronounced and disturbing to me. Now, however, I was an adult fantasizing sex with children--an entirely different type of relation compared to what it was when I was adolescent.

My bout with therapy this time left me still clinging to this fixation. My therapist felt that it was not sometihng that I could, or would even really want to, give up entirely. It evidently provided me with a good deal of gratification. It did not apparently affect my married sexual life, and most importantly, I COULD KEEP IT UNDER CONTROL AS A FANTASY, AND WOULD NOT ACT IT OUT.

During this psychotherapy I discovered pornographic magazines. I found that they both stimulated my fantasies, and became a source of release for me. That is, if I began to feel the return of these fantasies, and if tney were to become compelling, the pictures would be a source of relief. My therapist left me with the impressions that there was nothing wrong with these megazines, that there was little lielihood of my ever being able to rid myself completely of the fantasies, and that as long as I had ways of releiving my sometimes fantasies and desires, then I would NEVER "STEP OVER THE LINE", AND ACTUALLY HAVE OVERT RELATIONS WITH KIDS.

He even joked with me about giving me a "prescription" for the 42nd St sex bookstores, to buy magazines. I noted that the fantasies seemed to be strongest when I was under stress.

In my early 40's, during the summer, I did go "over the line", and did have sexually arousing contact with two boys, short of sodomy. One of the boys was the son of a close friend, and I feared exposure and loss of this friendship. The boy might have told his parents, but they said nothing, so I assumed that he really had not told them. I was consumed with guilt, and relieved my impulses by further acquisitions of chld pornography.

Over the past 18 or so years I found myself able to control any impulses to overt activity, again assisted by the pornography, and I did not act out. I realize now that I was deceiving myself by rationalizing that nobody was being harmed by my "little private thing", not even myself. Certainly, my problem did cause irrovocable harm to myself and my family, as a result of the avalanche of legal, financial, and emotional problems now confronting me. As of this writing I feel that I have been "shocked" out of my sexual disfunction. I haven't experienced any fantasies

not at this point, since I am facing a real life or death situation for myself and my family, and that is the only real problem confronting me.

Which brings me to the year 1983. Extreme stress is brought to the family by my youngest son Jesse, and his terrible emotional and school problems. Driven by anxiety I sought to acquire more pornograpy, to lose myself into. Since local sources dried up, I ordered from Europe. Some of my order was seized by customs, and one got through to me.

A year later I received a letter from a Stanley Polisky, who sounded like someone like myself, and he wanted to exchange magazines. I replied to him that I had nothing to sell, but might consider exchanging. By return mail I received some photos from him, and a request for something in return. I mailed a photo book to him, but he did not return it, or anything else, to me. I wrote him that I wanted my book back, and his replies were evasive and promising. After several more requests for my book, I gave up, never expecting to get it back.

What I did NOT know was that Mr. Polisky was a Federal Agent, using an entrapment scheme on me. What I also did not know, but found out later, was that a large crew of inspectors were surveying my house for many months, from a van down the block, noting children going in and out throughout the day, as happens in the businesses that Elaine and I conduct in the house. They were apparently waiting for a proper moment to "strike", and catch this hotbed of pornography in the act, or so they thought.

On Nov. 3rd, 1987, a mailman delivered a package to my door. It turned out to be my photo book. About 15 minutes after the delivery the "mailman" returned with a search warrant, and 8 men searched my house for two hours. They were looking for evidence of our suspected production and distribution of child pornography. They examined all my home movies, all of my videotapes, my family photos, everything. They succeeded in finding my old, worn magazines which I had hidden.

During the search I phoned my attorney, and he contacted a criminal lawyer, a Martin Silberg, for advice. The word came back to me that "nothing would come of this" since they found no evidence of production or sale. Posession was not a crime, and the entrapment scheme was their modis operandi. However, both myself and Elaine (who now learned for the first time of my interest in pornography) were distraught, and said things to the investigators that served to inflame and frustrate them. They also found out, during the search, that I was a teacher and ran private computer classes for kids in my home, and that Elaine ran a nursery school there as well. They seized my lists of computer students dating back 8 years, my list of current Friday students, and Elaine's listing of former nursery kids. The investigators left extremely frustrated, but vowed to "get us"

On Nov. 6th, an article appeared in the New York Newsday, reporting the search, and that there was an "investigation" on-going. During the following week Elaine and I received phone calls from parents of our students, telling us that they were being interviewed by the

I phoned Mr. Silberg, and was told that the police "have a right to investigate", and not to "waste my money" by hiring an attorney, since we had not done anything illegal. Our regular work with kids went on normally through the week of Nov. 8th. Reporting to Mr. Silberg of more calls from concerned parents brought a response that he would see us "if it made us feel any better".

The next Friday, Nov.20th, the bottom dropped out from under me. I was suspended from my school teaching position at Woodmere Academy, because of the news article. Then, in my after-school computer class, nobody showed up. I went into a panic, and summoned my family together.

I told my family of the events of my life that led to this "investigation" of my private students, insofar as their connection with the pornography discovery. They were accepting and understanding, and my boys even confessed to me their knowledge of my interest in the pornography. We discussed the problem, and all agreed that they must be investigating my students' potential involvement in any production of pornographic materials, and that the parents took the kids out of my class because they were told of the search of my house, and what was found. Being parents, they registered their objection to this by not sending the kids to me. Since the kids were NOT involved in any way we felt that we were justified in contacting the parents to find out why they kept the kids from the class. Some parents refused to talk to us, but with several that I spoke to I entered into a dialog that discovery of pornography in my house was not reason enough to remove the child from a class that he loved and learned much from. Some parents did agree to think about it, and let me know before the next class. A few parents that did talk to me told me that the investigators were saying "terrible things" about what I had done. I was mystified by this, and quite frightened. It was time to talk seriously to an attorney.

The following Monday, Nov. 23rd, Elaine and I went to Mr. SIlberg's office. He read the search warrant, and read to us the penal code that applied. It was his conclusion that the search was "bullshit", that they found nothing to charge me with, and that the entrapment exonerated me from any culpability. However, he would, to set our minds at ease, find out about the investigation, and if the authorities were anticipating charging me with a crime--that is, if we gave him $5,000. We did so, and he promised to act on the matter immediately. He also told me that, should I be charged, he would surrender me to avoid the embarrasmewnt of an arrest. He gave me his home phone number to call him after hours--only if I were arrrested. This confused me in light of his "surrender" promise.

The next ~~evening~~ afternoon I looked out of my window, and saw several squad cars with lights blazing, in front of my house. I called Silberg, and he said "Have they rung your bell and arrested you?". I replied that they had!

... again, and saw that they had gone. He reminded me again of calling him only if I were arrested. He had no news for me about the investigation, and besides, he will surrendner me if there was to be an arrest.

LATE THAT ~~[illegible]~~ NIGHT | TEACHING AN EVENING CLASS

When I came home from work ~~that night~~ I saw again a squad car in front of my door. In panic, I did not go home, but went instead to a friend's house, where I called Silberg. He admonished me for calling at that late hour, and told me to go home and ignore the police. At this point, he still had time to find out what was happening, and have me surrendered.

The next day, I was in my office which is at street level, and happened to look out the window onto the street. I saw, with shock and fright, a group of casually-dressed people running, in a ducking position, towards my house, one of them carrying a large mallet. My first thought was that they were a "vigilante" group of parents of my computer students, who were so incensed at my having pornography that they were going to storm my house to do me harm. I quickly dialed 911, and before the call was answered, the mallet smashed my door open. I was told that "We're the police, and you are under arrest". I was handcuffed, without being read my rights, and I protested that my lawyer said that I was NOT going to be arrested for mailing pornography (the only "crime" that I could think I might have committed). The arresting officer immediately led me to the outside door a few feet away, took meo utside, where I was confronted by flashbulbs and video cameras. It seemed as though all the media of NewYork were there.

① Thanksgiving

② Press was there at the time. Then you were brought up st. for 2 hrs of question

They searched my house I knew not what for, since the previous searchers took all the pornograpy that I had. While they were tearing the house apart, Elaine returned from doing errands, and was blown away by what she saw--the street blocked with camera crews, police cars, photographers, the door broken down, the house full of people emptying all closets, drawers, cabinets, and me in handcuffs. The phone rang about then. I said that it was my lawyer returning my call. Elaine went to answer the phone, but was restrained by a police officer. I overheard a scuffle ensue, in whioh Elaine demanded the right to answer her telphone, and the officer refusing her permission. Next I heard her being arrested and charged with striking an officer, and resisting arrest.

When it was time to leave, I was led out first, to much fanfare from the media. Next came Elaine, followed by all of my 10 computers, disk drives, and monitors. I was cleaned out of all my computing equipment, cameras, films, video tapes, computer disks.

Sometime during that night, while I was being

that I was, up to that time, the only person in New York that hadn't heard all the horrendous allegations of the crimes committed by "that terrible computer teacher". At another time later in the night, as I was trying to sleep in a chair, I heard my son Jesse's voice. I thought to myself--"Jesse's here with bail to get me out". What I really heard was his being questioned in processing after his own arrest. I couldn't believe it--what could Jesse be charged with? It was I who had the pornography. He had no connection with my problem!!

The next morning we were both taken to arraignment court where the charges were read to us---both of us charged with scores of counts of sodomy, sexual abuse, and endangerment of children. I nearly fainted hearing all these accusations, and worse--accusing my own child of these crimes. It finally dawned on me that the charges stemmed from the private computer classes, wherein Jesse used to work with me as an assistant teacher.

Then the judge pronouned bail conditions---1 million dollars bail for me, 1/2 million for my son. The reason that he gave for this incredible bail was that the tremendous media exposure (lead story on TV news, front page of Newsday) made it "impossible for him to release us". We were effectively given jail sentences. The prosecutor demanded immediate AIDS testing of both of us.

To further add fuel to the fire, when Silberg was interviewed after the arraignment, in response to a question about the AIDS test, he replied, "If he has it, then the kids already have it; if he doesn't, then the kids don't". I cannot imagine a more damaging statement of our guilt than that one.

Our first day in jail consisted mostly ofJesse and I clinging to each other, and cowering under the verbal assaults by inmates and officers in the Nassau County jail. We were threatend with severe physcial abuse from all who had seen TV or a newspaper. We were the objects of cups of urine thrown at us, as well as attempts to grab us in our cells. Mercifully, before physical harm actually occured, we were removed to isolation cells the next day.

Silberg was fired, and the next attorney immediately prepared an appeal to lower the bail. Elaine, who was arraigned and released without bail, produced the deed to our house as the maximum bail that she could raise. Several attorneys later, the bail was reduced to the full value of the house: $250,000 for me, and $100,000 forJesse. He was finally released after one horrible week in the jail, but I was yet retained because a Federal warrant was issued for my arrest for mailing pornography. At the bail hearing in the Federal court the judge (Costantino) said that he could not release me because of the tremendous media exposure and public resentment of the State charges against me. He

jail in Manhattan (MCC).

I spent the next 4 weeks trying to maintain my sanity in solitary, while chaos reigned at home: terrible schism between Elaine and my boys about her "throwing out" of money on a succession of lawyers who represented me briefly, and major disagreements as to who should represent me. She did spend nearly $50,ØØØ on lawyers, none of whom ended up being my choice of the one to represent me. It was difficult, if not impossible, for me to mediate, or to have much input, because of my confinement, and emotional state at the time. This rift in the family caused me more anguish than anything else, and appears to be a permanent one.

I stayed alive and sane by losing myself in books. Nightly card games through a hole between cells helped ease my distre[redacted]t contact with a fellow prisoner, the infamous [redacted] Finally, Jerry Bernstein took on my case, wrote a brilliant appeal to the detention, and won my release, under house arrest, which allowed me to leave my house only for doctors and legal visits. Employment was not permitted, depite my real poverty situation. At least it was better than jail, and Jesse was back in college.

The next calamity was a 2nd indictment, consisting of 8 more boys issuing complaints against Jesse and myself. Jerry successfully fought an increase in the bail, and we went back to our existing situation.

The only reason that I am capable of writing this is because of medication. Before I was properly medicated I found myself screaming uncontrollably, with arms and legs flailing. Now I am heavily dosed on anit-anxiety, anti-depression pills. Without them I would have to be peeled off of the walls and ceiling.

I am tormented with such incredible problems, and such terrible things have happended to my life, that any ONE of them alone could cause any person to be devastated, and wish to die rather than have to face it.

I have lost my FREEDOM: Currently under house arrest (which is no doubt better than jail) I cannot work, socialize, go to concerts, restaurants, swim, sail, go to the beach, etc--all the things that I love, and which everyone takes for granted--denied me. However, the greater fear is that of an immediate incarceration for the months of April, May, June, at a prison hospital in Missouri--for psychological testing. The judge will use the results of this evaluation in determing my sentence in the Federal case.

I did take a plea for a lesser charge, and now I face up to 10 years imprisonment, and a fine of $250,000, for having committed the crime of mailing one piece of pornography 4 years ago, in an entrapment scheme. When I return from this prison hospital I face immediate incarceration in the Manhattan Correctional Center, where I was before--again in solitary confinement. I will remain there until sentencing, and then proceed to my sentence, whatever it may be. All this time I will be preparing (as best I can while away from home and/or in MCC) for my trial in the State case. There is a potential of my leaving home at the end of March, and NEVER returning. I could get a long (life) sente[illegible]

It is impossible to describe to somenone who has not experianced it, what it is like to be imprisoned. It is a total regard for humanity --a person does not count for any worth at all. Cold food is pushed through a hole in the door, one begs for toilet paper, and even pleas for one's rights to a shower or phone call are ignored.

I met some people in jail who had just been sentenced to long terms. I could not understand their apparent resignment, and acceptance of this prospect. When I asked them how they could be so accepting of these long sentences, all replied that they knew the risks when they committed the crimes, and were very happy that they received less time than the maximum under the law. In other words: "You does the crime, you do the time". I cannot take any solace in this philosophy. I have already paid enough for the Federal charge with all the losses described below, plus having been jailed for 6 weeks. I could never accept a punishment in the State case because I am INNOCENT of all ~~alleged~~ charges.

The absolute WORST PUNISHMENT for me would be to witness my son Jesse being sentenced to prison on State charges. He had no connnection with my interest in pornography, and is COMPLETELY INNOCENT of any and all charges. If he went to prison he would certainly be killed at the hands of the inmates, when they learned of his "crimes".

Death for me would absolutely be preferable to imprisonment for me or my son.

I have lost my JOB: I loved my job, looked forward to each day of work, and was never absent. I planned on working at Woodmere Academy another 5 years, then taking a 2nd pension, and really retiring. My work was always very important to me, and now I face days of non-work. Mornings are particularly difficult for me, when I awaken and realize that I am not going in to work. If I don't keep busy in my house confinement, then I cry inconsolably, and have to run for additional doses of medication.

I have lost my REPUTATIOM and my CAREER: As of last October I was the number one top computer teacher in New York State, honored and respected by my colleagues. I was remembered fondly by thousands of former students over a 27 year teaching career, unmarred by even the slightest hint of any allegations of immorality. Because of the media exposure, my reputation (and hope for immortality by being remembered fondly by former students) is destroyed.

I have lost my WIFE: Elaine deservedly feels betrayed, as though I had had another lover. She never knew about my sexual abberation fantasies; she feels that she never really knew the man she was married to. Elaine lost even more than I did: she lost her own nursery school, all her money that she worked many years for, even her own reputation is at stake by association with me. She also has her own criminal charges to contend with, possibly resulting in a criminal record and heavy fine. In her anguished state she cannot let me love er, or to feel any love for me. I am desparate for physical love, it having been on my mind all the time I was in jail. It's all gone now.

I find myself also confu[illegible]

potential jail sentence. At other times, however, she seems to be working for the prosecution--insisting that I must pay for crimes committed--mailing the book, overt sexuality with those boys 18 years ago--and I must learn to cope with impending long prison time. I do believe that she would want me to either eliminate myself from Jesse's case by being declared unift to stand trial (by checking into a prison mental institution), or to take a plea to a lesser charge (thus freeing Jesse to be repremanded as a minor, and given a suspended sentence), and accept a long incarceraton for myself.

My position is that I do not have the resources, strength, and coping skills to survive prison time. I was there, and I know myself. I also know that the other inmates in any prison will soon find out the nature of my crimes, and commit "jailhouse justice" on me. I have witnessed the anger, and felt the attack of other inmates in jail when they learned what I was accused of. I do not want to die in prison at the hands of violent inmates.

I have lost all of my MONEY: Lawyers and living expenses will leave me with nothing but possibly part of the equity of my home, when it can be sold and not seized by the courts for damages or fines. All else is gone--savings, IRAs, etc., and I am heavily in debt. Money was always very important to me, and this loss alone is enough to knock me out.

I have to witness the rift in my FAMILY: My sons feel great anger towards their mother. They wrongly feel that she is not, and has not been, "on our side" in the case. They also feel that she whimsically "threw away" money on many different lawyers, and did not abide by collective decisions that she had been part of. There are arguments to both sides, and I seem to have to be the referee. It tears me apart to witness this destruction of my family. I know that Elaine is acting, and has acted, only in my best interests, but also may have made some poor and rash decisions when distraught.

At one time during this holocaust Elaine and some lawyers were trying to make me believe that I really did commit the alleged acts, but don't remember doing them. Similarly, Jesse did likewise. I don't know if Elaine still believes this, but I am convinced that not only are Jesse and I INNOCENT of these charges, but that these ACTS NEVER DID TAKE PLACE. My sons and my lawyer seem to be the only ones who concur.

? redundant

Everything that I spent a lifetime building has crumbled before me: family, marriage, job, career, reputation, and financial security. All that I have left is my life, and I often think that that is not worth enough to want to continue it. The constant torment in my head seems at times to completely overwhelm me.

None of these losses would have occurred if it weren't or the incredible adverse publicity by the media. All the abloids and local TV News screamed headlines and lead tories about the allegations against me. I was even ccused of sexually abusing "500 boys over the past 5 ears", and preventing them from telling anyone about the ncidents because I "was able to terrorize them so ompletely". All that I really did was to teach them ifelong skills, and genuinely love them for their ntelligence and enthusiasm.

However, I have been found "guilty until proven nnocent" by everyone except my children. If I had been rrested quietly, and required reasonable bail, I would not ave been incarcerated, and I would have been able to revent these losses.

To prevent a "circus" trial, and potential prison time or Jesse (and maybe even Elaine) I might be forced into a lea bargain situation for myself. This would mean certain rison time for me. I have made a vow to myself that they ll have to take my corpse to prison. Suicice is an ver-present reality for me, a way to end the torment and ot have to face the horror of imprisonment. I am fully nvinced that I would not be able to survive prison, ither physically nor emotionallly. I don't fear death--I lcome it. The only reasons that I have not "hung it up" t are that it would look as though I was admitting my ilt in the State charges, and so reflect guilt onto sse's case. Also that the life insurance will not pay off efore Sept.) on suicide.

All of this means that I have to prove my innocence in trial. It will be difficult. My pre-disposition towards ese acts is evidenced by my interest in the rnography--"If he thinks it, then he must have done it".

My main argument in my defense, and which helps me to nfirm our innocence, is that they could not possibly have y evidence of alleged acts committed in past years. There n be no medical or psychiatric reports about sodomy or saults because these acts did not occur. There are no otographs that are alleged to have been taken by Jesse, of sodomies. There can be no photographs because there was thing to photograph. How could these these things have ppened over the past 4 years without anybody saying ything--no rumors, no telling friends in school, no calls om irate parents--nothing! The kids only came back week ter week, course after course, and the kids and I pressed genuine affection for each other.

How could a boy love me on a Friday, tell me how glad is that he has the best teacher in NY State (my award), d then so dramatically turn against me, and tell a Grand y such terrible lies about me, on the following Monday? w could a parent at one time ask me about th

t the GREAT LOVE the parents and kids had for me turned
o GREAT HATE, when they felt that they had been betrayed.
police investigators made it clear to the parents what
d of person I really was, who would have magazines of
t type in his house. Insinuations to the parents, and
S to them about other kids who had "confessed to my
aults", caused the parents and children to turn against
with ferocity and vengence. This is all so clear to me.

Why did they implicate Jesse? There are 3 possible
sons: If Jesse were charged then he could not be a
ness in my defense. Jesse had worked with me as an
istant teacher during all those years. Jesse's charges
ld also become part of the "package deal" in making me
e a plea. I am sure that the complaining parents were
ured that there would be no trial, the kids would not
e to take thew itness stand, and I would certainly be
ced to plea to a lesser charge, so "Let's add top-heavy
rges of sodomy which will not have to be defended, and
l be dropped to the lesser charges of sexual abuse and
angerment". They also wanted to charge Jesse in order
get back at me as a parent, to get even for "what I did"
their children. The eagerness they showed in arresting
ine and exaggerating the charges against her also proves
me that they want to build up a deal that I "couldn't
use".

I submit that these things are posssible if one can
ceive of a presentation by an investigator, a method of
estioning", an insinuation of allegations, emerging
lings of guilt in the parents for having subjected their
ld to such possible assaults, a growing mass hysteria in
mall-town community.

I have evidence to prove to me that this is indeed
t happened. Several of these students confessed to my
orney how they were interviewed. It would take an
raordinary child to be able to stand up to the truth when
tacked" by the lies and accusations made by the
vestigator". The net effect was a "band-wagonning", a
owballing", an avalanche of 140 charges against me and my

I try to understand how this all started. I cannot
gine any of my students being so angry with me for some
reason that they would initiate a lawsuit of false
egations against me. My own analysis of the situation is
the original Postal investigators had invested a great
of manpower, time, and effort in an attempt to crack
hat they thought was a pornograpy-production ring. When
hey left my house they appeared to me to be very frustrated
nd disappointed in not turning up evidence that they were
urely expecting to find. They could not justify all this
ffort only to find a few worn-out old magazines, and no
vidence of producton or distribution. It must have been
ery embarassing for them. When they left they threatened
hat they would "get me somehow". I interpreted that to
ean that they had to justify all their efforts by finding
omething to convict me on.

nd thatI ran private computer classes for kids in my house. hey seized my lists of former and present students, which as to them lists of boys' names---perhaps kids that were art of my suspected "pornography ring". They also found ut that Elaine ran a program for tots in the house--further vidence of this "ring".

The first potential "charge" reported in the newspaper the best source to learn of one's catastrophies) was that laine was running an illegel day-care center. This was ropped when they called her students and found out that her ittle play-group was within the law. The authorities must ave been disappointed. They were expecting to crack a huge ornography ring that included little tots as well as the ids that I was working with. How could they build a case gainst me to warrant the expenditure of all that time and oney prior to the search?

They went to the Nassau D.A. with the magazines they ound in my house, and the lists of boys names that they ook. Perhaps the sex crimes division would be interested n investigating the relationship. Maybe "he uses these ids for pornogrphic purposes, or better, that he sexually buses them".

So, we have here a zealous, ambitious D.A.--up for e-election, who would love to expose a major child-abuse ase, and be sure that the public knows it. Any media xposure is good for him. His newly appointed director of he sex crimes division is also an ambitious, insensitive, nd over-reacting person. She begins her campaign mmediately.

Armed with the pornographic magazines and the article rom the newspaper, she approaches the first parent on my ist. Says she to the FIRST parent (my surmise of the gist f the conversation): "This is the kind of person Mr. riedman really is (shows materials). We have several arents whose children were sodomized by him, and we are nvestigating all the parents to find out if their boys are fraid to tell what happened to them. May I speak to your on?"

To the boy: "All the other boys in the class have said hat EVERYONE in the class was abused sexually. Why are you ying, and not admitting that it happended to you also?"

Parent: "I feel so guilty about having sent him to hese classes. It could have been my son who was sodomized. feel so guilty for letting him be exposed to such danger. hat can I do to help put this man away?"

Investigator: "We have to build a case. We need to ave your son tell the Grand Jury what happened to him. He an even tell them what COULD HAVE happened to him. There s no cross-examination, and he is not identified. Your boy ill not have to testify in a trial--these cases never go to rial. Friedman will plead to a lesser charge, and go to ail for the rest of his life anyway. We need your help. he kids who were sodomized are too traumatized to tell the

And so the kids prepared statements, likely with the assistance of the attorney the parents hired. It is my contention, and well-documented in psychological studies, that these bright, precocious, imaginative 11-year olds likely had had overt sexual experiences with their peers (perfectly normal for this age); they have watched the Playboy channel, been on-line with X-rated bulletin boards through their computers, and even likely had made phone calls to the X-rated conversation lines. They would not need much help to describe sexual experiences that MIGHT really have happened between themselves or other kids in the class, and myself. Also, psychologists say that it is quite possible for youngsters like this to outright LIE, given these kinds of circumstances.

Once the "investigation" (coercion of parents and children) was begun, it took off by its own momentum. A mass hysteria swept over the scores of families of the kids who were in my classes over recent years. The local community newspaper spread it all over the front page, and the local news seized every opportunity to capitalize on the story. With the media blitz to encourage them, more parents subsequently agreed to join the fracas, and a 2nd indictment was handed down, to add 8 complainants to the original 5. Elaine's case was turned over to the same prosecutor that is handling mine, so as to add more plea-pressure onto me. The case was assigned to a woman judge, who is known to look unkindly towards charges that my son and I have. She is also up for re-election, and could use publicity and a chance to hand down a severe sentence, for her own interests.

} - original points who were charged first.

Do Jesse and I stand a chance at acquittal in a trial?????? It is only my medication that is keeping me from a complete mental and physical breakdown. Jesse is also under extreme duress, and cannot do his college work properly. He even must miss many classes due to court and lawyer appearances.

"Ridiculous"

Fortunately for us, out of the over 100 families contacted by the sex crimes police, there are a few that are strong enough to hold fast to the truth, and proclaim that these things did not happen, not to themselves, nor to anybody else. What they have told us so far corrarborates my scenario of an accusing, insinuating, lying, coercing "investigator", who is out for her own aggrandizement, at the expense of the truth.

So, where am I at this date (early March)? I am praying for a number of things: the confidence and love of my wife; the reconciliation of my family; more families of my students to have the strength to not be engulfed by the hysteria, to stand by the truth, as they witnessed it; inner

"snake pit") examination, followed by immediate incarceration at MCC---followed by a trial while in jail, and all of which possibly followed by a long incarceration on Federal and State charges.

But I ask myself--to what avail? It seems that the obstacles to my resumption of anything remotely resembling a normal, happy, fulfilled life are INSURMOUNTABLE. I feel engulfed, as if by a tidal wave. I feel like a terminally-ill person who hopes for death to end his torment and pain. What do I really want right now? I fervently wish for a natural death--a sleep from which I don't have to awaken to face the constant onslaught--the reality of my problems.

I am terrified beyond belief over the prospect of going back to jail. To me, death is better than that! Being imprisoned is worse than death. My sentence would not be a few months in a minimum security facility. It would be many years in a State hell-house. That would be a life sentence or a violent-death penalty for me. I don't want to be alive to experience either. Better a quiet death at home for me!

Therefore, while I still have my full faculties, I swear that myself and Jesse are COMPLETELY INNOCENT of the State charges. Yes, there was a questionable disk briefly, several years ago. The program on this disk produced a graphic display that was sexual in nature. I lent the disk to one boy without my being aware of what was on the disk. A high school student of mine ([redacted]) slipped that disk in amonst some game disks, to be lent to my after-school kids. The boy to whom it was lent returned it the following week, and told me what was on it. I immediately took it out of circulation so that nobody else could get to use it or borrow it. There were no irate phone calls from parents, so I simply put it out of my mind.

As a matter of fact, this type of software has been in general circulation for many years, and these computer-whiz kids could have obtained this disk, or many others, from any other friend in town. Anybody could make copies of these disks in only 8 seconds a copy.

No "adult" programs were ever shown or lent to any of my students deliberately. Jesses and I both discouraged the kids from using or borrowing anything not suitable for them, such as these questionable programs. In any case, these allegations are nothing in comparison to the accusations of sodomy, sexual abuse, and physical violence, all of which NEVER HAPPENED!!

So, where am I now? I survive each day by finding things to do that have some meaning and purpose. I constantly think that the best thing that could happen to me is a natural death, sometime before I have to go to prison. A natural death would mean a pay-off on the life insurance, and look better to Jesse's case than if I took my own life. I steadfastly insist that I do not have the survival skills necessary to live through prison time. At my age, any time other than a few months would be a life sentence. I could not look forward to my release from prison when I would be in my late 60's or early 70's.

A final wish---my sons and my brother must help out Elaine if I am not around, emotionally and financilly, until she sells the house, and hopefully becomes financially independent. None of this is Elaine's fault, and she is suffering the most!!

Every effort must be made to keep the family together. Maybe some good will come of all this, in that individual strengths will become reinforced, resulting in some type of improvement of one's own life, and to help each one to move ahead with his or her own life.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM ARNOLD FRIEDMAN TO THE GREAT NECK COMMUNITY, THE FACULTY AND ALUMNI OF BAYSIDE HIGH SCHOOL, AND THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF WOODMERE ACADEMY

For the past two years my family's problems have become the problems of the Great Neck community. Everyone was involved and concerned over ramifications of the allegations raised about me. In fact, this case has ramifications which affect a much larger segment of the population, actually the entire nation.

In writing this letter, I am asking Great Neck to declare a temporary truce and to step back and examine what actually transpired during that time. I ask this out of an obligation I have to my former students and their families, and to the town that my family loved and had prospered in during the past decade.

What follows is an explanation of the chain reaction of events, beyond my control, that resulted in the destruction of many lives. This Letter is intended not only for the benefit of the community of Great Neck, but also to help thousands of my former students to understand what happened to me. I begin by addressing issues and questions, particularly those that were raised by the police and answered by the media.

I ask you to believe me when I promise you, before Holy God, that I am telling the truth herein. I have no reason to lie anymore. As you will soon understand, it was lies by myself and my son that caused our incarceration. So, no more lies -- only truth from here on!

IN 1987 YOU WERE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY FEDERAL POSTAL AUTHORITIES. WHY SO, AND WHAT FOR?

In 1980 the U.S. Government, in an effort to support Ed Meese's campaign against pornography and his Child Protection and Obscenity Act, embarked upon a huge entrapment scheme to uncover producers of child pornography. Well-documented is the destruction of the lives of hundreds of law-abiding citizens as they were entrapped as I was into the public disclosure of their perfectly legal possession of such materials. There were many suicides by prominent citizens so publicly exposed.

In 1984 I was contacted through the mail by a person who, in the most friendly manner, suggested that we exchange materials and share them. As an inducement he sent some pornographic photos and told me that I could keep one. This singular photo was later seized, still in its original mailing envelope, during a search of my home. It was later described by the media as "PHOTOS FRIEDMAN TOOK." What I did not know at the time was that I had communicated with a Federal Postal Investigator. I had been caught in a "sting" operation, and I mailed him one booklet to borrow. The record proves that I did not offer to sell anything. This was what constituted the "Distribution of Pornography" charge that I was convicted of -- having mailed one booklet to an undercover agent in 1984. I am currently serving a 10-year sentence, plus a quarter-million dollar fine, for having put that booklet into a mailbox.

Three years later, and only three weeks before our arrest on Thanksgiving, 1987, this booklet was unexpectedly returned to me by that agent, posing as an ordinary letter carrier. Upon delivery of this, my house was immediately and thoroughly searched by eight investigators, seeking evidence of "production and distribution" of child pornography. (The first thing they asked me

was where my cameras and lights were.) They did find about a dozen "adult" magazines hidden in my private office. These types of adult magazines were sold legally when I purchased them nearly 15 years ago. My students never laid eyes on any of these magazines. They were not on the shelves in the computer area. The police would like you to believe this, but the FBI report of where these magazines were found proves that the police were lying. The police also lied in claiming that I had "foot-high" stacks of such materials (also disputed in the FBI report). The police never said anything about the fact that they were all old -- nothing was brand-new, which would have provided evidence of production and/or distribution. All had been legally purchased and were legal to possess.

YOU TAUGHT FOR 30 YEARS WITH AN UNBLEMISHED, OUTSTANDING RECORD. WHY DID YOUR PRIVATE COMPUTER CLASSES BECOME THE FOCAL POINT OF ACCUSATIONS?

After the search I learned that those investigators had my house under surveillance for over a year, hiding in a van parked down the street. They photographed children going in and out of the house all day (my wife's playgroup in the mornings and my computer students in the afternoons). They were absolutely convinced that there was illicit activity going on in my house.

During their search of my home, the investigators discovered that I conducted private computer classes for children. They learned this by uncovering a photo I had of a class taken for insurance purposes. They illegally seized my lists of names and phone numbers of hundreds of present and former students. (This had nothing to do with their search for pornography.)

The searchers left my house, angry and frustrated that they did not find a pornography production studio. They vowed they were going to "get" me somehow. More significantly, they were compelled by their superiors to create a means of justifying a lengthy investigation and huge expenditure of money. They turned my lists of computer students over to the Nassau County Police Sex Crimes Division, asking them to initiate an "investigation" of their own.

Within days the Nassau County officers went to the homes of all the parents of my computer students and confronted them with the booklets that they had seized and an article from *Newsday* (11/13/87), describing the search of my home and the on-going investigation of my "illegal activities." This article described my wife's "illegal day-care center" (the very first lie about us), but made no mention of a computer school. It then went on to say that the "U.S. Attorney's Office is seeking to indict Friedman on charges of sexual exploitation of children by buying pornography" -- not production, not distribution -- but that owning such was a crime. This is not a crime, but it made excellent media hype and shocked the parents who read it.

Using the article, the police convinced the parents that I was indeed a child molester, even though the article specifically stated that the "Nassau County police had no complaints about Friedman," and there was "no suspicion of sexual abuse of children."

The parents' reaction was one of dismay and shock that I would be in possession of such pornography. Their reaction as well as the guilt they felt over subjecting their children to "potential dangers," was the seed that began the crusade to fulfill the police's promise to incriminate me. Because my possession of the magazines was not illegal (although the police impressed the parents that it was illegal), serious charges were needed to "get" me. "After all," said the police, "even if he has not abused your child, this man must be stopped before he harms someone." The police had concluded that my mere possession of this material was tantamount to my being a child abuser.

Dr. Ron Langevin, of the University of Toronto, who is one of the foremost authorities on sex offenses, has written: "To predict a predisposition to pedophilia, or to the commission of child abuse, based on the possession of pornography, would be a futile effort. No evidence exists linking the two." My possession of those magazines proves me guilty of violent sodomy and assault as much as a man's possession of *Playboy* proves he committed a rape. Yes, I had a few magazines, but I did not abuse children.

After the initial interview of the children, the police reported to the parents that their children showed symptoms of having been sexually abused: "Your child is reluctant to talk about it. In fact, he even fully denies that anything ever happened. We believe that your child was abused by Mr. Friedman." What a terrible thing to tell a parent.

You must understand that those parents had entrusted me with the care of their children for as long as four years, and they felt that I had betrayed their trust. Now the stage was set for the police to bring out the big guns.

The police blatantly lied to the first parent interviewed, saying, "One of the boys has admitted to having been sodomized by Mr. Friedman. He also told us he saw Mr. Friedman abuse other boys in the same class your son is in." That was all that was needed. Now the parents allowed their children to be "interviewed" alone by the police, for hours at a time.

Without a doubt, the most effective technique used by the police when grilling the children (which we were told by several youngsters) was to tell them: "Nothing bad will happen to Mr. Friedman...We only want to help him...He won't go to jail...Don't you want to help him?...We need your assistance so that we can get him the help he needs for his sickness...If you really like him, then you must do what we tell you to do...You must say what we tell you to say."

This was their way of reaching the children, of coercing them, and it worked. Unfortunately for me, my students did love me, and succumbed to this form of persuasion.

Well, dear students, bad things did happen to me. They did send me to prison. And they also sent two boys to prison, only a few years older than yourselves, who never did anything, and you know this.

Imagine a young child being held alone in a room for six hours – questioned repeatedly by police officers, pressured to help a former teacher he loves, until finally he agrees to do what is asked of him, if only to stop the grilling. Once the police got one boy to say what they wanted him to say, the others were easy. The first boy that lied, [redacted] was the one the other boys always wanted to emulate because he was such an excellent computer programmer. The boys were told, "Your friend, [redacted] said it happened. He wouldn't lie." Once the boys said that something did happen, it was impossible for them to extricate themselves from the lies nor to stick any longer to the truth – that they had not been abused, nor had they witnessed any abuse. Of course, the parents would not suspect their child of lying.

Full of guilt over not having recognized symptoms of abuse, these parents must have berated their children with, "Why didn't you tell us sooner?" The children, to defend themselves, went deeper and deeper into the lies, and told about Mr. Friedman's "threats to beat us up if we told." The kids were in quicksand – in trying to extricate themselves they got in deeper. Little lies grew. They had to keep making up bigger lies to cover up the smaller ones.

The police helped fuel the fire by telling the parents that I fit the "profile" of a child abuser – a teacher who kids adore (a most dangerous character indeed!). "Just look at these magazines found in his house. That's proof enough!" The fact is that I do not fit the profile.

Unlike known child abusers, I have an outstanding professional record, I held the same job for 25 years, I have been married for 34 years, and am a family man with three sons.

So, with statements that the police prepared for the children to read, they put together over 400 charges of brutal sexual and physical abuse, stemming over a four year period of time: sodomies leading to bleeding, heads banged against walls to threaten against "telling," and charges of photographing all this action. These last charges were conveniently dropped because they could not find any such photos, but not until after the newspaper headlines of "Son Photos Father In Sex Acts." The newspapers never reported that these charges were dropped.

The charges were fabricated so poorly that they were full of anomalies, inconsistencies, and incongruities. For example, there were charges by children dated at a time when they were not even enrolled in a class; only one child in a class of ten claimed to have witnessed abuse, while no other child in the class corroborated this, nor even claimed to have been abused.

Hundreds of charges against us were "endangering the welfare of a minor because the child witnessed other children being abused." Yet the children being abused, whom the "victims observed," have not complained, nor have even been identified. When a child "witnessed" someone's "head being banged against a wall," nobody complained to having been so assaulted. Who and where are the children who were "abused?" There are only "witnesses" – there are no abused children.

This is further proof of how it was all contrived fiction, put together in great haste with little attempt to even simulate reality. The police only wanted to build a case against us by creating multiple charges.

Incredibly, there were even charges levied against Jesse dated after he had left for college and was not in Great Neck when those classes were in session. And, most interestingly, at the time not a single boy among those brilliant children could "remember" that the entire class of eight had engaged in "naked orgies with three additional outsiders" and that this "was videotaped every week." It wasn't until eight months after our arrest that the children suddenly "remembered" this when the police needed this additional testimony. The list of obvious lies goes on and on.

The ball was rolling, a master plan went into effect, the witch-hunt was well under way. A complaint was quickly obtained, and we were soon arrested. The police previously arranged to have all the newspaper and TV newspeople present at my door. They figured if the media made a big deal out of this, it would ultimately ensure conviction (they were correct in this prediction).

On the day before Thanksgiving (chosen for the psychological effect of this kind of news on families during a holiday) the cameras rolled, videotaping my front door being broken down (much more effective than ringing the doorbell). My son, my wife, and I were paraded out in handcuffs, along with all my "incriminating" computers, in front of the entire New York media corps. The district attorney was quoted (*Newsday*, 11/26/87) as saying that, "The children were seduced into sex with computers." (sic) This ludicrous claim was made so that they would have an excuse to steal my property and also to provide the media with a "high-tech crime" story.

The newspapers and TV convicted us the next day. They made much of the nationally respected teacher and his son, who were "so dangerous to society that they cannot be allowed on the streets until trial." This public statement by the judge, and our unprecedented $1.5 million bail, was part of their plan to ensure conviction. We were placed in solitary confinement in jail where I remained for six weeks, until the illegally-high bail was reduced on appeal. During this time I had minimal contact with my family, at the most crucial time of finding an attorney, etc. My family fell apart with my sudden and complete absence, while trying to deal with the false

accusations. My wife was immediately and terribly traumatized by the arrest of her husband and her son. (She herself was arrested on fabricated charges of assaulting an officer. In fact, during the arrest, one of the officers said to another, "Remember, they told us to try to nail the old lady also!").

Following the massive media blitz – front page headlines, lead story on TV news – the Grand Jury indictment was very easy to obtain two weeks later. The statements that the children read for the Grand Jury is the sum total of the "evidence" against us. There exists not a single medical nor psychological report. However, this was sufficient to put three innocent people into prison.

Desperate for hard evidence, the prosecution exploited my property, including my computer disks. The computer programs that were supposedly "obscene," displayed sexually suggestive graphics with the crudest stick figures. These programs had been circulated in town for years, and my students had them long before I did. Every youngster with a computer owned these programs, having copied them from friends.

The computer program that received the most attention, "Strip Poker," was at that very time being sold in the local software store. A teenager, who had sold me his computer included 150 computer disks, one of which, I learned after my arrest, contained these programs. The police found them by spending huge sums of money to have my 500 disks examined.

Having no evidence against us, the police made this into "evidence," so that there would be something to wave at a jury. But the fact still remains that all of these programs were given to me in September 1986 – seventeen months after the dates I was alleged to have "corrupted their morals with computers."

At that point it was already futile to even try to combat the mass hysteria which developed. Everybody wanted to get that teacher (of all people – a trusted teacher) and his "accomplice," his own son. Why was my son charged? Because he was the best witness in my defense, having worked with me as an assistant teacher all those years in my private computer classes. The police knew that he was present at all classes and they had to discredit him as a witness by charging him also.

In the first indictment, Jesse was charged with only a relatively few minor counts – the only purpose being to discredit him. All of the statements had been obtained at the outset, but only some of them were used to secure the initial indictment. The prosecution knew to hold some of the statements in abeyance, in order to increase the pressure on us later, if needed, to force us to accept guilty pleas. They could then later issue additional indictments, have us re-arrested, increase our bail, and continued to feed the media.

Months later, when they saw that we were determined to go to trial, they put together the second indictment. This indictment contained the sodomy charges against Jesse, created so that this would be the leverage to force both of us to take guilty pleas (they initially hinted that those charges would be dropped if we accepted pleas).

SINCE NEITHER OF YOU COMMITTED THE ALLEGED ACTS, WHY DID YOU PLEAD GUILTY? ISN'T THAT AN ADMISSION OF HAVING COMMITTED THE CRIMES?

After my release on bail I was placed under very strong sedating medication. Due to the extreme emotional trauma I had suffered as a result of my unexpected arrest and six weeks of solitary confinement, I had a nervous breakdown, which manifested itself in seizures and losses of

consciousness. I became paralyzed in my ability to function. I was literally led by the hand and quite vulnerable to manipulation.

My only concern from the beginning was to protect my son. Jerry Bernstein, my high-priced and trusted attorney, and my wife both pressured me to accept a guilty plea, convinced that this was the only way to save my son's life. By separating myself and all the negative press about me from my son's case, my name would not even be allowed to be mentioned during his trial. Also, any of my property would thus become inadmissable evidence. Bernstein said, "You must do this -- you have no alternative!" My wife said, "You must do this for our son!" And I did.

I did not do this to get a "bargain" (a reduced sentence). The 30 years that I was sentenced to is no less than the 300 years that the judge threatened me with had I lost a trial. Either one is an effective life sentence for me. But my motivation to save my son's life was so strong, that I succumbed to the coercion easily. I "sacrificed myself" to take the heat off my youngest son. There was no other reason for my not going to trial.

Whether they were misguided, of poor judgment, or sincere in their belief that this was really the best thing for Jesse makes no difference. I followed the advice of my wife and of an attorney whom I trusted implicitly. In retrospect it turned out to be the worst advice possible and the worst move for Jesse's defense.

Now Jesse would face his accusers alone, as the charismatic young man that he is -- and would win. He was prepared to fight -- until suddenly, after a year, and only one week before his trial was to begin, he too accepted a guilty plea. Threatened by the judge with 100-300 years imprisonment had he lost his trial (by running the hundreds of charges consecutively), together with the reasons detailed below, he did it. The pressure on him from the judge, who terribly frightened this boy; from his attorney whom he entrusted with his life; and from his mother, who did not want to see her youngest child spend his life in prison, he succumbed.

After we had each taken the pleas, then the judge announced that she was putting on the record her insistence on maximum sentence. Jesse's hope for experiencing life as a youth vanished. I effectively received life imprisonment for my only crime of having mailed one magazine six years ago.

THE FACT THAT WE BOTH ACCEPTED GUILTY PLEAS DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE COMMITTED THE CRIMES. WE BOTH ADMIT THAT WE PERJURED OURSELVES IN LYING THAT WE HAD ABUSED CHILDREN.

In contrast to lies, here are facts: our pleas were obtained illegally. Mine because I was not capable of making a voluntary and informed plea because of my extreme duress, emotional breakdown, and medicated stupor. The judge knew this, but she did not determine in open court if I was fully aware of the consequences of my actions. She accepted my plea as I mumbled incoherently, on my attorney's signal, while I sat in a complete fog. Jesse's plea was illegal because it is illegal for a judge to extract a plea from a defendant by threatening more severe punishment if a trial is lost. And both pleas were invalid because a judge cannot accept a guilty plea unless there is irrefutable evidence that a crime was committed. No such evidence exists. These illegalities are very clearly defined, and defendant-protected, by U.S. Code 11, 18.

No matter the illegalities -- they had to obtain guilty pleas from both of us. I had actually been told by a Federal prosecutor that the parents had been promised that their children would never have to be cross-examined in a trial. "These kinds of cases never go to trial. They will both take guilty pleas," they were told. Everyone had to make good on that promise, no

matter what means were used. Even the trumped-up charge of "distribution of pornography" was held against me as ammunition to make me plead guilty to the State charges of sexual abuse. The Federal prosecutor told me outright that those charges were not serious enough to warrant prosecution – that they would have been dropped, if it weren't for the State charges. She told me that "the Feds would unlock my cell" if I could assure them that "our children will not have to go on the witness stand." Conversely, if I refused to take a guilty plea on the State charges, I would be remanded back to solitary confinement for another two years until the completion of the trial. I could never have survived that torture.

With all the extensive lying, what is the truth? What did happen in those classes? Answer: the only thing that happened was that my son and I taught those children computer programming. We taught them well and they learned a great deal. They loved the challenge of the work and came back year after year for more advanced instruction. They recommended the classes to their friends. For almost 100% of these youngsters, it was an immensely valuable and personally important educational experience. Would they have learned so much if, instead of being taught, they were beaten and sodomized each week, as was alleged? Many of these children were with me for 3-4 years in this strictly voluntary activity. They could have dropped out at any time, but they didn't. Would all this be so if they were being so terribly physically abused? Parents of my former students know full well the benefits of those classes – these truths cannot be denied. They must know that their own child had not been abused, nor had their child ever witnessed any abuse.

AN ACQUAINTANCE OF JESSE'S, ROSS GOLDSTEIN, TESTIFIED THAT HE PARTICIPATED IN ORGIES WITH THE COMPUTER STUDENTS. WHY DID HE TESTIFY, IF IT WEREN'T TRUE?

With me out of the picture, the prosecution knew that Jesse was now going to trial, bringing the children onto the witness stand. Channel 12 Long Island News, was approved to telecast the entire trial live with the children in full view. Jesse stood an excellent chance of winning his trial. The prosecution now panicked to find ways of forcing Jesse to take a guilty plea, so they framed Ross Goldstein.

Ross was also falsely accused by my students eight months after the original charges. Even though there were eight children in the class, only four were willing to continue the lies, and claimed that "All the children were naked, and had orgies that were videotaped every week." Months before his arrest the police were quoted (*Newsday*, 2/8/88) as saying, "Upon intensive questioning of all the children, none reported any videotaping activities nor any others being present." That statement was one of the very few truthful ones made by the police and proves how Ross' charges were contrived, when needed, to force my son to plead guilty.

Ross was initially promised that all his charges would be dropped if he agreed to testify against Jesse. They told him to lie or else he would face many years of imprisonment. To put more pressure on Ross, the police also threatened to charge him (falsely) with drug possession.

For many months Ross steadfastly refused to perjure himself, even refusing to do so when promised no prison time at all. He was going to trial – he was completely innocent, and had no idea why he was dragged into this mess. Later the police lied to Ross. They said that I was the one who accused him of being involved. Ross failed to realize that this could not have been true since the allegations state that he committed the crimes without my participation or knowledge.

His attorney and his parents told him that he could not refuse the district attorney's offer since he was threatened with long-term incarceration. So he capitulated to the pressures and lied to the grand jury about his participation in "orgies" during my classes. In our original charges there was no mention of Ross or others nor mention of videotaped orgies. How could the kids have all "forgotten" such a thing for eight months? They did not forget anything – these were charges fabricated at the time, when needed. At any rate, the fact remains that I DIDN'T KNOW WHO HE WAS! AND TO THIS DAY, I HAVE NEVER EVEN MET ROSS.

In addition, how could Jesse have been involved in his alleged activities, that presumably occurred in March-April of 1986? Actually, Jesse wasn't even introduced to Ross until the day Ross enrolled in Jesse's high school in October 1986. But facts do not count–for every fact that we would have presented in a trial, the prosecution would have had two lies to counter it. Would the jury have believed us?

One day Ross will be able to tell the truth. Because he was threatened with a long prison sentence if he refused to lie about Jesse, he did what he had to do to save his own life. Unfortunately for him, he was then betrayed. For his efforts in helping the prosecution win the case against Jesse, he received a six year prison term. He had to receive a substantial prison sentence to "prove" to the public that he committed the crimes. If his charges had been dropped or probated, it would have appeared very suspicious. The police and prosecution had to make sure that they covered their tracks in this frame-up.

Try to imagine, if you can, the despair of his parents as they watched their teenage son, innocent of any crime, led away to years of imprisonment instead of leaving for college. As a "snitch" and an accused child molester, his life in prison is indeed in grave danger.

There are a few interesting quotations from Sergeant Galasso (*Newsday*, 5/4/88) regarding Ross: "He is not a pedophile and is not a risk to the community." (So why send him to prison?) She is also quoted as admitting that, "We credit Goldstein for helping us to obtain a guilty plea from Jesse." Well, at least that's the truth.

It should be clear to you that Jesse had no alternative but to plead guilty. Consider the circumstances he found himself in: Ross had agreed to lie under oath and testify against him; Jesse's lawyer, Peter Panaro, insisted that he plead guilty; and no children had the courage to stand up to the truth publicly.

The fact also remains that if Jesse and Ross had lost their trials, they would have spent the majority of their lives in prison.

THERE ARE TWO OTHER CO-DEFENDANTS INVOLVED. WERE THEY FRAMED ALSO?

[redacted] and [redacted] (one a high school acquaintance of my son's and the other unknown to him) narrowly missed the ruination of their lives, as they too were drawn into the web of lies. I can only imagine how they were threatened with arrest, which certainly would have occurred if Ross had refused to help convict Jesse. These two teenagers would have been given the same threat: "Testify against Jesse and Ross or go to prison." Even with a signed arrest order, the prosecutor, Joseph Onoroto, refuses to arrest them because he does not want to open a can of worms. He knows that in a trial all the lies will be exposed.

police complaint. They must protect themselves against lawsuits for slander and false accusation which these two newly accused teenagers could surely bring. How many more lives of innocent youths are going to be destroyed?

To counter this pressure to arrest, the police and prosecution are claiming that the reason they cannot make the arrest is because they are "waiting for the videotapes to turn up." They did not need any such "evidence" to make their first three arrests. All they had was stories -- no more, no less. The prosecution knows that videotapes do not exist, but they must defend themselves against possible trials which would expose their lies. So, they put up a "smokescreen" of excuses: Rewards for the non-existent photographs and videotapes and insistence that "not enough children were able to make an identification."

According to the alleged scenario, the orgies were forced on the children by all five defendants at the same time. That means, 13 people, all naked, were crowded in a room with tables and chairs, videocameras and lights, learning computer programming – all in a 1 1/2 hour period. Sensing how ridiculous this accusation was, only one child has testified to the grand jury of these "activities" (which were alleged to have taken place every week). This student pressed charges against [redacted] and [redacted], sufficient to put them both into prison. How can this child be believed if the other seven in the class, by their silence, are saying that nothing happened? How could the children only "identify" Ross, but not the other two alleged to be "equal" participants in the weekly orgies?

The prosecution refuses to make the arrests, with exactly the same "evidence" it had against Jesse, and Ross, and I. This proves that the charges, indictments and arrests of [redacted] and [redacted] are based solely on the necessity to win the case against Jesse, not based on criminal misconduct. If Jesse and I had not pleaded guilty, [redacted] and [redacted] would have been arrested in order to obtain their objectives. I don't want to see [redacted] and [redacted] arrested, but why should three of us be in prison, when they are free? We are all equally innocent of these charges!

The one major witness who could have helped me was another teenager, [redacted] who replaced my son as my assistant in the classes when Jesse left for college. When [redacted] was asked about the activities were alleged to have taken place during classes in which he assisted, he replied, "Bullshit – nothing ever happened!" However, he was very smart to refuse to get involved, suspecting that he would be accused of the same crimes. After all, he was there during the "orgies," "sodomies," and "assaults"--didn't he see any of this? Of course he didn't see anything because nothing happened. In the light of what happened to Jesse, Ross, [redacted], and [redacted], he did the very best thing to protect himself.

WHY DID SERGEANT GALASSO REPORT THAT YOU CONFESSED TO HAVING "SEXUALLY ABUSED HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN?"

After my guilty plea I was led (literally, by the hand) to the police station, where my attorney gave me explicit instructions to follow. He told me that by following his instructions I would save my life and my son's life. He told me to lie that I had sexually abused "every kid on Long Island. It's all confidential," he said, "It will not get out to any parents – it's for police files only."

The premise was, if I "confessed" to having committed crimes, whether I was charged with them or not, then I could not be indicted on them at any time in the future. This is called a

close-out statement, and is standard procedure. For criminals this is an opportunity to confess to any prior crimes, so as to avoid prosecution on them. Since I had never abused any children, I had no idea who else might be "in the wings" with lies about me. So I lied like mad and created fiction similar to that with which I was charged. I had to lie that I abused every one of my students. If I inadvertently left one out, I could be subject to further indictments.

As it turned out, the police reneged on their promise and did tell parents what I said in my "confessional." These parents, who believed their children when they told them that nothing had ever happened, were totally terrified by what the police told them I had "done" to their children. But my lawyer did not know that the police were lying to him about the confidentiality of my close-out statement.

As a result of my close-out statement, the parents refused to provide Jesse with the one thing he needed – children to testify that they had witnessed nothing. The police and prosecution played their hands brilliantly in the game of "Win the Case."

THE MEDIA REPORTED THAT JESSE, AT HIS SENTENCING, TOLD THE JUDGE THAT HE WAS ABUSED BY HIS FATHER AND FORCED TO DO THOSE THINGS TO THE CHILDREN. WHY WOULD HE MAKE UP THIS STORY?

The accusing parents had demanded that Jesse be sent to a penitentiary, and the judge initially agreed. On the advice of his attorney, Jesse lied to the judge in order to appeal for leniency in sentencing. He lied that he had also been a victim – that he was in the same position as the students. If he really had done those things to the kids at the age he was accused, 15 years old, wouldn't this indicate a need for psychiatric care rather than punitive punishment? Jesse was pleading for an alternative to a penitentiary, where his life would be in danger. He pleaded to be sent to a therapeutic facility instead. It worked. The parents reacted to this with some compassion and withdrew their demand.

Within days, he was asked to be interviewed for a "Geraldo" show on crime victims. After having been so adversely affected by the media, Jesse saw the opportunity to use the media to his own advantage. Sensing the benefits of his "victim" status, he continued to lie as part of his attempt to save his life. He was, understandably, petrified with fear for his safety in prison, and this position would reinforce his plea to the judge for an alternative institution. His lawyer urged him to do this interview. You can understand the lawyer's position and motivation – it reinforced his own image and reputation, by concealing the fact that he coerced his innocent client to plead guilty. It was clear that both of our attorneys wanted to avoid spending a full year of their time in a trial. Jesse was victimized, not by me, but by his community and lawyers.

After we agreed to accept the guilty pleas, another major injustice was done to us. The judge on the case, Judge Boklan, wanted the case closed for good. Without our knowledge, she made arrangements with our attorneys to give up our right of appeal. She would not accept our guilty pleas without this provision. All persons convicted of a crime in this country have a Constitutional Right of Appeal, and this was denied us.

I hope you can understand why we could never win against all the odds: the financially and politically powerful parents; an elected, politically ambitious District Attorney, who answered to the pressures of the media and who needed to maintain the highest conviction rate in the State; the over-zealous police, who used Gestapo-like tactics (they even tapped our telephone); the media, which created an atmosphere in which we could never have obtained an unbiased jury (we were denied a change of venue); and Sergeant Galasso and her huge public lies about us.

[illegible] was the newly-appointed director of the Nassau County Sex Crimes division. This was her first big case. You can understand her rewards for "cracking" such an enormous case, one that she helped to create. She singlehandedly rabble-roused the community to a fever pitch, and she didn't have to prove anything she said.

THE ISSUE OF TRUTH VS. LIES GOT COMPLETELY LOST IN THE HYSTERIA

During this time we were hysterical. We trusted our attorneys, and did their bidding without question. We learned too late that the priority of our lawyers was to win the case. A guilty plea, which they urged on us, is considered a "win" and better for our lawyers than risking a "loss" at a trial. Attorneys are monitored -- scores of wins and losses are kept. And this case was the Super Bowl of cases.

We never had the opportunity to speak out publicly, to tell our side of the story. Every time we wanted to, our lawyers prevented us from doing so, telling us that it would cause us much damage. We wanted to shout to the world that we were innocent, but our lawyers forced us to be silent. In retrospect, not speaking out was the worse thing for us to have done, as it implied we were guilty.

Newsday has declined to publish this document you are reading, in spite of their intensive coverage of this case. They also even refused to publish a brief letter to the editor, which I wrote in response to their Sunday Magazine story. It must be clear that Newsday would be very embarrassed, to say the least, by our declaration of innocence, considering that they have assumed my guilt from day one. Only the Great Neck Record, in reporting the story, related facts without editorializing or distorting them.

Newsday's Sunday Magazine published a cover story about the case. It must be stated that I repeatedly asked to be interviewed by Newsday but was ignored. In this and other articles about me, they grasped at anything they could find to defame me, to paint me as deranged. All this was to distract the reader from the fact that the children were forced to lie.

We are in prison because of the children's lies -- not because of "my childhood," not because of a tabloid's fiction of my "secret life," nor because of private property found in my house. How many millions of people should be imprisoned (according to the reporter's reasoning) because of their private property?

PART II

You can prove to yourself that what is said herein is the truth, and I ask you to do so. Everyone can push aside the mass hysterical shoutings and name calling and consider the accusations for what they are: accusations only, not statements of fact.

Many ridiculous lies were spread about me. When you actually consider these lies, you see how ludicrous they are: Sergeant Galasso accused me at a PTA meeting of "ten years of brutal sexual and physical assault on 500 children in Great Neck." This without so much as a whisper in a small-town rumor mill? Didn't the children complain that it hurt them to sit after "40 sodomies (of each boy) during one 10-week class session (four times each class?)," as the indictment alleged? Didn't their heads hurt from being "repeatedly banged against the wall," as the indictment also alleged? Where are the "bloodied underpants" the children went home in. Nobody said anything against me all those 10 years, and not one student ever dropped out of my classes. Why not? Because nothing ever happened. All the lies sound like fiction and are fiction. It wasn't

that "something happened," and it got exaggerated. Nothing happened. No child was abused in any way, by anyone.

Sergeant Galasso said (*Newsday*--2/8/88): "Every child told of being photographed and videotaped." Where are all the photos and videotapes alleged to have been taken? If photos and videotapes existed, the two surprise searches of my house, from attic to garage, would have turned up something. The police confiscated every videotape, home movie, and photograph in my house. The police claimed one of the photos seized was of naked boys. Actually, the photo was of my young son and a friend, standing together on the beach in their swimsuits. Galasso said whatever she wanted to without proof, even though there were no charges of this kind against us. By doing this she worked everybody into a frenzy and drove desperate, worried parents into despair. She abused the entire community of Great Neck!

You can find out the truth by simply speaking to the children in the community. [redacted] assisted in those Friday classes from which the original charges emerged. (no charges emerged from the Thursday class, because the police had overlooked that particular list during the search.) Ask him what went on in those classes. Ask Ross's parents if their son was ever even at any of my classes. Ask [redacted] and [redacted] if they were even in my house. Ask them to describe how they were framed. Privately, they will all tell you the truth. Ask the children who are non-complainants what went on. Demand the truth from all the children.

Speak to [redacted] with whom I worked closely. He sent many of his students to my computer school. Since he made the recommendation, he made it his responsibility to monitor their progress. He then reported to the parents that those in my classes excelled in computers, and were way ahead of the others. Over the years, [redacted] knew how much the children loved my classes, how much they learned, and that they and their parents were grateful to him for having recommended the classes. If the children had been abused, would they have excelled above their classmates in public school as they did?

Medical doctors and child psychologists are in agreement that children who are abused exhibit symptoms of personality changes and poor scholastic performance. None of my students exhibited such symptoms. Their teachers and parents would certainly have observed this, and it would have been diagnosed and addressed years ago. It could not suddenly appear after the police arrived in their homes.

If a boy is sodomized, there remains physical evidence. Of all 17 complainant children, not one complained of pain or physical discomfort. Of 17 pediatricians, none reported anything unusual or suspicious to the parents. No medical reports were entered into evidence to substantiate the claims of physical abuse.

Use your own judgment: how do you think a bright, articulate 12-year-old would react to "four years of aggravated sexual abuse and assault from five attackers," as stated in the indictment. Would he happily keep coming back for more, asking his parents to let him stay on year after year? Would he not say something about all this, even to a friend, who in turn would tell his parents?

With my reputation as impeccable as it was, with the community affording me the ultimate in respect, it was necessary for the prosecution to create the most fantastic tales, and publicize them, in order to turn public sentiment against me. Small lies about me would have been discounted as fiction. They counted on people believing many big lies.

We hoped that the parents who knew absolutely that their children had not been abused would come forward in our defense. But the hysteria gripped them also. Those parents

concluded that some child must have been abused for this thing to have begun, and they were not apt to defend a child molester. If these parents had defended us, they would have been considered advocates of child abuse and been ostracized by the community. They were swept up in a crusade to eliminate child abuse. One of my students, a brave lad who steadfastly refused to go along with the police coercion, insisted on testifying on our behalf, and relating publicly how the police "questioned" him. The complainant children threatened to beat him up at school. He was even told by the school psychologist to "Be quiet or your friends won't talk to you!"

I ask you, does it really make you feel comfortable to convince yourself (and maybe your children also) that the abuse took place? Is it possible that you prefer to believe that your own child was abused? Or would it make you feel better to know that the children had been treated with great respect by me and my son, and that they had not been abused? Isn't this a more comforting thought and what you really want to know? Wouldn't it be a better thing for everyone's mental health to know that the children were not victims of such attacks? Then know it, because it is so! You have the choice and the ability to accept the truth.

I must address the parents of my computer students directly: You know that your child looked forward to my classes. You know that this would not be so if he had been abused and assaulted. You know that your child never witnessed other children being abused or he would have told you so. You know that my door was always unlocked during class. I had an open-door policy, and you could walk in any time unannounced, and you did. Did you ever see "all the children naked," or "video cameras and lights?"

You know that when you came into the class to pick up your child early, you saw only teaching and learning going on. You never saw Jesse with "a camera around his neck" nor a "video camera on a tripod" (as *Newsday* claimed). You never saw Ross Goldstein, nor anyone else, in that room. You know that we were always too busy working with the students to even greet you when you came in. You know that there wasn't even any room in that crowded computer class for any sexual activities, much less room for videotaping "orgies." You do know that what I am saying here is the truth. Accept these truths, not the lies you were told or the fiction you read in the newspapers. It is time to face the facts.

Please do not fear that videotapes and photos of your children engaged in sexual acts will be distributed. None ever existed. No reward, even millions of dollars, could cause the photographs to turn up. You were so desperate to have proof of the alleged crimes that you instructed the D.A. to promise Jesse a shorter sentence in exchange for even one photo. If the District Attorney's office obtained one picture, Jesse would have been given less prison time. What could Jesse do? There are none, and never were, any photos.

PART III

I often think about the victims of this holocaust, and there were many, aside from my entire family, and the Goldstein family.

The town of Great Neck is a victim, and should change its name to Salem, New York, in honor of what transpired here. A sickness gripped the town, a mass hysteria, a mass fear in the school community – all fueled by the police and the media. This phenomenon has occurred before, in other towns:

> In a well-documented case in Jordan, Minn. 40 children accused 25 adults of conducting a child-sex ring, with sadistic violence, bestiality, and incest. All of the charges were eventually dropped as being false, but the small town was destroyed, as were the lives of the defendants whose charges were dropped, long after the children of those accused adults had been removed from their homes. Said one 12-year old, "A small lie just got bigger and bigger." Said a judge, "We are afraid that innocent adults may be victimized by would-be child-saviours, who may manipulate children into exaggerations, if not outright falsehoods. ("Salem Revisited" – THE ECONOMIST 12/8/84)

Great Neck was victimized in another way. Everybody knows that I created and taught courses and programs in computer education and how I established that program in the Adult Education Division. I also devised programs and taught courses in the In-Service Training for local teachers. My private classes in programming for gifted youngsters were the best thing there was for hundreds of Great Neck youths. It was only one week prior to my arrest that the Great Neck Record (11/19/87) lauded me for my recent award as the Most Outstanding Computer Teacher in New York State. It was only two weeks before they were forced to lie that the children in that class made a small party for me, to celebrate how proud they were to have the best teacher in the New York State. I taught hundreds of children and adults how to enjoy playing the piano. My wife's toddler playgroup was immensely beneficial to the education of scores of two year olds. All this is no longer for Great Neck because I was accused of crimes which I did not commit.

The parents of the children who accused us are also victims – victims of having been manipulated and coerced by the police into believing the lies. As a result of these lies, the parents were led to believe that their children had been brutalized. What a terrible experience for a parent! Their resultant panic and extreme reaction created a lust for revenge, an anger beyond control – which must cause emotional and physical ramifications. They spent large sums of money in fighting us. But the very worst thing of all is that they could spend the rest of their lives convinced that their children will suffer for having been abused. But why should this be so? Why would a parent want to believe that their child had been abused, when he was not?

It seems to me that the accusing parents should want to seek out the truth. These people are genuinely concerned parents, attuned to the welfare of their children. They do know that their child never exhibited any symptoms of having been abused over those years or they would have recognized it at the time. They were aware of their children's eagerness to come to class. Their kids were not forced to attend my classes – they wanted to attend. What 12-year old would want to be subjected voluntarily to such abuse and physical pain as was described in their stories?

But the children were indeed victimized, but not as a result of sexual abuse. By being coerced and encouraged to lie, they learned they can wield power over others. By their being so prepared and rehearsed for two years in anticipation of their impending cross-examination, they must have convinced themselves that those things really happened to them. It is explained in medical journals that such behavior is not only possible but quite likely in these circumstances. The children must now be feeling terrible anxiety as a result of this. This is child abuse – to make a child believe that he has been sexually abused when he knows that he was not.

Some parents are trying to substantiate the lies by alluding to their child's history of anxiety and blaming this on us (*Newsday* 5/28/89). But they will have to answer to the fact that the "anxiety, bed-wetting, and nose bleeds" pre-dated their child's attending my classes. Upon enrolling their children, several of these parents described these very symptoms to me and

expressed the hope that my computer class would help ameliorate their children's problems. If a child still has symptoms, as some parents claim, it is because the police and his parents are forcing him to lie when he knows the truth to be otherwise. This is the cause of his anxiety.

I have genuine compassion for these students of mine. They were so terribly manipulated, so used, so corrupted – forced to deny that those computer classes were beneficial and that their teacher was really a warm, caring adult who would never hurt them. I am sure that the students must be totally bewildered as to what is going on around them. Surely, the children want to tell the truth. But they can't because they fear their parents would be angry at them after all they've been through – endless psychiatric visits, hours of courtroom testimony, and complete disruption of education, not to mention irreparable emotional damage.

The last victims are the taxpayers. So far, this case, has cost over one million dollars plus the cost of maintaining three prisoners. This money could have been better spent in good works, rather than in the contrivance of this huge case and the resultant destruction of so many innocent lives.

PART IV

It is generally believed that if a person is indicted for a crime, then he committed it. The myth is that indictment alone is equivalent to conviction. It is also believed that winning a trial is only "beating a rap." In contrast to these myths, the fact is that true guilt or innocence has nothing to do with winning or losing a trial, nor with pleading guilty. Our guilty pleas are in no way proof of our having committed any crimes. If we had won our trial, would the accusing parents, solely because of a jury's opinion, be immediately convinced that their children had not been abused? If we had lost our trial, would that have magically transformed the children's fiction into reality? The answer to both these questions is NO.

A book will be written about this entire affair. It will document everything stated herein, emphasizing the abuse of law enforcement and judicial powers which prevailed from the outset. This book is tentatively titled "PERJURY" – something that everybody did.

I will be eligible for parole when I am 68 years old. With Judge Boklan's demand for maximum sentence, this will be denied me. I do not ever again expect to know freedom, and I will surely leave here in a pine box. Before this happens, I must make my last wish, which is in the form of a prayer for three things: First, that my son survives his incarceration and will one day be able to resume his life. Second, that one day my name will be cleared of those allegations of child abuse, and my good reputation restored. Last but not least, as my final act as a teacher, I must continue the concern I have always had for the welfare of my pupils. I appeal directly to my computer students to live a life of reality: Relinquish the lies you have been living for the past two years, discard the illusions that you or your friends were abused, stop perpetuating the myth. Proclaim the truth. The five of us never hurt, harmed, nor abused any of you.

I want to conclude by saying that I owe a debt of gratitude to the Great Neck community for having allowed me to flourish professionally and my family to live happily for 11 years. I want to repay that debt, by assuring the community that:

You do not have to fear for the welfare of your children. They will not have any emotional scars because of anything that my son, Ross or I were alleged to have done to them or that we "confessed" to having done to them. We lied in court. Speaking for myself, I humbly ask forgiveness from all the families that I hurt by my lies. I have much remorse over this. I know

of many families who believed what the police said I had "done" to their children, and they were unimaginably distraught over this. Please believe the truth now.

You are saying, "I do know my own child well enough to know that he was not abused, but I cannot shake the feeling that some child was abused." Well, parents, talk to each other. You will find that all of you are thinking the same thought. You will conclude that all the children lied, and that none have been abused. It must be very difficult for you to understand that I am on your side. I want to see your children and your families recuperate from this horror.

I do believe that the longer the children persist in the lies, the longer they will remain adversely affected by them. I desperately wish that I could talk with each family of my former students, answer any questions they might have, show them the numerous documents which substantiate everything I say herein, and help remove this "cancer." I do not desire recriminations against the children. They have suffered enough as a result of the abuse by the police, and having been forced to be pawns in this affair.

Right now, the accusing children certainly fear repercussions from parents, police, and school authorities if, two years later, they were to come out and admit that they were pressured to lie. It will take true courage on the part of each of these young men to be able to stand up for the truth.

Dear students, you were persuaded by the police to be mature and courageous by reading those statements for the Grand Jury. You are now more mature. I ask you now to be more courageous, help yourselves to clear your conscience, and at the same time help right a terrible wrong, by telling the truth. You will not be punished for having lied – you will be praised for being honest, responsible adults.

Some day when these teenagers are mature enough to counter the fear of reprisals, they will approach the district attorney with the truth, and they will corroborate what is said herein. Then this will all be over and everyone's mind will be at ease. The sooner this happens, the sooner you can put this whole thing behind you, and heal from a terrible tragedy which so adversely affected so many lives.

My son and I would respond honestly to any genuine concerns, questions, or requests for clarification of anything I wrote.

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EDWARD P. MANGANO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

1490 Franklin Avenue
Mineola, New York 11501
(516) 573-7000

LAWRENCE W. MULVEY
COMMISSIONER

January 4, 2011

Meg Reiss
Chief of Staff
Office of the District Attorney
County of Nassau
262 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501

Dear ADA Reiss,

Attached please find copies of Property Disposition Cards associated with property invoiced during the investigation of case # 6-5115-87, defendants Arnold and Jesse Friedman. These disposition cards indicate that the property involved was either released or disposed of according to law.

If I can be of further assistance to you regarding this matter please contact me at 516-573-7700 or email to mthompson@pdcn.org.

Sincerely,

Marianne Thompson
Inspector
Executive Officer, Detective Division
Nassau County Police Department

X Grand Jury

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

1. Form must be typewritten in triplicate, using white, green and canary sheets in that order. All copies will be forwarded with property to the Property Bureau.
2. Do not typewrite to the right of the double line except when entering U.S. Currency.
3. All cash items will be entered first, then foreign money, jewelry, etc.
4. Prisoner's personal property and other property in the nature of evidence will be invoiced on separate vouchers.
5. All three copies will be given the same consecutive command voucher number in the command where it originates.
6. If the claimant is a corporation, give the corporate name - not the name of an individual connected with it.
7. The following additional information shall be secured for all items.
   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/1/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, New York	11/25/88	130.50-3	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	9	Assorted computer disks in envelopes		
		labeled in red ballpoint pen on envel-		
		opes and disks "#1 through #9"		
Above listed items recovered during a court ordered search of the above defen-				
dants dwelling on 11/25/87.				
		"DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
Detective W. Hatch	4225		

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	SCS	6-40-88	23610

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 63, REV. 11/84

PREV. NO.: 233610

PRISONER: Friedman, Arnold & Jesse	ADDRESS: 17 Picadilly Rd. Gr Neck
OWNER:	ADDRESS:
FINDER: Det. W. Hatch	ADDRESS: NCPD

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	CASE REPORT NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Special, Etc.)	COMMAND / INVOICE NO.
11/25/87	6-5115-87	6-3146-87	6-40-88

FINAL CHARGE: Sodomy - Plea — DISPOSITION: 3/25/88 and 12/20/88 — DATE:

REMARKS:
TO BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

RANK	SIGNATURE OF PREPARER	SERIAL NO.	RANK	SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISER	SERIAL NO.
Det		6154			

INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare one original and forward to Property Bureau for all invoiced property which may be released or otherwise disposed of. List any additional remarks and prisoners on reverse side.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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2. Do not typewrite to the right of the double line except when entering U.S. Currency.
3. All cash items will be entered first, then foreign money, jewelry, etc.
4. Prisoner's personal property and other property in the nature of evidence will be invoiced on separate vouchers.
5. All three copies will be given the same consecutive command voucher number in the command where it originates.
6. If the claimant is a corporation, give the corporate name - not the name of an individual connected with it.
7. The following additional information shall be secured for all items.
   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/9/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, New York	11/25/87	130.50-3	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	57	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		6 Prop. Sht #1 in black plastic case		
2	67	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		#19 Property Sht #3 in black case		
3	37	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		#5 Prop Sht #1"in black case		
4	50	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		#4 Property Sht #1 in white case		
5	~~50~~	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		#20 Property Sht #3 in white case		
6	60	Assorted Computer Disks labled "Item		
		#2 Property Sht #1" in white case		
7	36	Assorted Computer Disks labeled "Item		
		#8 Prop Sht.#1" in white case		
Above listed items recovered during a court ordered search of the above				
defendants swelling on 11/25/87.				
	"DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"			
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.
Det.	W. Hatch	4225			

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	SCS	[illegible]	[illegible]

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 234355

PRISONER	ADDRESS
ARNOLD FRIEDMAN	17 Picadilly Rd. G.N.
OWNER	ADDRESS
SAME	SAME
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-25-87	6-89-88	DD 6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy 1°	CONVICTION	1988	A. FRIEDMAN

REMARKS

NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE TO BE RELEASED

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.	[signature]	4029	[signature]	[signature]	4540

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/9/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, N.Y.	11/25/87	130.50-3	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	Polaroid box containing 7 ass't diskettes		
		"Item #20 List #4		
2	1	Kilobyte box containing 15 ass't		
		diskettes "Item #6 List #5		
3	1	Opague black plexi box containing 46		
		ass't diskettes "Item #20 List #4		
4	1	Tinted plexi box containing 61 ass't		
		diskettes "Item #3 List #1		
5	2	Apple Disk II, disk drives Serial#		
		97225888227 "Item #17 List #4		
6	1	Star NP10 Dot Matrix Printer Ser #		
		270061103622 "Item #19 List #4		
7	1	Apple IIe keyboard Serial #		
		D4A0SH3A292064 "Item #16 List #4		
8	1	Apple monitor Ser #831013020 "Item		
		#18 List #4		
Above items recovered curing a search of the above defendants home on 11/25/87				
DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER — RANK: Det. NAME: W. Hatch — SERIAL NO.: 4225

SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER — RANK — NAME — SERIAL NO.

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	SCS	6-58-88	537556

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 234356

PRISONER	ADDRESS
ARNOLD FRIEDMAN	17 Picadilly Road, G.N
OWNER	ADDRESS
SAME	SAME
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD Case, Special, Etc.)
11-25-87	6-89-88	DD 6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy 1°	Conviction	1988	A. FRIEDMAN

REMARKS

NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE TO BE RELEASED

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det	[signature]	4029	[signature]	[signature]	4840

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
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9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 11/25/87

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same/and Squeglia	Anthony	Detective	4372	SCS

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck	11/25/87	Sodomy Sex Abuse	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	11/25/87	Sex Abuse	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
~~1~~	~~3~~	~~pieces white tissue paper~~		
~~2~~	~~1~~	~~piece of white paper towel~~		
3	1	piece of brown paper		
4	1	one white plastic bag labeled "Ram Dan		
		Food products"		
5	1	flesh colored artificial penis with		
		white base		
6 & 7	1	flesh colored sexual aid with white		
		battery pack and wire labeled "Asian		
		Articles" attached by wire to flesh		
		colored artificial penis with sleeve		
Above	listed	items found by Det. A. Squeglia Sh.		
334 at	1500	hrs. 11/25/87 in the downstairs office		
of defendant		Arnold Friedman. Items found in the		
left bottom		drawer of a file cabinet located next		
to a piano.				
"DO NOT DESTROY T O BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"				
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER — RANK: Det. NAME: W. Hatch — SERIAL NO.: 4225

SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER — RANK — NAME — SERIAL NO.

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
[redacted]	[redacted]	SCS 371-87	5th	[redacted]	234674

Appendix 10576

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.

PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN-83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 234 674

PRISONER	ADDRESS
Arnold Friedman	17 Picadilly Rd, Great Neck
OWNER	ADDRESS
Same	Same
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-25-87	6-89-88	DD6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy 1°	Conviction	1988	~~Arnold Friedman~~

REMARKS

Not Needed As Evidence To Be ~~[illegible]~~ Destroyed

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det	[signature]	4079	[illegible]	[signature]	4[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 108 - REV. 7/66

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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/11/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, N.Y.	11/25/88	130.50-3	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	Commodore 64 Computer Keyboard		
		SN P2038185		
2	1	Joystick Control		
3	1	Dialight Extention Lire Tree SN66553		
4	1	Commodore Power Supply Part #251053		
5	1	Commodore Disk Drive SN AA #A 16384		
6	3	Assorted Wires		
7	1	Amdek Monitor SN Y21032985		
Above	listed	items recovered during a court ordered search of the above defen-		
dants	dwelling	on 11/25/87.		
		"DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER — RANK: Det. NAME: Hatch SERIAL NO.: 4225

SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER — RANK NAME SERIAL NO.

CASE REPORT NO.	P.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-88	SCS	6-88-88	234675

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.

PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 234675

PRISONER	ADDRESS
Arnold Friedman	17 Piccadilly Rd, G.N.
OWNER	ADDRESS
SAME	SAME
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-25-87	C-89-89	DD 6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy 1°	Conviction	1988	A. Friedman

REMARKS

Not Needed As Evidence To Be Released

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.		4029	Lt.		

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/11/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S) NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, New York	11/25/87	130.50-3	
Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	envelope containing 6 steno pads & 6 mini diaries 1980-1985 with assorted personal papers and lists of names		
2	1	envelope containing red loose leaf binder with class lists, personal papers and sex magazines		Ret'd Inv
3	1	envelope containing personal papers and homosexual literature		
4	1	envelope containing personal papers		
~~5~~	~~1~~	~~envelope containing 5 reel to reel video tapes~~		Ret'd
6	1	envelope containing 2 reels of film and homosexual literature.		
7	1	envelope containing 2 color photos of nude boy and girl from the neck to the thighs.		
Above listed items recovered during a court ordered search of the above defendant's dwelling on 11/25/87.				
	DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE			
			TOTAL	

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER — RANK: Detective — NAME: [signature] — SERIAL NO. 4225

SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER — RANK — NAME: [signature] — SERIAL NO.

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	SCS	6-89-88	234676

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80 — P.B.V. NO. 234676

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman	ADDRESS: 17 Piccadilly Rd, Great Neck
OWNER:	ADDRESS:
FINDER:	ADDRESS:

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-23-87	234676	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
			ELAINE FRIEDMAN

REMARKS: NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE ITEMS #1 & 2 TO BE RELEASED

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.	H Gross	4029	D/Sgt	J Lyman	3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80 — P.B.V. NO. 234676

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman	ADDRESS: 17 Piccadilly Rd, G.N.
OWNER:	ADDRESS:
FINDER:	ADDRESS:

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
3/9/88	6-4-88	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
	TRIAL / CONVICTION		

REMARKS: NO LONGER NEEDED AS EVIDENCE, RELEASE AS PER ADA J. ONORATO / SEE BACK

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.	H Gross	4029	D/Sgt	L Borman	3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.

PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80 | P.D.V. NO. 234676

PRISONER	ADDRESS
Richard Friedman	17 Piccadilly Rd, Great Neck
OWNER	ADDRESS
SAME	SAME
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-25-87	6-89-88	DD 6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy 1°	Conviction	1988	A. Friedman

REMARKS

Not Needed As Evidence To Be Released

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.	[signature]	4029	Lt.	[signature]	486

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/85

INSTRUCTION

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   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 3/9/88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer	Same				

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck, New York	11/25/87	130.50-3	
	Friedman, Jesse	same	Same	263.05	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	6	File folders with ass't papers "Item #12 List #4		
2	1	Mem tape "Item #1 List #4		
3	14	File folders with ass't papers "Item #14 List #4		
4	2pkg	Index cards "Item #2 List #6		
5	1	Manila folder with ass't papers "Item #9 List #6		
6	2	Grey small file box "Item #12 & 13 List #1	NOT	RELEASED 10/89
7	1	Spiral notebook "Item #12 List #7	NOT	RELEASED 10/89
8	1	Manila folder with ass't composition books "Item #20 List #5		
9	1	Cardboard box with ass't papers & check registers "Item #3 List #5	NOT	RELEASED 10/89
Above listed items recovered during a court ordered search of the above defendants dwelling on 11/25/87. "DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"				
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER	RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER	RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.
	Det.	W. Hatch	4225				

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	SCS	6-57-88	234679

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN-83 REV. 3/80

234679
P.B.V. NO.

PRISONER	ADDRESS
ARNOLD FRIEDMAN	17 Picadilly Rd, G.N.
OWNER	ADDRESS
FINDER	ADDRESS

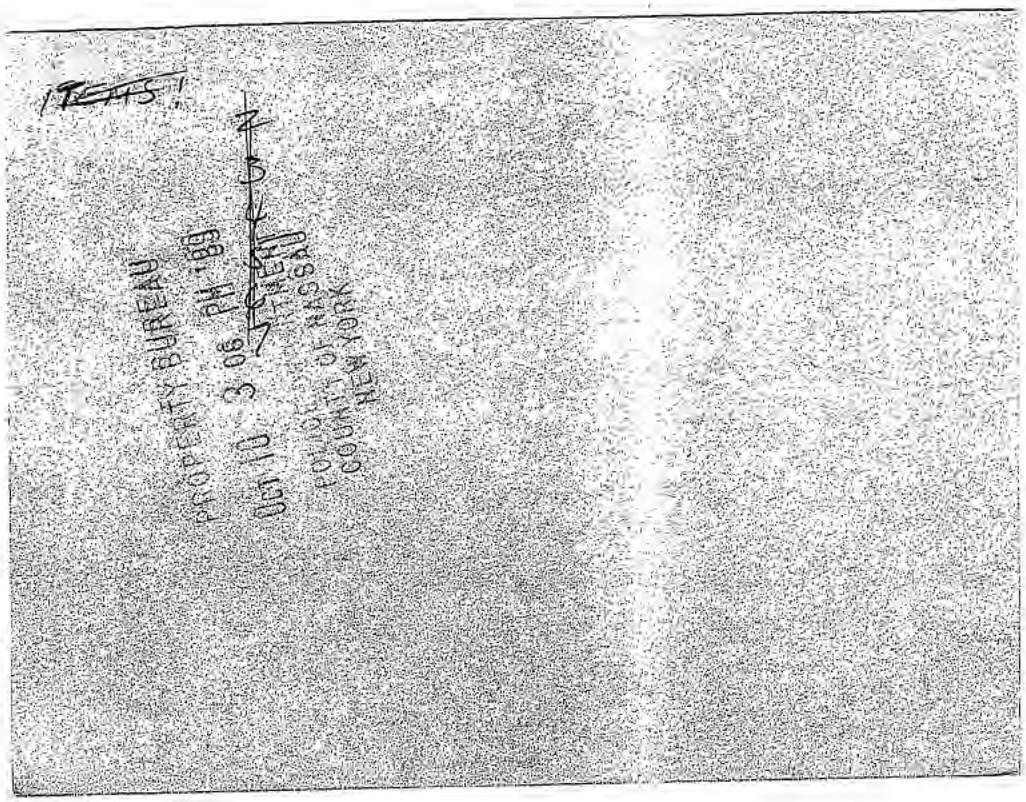
DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD Case, Special, Etc.)
3/9/88	6-57-88	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
	TRIAL/CONVICTION		

REMARKS
NO LONGER NEEDED AS EVIDENCE
AS PER ADAJ. ONORATO / ~~SEE BACK~~

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det	A. Gross	4029	D/Sgt	L. Gorman	3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.


PROPERTY BUREAU
OCT 10 3 06 PM '89
POLICE
COUNTY OF NASSAU
NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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2. Do not typewrite to the right of the double line except when entering U.S. Currency.
3. All cash items will be entered first, then foreign money, jewelry, etc.
4. Prisoner's personal property and other property in the nature of evidence will be invoiced on separate vouchers.
5. All three copies will be given the same consecutive command voucher number in the command where it originates.
6. If the claimant is a corporation, give the corporate name - not the name of an individual connected with it.
7. The following additional information shall be secured for all items.
   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 11/25/87

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	Hatch	William	Detective	4225	SCS
Arresting Officer					

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	Friedman, Arnold	17 Picadilly Road Great Neck	11/25/87	Sodomy Sex Abuse	
	Friedman, Jesse	Same	Same	Sex Abuse	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	Hyperdermic Syringe		
Above listed item found by Det. A. Squeglia Sh. 334 at 1500 hrs. 11/25/87 in the ~~1st~~ 2nd floor bedroom of Jesse Friedman. Items found in the middle drawer of a desk at this location.				
"DO NOT DESTROY TO BE HELD AS EVIDENCE"				
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK	NAME	SERIAL NO.
Det.	W. Hatch	4225			

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	6th	6-247-87	230788

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 - REV. 3/80

230788
P.R.V. NO.

PRISONER A. FRIEDMAN, 17 Picadilly Rd., G.N. J. FRIEDMAN, SAME AS ABOVE	ADDRESS
OWNER	ADDRESS
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11/25/87	6-247-87	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
1.5/13/88 Imp.	39-120 mos.	2.1/24/89 Imp. 216.	7 1/2- mos.

REMARKS

TO BE DESTROYED.

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
DET.	REIHING	4010	DET.SGT.	MACKLE	2619

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

NO/W

Set Crimes

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED 12/23/87

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	KOVAR	Scott	P.O.	6186	S.I.B.
Arresting Officer					

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	4/12/87 6-1045-87 FRIEDMAN, Arnold	Great Neck, New York			plea 3/25/88
	FRIEDMAN, Jesse	Great Neck, New York			plea 12/20/88
	6/5/87 6-1046-87	Cancel Disposal			

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.
	NONE			

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	Cardboard slide mailer		
		ABOVE EVIDENCE REMOVED BY LABORATORY PERSONNEL FROM SUBMITTED EVIDENCE. RDD# SCS-371-87		
		HOLD FOR EVIDENCE		
		DD# 6-3146-87		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER
RANK P.O. NAME Scott J. Kovar SERIAL NO. 6186

SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER
RANK NAME SERIAL NO.

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
	SCS-371-87	SIB M-104-87	S.I.B.		231598

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, NEW YORK
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV 11/94

P.B.V. NO. 231598

PRISONER Arnold Friedman Jesse Friedman	ADDRESS Great Neck, NY
OWNER	ADDRESS
FINDER PO Kovar	ADDRESS NCPD SIB

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	CASE REPORT NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Special, Etc.)	COMMAND INVOICE NO.
11/30/87		SCS 371-87	

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE
Sodomy	Plea	3/25/88 and 12/20/88

REMARKS

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW

RANK	SIGNATURE OF PREPARER	SERIAL NO.	RANK	SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISER	SERIAL NO.
Det.	[signature]	6154	[signature]	[signature]	4548

INSTRUCTIONS: Prepare one original and forward to Property Bureau for all invoiced property which may be released or otherwise disposed of. List any additional remarks and prisoners on reverse side.

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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7. The following additional information shall be secured for all items.
   A. The place where found.
   B. The name of the person from whom taken with the general circumstances surrounding such taking.
8. When invoicing "Found Property", list claimant as unknown. Insert name and address of Finder, below list of property.
9. Corrections to be made as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 1-13-88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	BRIMLOW	PATRICIA	DET	4395	SCS
Arresting Officer	HATCH	WILLIAM	DET	4225	SCS

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	FRIEDMAN, ARNOLD	17 Picadilly Rd, Great Neck	11-26-87	130.50	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
1	1	VIEWLEX PROJECTOR MODEL #V-44S, S/N 44-12945		
2	1	BROWN CARDBOARD BOX CONTAINING DISKETTES AND WHITE ENVELOPES		
3	1	WHITE BOX CONTAINING DISKETTES AND WHITE ENVELOPES		
4	1	WHITE PLASTIC BAG CONTAINING ASSORTED COMPUTER MANUALS		
5	1	NIKON 35 MM CAMERA 7177171 IN BLACK CASE	NS	Released 10/89
6	1	CLEAR PLASTIC BAG CONTAINING ASSORTED COMPUTER SOFTWARE		
7	1	CARDBOARD BOX CONTAINING MICROPHONE, TAPE MEASURE, CAMERA MANUAL, AND NEWSPAPER		
8	1	ENVELOPE CONTAINING 3 SONY VIDEO TAPES AND BOXES, ONE SCOTCH VIDEO TAPE AND BOX AND ONE NO NAME VIDEO TAPE IN DAK ENTERPRISE BOX		
9	1	COMMODORE VIDEO MONITOR MODEL 1702, S/N XC1181602		
10	1	COMMODORE VIDEO MONITOR MODEL 1701, S/N 07832374		
11	1	SAMSUNG VIDEO MONITOR S/N 50105146		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
	4395		

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS #371-87	Sixth	6-4-88	232366

(1)

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/88

INSTRUCTION

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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 1-13-88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	BRIMLOW	PATRICIA	DET	4395	SCS
Arresting Officer	HATCH	WILLIAM	DET	4225	SCS

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	FRIEDMAN,ARNOLD	17 Picadilly Rd.,Great Neck, NY	11-26-87	130.50	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
12	1	SAKATA VIDEO MONITOR MODEL SC-100 S/N 16270955		
13	1	COMMODORE PRINTER MODEL NO. 1526, S/N 1026035		
14	1	GEMGARD 6 OUTLET SURGE PROTECTOR		
15	1	GAF SYNCHRONIZED SOUND MOVIE CAMERA		
		MODEL SS 250XL		
16	2	COMMODORE DATASSETTES, S/N 092044,032854		
17	1	ENVELOPE CONTAINING 15 COMPUTER DISKS		
		OBTAINED FROM JASON PROVDA		
18	7	COMMODORE 64 KEYBOARDS, S/N's P01501525,		
		P00414468,P5205933B,P01682119,P5209888B,		
		S00010863, RP0053535		
19	3	COMMODORE VIC 20 KEYBOARDS, SN P1245860,		
		V004639, V084984		
20	2	COMMODORE DATASSETTES SN 230359, 013193		
21	1	COMMODORE CASSETTE SN 1054900		
22	2	COMMODORE PET COMPUTERS MODEL 4016, SN		
		B3020248, B3004970		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
	4395		

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS#371-87	Sixth	6-4-88	232366

(2)

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 1-13-88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	BRIMLOW	PATRICIA	DET	4395	SCS
Arresting Officer	HATCH	WILLIAM	DET	4225	SCS

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	FRIEDMAN, ARNOLD	17 Piccadilly Rd., Great Neck, NY	11-26-87	130.50	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
23	2	COMMODORE PET COMPUTERS MODEL 2001, SN		
		043806, 0029720		
24	1	WHITE CARDBOARD BOX CONTAINING ASSORTED CASSETTES		
25	1	BLACK POWER SUPPLY WITH CORD		
26	1	YELLOW ENVELOPE CONTAINING FOUR REELS OF		
		FILM, THREE IN METAL CANNISTERS		
27	1	RED WOOD BOX CONTAINING ASSORTED JOY STICKS		
		AND WIRES		
28	1	GRAY METAL BOX CONTINING NINE METAL		
		CANNISTERS WITH FILM REELS ENCLOSED		
29	1	BELL & HOWELL FILM SOUND EIGHT PROJECTOR		
30	1	SUPEREX GRAPHIC EQUALIZER MODULE WITH AC ADAPTER		
31	1	PRINCETON AMPLIFIER		
32	1	64-128 SWITCH WITH SEVEN PLUGS AND ONE		
		TRANSFORMER ATTACHED		
33	1	RED WOOD BOX CONTAINING ASSORTED POWER		
		PACKS, ADAPTORS AND PLUG AND PEDAL		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
	4395		

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	Sixth	6-4-88	232366

(3)

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 1-13-88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	BRIMLOW	PATRICIA	DET	4395	SCS
Arresting Officer	HATCH	WILLIAM	DET	4225	SCS

PRISONER(S)	NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
	FRIEDMAN, ARNOLD	17 Picadilly Rd., Great Neck, NY	11-26-87	130.50	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
34	14	DISKETTES IN ENVELOPES		
35	1	COMMODORE PRINTER VIC-1515		
36	1	BLACK VINYL COVER		
37	1	BLACK THREE-RING BINDER CONTAINING INDEX		
		PAGES AND MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS		
38	1	BLACK CASE CONTAINING A EUMIG MARK S-710 D		
		PROJECTOR AND MICROPHONE		
39	1	BLACK PLASTIC BAG CONTAINING BUSINESS CARDS		
		AND ASSORTED SEXUAL LITERATURE		
40	1	MULTICOLORED SHOPPING BAG CONTAINING		
		ONE VIDEO TAPE, YELLOW ENVELOPES, SEXUAL		
		PRINTS AND MAGAZINES, AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.		
41	1	GRAY PLASTIC BAG CONTAINING, ONE PANASONIC		
		CASSETTE RECORDER, ONE SUPER SKETCH BOARD, ONE		
		CARDBOARD BOX WITH SIXTEEN CASSETTES, ONE		
		MAXELL MINI-FLOPPY DISK IN BOX, ONE ARCHER		
		MINI-AMPLIFIER SPEAKER, ONE DISK IN JACKET, ONE		
		BROWN FOLDER, MISC. COMPUTER INFORMATION		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
	4395		

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS 371-87	Sixth	6-4-88	232366

(4)

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY BUREAU INVOICE

PDCN 106 - REV. 7/86

INSTRUCTION

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I hereby acknowledge having invoiced the following articles for which I will account to the Commissioner of Police:

DATE PREPARED: 1-13-88

	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RANK	SERIAL NO.	COMMAND
Invoicing Officer	BRIMLOW	PATRICIA	DET	4395	SCS
Arresting Officer	HATCH	WILLIAM	DET	4225	SCS

PRISONER(S) NAME (LAST, FIRST)	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	DATE OF ARREST	CHARGE	FINAL DISPOSITION P.B. USE ONLY
FRIEDMAN, ARNOND	17 Picadilly Rd., Great Neck, NY	11-26-87	130.50	

Claimant	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE	PHONE NO.

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	ARTICLE	U.S. Currency Only	Property Bureau's Disposition For P.B. Use Only
42	1	COMMODORE 1541 DISK PLAYER SN AJ1A85734		
43	1	COMMORDORE PRINTER MODEL VIC-1525, SN 202588		
44	1	SAKATA VIDEO MONITOR MODEL SC-100 SN 14274069		
45	1	COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER KEYBOARD SN P01551250		
46	1	VOICEBOX SYNTHESIZER		
47	3	REESS OF 16 MM OLD PORNO FILM IN A FILE		
		JACKET.		
		ABOVE ITEMS OBTAINED BY DET. HATCH,		
		Sh. #402, SCS, on 11-26-87, at DEFENDANT'S		
		HOME, 17 PICADILLY ROAD, GREAT NECK,		
		WHILE EXECUTING A SEARCH WARRANT.		
		NEEDED AS EVIDENCE, DO NOT DESTROY		
		TOTAL		

SIGNATURE INVOICING OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.	SIGNATURE PROPERTY BUREAU OFFICER RANK NAME	SERIAL NO.
	4395	[signature]	

CASE REPORT NO.	D.D. NO.	OTHER NO.	COMMAND	COMMAND VOUCHER NO.	PROPERTY BUREAU VOUCHER NO.
6-5115-87	6-3146-87	SCS #371-87	Sixth	6-4-88	232366

(5)

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 23236

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman
ADDRESS: 17 Piccadilly Rd Great Neck, NY

OWNER: Same
ADDRESS:

FINDER: Det. W. Jones
ADDRESS: 1490 Franklin Ave Hics

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD Case, Special, Etc.)
	23236-87	SCS 371-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Sodomy	First Degree		~~OWNER~~

REMARKS: Disposed of W.J.
NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE TO BE ~~RETAINED~~

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.		4029	Sgt.		4541

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.B.V. NO. 23360

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman
ADDRESS: 17 Piccadilly Rd, G.N.

OWNER: Arnold Friedman
ADDRESS: 17 Piccadilly Rd, G.N.

FINDER:
ADDRESS:

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD Case, Special, Etc.)
11/15/87	10-4-88	DD 6-3146-87 SCS 371-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
Multiple Counts of Sodomy 1st & Sex Abuse 1st			ELAINE FRIEDMAN

REMARKS: PBV# 23236 ITEM # 40 VIDEO TAPE
NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE TO BE RELEASED

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.		4029	Sgt.		3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

P.D.V. NO. 232366

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman	ADDRESS: 17 Ricadilly, Great Neck
OWNER	ADDRESS
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
11-26-87	232366	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
			Arnold Friedman

REMARKS: NOT NEEDED AS EVIDENCE, ITEMS # 26, 28, 29 & 38 TO BE RELEASED

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.		4029	D/Sgt.	J Dunn	3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, COUNTY OF NASSAU, N.Y.
PROPERTY DISPOSITION CARD PDCN 83 REV. 3/80

232366
P.D.V. NO.

PRISONER: Arnold Friedman	ADDRESS: 17 Ricadilly Rd. G.N.
OWNER	ADDRESS
FINDER	ADDRESS

DATE RECD. BY POLICE	COMMAND INVOICE NO.	REPORT NO. (DD, Case, Special, Etc.)
3/9/88	6-4-88	6-3146-87

FINAL CHARGE	DISPOSITION	DATE	TO BE RELEASED TO
	Trial/Conviction		

REMARKS: NO LONGER NEEDED AS EVIDENCE. RELEASE AS REQ. ADA J. ONORATO / SEE BACK

Rank	Signature of Preparer	Ser. No.	Rank	Signature of Supervisor	Ser. No.
Det.		4029	D/Sgt.	L Dunn	3894

INSTRUCTIONS: PREPARE ONE ORIGINAL AND FORWARD TO PROPERTY BUREAU FOR ALL INVOICED PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE RELEASED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF. LIST ANY ADDITIONAL REMARKS AND PRISONERS ON REVERSE SIDE.

(Item #5)

Peter Panaro, Esq.
4216 Merrick Road
Massapequa, NY 11758

June 28, 2002

Mr. Richard Arther
Scientific Lie Detection, Inc.
200 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

Dear Mr. Arther,

I have been informed that Jesse Friedman has requested from you a copy of the lie detector test you administered to him approximately 14 years ago, and all related files.

I have also been informed that the opinion of Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., based upon an interview/polygraph examination, was that Jesse Friedman was not truthful.

Nevertheless, in consideration of and as an inducement of Scientific Lie Detection, Inc. to provide to Jesse Friedman a copy of the file concerning the interview/polygraph examination, I – for myself and my successors, assigns, heirs, executors, and administrators – knowingly hereby totally release, absolve, remise, covenant, promise, agree to save harmless, waive, forever discharge, and hold free from all harm, liability, or damage whatsoever Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., Dick Arther, and Catherine Arther, and all their respective directors, officers, employees, and agents individually, collectively, and personally from any and all suits, actions, or causes of actions at law, claims, demands, damages, or liabilities whatsoever either in law or in equity including but not limited to false arrest, false imprisonment, libel, slander, emotional distress, or invasion of rights which I, my successors, assigns, heirs, executors, or administrators have now or may ever have resulting directly, indirectly, or remotely from such disclosure, possible liabilities or damages flowing from the operation of all electronic hearing and recording devices, the rendered oral and written opinions and statements, and /or all future actions taken by any and/or all of the above based upon the disclosure of Jesse Friedman's interview/polygraph examination and related files.

Sincerely,

Peter Panaro

RELEASE AND AUTHORIZATION

Peter Panaro, Esq.
4216 Merrick Rd.
Massapequa, NY 11758

Dear Peter,

I know that you have spoken with Andrew Jarecki about the film that he is making which includes the legal case involving my family and have also been interviewed for his film. I would like you to continue to speak with Mr. Jarecki, and to help him in any way that you can with this film. Accordingly, I hereby authorize you to do so, and I hereby release, discharge and forego any and all claims, causes of action, suits or demands of any nature whatsoever, known, or unknown, which I, my heirs, executors, assigns or representatives may have now, or may have in the future against you or your affiliates in any way arising out of interactions you have had or will have with Mr. Jarecki and his film. In addition, this letter specifically authorizes you to sign a release to be sent to Dick Arther authorizing him to send to me my lie detector test and any other related files and background information and confirms that I will make no claim against you in any way for releasing this material or for any other reason.

This Release and Authorization expresses the entire understanding between us, and supersedes all prior agreements between us and waives the attorney client privilege with respect to any material or information you share with Mr. Jarecki. I agree that no oral understandings have been made with regard hereto, and that this Release and Authorization may only be amended by a written instrument signed by me and you. I have not been induced to enter into this Release and Authorization by any representations or assurances, whether written or oral, by you or Mr. Jarecki or any of your or his representatives. The provisions hereof shall be binding upon my heirs, executors, administrators and successors. This Release and Authorization shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without regard to the conflict provisions thereof. I certify and represent that I have read the foregoing and fully understand its meaning and effect.

In Witness Whereof and in full understanding of the foregoing and intending to be legally bound, I have executed this Release and Authorization on this 28th day of June, 2002.

Sincerely,

Jesse Friedman

(Signature)

HIT THE GROUND RUNNING
F I L M S

The Children's Entertainer Project

The Children's Entertainer Project is the working title of a documentary film whose mission is to explore the hidden artistry in the world of people who entertain children. While there are tens of thousands of Children's Entertainers in this country, from traditional balloon sculptors, magicians, and clowns, to one-of-a-kind artists and variety performers, this is a segment of the artistic community that has traditionally been overlooked by the media. As a result, the best performers across the country often are known only in their own geographic areas, and only through word-of-mouth and local press.

We are currently researching and shooting our subject, which began production in mid-2000. The finished film will be submitted to domestic and international film festivals that welcome documentary submissions, and other documentary outlets such as PBS and HBO.

The Filmmakers

Andrew Jarecki, director and co-producer, is an award-winning filmmaker and musician. His film *Swimming*, a narrative short about a group of kids growing up together at a swimming group in Harlem, was exhibited at the Sundance Film Festival, and won the Silver Prize at the Chicago Film Festival, and the Focus Film Award. He wrote and performed the theme song for *Felicity* on the WB Network. He was also the founder and CEO of Moviefone, a public company which was acquired by America Online in 1999.

Marc Smerling, co-producer and cinematographer, is an award-winning filmmaker. He is currently executive producing *An Education in Rebellion*, a behind the scenes look at the world of rock and roll for Music Choice TV. He is directing and producing *Mental Hygiene*, a documentary based on Ken Smith's book of the same name about classroom films on social guidance from the fifties and sixties. He directed and produced an animated interstitial show for The History Channel called *Chance Encounters.* He produced *Gangs, Cops and Drugs* for NBC, the eighth most-watched TV documentary in television history, and *The New Hollywood*, also for NBC and Tom Brokaw. He also edited *Gang Cops* for the BBC, an Academy Award-nominated documentary. He has produced and directed hundreds of television commercials and music videos.

Andrew and Marc have been friends since grade school.

152 WEST 57TH STREET, 27TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY 10019 PHONE (212) 206-4420 FAX (917) 606-4715

Notes from Marc's late November conversation with Ross

I will just touch upon one or two things in the letter...just things like, um, let me see where it is; you however probably had no idea there was even a computer school in my house nor had you ever even met my dad...well, that's that's not true and uh, he obviously (I'm choosing to believe that he wrote this letter) but the bottom line is that he's just not clear about, or just not choosing to remember a more truthful. I'm not saying that,..he's just basically making it sound like he never even really knew me...and there's no real reference to like how we actually got to know each other or why I would have ever been brought into the case he makes it sound as if it's just completely 100% out of left field, and...that's disturbing to me.....but clearly the letter was suggested by you guys – that he should write it as an attempt to try to get me to cooperate...because the focus of the letter is on that.

Marc: he looks at the film as being exonerating to some extent...we have found quite a bit of exonerating stuff.

RG: that is total...that is something that I would definitely care to share as something completely untrue...that's why I honestly feel partly that me getting involved in the film is not good...will not help him. And you can read all kinds of things into that as if maybe I'm going to say that he is guilty or something but its not even about that it's just about that simple fact that he's taking it to that extreme of saying that I was never even there. And there's no grey area for me...like to...and I don't want to be the one to have to create grey area – or to have to supposedly give the real truth compared to like whatperson A and person B said...so I feel I want you guys to please respect my space and not try to contact me about this and I certainly wish you well with the film I really hope that it serves a positive purpose and will help Jesse...again I feel that he has definitely suffered more than he should have had to suffer...a lot more...and I really hope that some good will come from the film it seems like it's possible that it will but I don't believe that I can get involved at all and I really want to choose to communicate with Jesse through just my own resources and feel strange about this intermediary kind of thing going on.

M: I certainly invite you to contact him...but on the other note I understand you reticence...what he says in the letter is also something that he says on film...that you were never there...

R: that's not my problem...just as long as you understand I can't give you some kind of closure about it

M: I'm not looking for closure I'm only looking for truthfulness

R: I just told you what I can tell you that that's not true and that's as far as I'm willing to go...that should be enough of an indication.

M: would you tell that to us on camera

R: I would certainly not...I can't be in that position to be playing a you know someone who is leading a gathering of information in a certain direction for an audience to assume a certain thing about somebody. It's not my place to do that and I really think and have thought from the beginning that it's a really kind of ballsy, and I'm not sure in such a good way, undertaking to try to make this kind of a film that it just seems like you guys are going for black and white and there's tons of grey area...it's gonna be grey like its not going to add up to something in my opinion that's either gonna exonerate him all the way or make the police look bad all the way...it's too grey, there's too much stuff that could never be captured in the film. So it can't be my role to kind of come in at the last minute and lean everything in a certain direction.

M: I don't think anybody can do that...it is grey, we're shooting a lot of grey area

R: But you guys certainly do feel that I could come in and really have an influence on the information that you've gathered so far...

M: That's true...because people tell us...and I've always suspected...I'm sure that what people tell us is not always true. I think the film is good at portraying the grey areas as being undefinable...that maybe something is going on that we don't know about...But there are people we have interviewed in the process who say "well Ross lied to me" or "Ross did this" or "Ross was an important part of this process" and without you in it it's a big empty hole because you are a fulcrum, one of the fulcrums in the process that went down.

R: I was a part of it, I'm not a part of it anymore. It's not a role that I have to play in my life and certainly not because you've chosen to do a film. Like I said when I first met with you guys if I wanted to choose to deal with this in a way that goes public or tries to do something that creates attention I can do that. I don't, you are not offering me the only outlet that I'll ever have to do that. So while I respect what you are doing, you have to respect that I just didn't want to have any part of it then and don't want any part of it now and am not wishing any bad will or anything towards what you are doing, and again...hope it will do some good for everyone involved...but don't feel that I have any need...

M: Can we talk about the letter for just another minute because you said that there were a couple of things...

R: No that's the only thing that I'll comment on, I don't know what it is that you are wanting to address in the letter, but I think that just the very fact that he's assuming that I was never there...doesn't allow for...you know.

M: there does seem in my experience (which has been more than two years now) there does seem to be in the entire Friedman family a sort of manufactured history...that you want to believe, but some of it does seem untrue...there are a lot of contradictions

R: and if you mix that with a fabrication of truth on the part of the police then you've got a multiple fabrication of truth and if you are hearing from people that I've lied then you've got a further level of untruth, so I just don't know how at least from where you're coming from if what you see is untruth on the part of everyone involved to some degree how you think that I can do any good...it's not even a question of whether you think I can do any good or not, it's just that the whole thing seems to be based on finding some kind of truth and the truth that you're finding is that there was a fabrication of truth...that's what you're finding but to pinpoint where the real truth is within the fabrication, that's impossible I think...

M: well I don't know, when you see all these people...blocks...to build a big wall you find that things do become more clear when you put things back to back...this doesn't seem right and this doesn't seem right but this back to back...I think one of the most attractive things about talking to you is your very reticence...says to me that this is a guy who seems to be thoughtful about the process...and has some real truths to tell...you are an important part of it, for me you are just because it's so difficult to get you to open up about it, and I gotta believe that it's difficult because it's truthful whereas everybody else is just ready to jump in front of the camera and just speak from four sides of their mouths, you've always been very clear, and I gotta believe it's because you are not capable of the grey areas...that you have your own perspective that may not fill in all the blanks but in reality it's a powerful perspective that's truthful and for me, maybe I'm just hanging my hat on you too much but I do believe that it would be very educational for me...

R: I do think it would be educational for you as someone who is going through this process but I don't owe that to you in any way and you must know that...

M: of course Ross I would never say you owe me anything

R: I don't mean that I don't respect you but I just don't feel some kind of need to have to give you that and it is, you are correct in saying that it is a truth its not a grey area for me...um....but the thing that I'm trying to communicate the most, that I want most communicated in the film is that I did not wish to take part in the film, and it does not matter to me if you I mean you could either avoid that in putting the film together or you could make a big deal out of it by putting text on the screen that says "Ross Goldstein was contacted and avoided giving any...did not come forward to talk to us in this process" that's obviously gonna be your call but you know that I wanted to just not even have my name mentioned that there was some guy who we could say his name but because we feel that it would be better not to that there was a person who...you know that that's how I feel that I wish my name would not be in it at all, but being that my name is going to be in it, I want it to be known when people watch it that I did not feel like I...that this was not my way of clearing everything up or something. I don't feel that it's my place to get involved. My position hasn't really changed at all, and of course I'm curious to see the film but I don't feel like I want to lead you guys on at all by coming in and seeing it before it's done before anybody else would see it in a theater or wherever else it's gonna be shown. I'm not gonna give any feedback, other than maybe tiny -- maybe significant things but still very...I'm not going to go into details or be on

camera...I'm never going to be on the record. So it's just a kind of pointless process at least for me. I know it would be good for you but I can't, that doesn't change my opinion. Really all I can say again is that I will try to communicate with Jesse in some way. I feel it will be...it is important for me to try to do that. It is difficult for me to kind of know how to do that I almost feel like I want to go see him in person, but I don't wanna you know communicate with him through you guys and I did find the letter to be just too much about the film and not enough about, you know why is this letter being written to me other than taking part in the film and I understand that he is very wrapped up in the film, but um you know, uh, it's it's kind of manipulative I think. I don't feel that there's anything...I feel I don't think there's any, like he says there's no he has no ill will towards me, and I don't really feel any ill will coming through in the letter, but I do feel that he is you know, or that more that you guys are giving him false hope or some kind of stimulation to want to do this kind of letter and it's influencing what is actually the real truth in his mind, and you know I'm just speculating again but that's the feeling that I get, just from having read it, and for me there's really no way that I can just...it made me even more certain that it would not be good for me to get involved. I think he says that he understands my lack of desire to get involved, he says for me it was so many years ago and for him it's still around him every day, and I understand that it's still around him and I respect that but I still really have no obligation to um to remove that from his life, I can't, it's beyond me. It's beyond me. And I really feel like the best thing that I can do for him which is my highest priority in relation to all of this is to talk with him one on one, directly. And if he feels no ill will toward me and he gets out of jail perhaps we can even have a conversation in a place where he's not in that hell on the other side and I'm not in the free land on the other side. Where he's actually, while he's suffered much longer, can talk to me as someone who has more freedoms and is less in it than he is now, that's what I hope, and I hope that your film will make that happen but I just, again, don't feel like there's – I don't want to have to keep repeating it and I don't think that, I really would appreciate it if you guys would not try to contact me again because I really feel like it's just at this point and already has tended to go around in circles where you're just trying to glean any kind of little information you can get and it just puts me on the spot and the reason I told you about the letter and why I feel the way I do is that at least I feel some kind of obligation to at least let you know something about why the letter did not, did not sway me, which it clearly was meant to do.

M: Well I think that's coming from him. I would say that we talked to him about how difficult it was and how we were at a dead end as far as trying to get you involved in the film and that he was probably the only person that you would ever talk to glibly about what happened, and he offered to write the letter and he wrote that letter and it took him a long time, he really thought about it. And what you read in that letter is...if he is...listen there's only two truths, and one of them is that either he's innocent or he's guilty, there certainly could be grey areas as far as what his participation are, but for what he is in jail for for all this time he's either innocent or he's guilty and I have to believe just from what I heard that there is a tremendous amount of grey area and that what the courts have convicted him of but what he might be guilty of I have no idea because really no body has ever come forth except for him and his father and his brothers to say he's guilty of

nothing, I know the father's not guilty of nothing and I find it really difficult to sit by and he's kind of a great kid...

R: But Arnold Friedman is guilty of receiving child pornography in the mail...so what are you...

M: I know Arnold is definitely guilty of something I said that, that's what I meant...Arnold is definitely guilty, Arnold actually admitted molesting children to his psychiatrist, we have a letter from him explaining his sexual history, and not very it's not like he's a serial child molester, but he definitely went beyond the line and he deserved everything he got, the big question is whether his son deserved to be pulled into it with him. I understand, Jesse I think is just extremely desperate, you know, and he's extremely desperate and I think he does push the truth, but if I were in his position...I might do the same thing I'd be so desperate after 13/14 years in prison and looking at Meghan's law after I get out, whether I'll ever really have a real life again...

R: Yeah, I mean I can't imagine what that does to someone's state of mind, I mean I certainly think that it can influence one's version of the truth and you know that's why I just feel like it's not my place to get involved. Not because I know some kind of truth that no one else knows but because it's just my personal feeling, that the movie is being made with the intention of helping Jesse and I just believe that that can be done without my input at this point. And most importantly and I don't think that this is selfish in a negative way, that the film would be of no help to me, just for where I am in my own feelings about everything. I don't feel the need to have to, uh, you know...

M: Set the record straight...

R: Set the record straight, yeah, because...again that is precisely what I was brought into this case to do in the first place by the police was supposedly set the record straight, so I refuse to play that role again and be manipulated that way. It is my right to at this point be free of having to take that responsibility and that is my way of setting the record straight about where I stand at least and I do think that it's a terribly bad situation for Jesse I always have as years go by I can't believe that he's still in jail all this time, and obviously I thought it was ridiculous from Day One when he was arrested but that doesn't mean that I know the whole truth to say that I know what you want to know. And I never understood why the police figured I knew all the things that I did and I can see why Jesse would want to think that I never saw the computer class and never met his father, but it's out of my control, it's in your hands, and I just hope the best will come from it. I don't think you should read too much into my non-participation...that it means that kind of like what you were saying, that I don't have any grey areas, because even grey areas can be true you know like not everything is always figured out and when you admit that something hasn't been figured out that's the truth of the matter in a way, I don't know if that makes sense. But I just don't feel like we...I mean I would like to trust you but I don't feel like there's any kind of, I know you've made attempts to have me come in and see the film in an attempt to have me trust you and your intentions, but I

just think it's fair of me to not want to do this and I think I deserve to be left alone at this point, and I will just communicate with Jesse on my own.

M: I understand. I guess on a moral level, I continue to try to talk to you about it because I feel like morally I have to cover every ground possible within my scope and my ability to come to the best possible conclusion whether guilty, not guilty, up, down, black, white otherwise I'd be remiss in what I'm trying to do, I don't want to be like the cops...like the newspapers, like the TV shows, like Geraldo. I want to be as thorough, as equal as I can be in what I'm trying to make here. And you are somebody who is fallen into the fulcrum in the sense of you know every time we interview one of the other kids like [redacted] or someone they come up with these amazing things that they say, about you...

R: Like what?

M: [redacted] said "I saw Ross driving through town", during the trial, after the police had let him go. And he pulled you over and ran up to your car and said "you lied about me, you lied about me" and you said to him "Yes, I know" and he was like "why did you do that, why did you do that?" and you had no real explanation of it. When I can totally understand that – I'm met these cops, especially Fran and that other one the guy with the greased back hair I mean they're extremely intimidating people and the whole feeling of interviewing them and being around them is very, they are...

R: Who is the guy you are talking about, Hatch?

M: Hatch, yeah. They are extremely manipulative about how they seemed to be able to use whatever limited evidence they had...about, especially in the way it's revealed, certainly you have the pornography through the mail that's sort of the screwdriver in the crack to open it up wider and they finally elicit from Mr. Friedman a confession and then a Q&A – supposedly a Q&A shouldn't be seen by anybody but I've heard since then that it's been read aloud to people who are interviewed later on where he's really, in order to prevent himself from being indicted in the future he's got to admit to every crime in the world. To him and his lawyers it's a formality to achieve his plea, but later when it comes up against Jesse it becomes a tremendous tool to use against other witnesses to make Jesse seem guilty and the whole family seem guilty and thereby elicit other statements from other people which are then used against with other people and it just goes on and on. I don't know if what [redacted] says is right he seemed extremely emotional in the interview when he said it, he was very upset it was one of the more emotional interviews we have, he felt like it really almost ruined his life, he had really dodged a bullet because he's seen how it ruined so many other people's lives. And, and that sort of statement in regards to you, and some of the stuff that Jesse says in regards to you and David and, it has made you a centerpost in the process and I'm sorry it did that Ross, it wasn't like I was searching for that. But it has and so I would be remiss...

R: But it doesn't obligate me to do anything. These are still things that you are struggling with. That you're trying to get me to talk about and I just keep saying that I'm

not going to talk about them and you just sound like you are still hopeful that I'm going to talk about them or something and it's not going to be that way, I'm not going to learn anything that's going to change my mind about getting involved with the film I said from Day One and again that it's not how I would choose to talk about that time in my life. And I don't feel that it's ruined my life and I'm not...and hopefully it won't ruin Jesse's life, hopefully he will not have to deal with all that stuff. And that's the only thing I think about it...hopefully there will not be more bad vibes created because of what you are doing. But, it's not for me to get involved. And I really, again, want this to be the last time you contact me to try to see how I feel about something in any way relating to the film because it's not going to change, my feeling is not going to change.

M: Well I hope that you realize that I've been honest with you and I'm trying to do what I think is honestly the right thing to do.

R: I take you for your word. I do believe that you have tried to be that way.

M: And I do appreciate you calling me back when I do call you, you've been very forthcoming as much as you feel you can.

R: Well honestly I wasn't going to call back after this time, but I just felt like I really needed to call back just so I can say again that I don't want to be contacted again, and that if you do contact me again I will not call back. And I am not expecting, no bombshell thing that happens or big break in the case or anything is going to be necessary to call me about and tell me in the hopes that I will get on the phone and say "Wow, you found this out, or that out or someone said this or so and so said that." It's not going to happen. I was hoping that the letter from Jesse would open up a little bit more of the communication between me and him and not me, you guys and him, I mean, him, you guys, and me. I can't communicate with him through you, through a film. He's certainly not communicating with me through a film. And really at this point I can only wish for the best for him, and for your endeavor, I know you put a lot of work into this, I think it's a horrible subject and to willingly put work into and I know you must have some intention of wanting to do some good because why else would anyone want to...either you are the most exploitive person that I can think of or you have good intentions, and you know the answer to that. Um, I just know that it's not right for me, and my decision is not based on you or the way I feel about you, it's based on my and how I feel about how I deal with the situation and that part of my life. I really want you to respect my wishes and hope that you will. Because I really have said everything I can say at least in relation to what you are doing, about this. And I hope that you will choose to represent me in the most respectful way, because I think that it would be really tasteless if you choose to use me as like "someday we'll find out what Ross Goldstein thinks of this and then maybe we'll be able to answer the questions that this movie has posed" because that would be really manipulative and really using me as a scapegoat just as much as the police did or anybody. So don't feel grey areas with me, is my only request. I am sure that my absence from the film will lend intrigue and that's unavoidable because you are refusing to take me out of the film altogether like or put me behind...I'm sure [redacted]

might be known as [redacted] in the film but he's like behind a screen or his voice is changed or whatever, you are not extending me that same courtesy.

M: If you wanted to participate in the film I would.

R: But see that's exactly my point, is that your respect for me in that sense is based on getting something from me not just an innate feeling that I should be treated that way.

M: Well I don't know how I should treat you because you have not been forthcoming.

R: But it's not for me to win your good treatment of me. That's, that's ridiculous.

M: It has nothing to do with me, it has to do with whatever the evidence in the case is and whatever documented evidence we have, interviews, and through the court files, through the news files…it has, all I can say is…I wish you could see how the film is put together because I think you would be just in awe of how much work went into the film, how much film was shot, and how much we covered every base, and in reality I don't feel like I'm making the film, I feel like the film is making itself. And unless you know unless I know the truth about…

R: that's crazy now, the film doesn't make itself, you might feel that way but that's because you're learning things so it seems like the information is just unfolding, but you're seeking the information, you're digging it up and you're learning it, so you're carrying the torch, and people who came forward and were interviewed at least to my knowledge have never given an interview to anybody else that was ever published anywhere or shown anywhere, other than Jesse maybe on Geraldo, and so you have instigated everybody into talking about this so it really is on your, it's your responsibility and I can not give you…play that role that you would like me to play…I don't even think that it's a specific role, I just thing that…

M: This use of the word "role" – I think your idea of the process has been distorted by what you've been through…

R: It's not been distorted by what I've been through, it's shaped by my awareness of media and documentaries and interviews and all kinds of things, I'm a very perceptive aware person, I don't just think about that you're like the police, I'm just aware about how things are presented and how things are dealt with and when you have a movie, whether I use the word "role" or the word "part" there is a position that I will play that will be…I don't even want to get into this kind of, I don't want to have any kind of hostility between us about how we might differ…because it's not even the point here. The only point is that at this point I don't want to get involved and wish you well with it and just wish that you would not contact me anymore in the hopes of trying to get me to get involved. Everything else is just us saying things in a way to try to get something going but it's not going to happen. And I respect your journey that you're going on by making this film I mean it's got to be pretty grueling and I really hope that you can feel

like you've done something good when it's done, I really hope that it will be something good when it's done.

M: Well I'm sure it will be something good. I just hope that I can be as truthful as I can be and that the film relates something that is good, you know, not just in content.

R: Right.

M: So, you had said at one point that you might want to see the film, you still don't want to see the film before it comes out?

R: No, I don't see the need to... Do you have, I mean when are you feeling that it's going to come out?

M: Well, we're hoping that Jesse will be out of jail the second week of December, and at that point we're going to do another interview with him, and we're looking to lock cut by the end of January and so in the spring just before the US Film Festival, we're probably going to submit then, which will be probably March-ish, and then it goes through the festival circuit, and then HBO who is sort of on board as co-financier and very interested in the film, um, they would hold back probably showing it until after the film festival which is next January.

R: So sure I won't have to make any effort to find out where it's playing or anything it seems like it will be big, big news. So you don't have to contact me to let me know, I'll just become aware because it sounds like you're, you'll be getting it to the biggest audience possible, so I'll just see it, I'll just see it like everybody else. [change sides] You won't be hearing from me. And again, good luck with the film I hope something good comes from it and I hope Jesse gets out of jail, and please respect my request to not be contacted anymore.

M: Well, I'll do my best Ross, I'm not the only one involved in this film but you probably won't be hearing from me anymore.

R: Well I don't know who else is gonna call me or if they think I'm really going to talk to them, you're the only one that I've met from the film that is at least willing to talk to me on a non, kind of show-bizzy kind of level. So you know that's the only reason I'm even able to talk about it with you is that I feel like you actually are not so much a kind of careerist about this or something. But um, hey, I mean if other people want to call me then just tell them they're going to continue to disrespect me and you know that's just, pretty shitty I think if you do that.

M: Well, I'll do my best. I think I've explained to the people involved in this film how I feel about you and how I feel that you're not going to participate on camera, I think that they feel that there's some way to get you to participate on camera. Hopefully I can convince them this time there isn't a way to get you to participate on camera.

R: Please tell them point blank there's no way to get me to participate on camera. Are they gonna run up to me 60 minutes style and knock on my door and try to get me to say something. What a joke that would be. Then that's really really tasteful, I mean. I already think that with the whole HBO thing and all that it already shows that it's in the wrong, that it's not being done for the right reasons.not being done for the right reasons.

M: Why? Don't you think that what they did with Paradise Lost was ...

R: I didn't see that and I can't compare it to other documentaries. I can only say that if it helps Jesse get out of jail I don't even know, uh, why it has to be some kind of public document or something.

M: It's just like Jesse was convicted in a public...that's how we run our government, that's why we have the press for all its evils...it does serve a purpose in revealing the inadequacies of the system we're living under. And every once in a while it can do amazing things for people who have been wrongly accused and sort of treated badly by the system.

R: Right, but it's not going to do any amazing things for me, and I've got to look out for myself because that's what everybody does for themselves. There's nothing so abnormally selfish about that. And that's my decision. Again, I don't know how many times I should reiterate it. I think if you have to convince the people that you are working with that they shouldn't contact me when I've please told you not to contact me, then they obviously don't really have any respect for your communication with me anyway, or you, so I don't know what to say. If they are that desperate.

M: No I don't think it's about desperation. I think they may not be as sensitive as I am certainly...

R: They're angry? They're angry towards me or something?

M: No, no. I don't think it's about anger, I think it's that they feel that there's a mission here and that the mission is to get to the truth, and whatever it takes to get to the truth they're going to try. You know, and in some way being a journalist and someone who's written for newspapers and dealt with that level of the business I understand that and I also understand that you can't squeeze water from a stone and that it's better to sometimes, you never know what happens in the future.

R: My real feeling is that the biggest truth that you will uncover from making a movie, is that a movie was made about this. That's the truth that will be uncovered is that well look at the truth of this movie that was created. But the content of the movie, if it's filled with the truth, then God Bless Icouldn't ask for more than that. But you know, I'm not going to be part of a film crew's detective work to put together or search for truth. It's not my thing to even have to explain why or justify, or anything. I don't owe you an explanation, I think I've given more than an explanation than was ever required of me to give. I think a person is allowed to just say no and be left alone. I understand that's not

the experience that you've had as you've said just bout everyone that you've offered the opportunity to, but that is the experience you've had with me. I'm not going to feel bad just because I'm the only one who's not talking. That doesn't change anything for me. And I just think it will be shitty if you guys use that in the film as a...

M: Indication of guilt?

R: ...big question mark. Indication of guilt? No I don't think it could be an indication of guilt...

M: At some level it could, I mean I'm not saying it will.

R: I can understand people will see it that way. I could understand that it will come across that way, I'm not naïve to that...but I think that if you choose to spin it more that way...

M: I'm not spinning anything...

R: That's impossible...that's just impossible. I'm an artist myself I edit, I know what editing is.

M: What am I going to exclude [redacted] statement because it makes you seem guilty of lying? No I can't do that, of course not.

R: No, no of course not. But you are also including it because it creates an intrigue that keeps somebody interested in the film.

M: No, I'm including it because it is what he said and it seems truthful, that he would say such a thing...it's certainly without any refutation...you know?

R: right

M: ...and to leave it out it would be a manipulation of the film. What I usually try to do is to leave out redundancies certainly I try to draw conclusions from what everybody says and sort of map a course but I don't put things in people's mouths and I don't put things back to back to create false truths. So what I do in essence is listen to what everybody says and give them what I think is the essence of what they are saying as time in the film.

R: But you just proved my point, that you choose what you believe is the essence of what is said. So you are going to believe a certain essence about everything that you've heard about me and that's going to add up to something. That will be what it will be, but I will not be there to try to move that information in any way or add to it or verify anything or speak to certain issuest. You know, the bottom line is this. If I decide to talk about the film my interview could go on for weeks. What are you going to edit out of that to put in the film? Just the things that you think are the essence of what I've said? That's why it's been ridiculous to me all along. I can't sit down with you for an

afternoon or even three or four. So there's no way to get to my essence, my truth, my story, and I'm not going to squeeze it into room that will fit into an edited piece of film. That's what I've said from the beginning. Doesn't mean that I'm trying to say that you're manipulating things from what people are saying, it just means that I'm aware of what a film is, I'm aware of what editing is, and I'm aware of what my own needs are, as someone who if I did talk about my experience what my needs would be and that they could never be met by the film. So it's not healthy for me to get involved. And if that's gonna add up to a sign of guilt, well I can't really control that can I, and I'm not going to jump in there say to save myself or something from that image coming across, I'm not afraid of that image coming across, I'm not afraid of that I can live with my own self. So I just want, like I said it hasn't ruined my life. I just hope it doesn't ruin Jesse's life, and I hope it doesn't ruin anybody else's life, and I'm certainly glad [redacted] didn't go to jail or you know I never had any ill will towards anyone. And I feel sorry for the police, their life is far worse than mine ever was or could be, and what can I say, I've already said far, far too much. I really just called to tell you the letter didn't sway me, I wanted to give you at least a strong indication as to why without having to go into detail about a simple fact that isn't a fact in the letter. And that's it. And that's it. Just to say that this is not going to work and I will try to contact Jesse and there's nothing else I can do. And I'll deal with whatever other of your partners needs to try to get to me, but you should really make it clear to them that they'll just be wasting their time and that I wish for them the same thing I wish for you that they come to some kind of good thing with this film. That they feel good about what they've done. And certainly that they don't do any harm because enough harm has already been done. That's for sure.

M: Well I don't think any more hard could be done to Jesse.

R: Well if he doesn't make his parole board and all that, I mean.

M: Well that's not up to us. Unfortunately, I wish it was. Anyway, I would love for you to talk to Jesse do you have all the information you need?

R: Just his address right?

M: Ok, remember he might be getting out in December.

R: Well, if he gets out in December then he's got my phone number doesn't he.

M: I don't know, I don't think...did we give him your phone number?

R: I can't see you guys not giving him my phone number if he wanted to call...I'm not saying I want...no I don't want you to give him my phone number. If he gets out of jail, then I can get in touch with him too, I'm sure in some way, you know it's a small world that we live in nowadays. So, you know, I hope that that's what happens. I would much rather sit down with him in public on the outside world than to have to go see him suffering in jail, where he could feel at least a little bit more...uh...like his suffering is potentially going to be coming to a more tolerable level or hopefully eventually an end

where he will not be in a constant jail of public opinion and Meghan's law and things like that. But that's it. It's not my choice to get involved, it's not the right thing for me. And I do feel that you respect that, I don't feel like you are threatening me in any way, and that's why I expect the same thing from this point on. Just to just understand that and um...again I really feel the bottom line is that while you want to respect me, you really have not even respected my wishes to be left out of the film altogether as an identity with a specific name. I really think that there is a kind of smear fest kind of thing going on in a sense or at the top of the film is the word "blame" and it's like who is it trickling down on. And I don't appreciate that. I already went through that. And uh it sucks to have to have more questions raised about my character but that's obviously unavoidable, and I'm pissed about that, I'm pissed that there's not enough sensitivity to realizing that I suffered enough already and that efforts should be made to not have to suffer more through making this film. I don't really understand why that couldn't have been respected, and I think that it's hypocritical again to offer me that opportunity if I try to cooperate with you.

M: That's not what it is.

R: [laughing] that's a very business...

M: We're not offering anything, we're offering a chance to tell us in your own words what the truth is....

R: And then you'll put my name in soft...you'll put me behind a screen, and when everyone else says my name it will beep or something, or it will say some other name like, you know, and then at the end of the film it will say "some of the names have been changed in order to protect whatever the identity" you'll basically smooth things out if I help smooth things out for you, and it seems like...you might not mean it to come across that way, but I have to let you know it does come across that way...

M: We got a whole film that says "Ross lied, Ross lied." This guy Ross Goldstein, he's the reason that basically I'm in jail because I was going to fight it until this happened. [redacted] says "I got him alone and he told me he lied." And your name is all over the court records. You're the one huge witness for the prosecution. I cannot tell a truthful film without relating what the trial was about and what the one pinnacle of the trial...the one person...

R: There was no trial.

M: ...or whatever, the pre-trial shenanigans, and the one person to turn the whole thing on its ear, and not name that person would be ridiculous. Would just be crazy. Now if you got on film and you said to me, "this is why this happened, this is an awful thing" I know you have it in you to tell the truth about what happened. And then of course that changes the perspective a little bit. But until that happens I don't know what the truth is. You're not giving me, even a bone. You told me one thing. One little thing is not true.

But in reality that's nothing. And in reality I'm stuck with what I have. Which is a lot of something about Ross Goldstein.

R: But that's against my will and that's not my problem.

M: I'm sorry it's against your will but that's not my problem anymore.

R: But that's why I'm saying that I don't appreciate your coaxing, trying to coax me into making it less my problem that this film is coming out.

M: Don't take it as coaxing Ross. Just take it as I offered you an opportuni

ARJ:

HBO thing wrong direction

Considering whether it is fair to include your name or likeness.

S-7 **CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND EXTRAFAMILIAL CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.** S.Kaplan, M.D. North Shore University Hospital 400 Community Dr. Manhasset, NY D. Pelcovitz, Ph.D., A. Green, M.D., C. Samit, C.S.W., D. Williams, M.D., F. Galasso, Det. Sgt. G. Montero, M.D., R. Krieger, C.S.W., R. Cotronea, M.A.

Although extrafamilial sexual abuse of children is widely recognized as a major problem there is a paucity of mental health literature in this area. This symposium will provide a review of the existing literature on child pornography and extrafamilial sex abuse with a specific focus on clinical treatment of child victims and their parents. Legal aspects relevant to child victims, their parents and to child psychiatrists will be addressed. The presenters have collaborated in the individual and group treatment of victims of one of the largest child pornography and sex abuse cases in the United States. This case, which has been recently successfully prosecuted, involved hundreds of children in an upper socioeconomic suburban area. The presentations will address the individual treatment of these children, group therapy of the children and their parents and use of hypnosis in the treatment of dissociation in victims. Relevant legal issues including reliability of children as witnesses and the role of psychiatrists in preparing children for testimony will also be presented. All presentations will address both general clinical and research issues regarding child pornography and extrafamilial sex abuse using specific illustrations from the case described above.

S-8 **TRANSFERENCE ISSUES IN PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS.** W.J. Swift, M.D., U.W. Hospital and Clinics, 600 Highland Ave., Madison, WI 53792. E. Bleiberg, M.D., M. Blotcky, M.D., and A. Esman, M.D.

This symposium examines transference phenomena frequently seen in the expressive psychotherapy of adolescents and young adults in order to provide a conceptual framework to assist the clinician in the recognition, clarification, interpretation and management of such phenomena. Dr. Swift, the moderator, will review the literature dealing with transference issues in adolescent psychotherapy and present a set of working guidelines for their management and interpretation. Dr. Bleiberg will discuss transference reactions commonly seen in the multidisciplinary inpatient setting. He will especially examine the "split" transference in which, for example, the "loving, good" side of the patient is given to therapist and the "hateful, bad" side to the nursing staff. Dr. Blotcky will comment on one of the most difficult challenges in psychiatry, the treatment of the borderline adolescent and the management of his/her often chaotic transference reactions. Dr. Esman will discuss the role of transference in the outpatient psychotherapy of adolescents. Videotape material of therapy will be used to identify clues suggestive of hidden transference phenomena and to illustrate interpretation of the transference in the "here and now" of the treatment situation.

SECOND SCIENTIFIC SESSION

Thursday, October 12

S-9 **VULNERABLE BABIES - INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS IN ESTABLISHING PRIMARY RELATIONSHIPS.** S. Turner, M.D., Willowbrook Hospital, P.O. Box 1070, Waxahachie, TX 75165. D. Edison, D.O., S. Weider, Ph.D., S. Bemporad, M.S., R. Dunckley, Ph.D., S. Provence, M.D.

There is increasing emphasis on the quality of the earliest life experiences and their implication for continuity of development. Infants are born with certain capacities to organize and integrate experience. There is growing evidence that the interaction between the infant's capacities and the care he gets can have an impact on the evolving personality. Disorders of self-regulation may led to attachment disorders which may then lead to the state gaining custody. Infants born to mothers unable to care for them may be raised in institutions prior to placement in foster homes. The focus will be the impact on development of infants whose primary relationships have been disrupted by the interactions between self-regulatory abilities, congenial factors, judicial mandates, and policies and administrative decisions of agencies responsible for the care/custody of infants. The development of systems models for interventions more supportive of developmentally appropriate infant/caregiver relationships will be discussed.

Two models for systems interventions are proposed, one for institutionalized infants and one to impact the multiple systems involved with Child Protective Services.

S-10 **AIDS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: CAREGIVING AND PREVENTION.** L. Brown, M.D., Brown University/Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, RI 02930. J. Etemad, M.D., P. Krener, M.D., R. DiClemente, Ph.D., and L. Ponton, M.D.

This symposium will present the variety of involvement that child psychiatrists and mental health professionals have in the AIDS crisis, from caregiving to prevention. Portions of the program will include: (1) An overview of current AIDS-related activities, highlighting the diversity of the crisis impact and child psychiatry's response; (2) A discussion of recent statistics regarding the spread of AIDS in children, and the role of the child psychiatrist in assessment, prevention and intervention efforts; (3) A study of risk-taking behaviors in psychiatrically hospitalized adolescents found high rates of sexual activity, I.V. drug use and prior history of sexual abuse. Other risk behaviors, such as self-mutilation and sharing of cutting implements were reported by patients; (4) An AIDS education program for adolescents in a psychiatric hospital will be described, including its positive impact on knowledge and attitudes and the components of the program that have been particularly effective; (5) A report of the impact of AIDS education in the public school setting, evaluated over two years, demonstrates changes in knowledge and attitudes. Students' self-report of risk behavior and its relationship to the education will be described.

S-22a CHILD PSYCHOTHERAPY DURING HIGHLY CONTESTED CUSTODY DISPUTES. J. Edelstein, M.D., 701 Welch Rd., Suite 326, Palo Alto, CA 94034.

Child psychotherapy conducted during an ongoing custody dispute must be supportive in nature. Optimally, the therapist is acceptable to both parents, as a neutral person, who will be helpful to their child without casting blame for the failed marriage. An involved parent may expect, want, or, on the other hand, fear that the therapist will take sides in the dispute. It must be made clear to both parents that the therapist is someone whom both his parents consider a helper to their child. The child needs to understand that the therapist is not going to take part in decisions about custody and visitation. A child may consider one parent as absolutely right and good, the other as absolutely wrong and bad. Often, children create unrealistic explanations, including self-blame, about parental disharmony, divorce and the battle concerning the amount of time each spends with the child. A child may fear that just as the parents' relationship has ended, the child's own relationship with either parent is in jeopardy and may end. The therapist helps the child deal with feelings and understand more objectively the divorce and the ongoing battle between the parents.

Key Words: divorce, custody dispute, child psychotherapy

S-22b A VIEW FROM THE EVALUATOR'S OFFICE. A. Atwell, M.D., Valley Psychiatric Medical Group, 1570 The Alameda, Suite 228, San Jose, CA 95126.

Divorcing parents, who contest the custody of their children, often turn to child psychiatrists or other mental health professionals to help them resolve their conflict. The child custody evaluation can be either beneficial or problematic for these children. Areas to be addressed in this paper will include inadequate evaluations, multiple evaluations, the mediation vs. evaluation process, effects of legal or other delays, and the costs to all parties (emotional and financial) in the course of custody evaluation. Examples from private clinical practice will illustrate the potential problems for the children in highly disputed custody evaluations, and help the mental health professional identify and avoid these pitfalls.

Key Words: divorce,child custody, legal issues

S-22c HIGHLY CONTESTED CUSTODY DISPUTES MAY BE A HEALTH HAZARD. G. Hexter, M.D., Stanford University School of Medicine, 405 Town and Country Village, Palo Alto, CA 94301.

A brief developmental review of some vicissitudes of child custody disputes follows:

Infancy—age birth to one year: interference with attachment, disruption of the developmental tasks related to object constancy and increasing separation anxiety are risks in this group.

Age one to two years: separation problems, interference with development of autonomy functions, disruption of early motor skills, the sense of mastery and rapprochement difficulties are seen in this group.

Toddler years—age two to four years: individuation problems, the beginnings of socialization skills, disruptions and gender identify difficulties are the hallmark of this age. A composite case is given as an example.

Preschool years—age four to six years: solidification of early socialization skills disruptions can be expected at this age.

Elementary ages—six to 12 years: disruption of authority recognition by children as parents fight with one another is a frequent outcome in this age group.

Key Words: custody disputes, developmental psychopathology

S-22d CHILDREN'S ADJUSTMENT IN HIGH CONFLICT LITIGATING FAMILIES. J. Johnston, Ph.D., 5725 Paradise Dr., Bldg. B., #300, Corte Madera, CA 94925.

The task of recommending suitable custody and visitation arrangements for children of divorcing parents is a difficult dilemma for mental health professionals who undertake custody evaluations. This study addresses the following questions: 1) when should parents be encouragesd or even mandated to undertake joint custody or frequent visitation schedules? 2) do girls and boys respond differently to different custody arrangements? 3) how does a parent's emotional disturbance and the extent of interparental conflict affect children within different custody arrangements? Two studies of high-conflict litigating families (n=100 and n=60) were conducted, where the adjustment of the eldest or only child, age 3-12, was examined using a standardized parent-report (Achenback & Edelbrock), teacher report (Hightower et al.), and clinical ratings. Interparental conflict was measured by the Straus Conflict Tactics Scale and parents' emotional adjustment was measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis & Melisaratos). In both samples, 35% of the children lived in joint physical custody arrangements and spent 12 days per month with their leastseen parent. Findings indicate systematic links between children's adjustment, visitation, parental conflict, and parent adjustment.

Key Words: child custody, parental conflict, divorce

S-22e CHILDREN IN HIGHLY CONTESTED CUSTODY DISPUTES A VIEW FROM THE BENCH. J. Stewart, LL.D., Superior Court Judge, Santa Clara County, CA.

This presentation will describe the rather predictable behavior changes judges observe in children whose parents are engaged in highly contested custody disputes or dissolutions. Some current trends which may buffer the child from the struggle in ways not available or practiced ten years ago will be discussed. These include: 1) appointment of counsel for children; 2) better quality control over mental health professionals who evaluate custody claims; 3) limitation of the number of evaluations children are subjected to; 4) appointment of a child advocate; 5) ongoing therapy for parent or child or both as a condition of a custody award; 6) elimination of visitation time as a component of the level of child support; 7) monetary sanctions against the parent unreasonably refusing to settle; 8) automatic wage assignment for child support; and 9) more adequate child support.

Key Words: custody dispute, divorce

S-23 TREATMENT TECHNIQUES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF EXTERNALLY STRESSED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. V. Fornari, M.D., North Shore University Hospital - Cornell University Medical College, 400 Community Drive, Manasset, NY 11030; L. Terr, M.D.; I Canino, M.D.; D. Pelcovitz, Ph.D.

Traumatized children and adolescents suffer from a wide range of emotional difficulties and mental disorders secondary to their extreme external stressors. The goal of this symposium is to present four treatment techniques in the management of traumatized children and adolescents. Lenore Terr, M.D. will discuss television media programs aimed at diminishing children's anxiety about war. Ian Canino, M.D. will present a special art training project where weekly group therapy of inner city culturally diverse children are engaged in artistically focused activities. Victor Fornari, M.D. will discuss the use of large group treatment for victims of a disaster. The focus will be on the survivors of the AVIANCA plane crash where issue of trauma and grief were paramount. David Pelcovitz, Ph.D. will describe three group treatment techniques in the therapy of victims of extrafamilial sexual abuse. The use of mock trials, art therapy and parallel parent groups will be described. The symposium will conclude with a panel discussion of the material presented.

Key Words: post-traumatic stress disorder, child psychotherapy, trauma

and increasing prevalence, associated with increased familial aggregation, and social impairment, as well as risk of suicide, we know little about the continuity between the childhood and adult forms. There is not one published study in the U.S. or elsewhere that has examined a cohort of depressed children using modern diagnostic criteria and followed them into adulthood. There are no longitudinal biological studies of depressed children grown-up. The absence of data, in part, is due to the fact that until recently, the conventional belief was that depression did not occur in children. There are many unanswered questions. Do depressed children become depressed adults? Is childhood depression, particularly prepubertal onset, a precursor of adult bipolar disorder? How are patterns of continuity or discontinuity affected by comorbidity or familial loading? Answers to these questions have enormous importance in planning genetic studies of depression involving children. This paper will review our current understanding of childhood depression based on high risk studies and discuss the implications of these findings and the methodologic issues for future linkage and family studies.

Key Words: genetics studies, longitudinal studies, mood disorders

S-30d HEREDITARY BEHAVIORAL SPECTRUM DISORDERS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PSYCHIATRIC GENETICS. D. Comings, M.D., City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, CA 91010. B. Comings, Ph.D.

The major paradigm in psychiatric genetics proposes that many different, rare, autosomal dominant genes increase the risk for many different specific disorders such as depression, bipolar disorder, alcoholism, panic attacks, ADHD, Tourette's disorder, schizophrenia, dyslexia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and conduct disorder. To date, the record for finding linkage has been abysmal, with no agreement on linkage for any of these disorders. We have repeatedly suggested an alternative paradigm, i.e. very common genes, inherited as a semidominant-semirecessive trait, that cause a spectrum of impulsive-compulsive-addictive aggressive-affective disorder. Severely affected individuals require homozygosity for the gene (recessive inheritance) while heterozygous carriers may have less severe or no symptoms (dominant inheritance). We propose this gene (or genes) primarily affects serotonin metabolism; the carrier frequency is in the 15 to 25 percent range; Tourette's disorder is one of the conditions produced by homozygosity for the gene; modifying genes are involved; and, chaos theory may play a more important role than the environment in producing the different disorders in the spectrum. An implication of this paradigm is that standard linkage analysis will not work and even sib pair analysis techniques may not show linkage. In addition, the huge body of data proposing to have excluded linkage of a large number of disorders to an even larger number of different markers, may all be invalid. Alternative approaches will be discussed.

Key Words: genetics studies, linkage analysis

S-31 PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF WAR UPON CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. M. Amaya, M.D., Children's Psychiatric Institute, JUH, Butner, NC 27509-1626. W. Batzer, M.D.; P. Brinich, Ph.D.; T. Haizlip, M.D.; and C. Keith, M.D.

The mobilization of United States troops in the Persian Gulf War disrupted hundreds of thousands of American families and affected the psychological development of millions of children and adolescents. Stresses imposed by separation, danger, injury, death, mourning, and reunion had to be met and mastered in the face of the excitement, uncertainty, and anxiety of war. We will review past research on war's effect upon children and their families. We will illustrate the interaction between important cognitive and emotional issues, associated with war and normative psychological development, from infancy through young adulthood. We will present current data on how war and its related issues affect children from inpatient and outpatient psychiatric settings, as well as children from non-clinical groups. We will devote special attention to the reactions, coping strategies, and symptomatology of children from military families and of children who are living in military communities. We will emphasize use of existing networks (e.g., schools) for support and primary preventive mental health consultation. We will present strategies for helping children, their families, schools, and communities to contain excitement and anxiety while providing a well-integrated network of support.

Key Words: war, stress, coping

S-32 NIMH UPDATE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR RESEARCH ON CHILD & ADOLESCENT MENTAL DISORDERS. A. Leshner, Ph.D., Acting Director, National Institute of Mental Health, Rm. 17-99, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. P. Jensen, M.D.; D. Regier, M.D., M.P.H.; J. Burke, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.; S. Koslow, Ph.D.; J. Rapoport, M.D.; M. Radke-Yarrow, Ph.D.

In 1990 the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) released the "National Plan for Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders," its research blueprint for the next 5 years. Under the National Plan, major research initiatives are being developed to 1) increase our understanding of the causes and determinants of child and adolescent psychopathology; 2) determine the effectiveness of biologic, psychotherapeutic, and social treatments; 3) develop more affective service delivery systems; and 4) enlarge our cadre of qualified, committed researchers.

The purpose of this symposium is to describe the current status of NIMH child and adolescent mental disorders research activities. Specific foci will include: a) the description of major initiatives currently planned and underway vis-a-vis implementation of the National Plan; b) an overview of the current NIMH research programs in each of the major child and adolescent mental disorders research areas, with special emphasis on the frontiers of knowledge; c) a review of fruitful areas for new studies, and application of new technologies to pressing questions; and, d) the description of planned and/or upcoming initiatives, including conferences, workshops, and collaborative studies.

Key Words: NIMH, research, National Plan for Research

S-33 CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: RECENT RESEARCH FINDINGS. S. Kaplan, M.D., North Shore University Hospital, Cornell University Medical College, 400 Community Drive, Manhasset, NY 11030; G.E. Wyatt, Ph.D.; W. N. Friedrich, Ph.D.; J. Briere, Ph.D.; D. Pelcovitz, Ph.D.; F. Putnam, M.D.

The 1988 National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect Report indicated that 70,300 children were sexually abused that year. Russell reported that of 930 women interviewed 17% of white women and 16% of Afro-American women in the adult female population in San Francisco were sexually abused prior to eighteen years of age. This symposium will consist of five presentations by sexual abuse investigators: Gail Wyatt, Ph.D.; John Briere, Ph.D.; William Friedrich, Ph.D.; Frank Putnam, M.D. and; David Pelcovitz, Ph.D. Dr Wyatt will present the latest results of her recent studies of the epidemiology of sexual abuse; Dr. Briere will present the results of clinical trials utilizing his Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children and the Child Behavior Checklist to look at sexual abuse effects and treatment effects of sexual abuse victims; Dr. Friedrich will present the results of studies utilizing his Child Sexual Behavior Inventory to measure the effects of sexual abuse on victims; Dr. Pelcovitz will present the results of syudies utilizing the effects of sexual abuse on children; and, Dr. Putnam will present the results of his study of abnormalities of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) and the hypothlamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis following the sexual abuse of female children.

Key Words: sexual abuse, gonadal function, trauma.

can really do except surgically repair it. And I don't feel doing that.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:16:43:18 And-- you mentioned to me you have different kinds of therapy. What other-- what kinds of therapy--

GREOGRY DOE:

21:16:50:06 Hypnotic, regressive and just talking about it.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:16:54:06 Tell me about the-- the regressive or hypnotic--

21:16:54:29 (OVERTALK)

GREOGRY DOE:

21:16:54:29 They put me in hypnosis and try to recall facts that I had buried. And that's how I first came out and started talking about it. Just through being hypnotized and everything I recalled things that I would bury. And I was able to talk about them.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:17:09:12 For example, what would be something that

you recalled?

GREOGRY DOE:

21:17:12:04 The actual first time I actually recalled that I was actually molested. Wow, I was actually molested, I can deal with it now. That was the first time.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:17:23:03 And you recalled through hypnosis the first episode?

GREOGRY DOE:

21:17:25:23 Yes.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:17:27:07 So, tell me about that-- what do you remember?

GREOGRY DOE:

21:17:28:01 I don't remember much about it. It was just-- it was so long ago. I just remember that I went through hypnosis, came out and it was in my mind. And then I started to talk about it. I know they put me through deep trance and then I went through hypnosis and that was it.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:17:44:08 And when did you have the hypnosis?

GREOGRY DOE:

21:17:47:15 I'd have to say about three weeks after I went to the police. My parents put me in therapy right away. The one thing I'll always thank my parents for was to put me in therapy. But I don't have to thank 'em afterwards-- for everything-- all the shit I have been through.

ANDREW JARECKI:

21:18:01:16 That's what we do with our parents. We thank 'em for a little small things and we hate them for everything else. (COUGHING) The-- who was the-- not-- not by name but was the psychiatrist that you went to was the same person that hypnotized you or you went to two different specialists?

GREOGRY DOE:

21:18:17:16 No, I went to the same person that hypnotized me. But I did not go to the group therapy that everybody went to at

GREGORY DOE:

20:23:45:24 I don't know the reasons that possessed them to do it and I will never know the reasons. And I hope I don't know the reasons why they do it. I just know that they did it, they were sick and they all should drop dead. And I hope some day somebody kills them.

20:23:58:25 Ross and Jesse, I hope somebody marks your bullet because you deserve it. The one thing that-- lives with me is that when you get raped constantly in and out no protection there's a tear in the skin in the ass and it's called a fissure.

20:24:20:24 A fissure-- I've had since 11-- being raped at ten. I can't take suppositories 'cause I'm too afraid of getting things shoved up my ass. There's a constant rip that when I go to the bathroom there's always blood in my stool. And when you go to the bathroom for two or three days there's blood in your

stool.

20:24:39:00 And that's a constant reminder that I'm gonna have to live for the rest of my life that I was molested. And it's a constant reminder knowing that if I-- when I have blood I know that I was molested and this happened. And that's always a constant reminder that I see two, three times a week.

20:24:55:18 And I've learned to live with it and I adjust my life to it. But I always know that if anybody ever doubts it I have evidence right there that I know I was-- you can't get this through natural means.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:25:11:12 Do you remember being photographed or any videotape?

GREGORY DOE:

20:25:16:21 I don't-- I do not recall that.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:25:19:22 We-- had one person tell us that when we

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knock, knock, knock, knock on the door. My parents came to the door.

20:34:15:13 "It's the Nassau County Police Department. We need to talk to you. Can you please send your son downstairs-- upstairs. We need to inform you that your son has been molested for the past year and Jesse and Arnold Friedman have been arrested."

20:34:34:05 It was a shock among shocks. My-- I remember my father broke down and cried. I never heard him. And my mother freaked. It hit the news that night that you were being arrested. And they came, they arrested and my parents went nuts.

20:34:50:29 They said, "How can this happen? How didn't we see it?" They said they were very good at what they were doing. The police took my statement, I went down to the courthouse for the next three days, couldn't eat, couldn't

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sleep, I was throwing everything up. I was physically ill.

20:35:04:21 Next thing my parents did was like, "We need to get him to psychiatric help." And through psychiatric help I started-- I was able to start talking about it and recognizing it. And finally it wasn't my fault, there were people like it.

20:35:16:27 And that's why I was able to talk about it as freely as I am today due to the fact that my parents were-- realized that I needed help. And I was able to get it out. I was able to talk about it, deal with it, recognize it and not bury it to the point where some other people have. And I know that they've suffered for it because of today.

20:35:38:25 There were times when I was going through therapy in six and seventh grade. I thought

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forgive her for. My father came to the realization that he's my son. I don't give a fuck. It happened. But I don't-- I will never talk-- I-- my mother and I do not get along to this day. We have a very surface relationship. She's my mother, she gave birth to me. Okay, that's the end of it.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:38:18:23 Now, were you present when the police came in the first and told--

GREGORY DOE:

20:38:21:00 Yes, I was.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:38:23:14 So, tell me about that? The door opened--

GREGORY DOE:

20:38:25:06 The door opened, flashed their badge, "Nassau County Police Department. We need to talk to you-- you and your son." My mother is like, "What's going on here?" "Your son has been mole-- we need to talk to you." "Please come in."

20:38:35:21 Close the door. Came upstairs. "We're sorry to bother you." Went downstairs. "Mr.-- we need you to sit down. Your son has been molested. We need to take a statement from him."

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:38:47:23 So, who was sitting around then?

GREGORY DOE:

20:38:50:26 My mother, my father and the two detectives.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:38:53:22 And--

GREGORY DOE:

20:38:55:20 Me.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:38:57:25 So-- so, now the five of you are in the living room.

GREGORY DOE:

20:38:59:03 In the kitchen. Then what happened was we broke off. I went down with one-- one of the detectives. The other detective went and talked to my parents. And I started to make a statement.

20:39:11:09 I started to lie at first to protect them. And they said, "If you protect them we can't do anything." And I realized alright. And I just spilled my guts. I spilled it and I spilled it and they took pages on pages of information on what I've talked about today but in more detail 'cause it was so fresh 13 years ago. I'm just recalling drips and drabs back on what I can remember. But--

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:39:37:08 So, you gave them a statement that very first night?

GREGORY DOE:

20:39:39:19 I gave them a statement that night.

ANDREW JARECKI:

20:39:43:18 And-- now that-- do-- do you remember which detectives visited you? Now, do you remember--

GREGORY DOE:

20:39:50:18 Sergeant Fran Lasso (PH).

BOKLAN INTERVIEW —
WORKING COPY

HIT THE GROUND RUNNING FILMS

"CAPTURING THE FRIEDMANS"

INTERVIEW WITH ABBEY BOKLAN

CORRESPONDENT: NOT IDENTIFIED

PRODUCER: NOT IDENTIFIED

TAPE #111 CR# 47-50

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

Well, that's a lot of times the best way to do it is you don't, you know, you don't have any fear going in. And they say, "Well, there's only one candidate that we saw that was completely fearless and relaxed. And, you know, she seems like she's the best person--"

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, I wasn't relaxed once the-- the real campaign started. First of all, I took my children's college money a-- as the money-- a lot of the money that we were expending during the-- especially the contested primaries, you know. I mean, I-- was just crazy. But I found a red rabbit's foot on the courthouse steps-- red is my

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favorite color-- the day the call came from the governor. So in my strange head, I figured, I (LAUGHTER) couldn't lose.

QUESTION:

Great.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah, maybe I was just really a wild--

QUESTION:

Tell me about the--

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

Just give me some background-- you were saying that one of the things you do is you prosecuted murder cases.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes, I--

QUESTION:

Because I'm curious about that, 'cause this case, obviously, was a-- this was a tough case in a lot of ways, so I'm curious about that experience that you had with murder cases, and that kind of-- you know, you weren't a shrinking violet at

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that point--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

No, well even before the murder cases, I was head of the sex crimes unit of the-- district attorney's office here in Nassau County. And I was the one who started the use of the rape kit, the start of the use of the-- sex crimes dolls. I don't know if you're familiar with them. It's Raggedy Ann and Andy with genitalia, type things.

And from there, I became the deputy chief of the trial bureau of county court, training other people to try cases. And-- then I became a member of the Major Offense Bureau. No, I think it was reverse. (UNINTEL) that-- I-- that came after the Major Offense Bureau. So in the Major Offense Bureau is when I tried the murder cases.

And I was the first woman in Nassau County to ever successfully try a murder case. So-- no. I really-- I was not intimidated by-- by this case, if that's what you're asking. Because that was

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my background. Practically all of my professional career had been working-- working in criminal law, and with criminal law cases. So.

QUESTION:

This case. How did this case-- first come to your attention? Do you remember-- what was the first thing you remember about this case?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

The first-- (UNINTEL) thing I remember-- is when the case came for arraignment on indictment. It was an indictment that came from the grand jury of-- you know, Jesse Friedman. And Arnold Friedman. And arraigning them.

And the-- the media frenzy that first time was the first time that I ever dealt with that as a judge. In fact, I think this was the first time in Nassau County the media was ever permitted into the courtroom for that arraignment. And that was how the case came.

I may have read previously in the newspapers

about-- a search warrant being executed. But I don't remember whether I did or not. Or if it was even in there.

QUESTION:

And when this-- arraignment came, what was your-- what's your first recollection of that, or what your feeling was when you first saw it?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

My first recollection is, I hated those type of cases. It was very difficult when I was the head of the sex crimes unit dealing with young children who had been abused sexually. I mean, I was a mother. I had two young children of my own.

So I think that was my first reaction when I saw the number of counts. Heard about the number of children that were involved, the-- this is really terrible. My second recollection, as I said, was the media frenzy out there. And there were an awful lot of parents of the young children, and family members, and community members who were

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very interested. So it was a very full courtroom-- the day of that arraignment.

QUESTION:

And what do you remember about the-- the Friedmans when they came in? What was your-- perception of them?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I didn't have much of a perception. They-- the att-- the attorneys do most of the talking-- at arraignment. They really didn't speak. Jesse was young. He looked young.

And-- and that was kind of sad. To see such a young boy in this situation. But they were very quiet. Both of them were quiet. And that was all that I recall about that.

QUESTION:

And after this arraignment (COUGHING)-- what was the next step that you remember?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Then we began the conferences, as to whether this case would be resolved by a plea, or would go to

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trial. Fairly early on, it became evident that-- the father, Arnold Friedman, was looking to plead. My sentencing commitments, if he pled, were-- was very, very high. It was 10 to 30 years. The district attorney had indicated that that-- would not be offensive to the-- to the families were-- that were involved.

And we went through the set of negotiations. And he finally determined that he was going to plead guilty. Jesse, at that time, the son, was still indicating that he was not guilty. That he was innocent of the charges. So additional indictments came down. Additionally-- more children were found to be involved. And-- and that is my next recollection of that stage.

QUESTION:

Was there subsequent indictments (COUGHING)?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

The subsequent indictments that came down on Jesse and another-- another co-defendant as well, a y-- another young boy.

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QUESTION:

And we can't talk about him because--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, we can talk about him, but we can't talk by name.

QUESTION:

Because he was c-- granted--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

He actually was given youthful addender (PH) adjudication. That was not my choice. My sentence was a stricter one than-- the district attorney had negotiated with the defendant. But I was not a party to those negotiations.

The young man involved agreed to testify in the [redacted] grand jury, and at later trial, against-- Jesse Friedman, in return for this offer made by the district attorney. Since I was not a party to it, I was not bound by it, I felt. And I gave him an upstate sentence, that was later reduced by an appellate court. (UNINTEL) they granted youthful offender adjudication, and gave a split

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sentence, a six months, as a special condition of five years probation. W-- the initial offer by the district attorney's office, because they felt that even though the judge (myself) was not a party to it, that the boy had relied on their promise when he testified at the grand jury. So.

QUESTION:

Is it typical that you would be involved in-- in other cases where the DA makes a deal. How do they bring the judge in, so that they do know that the judge is committed?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes. We-- well it was supposed to be a-- a confidence, and then they're supposed to ask the judge, "Can you go along with this" before any promises are made. Because they know-- except in a very strange case like this, that until the judge commits to a certain sentence, there really is-- no plea that has been worked out. And in this case, that sentence was not negotiated for and agreed to by me.

QUESTION:

Do you have a sense of why-- of why it was-- it was handled differently? Was it-- maybe the pressure of the case, or the intensity of the negotiation or something, that prevented the assistant district attorney from including you in that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I think the assistant district attorney thought that they had left the ultimate decision in my hands, and only after the appellate division reversed did everyone realize, or did the appellate division decide, that-- the-- the boy had relied on it, and was entitled to it. Even though all the rest of us had thought it would be-- left to me at time of sentence, and after reading probation reports, and everything else, to determine what the appropriate sentence was.

QUESTION:

Is there a-- is there any-- do you have any sense of why-- I think that young man took a long time to get to the point where he agreed to turn and--

and-- testify against his friend, Jesse. How does that usually work? Why would it take a long time for him to do that? And what were they trying to work out?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It could very well have been that the-- defense attorney was trying to get as good a deal as possible. Also, it could have been because the families were enraged. The victims' families. That he was getting such a great deal. That I can't answer you. That you'll have to ask the district attorney's office, because I was not privy-- to those negotiations.

QUESTION:

So now, from the standpoint of-- let's just go back to Arnold for a second. Arnold ultimately did plead guilty.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes.

QUESTION:

What's your recollection of that?

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

My recollection is-- a full courtroom. The media. The TV. And my greatest concern was that in no way should the children's names be revealed, should anyone find out who the real children were. Because they had to still live in the community of Great Neck. They were in school.

So that-- I asked most of the questions during the sentence. It wa-- it was some things like, "On such-and-such day, did you do X-- crime?" And he would answer, "Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes." So it wasn't a very long-- it was long, because there were so many counts being pled to.

But it wasn't a rambling, open narrative, where the children's names could possibly-- leak out. I also remember that I was very, very concerned that there be no photographs taken of the families, because the young children could be identified-- through those photographs as well.

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And the tremendous horror if any of this got on-- on television, and they saw their names, or their families on television, that they were the victims of the-- these horrendous acts.

QUESTION:

Now, obviously, you felt strongly that there was a benefit to having the cameras there as well, because otherwise you would have just kicked them out. What was your-- what was-- what was going through your mind? Because they-- they had to apply to you, I guess--

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

So I was asking about the-- the decision-- it was the first time that cameras were allowed in the courtroom, I guess, in Long Island or in--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

In Nassau County, I--

QUESTION:

Right. And what was-- what-- what was the-- what was that decision process?

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, I listened to the defense attorneys, who were opposed, as I recall. The district attorney was not opposed. And of course it's his job to protect the children. It was-- something the community was very interested in. The media was very interested in. and-- and I-- I believe in open courtrooms. And as long as the names of the children, and the children could be protected, I saw no harm in it.

I wasn't that concerned about protecting the defendants. Their pictures, their names, were all over the-- the newspapers. S-- so (LAUGHTER) their reputation at that point was not too good. It was mainly, as I said, the protection of the children. I was assured by the-- the camera personnel, by the media, that they would take no pictures of the families. That they would en-- ensure that they would block out the names of the children.

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QUESTION:

If they were used.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

If they were used. And they would-- take all measures to protect them. And-- and they did. And they were very responsible in their coverage, as far as that went.

QUESTION:

The-- I mean, obviously somebody-- sex offenders will say-- and I've even heard some prosecutors say, as soon as you're on television, and it says "sex offender," you never will get a fair trial. You know. What do you think about that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I think they'll get a fair trial. First of all, you have the opportunity to-- during voir dire to speak to the jurors, to make sure they haven't seen any of the coverage. Or if they have, that it won't affect them.

In general, I've been amazed how little the jurors have read or recall of even some of these

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high-profile-- murder cases. Of course, during a plea, you don't have to worry about that, because you know-- they're not going to trial.

I think, perhaps, the greater danger to a defendant is, if they are going to be incarcerated. Because in all the jails, everybody watches TV as well. They are certainly-- fair game to a lot of other defendants, who consider them the lowest of the low. A sexual predator. Especially one involving a younger child.

So-- that, I think, is a-- is a true danger. Sometimes you require protective custody-- of the defendant, who's been convicted of a sex case. Especially a young one, such as Jesse Friedman.

QUESTION:

Why do you think that Arnold pled guilty?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It certainly wasn't because of the mercy of the sentence. Ten years to 30 years is a very long

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time. He was guilty, in my opinion. He told me he was guilty. And I think, with the amount of the evidence, he was very concerned that, if he were convicted after trial, he would get 50 years. And he would never see the light of day.

As it turned out, since he passed away, he died when he was in prison-- perhaps he should have gambled and gone to trial. Certainly, at trial, I would not have permitted the media to be present. You know, with the young children testifying. That's a whole-- since we're discussing media, that's a whole different story from a plea, a sentence, an arraignment.

QUESTION:

What is that like? Have you-- have you been involved in a case where you had to have kids testifying in open court like that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes, I've been a prosecutor on those cases as well. Involving very young children.

QUESTION:

And what's that like? How is that different from a regular case? What are the challenges of-- of dealing with a case like that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Tremendous challenges. First of all, you don't know until that child is in the witness box, whether they're gonna talk. I remember I used to take some of the very young children down to the courtroom, and we'd actually play there. You know, I'd put them in the witness box, I'd pretend to ask them questions.

I let them sit in the judge's chair. I let them-- sit all over the courtroom, so they became a little more comfortable. But when they got into that witness box, and they faced the person who abused them-- you can never really be sure that they're going to not refuse-- refuse to talk.

And then of course they have to go through cross-examination as well. It's a horrendous

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experience for a young child. Absolutely horrendous. I used to say to some of them, "Don't worry, you don't have to look at him or her. You can j-- look at me. Always look at me."

It-- it was a very tough case. I found being head of the sex crimes unit of the district attorney's office much more difficult. And trying those cases, far more difficult than trying murder cases. As a judge, I'd much prefer to try a murder case than any kind of sex abuse case involving a young child.

QUESTION:

Just because of the discomfort of-- of putting a child through that, and things like that? Or also just 'cause of the volatility of the case?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Both. But my main concern is the child. It-- it's a horrendous experience to put a child through. I had one case that was tried here where a young girl testi-- (UNINTEL) fied against

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her father. Actually he was acquitted.

You wonder what kind of lingering-- problems that young girl is going to have. It's bad enough to have to stay-- say your-- tell your story. But can you imagine if you're not believed? How you have to live with that? And in this case-- some of the acts that went on in that classroom were so obscene, and so horrendous, that-- if it were on a TV program, you would say, "People are exaggerating. We don't-- we don't believe it." So I could imagine what w-- would have gone on, if we had an actual trial in this case.

QUESTION:

There are, I mean, obviously, you know, Arnold writes you and says, you know, "None of this happened." And he writes his open letter and all that stuff. Obviously there were some people in the Friedman camp who said, you know, "It's so extreme." You know, "Maybe Arnold Friedman did something, but banging the kid's head against the wall, and all these repeated sodomies, and all

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this public activity with multiple adults in the room. It's implausible." And what was your sense of that? 'Cause you were sitting through the guilty plea, and all that kind of stuff.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

There was never a doubt in my mind as to their guilt. First of all, I knew that all the children had been interviewed separately. The stories were extremely consistent. I had the opportunity to read the grand jury minutes, where these young children testified, as well as the young co-defendant who we've previously discussed, who was testifying-- against them.

The stories were consistent with each other. And consistent with the evidence that was found in the federal search warrant. When the children talked about certain videos they had seen, certain pornographic literature that they had been shown-- and you know, I had all those years of experience as an assistant district attorney, and in the sex crimes unit, when I dealt with

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young children. And it just rang true.

Then, of course, I have a defendant standing out there, and answering, "Yes, yes, yes. Yes, I did all of those charges." Maybe there is a temptation to plead guilty to a minor charge with a very light sentence, even if you're not guilty, because you're so afraid of exposure. But when you're talking about a sentence, and Arnold's sentence, as I said, was 10 to 30 years, where you could spend 30 years in jail. And you're admitting to a tremendous number of horrendous acts.

I don't think someone's going to just do that-- very lightly, unl-- unless they're guilty. Also-- Arnold was a very educated man. This was not some young person who was being intimidated, who didn't know what he was doing, who didn't understand what he was facing. So, as I said, I-- I was very comfortable with accepting the pleas that they were guilty. And I was very

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comfortable with sentencing them to long periods of incarceration.

QUESTION:

When you were-- we talked about what a-- your impression of Arnold and Jesse a little bit, although they didn't do as much talking. Did you have any impression of other family members? I know that they-- sometimes they would come to court. David came to court, or, you know-- Elaine (PH) came to court.

And I know there were a couple of altercations between them, and some of the-- you know, even some of the parents in the courtroom. What was their beha-- what was the family's behavior like? Given this kind of experience that they were undergoing?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I have no recollection of what the other members of the family, and there were never any altercations in the courtroom when I was in there. So, that-- everyone sat very quietly.

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Because I told them in the very beginning, any interruptions, any-- disturbances, you're out of here. So I remember very q-- you know, quiet-- well-behaved group, on both sides.

There was a tremendous undercurrent of rage and horror on the part of the victims' families, but I don't remember misbehavior. I mean, we're talking about a lot of years ago. But I think I would have recalled if there was in the courtr-- anything in the courtroom.

QUESTION:

Now, I think that the-- the parents of the victims in this case came to court very frequently. At pretty much any time there was something that was-- gonna be discussed in the courtroom, where they were permitted, they would show up. Where-- they weren't absentee.

Do you have any recollection of what kinds of people they were? Or what-- or the-- were they very passionate about being there? And-- it

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seemed like there was a real support network that developed.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes, I re-- I remember a lot of the families. A lot of them sent me private letters. Which is completely appropriate, prior to sentencing, to-- let a judge know the feeling of the victims, and of the victims' families. I remember they were well-behaved. They were very well-dressed.

And there was a lot of pain. The-- you-- you could see it as they sat there. I mean, these were young, innocent children. You're talking about very young children here who-- who were involved.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

It is a small community. I'm-- I'm-- I was interested when I found out-- I guess, you've-- you've known-- well, everybody's known everybody

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in this community. But you've known Joe Amarato (PH), and Peter Pennero (PH), and Fran-- how-- tell me a little about that--

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Tell you a little about-- I'm sorry--

QUESTION:

Just about the relationships between the people. Because this is-- in this little four-block radius, there's a lot of drama that goes on here. A lot of people that have to rely on each other-- what were those relationships like?

Because everybody was a lot younger together. And then developed, and obviously they all see you as like-- you made good at the highest level. And they are all sort of, you know, in their own fields-- you know, developing and-- and becoming more successful, and--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, I was older than they were too. Because remember, I had stopped for 11 years, you know,

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to raise my family. But-- in this community, an awful lot of the assistant district attorneys go out into private practice, become defense attorneys. So that everybody, at least who works here in Nassau County, kind of knows each other.

It doesn't affect the cases. They'll fight as hard as they can. Fact, when I was-- first a judge, one of the-- legal aid attorneys, by the name of Scott Banks, was assigned to my part for legal aid in defense. He later became one of my law secretaries. So they come from both sides.

And you know, we're-- professionals doing a job. And I-- I don't think that the fact that you know each other from before-- impacts at all on what happens with a case. I really don't--

QUESTION:

Well, it seems like that's true. Because you-- obviously, you were on-- you know, you had Peter Pennero-- you know, passionately trying to definite Jesse. And then you were also-- you

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know, you obviously had-- a p-- prior relationship with Peter, and you knew him from work, or whenever.

But tell me a little bit about-- I'm-- I think it's interesting to sh-- that aspect of it is that everybody did kind of grow up together in the system. And maybe you could comment on those people who were all so involved in the case. Or just what your recollections were.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

In what respect--

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) Amarato, or Pennero, or kind of how they all-- because even Fran Galosso (PH) ended up becoming head of the sex crimes division in the police department. And it seems like you-- you know, you've all had some kind of-- you know, in a way, common purpose. That, you know, you were on different sides of the equation. But you all knew each other. (UNINTEL)--

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

I don't think it-- I don't think it really impacted at all, except that perhaps the fact that we knew each other, trusted each other, and knew that we would have further dealings. You can usua-- you can depend upon the word-- of someone you're dealing with like that. You-- you can trust them to act as a professional.

And I think that's what's good about so many of the attorneys knowing each other. And knowing that, after this case, there'll be another one, and another one, and another one. So, you don't play games with each other.

QUESTION:

The-- if we go back to Jesse's-- well, we know that Arnold-- we talked about why Arnold pled guilty. And-- I guess I'm curious about-- what do you-- what was Jesse's situation at that moment? Now, Arnold's pled guilty. His father's pled guilty.

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

He says he-- at that point, he was saying he's innocent, and he wanted to go to trial. Joe Amarato then indicted for more counts. Because they had only indicted on some of the charges against some of the children. He then brought-0- further indictments, involving a lot more children.

So that really you (LAUGHTER) can add up a lot of consecutive sentences. And of course, the evidence becomes greater, the more people you have willing to testify-- as to what occurred. And that's when I think, if I recall correctly, and it's-- it's a lot of years ago. But the-- the co-defendant, the young one, I think-- when-- Jesse Friedman and his attorneys found out that the-- the-- the young man had agreed to testify against him, I think at that point, is when he started to very seriously think about pleading guilty.

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QUESTION:

Did you ever have a thought in your mind that, while there are different gradations of this, did you ever have a thought as you were learning more about the case, maybe Arnold did it and maybe Jesse didn't participate? Is it possible-- did you ever think, at any stage, that Jesse might not have done it, because he was a whole different person at 17 years old, or something, when it took place. Arnold, you can imagine, he was already a pedophile when he was 56. But making-- it seems like, at a certain point, maybe it wasn't as clear that Jesse was involved.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I don't think so. Because, you know, when I was reading my grand jury minutes, or learning the story, the two of them were working as a team with certain friends of Jesse. So it was never that Arnold was alone doing things and Jesse wasn't there.

And of course, once he pled guilty, he not only

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pled guilty and told me that he had done it. But during the course of his conversations with the probation department, you know, I get a probation report-- prior to sentencing. He made tremendous amounts of admissions to them-- and tried to justify and explain why he was a participant.

Also, his own attorneys submitted to me, after plea and prior to sentence, a pre-sentence memorandum, asking for mercy, not on the grounds he didn't do it, but on the basis of the tremendous abuse that he himself had suffered at the hands of his father. And that he wouldn't have turned out the way he did if not what happened to him when he was young.

So-- very quickly, it became not an issue of whodunit, but what was the appropriate punishment for what had occurred and happened at that point.

QUESTION:

Do you have the-- I have-- just so you know, I happen to have it as well, Peter Pennero's pre-

sentence memorandum.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yes.

QUESTION:

But I'd be curious if you had it-- pa-- hu-- each document that I have, I need to bring into the film in some way, and I think that's a valuable document. If you have it, maybe you could read us a line or two from it, so you know, it makes the connection.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

You do have it? It was given to you by Peter?

QUESTION:

It was given to me (UNINTEL)--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Oh, okay. Unde-- under that condition. Let me just-- (PAPERS)

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) included all of those (UNINTEL) that you had (UNINTEL) so many psychiatrists, and he-- (UNINTEL) five different psychiatrists. A number of whom he quotes in that. You know, talking

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about Jesse's-- being abused, and (UNINTEL) personality (UNINTEL).

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, it's interesting, because I've always highlighted, you know, I have a little yellow highlighter where everything that's sent to me, and I read these and my old highlights back from those days. And one of the things that, of course, I was told, was about the constant abuse on both a sexual and psychological level by his father. And it-- causing Jesse to have suicidal thoughts.

And then he puts, of course, "severe and frequent sexual abluse (SIC), including sodomy by the defendant's own father." (PAPERS) There's a whole section on the drug abuse. Where Jesse describes a life where he was stoned on a daily basis, at ages 16 and 17-- I said-- you know, it-- it goes on. But-- but-- but that really is the bottom line.

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Then there were various psychiatric (NOISE)-- reports that I don't-- I would not feel comfortable quoting from, even though, as you indicated, he had turned them over to you-- involving what he told the psychiatrists, et cetera. But-- but the most important thing is, obviously, he was very, very disturbed. Very disturbed individual.

I-- I-- here he-- he loves his father. There's-- there was no doubt about it. And what he thought of-- as affection from his father, m-- most of us consider devious and disgusting acts.

So I-- I think we had-- a young man who was extremely, extremely confused. I don't know-- you have no-- the sentencing minutes-- as well-- of some of the things that I said during the course of the sentencing-- I'm not much on speeches. But there were a lot of things that I said during the course of it-- explaining both the-- the-- the terrible sadness that I felt, of

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what he had gone through.

But at the same time, s-- saying that I thought he was such a menace to society, because of what he had been turned into by his father-- that I felt the parole board should keep him for as long as they could. Because there's some times when you weigh-- different reasons-- for why someone should go to jail, one of the things that you really have to consider, as well as the why of the defendant did it, is to, what kind of danger he was-- be to society? And on that point, at least-- I felt that he was a menace. Even though he was very young.

QUESTION:

Yeah. Fran Galoss-- (TAPE SKIPS) who was the guy started out on his subject on, followed by Jesse today, because Jesse's in prison today. You know, and he's still alive, and (UNINTEL)--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Is he going to talk too? Is he willing?

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QUESTION:

I-- I think-- you know, he's very nervous about-- being paroled. And he is-- I think, like anybody, he's hopeful that he can tell his side of things. But I think he's very reticent about doing that-- before he gets to see how he's treated the next round, or-- because, you know, he's been in now-- you know, he's-- he's been up for parole a number of times, and obviously hasn't been-- hasn't been paroled.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Doesn't he max out quite soon?

QUESTION:

He doesn't max out for five more years.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Oh really.

QUESTION:

So he's-- but his CR date would have been last year. Around the time they brought him up to see you.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right. And that was a mistake. They shouldn't

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have brought him down then.

QUESTION:

Yeah. I was going to say, you know, Fran's said--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Are we back on film again now?

QUESTION:

Yeah. Yeah--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Okay.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

Fran said to me at one point that she feels that he-- knowing what she knows about Jesse, she feels strongly that if he's let out of prison, that he will-- commit some other bad act. And obviously, you felt that at the time, which is why--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, at the time of sentence. Of course I-- had not had the opportunity, really, to-- to see how he's managed up at prison. Whether he's been

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remorseful. Whether he's turned his life around.

Because, you know, I have to make a determination now, when he does get out, under Megan's Law (PH), of how dangerous he is. So I-- I don't know what's happened in the interim. And I still have an open mind on that. At the point I sentenced him, I felt strongly enough that he was a danger to society that I included in my sentence a recommendation that the parole board not release him early.

QUESTION:

And-- I-- I don't want to press that issue, 'cause I know he's going to see you, so--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right.

QUESTION:

(UNINTEL) talk about that. The-- there was, at one point in the case-- a request for a change of venue. And-- obviously the lawyer said, "Well, we can't get a fair trial." I guess they always do that. What was your reaction to that, and--

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and-- by the way, also, they can't hear me usually, so you-- so if I ask you about change of venue, you might say, "Oh, at one point they asked for a change of venue." Just so that we complete the thought.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

All right. I felt, in most cases that are high publicity, if you voir dire the jury very carefully, you-- you can find a jury that has no bias, no prejudice, (LAUGHTER) is not even familiar with the case. And I felt that's the way it could be handled. I mean, we've had many high publicity-- cases that were tried here.

Of course, this came after the Friedmans. But just for an example, you have like the Ferguson case, which didn't require change of venue. There are enough jurors in our-- our pool in Nassau County who can sit fairly impartially. And you can handle that.

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If, during the course of voir dire, you find that you cannot find a-- an unbiased, unprejudiced jury that haven't been tainted, well then you can always move it out. But thi-- this-- there was no reason to move it out of county. At that point.

QUESTION:

Right. So now, Jesse comes around to-- to-- it's time for Jesse's plea, or let's say, now we know that Arnold's pled, then the other young man has also pled. Or effectively, made a deal. So now, the two people in the world other than Jesse who were ostensibly involved, have both pointed the finger at Jesse in one way or another.

How do you think that affected Jesse's desire to-- you know, s-- to go to trial, or whatever? How does that process-- how did that process go? 'Cause it seems like he had a big pretty big change of-- of heart.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

He also changed attorneys in midstream. I don't

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remember exactly at what point the attorneys changed. But I'm sure the defense attorney-- sat him down, and said, "Look. You have so much against you, and your exposure-- of sentence is up to 50 years, that it would be very wise to take, you know, a deal-- as opposed to going to trial.

"You're still a young man, that you'll-- you'll get out of jail when you're still a young man, while you-- otherwise you could spend the rest of your life sitting behind bars." Of course, I wasn't privy to those conversations. But that would be realistically what I would think would have occurred.

QUESTION:

And-- so let's-- however that played out, then eventually-- Jesse comes before you again. And this time, I guess, he's there to plead.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right, yes. Then he pleads.

QUESTION:

So tell me about that. Your recollection of that.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Very similar to Arnold's. Also media was there. The families were there. I tried to make the allocutions (PH) as painless as possible. Almost in an antithetic type way, you know, "On such-and-such date in Nassau County, did you put your penis on-- on so-and-so's anus?" And he would say, "Yes." Or whatever the charge, the sodomy charges that he was-- pleading guilty to.

And-- it went very smoothly. Very quietly. Very smoothly. Pleas, in some ways, are-- easier to do than the sentences. The sentences are where the emotions come out. The attorneys are pleading on behalf of their clients. The district attorney may-- make a statement. The defendant may be pleading for mercy. The-- so, that's c-- in-- in some ways, far more emotional than the actual plea.

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QUESTION:

And then eventually, Jesse does come before you for sentencing.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right.

QUESTION:

So tell me about that, at the next-- am I right, that's the next-- that was sort of the next move--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It really was, once they plead, it-- and it moves to sentence. You know, the probation department had the opportunity to report first-- which-- I get-- prior to the day of sentence--

* * *END OF TRANSCRIPT* * *

CONFIDENTIAL

HIT THE GROUND RUNNING FILMS

"CAPTURING THE FRIEDMANS"

INTERVIEW WITH ABBEY BOKLAN

CORRESPONDENT: NOT IDENTIFIED

PRODUCER: NOT IDENTIFIED

TAPE #112 CR #51-54

TRANSCRIBER'S NOTE: QUESTIONER OFF MIC. BEST EFFORT FOLLOWS.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

We were talking-- oh, we were talking about other cases. Well, obviously since that time, we knew-- we know that there-- there were a lot of other cases where, you know, in the end the argument was that the police were overzealous. That, you know, the reason that the stories were similar between the kids is because the police were teaching the kids what to say.

And so of course they're similar. They all came from a similar source. What was the thing that made you know that this case was different. And when you saw those cases come out, you know, you

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obviously had second thoughts about this case. You must have had a sense of confidence that this was case was handled differently. And how did you know that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, first of all the case only came to attention of the police department because of the search that was done-- by the federal government-- where they found all of things going on on the computer and the Internet. And they went in and they got all of this pornographic material.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

So knew this wasn't some question of some hysterical mother who came in and started a mass hysteria. And only after the federal government called it to the attention of the Nassau county authorities and they started investigating and started to go independently to these various homes and speaking to the children separately did they discover what was going on.

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So I don't think these young children even had a chance to get together and make up stories. I think-- I don't think the police knew what they were looking for when they started investigating. So I didn't think there was any issue of brain-washing.

And as I mentioned previously, we had children showing tremendous signs of abuse. Independent signs. The nightmares. The falling school work. All of those things corroborated what the children were saying.

And-- and things that parents couldn't explain. Even things that couldn't be explained as far as Jessie with the suicide attempts. With the drug use. All of that came before these charges. There was something festering in that household long before the federal authorities ever went in.

We-- you also are dealing with an age group of children-- although they're young, they don't

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fantasize as much. And it's very embarrassing and very-- this is from my own experience in the sex crimes unit. Very embarrassing for a young boy to talk about just-- these type of sex acts. (ROARING) It's not something that-- that they're proud of.

So I think the-- it was my understanding that the detectives had a very tough time even getting the information out of these young children. And the parents had a very tough time believing that these things initially were-- occurred, because Arnold Friedman had this wonderful reputation.

This was after school, extracurricular work for children who were bright, intelligent. Wanted to learn. Wanted to be involved with computers. I mean parents were paying large amounts of money, you know, from something like this. I never had a doubt. Never had a doubt.

QUESTION:

The-- obviously the person on the other side of

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the equation who was doing most of the-- of the digging and talking with kids and stuff was Fran Galaso (PH). What was your relationship with Fran? How did you guys know each other from before? What your--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Fran's husband was an assistant District Attorney-- in the-- District Attorney's office-- I think even before I was there. So I knew him. When I was head of the sex crimes unit, I don't think Fran Galaso was the one who was in the sex crimes unit of the police department.

When I first got this case, I didn't even know Fran Galaso was involved. And when I started learning about it and starting to read a lot of the grand jury minutes. So I think the fact that I knew her, her family, had very little-- to do with it all. (ROARING) In fact when the case was finished, I-- if I recall correctly, that's when I first learned how deeply involved-- she was in the case.

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QUESTION:

But you-- you guys had (UNINTEL)-- I don't even know what the protocol is. But in general--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

The protocol would be during the course of the case. You wouldn't discuss it with--

(OVERTALK)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

No communication with-- with any detectives or police. Remember if we have to go through hearings, for example, there's gonna be a real trial. You have to go through hearings.

And very often, the police officers become witnesses. So a judge has no communication at all with the police officers during the course of it. That's why I think-- and at least until time of sentence or maybe immediately before sentence-- I really wasn't even-- aware of her-- how-- how involved she was in the case. But it wouldn't have mattered. You know I know a lot of police

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officers who are on cases that I'm handling all of the time.

QUESTION:

Did-- when you went into the sex crimes unit to begin with, what possessed you to take that job at that moment, 'cause that was probably pretty unusual. I-- maybe I'm wrong. Maybe it was a-- typically a job that would be held by a woman. But for some reason, I thought it was a job that would probably traditionally have been held by a man.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

In this county, if I recall, we had no sex crimes unit until Dennis Dylan asked me almost to create one. And I s-- I-- I really-- I think s-- actually started-- the unit. One of the first things I discovered becoming the head of it, we didn't even have a rape collection kit.

Every hospital was going off and doing their own thing. We were losing evidence. It-- it was-- it was really horrendous.

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So I don't think we had-- either men or women who were the head of the sex crimes unit-- at that point. But my recollection could possibly be faulty with that. But that-- that's what I remember. I know Joe Annoranno (PH) came in long after. You know I was-- already out of the office into the sex crimes unit.

QUESTION:

I wonder whether that's 'cause there were just more sex crimes? It's sort of sad, but true. But maybe it is. Maybe it just became a much more significant part of the makeup of the crimes?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

And also I think-- at least for Mr. Dylan, he was-- he was concerned about how many sex crimes cases we would lose. And some of the reasons we would lose them is that we-- we didn't collect the evidence properly. So there were a lot of things going on.

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I mean to have children, very young children, testify in a grand jury when they can't describe even the genitalia or don't know how, that was the start of the-- of the dolls that I had sent for. So there really-- there-- there was little foundation. It was every DA did their own thing.

They got the case. They ran with it. There was no co-- coordination as-- as I recall until I-- I became at-- you know that's a lot of years ago we're talking about. 'Cause I left the DA's office in '82? '82.

QUESTION:

And tell me about that, 'cause that's fascinating. I was reading-- the Justice Department has a publication about interrogating children or, you know, questioning children and how to do it. At the time, I don't think even that had come out yet, 'cause this was pretty early. How did you know that there were such things as these anatomically correct dolls? And tell me about that-- that process of

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interrogating children?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I read about them. And I asked-- you know the-- the District Attorney, Dennis Dylan, could I-- we have the money to send for them.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

The money to send for the-- the dolls, the sex crimes dolls-- because I found when I would talk to children how difficult it was for them to describe what had happened to them. And if you start drawing pictures for them, what you're doing is perhaps giving them an idea they didn't have before.

But if you hand them-- Raggedy Ann and Raggedy-- Andy with-- with genitalia and you say, "Show me. Show me." And with the doll, they can show you. Especially since-- we're talking about very young children now. You don't use these dolls with the 12-year-old or a 10-year-old.

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We're using ones that are really not articulate. Don't know the right words. And they-- they can show-- I remember the first time I used them before we went into grand jury were-- I-- I said, "Show me what he did." And she took the male doll and stuck it on top to fight female doll and was rubbing it (SQUEAKING) you know up and down. And this is the way she could finally explain, you know, what had happened and what had been done to her.

Since that time, I think there's been certain literature about not using the dolls. Where-- but you know the more we learn, the-- the more careful we can be about not tainting these children. You know every day things get a little easier to do these case. And they most-- they are the most horrendous cases of all. They really are.

QUESTION:

Well, you have to be intelligent about it, particularly sensitive to it, because it's tough.

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You know you sent out a 45-year-old detective to go sit with a 12-year-old or a 10-year-old or a nine-year-old. You know it's-- there's no communication there unless they're someone who's really thinking about the process. Do you know what I mean?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, I-- I-- I am not sexist. And I never try to be. But it's-- I think sometimes it may be easier for a female to talk to a female. And I think someone who's been a mother or a father who's raised young children can handle them better. You know how to talk to a child.

So I don't-- I guess it's not sexist, 'cause I'm not really saying a male or a female detective is better. It's their way and their sensitivity of dealing with children.

QUESTION:

When you went into that-- and I-- I'm not trying to ask a very personal question. But did you feel like-- people say sex-- you know sex abuse

happens in almost every family at some level or that, you know, in a-- one out of three families or something like that. Did you ever have a friend or someone in your life when you were growing up who (PHONE RINGS) expressed something to you and you thought-- you know you had a way of listening or a way of communicating with them about sex crimes that made you well suited for that? Or was it-- when you joined the sex crimes division it was a pretty new deal?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It was pretty new. (CLUNKING)

QUESTION:

At the-- at the sentencing-- we were-- getting back to the sentencing. We talked about-- you-- you had talked about the fact that sometimes the sentencing is the more emotional time. I-- I think that was the case from what I've understood about this. Tell me what you remember about the sentencing hearing and that experience.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Are you talking about Arnold, Jessie or both?

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QUESTION:

I don't know. Maybe-- do you remember the Arnold one?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

The Arnold one the-- it wasn't very emotional. I mean they didn't make too many pleas on his behalf. The Jessie one-- Jessie Freidman one was-- was more emotional-- because-- you know defense counsel worked very hard on his behalf.

And not only with pre-sentence memorandums, but pleas, because of his youth, and the fact that he had been so badly abused-- by his own father. And I think there were even allegations of-- of very little love-- from the mother. That he was an unwanted child.

That I should be merciful. So I remember that. And I-- said-- I-- I remember some of the things that-- that I said, but-- it's funny. I don't remember whether Jessie said anything at all.

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QUESTION:

I-- I remember that he-- I-- I actually saw some of the news coverage of this. Peter Pinero (PH) makes a-- pretty-- elaborate argument that Jessie was, you know, a terrible victim of his father.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right.

MALE VOICE:

That he-- what he needs is help or counseling. It's the-- prison term or whatever. And then Jessie cries and says, you know, "I experienced all of this. My father was-- and these children were victims and I feel terrible about that. But I was a victim too."

And so he kind of cries and goes through that. Do you remember being moved by Jessie's-- by-- by that story generally, which obviously that was their position. That-- you know do you remember believing it, first of all? Did you feel that Jessie was (UNINTEL)?

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

Are you asking did I believe that he was-- terribly abused as a child? Yes. There was no doubt in my mind that Arnold Friedman had started abusing Jessie very young. And trained him, almost, in this type of-- pedophilic behavior.

I think once Jessie became older, he became less desirable as a sexual object for his father. And once that happened, I-- I think Jessie didn't feel he was getting the same amount of love from his father that he was getting, so he became a partner and a-- as a partner participant, he probably could feel the oneness with his father-- again.

So in a certain extent-- since I completely believed that, I had to be moved by the fact that he himself had gone through exper-- a tremendous-- trauma as a child growing up. I knew from the papers that were given to me that he had gone through depressions. He had-- suicidal desires

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at certain times. And that he had gotten himself involved in drug use. So that all made sense.

But on the other hand, at some point he turned from a victim to a predator himself. And reading the grand jury minutes and everything else I learned, he was extremely violent himself to the children. Not-- not just sexually.

He seemed to enjoy what he was doing. And remember, he brought his own friends in. Including the co-defendant who later turned and participated against him. So from a-- a reluctant participant, he went to an extremely active participant who was enjoying it.

You know if you look at people out there who commit horrendous crimes, you say, "Well, maybe they had a-- a terrible childhood." And many of them have. But that doesn't excuse the behavior down the road. And also-- if someone you feel is going to be a danger-- to other children, if he's

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let loose, that's something that you have to consider.

So in-- in weighing the sentence so low, I felt badly for what had been done to him. At this point, I think I was most interested in protecting society from having other children go through what he put those children through in that computer school in Great Neck.

QUESTION:

They were obviously asking for some kind of mercy, vis a vi-- well, they knew they were getting six to 18 years. What would that-- and that-- and then obviously you felt strongly enough about it that you wanted to ensure that he was in for a good part of that time.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right.

QUESTION:

And so tell me the thinking process of-- when-- when you-- you know you said-- you're sort of-- you generally don't talk a lot in court. You lay

down the law or whatever. But why was it different this time and what did you say that--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It was different because I felt like I was-- I was talking to different people. I was talking to the general public. We had the media in there. And that's part of having-- a reason for having the media in there is to educate the general public.

I was talking to the victims. And it-- not the children. The-- who weren't in the courtroom. But-- but the family members. I know a lot of them were dissatisfied with this sentence for Jessie. They thought it was too merciful. That I should have-- un-- unlike Arnold's sentence. They thought I what being too light for Jessie.

And I-- I was talking to Jessie too, because, you know, a part of me was hoping that when he does get out, he still will be young enough to have a life. And if he gets appropriate therapy or when

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he's upstate or whatever, that he can have a decent life and not hurt anyone else. And maybe in a way I was explained to myself too why I was sentencing what I felt was a harsh sentence to someone who was so young. And why I was giving a harsh sentence to someone who was so young. So I did talk.

Now what-- what did I say? Well, it was kind of long. (RUSTLING) I'm not gonna go through very much of it. I talked of course about the probation report. That-- the letters that I received-- from the families. The letters I'd received on his behalf-- from the-- Great Neck community, because they weren't all bad letters. There were people who-- who liked the family. Felt badly for him.

There were psychologists and psychiatrists that wrote me on behalf of Jessie. Talking about him being more of a victim than a criminal. And I had the excellent-- pre-sentence memorandum

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prepared by Mr. Prinero (PH). And I said-- this is a quote. "According to the--" it's a quote from my notes, so I-- you know I-- sometimes I change things as I go along when I'm in-- in there.

But as best as I can tell you, this is what I said. "According to the pre-sentence probation support, you were raised as an unwanted child in a home devoid of love. Your father started fondling you sexually at about the age of nine while reading you bedtime stories." "As you grew and reached puberty, his abuse of you escalated to regular acts of sodomy. You submitted, according to your own words, because it was 'it was important for me to have the love and support of my father and to please him. My father was my only friend.'"

And then I quoted from one of the psychiatric reports. "Jessie's homosexual submission to his father was clearly due to his desperate need for

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love from a parent. (RUSTLING) His mother's emotional withdrawal and his father's psychopathology. His happiness at his father shifting his passions to other youngsters strongly suggests that such an orientation was not an actual one for Jessie and one that he should have been able to overcome."

"His participation in his father's seduction of these other youngsters falls under a not uncommon psychological defense mechanism known as identification with the aggressor. To subconsciously, and therefore unintentionally, model yourself after a parent is one way of repressing any of the anger you might feel towards that person for what he or she has done to you." Of course that's the quote from the psychiatrist.

And then I go back to my own words. "Torn between love and hate, you suffered from depression. And at one time were suicidal and unable to function

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in a regular school." And I said, "It's very unfortunate that not the psych-- that none of the therapists you were sent to realized the reason for your depression. Perhaps if they had, your life today would have been far different."

"In addition, however, to looking you-- at you as a person, considering your motivizations (SIC), the reasons you have become what you have and done what you have done, I as a judge have another, equally important obligation. I have to look at the harm to your victims and the severity of your crimes, as well as the danger you may be to society."

"The fact that you too were a victim does not absolve you of responsibility for the sexual assaults you perpetrated, nor for the physical abuse that went beyond anything done by your father." Remember I had mentioned to you-- to you earlier. "Nor for the perverted and horrendous games you invented and forced your

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victims to play. Nor for inviting your friends to join you in these games and assaults. The children you have abused are suffering terribly. They are exhibiting sleeplessness, bedwetting, nightmares, stuttering, hair loss."

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

But you see you gotta realiz-- you know these are the things also that to me were tremendous corroboration as to what was occurring. I mean the hair loss. I--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

"The children you have abused are suffering terribly. They are exhibiting sleeplessness, bedwetting, nightmares, stuttering, hair loss, a decline in school work, separation anxiety. And an overwhelming sense of fear. Several children in fact sleep with weapons. Bats and sticks by their beds."

"The extended families of your child victims are

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suffering much, if not more." And then I end, "After weighing all of these factors and others as well--"

(BREAK IN TAPE)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Programs that didn't work well. I mean you're talking about something that was like 100-- 100--

(REFERENCE TONE)

SLATE:

There's no audio for the end of this shot.

(REFERENCE TONE)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

"The children you have abused are suffering terribly. They are exhibiting sleeplessness, bedwetting, nightmares, stuttering, hair loss, a decline in school work, separation anxiety, and an overwhelming sense of fear. Several children, in fact, sleep with weapons. Bats and sticks by their beds."

"The extended families of your child victims are suffering as much, if not more." And then I end

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it, "After weighing all of these factors and others as well, I have a concluded that you deserve the full 18 year sentence for the crimes that you have already committed. And for the harm that you have already done." And then I go on to recommend to the parole board that they keep you for the actual maximum.

QUESTION:

Ah, which brings us, I think, to-- Jessie today. In I guess I would say a couple of things. Did it surprise you that both Jessie and Arnold wrote these open letters to the Great Neck community saying that they were not guilty and it was a miscarriage of justice. Is that something you see typically or do you-- would you have predicted that? Or do you think that that was--?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It was a surprise.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

When I received the letter from-- from Arnold Friedman-- in 1991 denying his guilt, as well as

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the information and-- I'd received that both Jessie and Arnold had written to the media and various families, parents, schools, et cetera, recanting and alleging that they were not guilty, I was very surprised.

When I go through a trial and the defendant is convicted, very often I get letters for years and years later. You know, "I'm an innocent man. I've been railroaded. The police did it. The District Attorney's did it. The judge did it. I didn't do it."

But in a case like this, with a plea to so many counts, with conferencing for so long, with all of the knowledge that the attorneys had, all of the discovery of the evidence the defense attorneys had and of course-- revealed to their clients, I never, ever expected those years later to find them to recant. If anything, it showed to me the lack of remorse and how right I was-- to give an extremely long sentence.

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Because denial is one of the most dangerous things when you let someone out. If they're still in denial, they're not trying to change their ways or remorseful for what they did, they could, you know, be very dangerous.

I never received a letter from Jessie. It was from Arnold that I received the letter. And-- you know I was convinced that if Arnold ever got out-- he was a danger to any young child that he would come in contact with. Jessie was young. I'm still hoping that there's a-- a chance-- that he will turn his life around.

QUESTION:

Somebody like Jessie who-- let's say regardless of what you-- what you find in his story here, he still has a long row to hoe in the future. You know does somebody like that have a hope of having a-- some kind of salvation or having a normal life at the end of this process?

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

I don't know. The professionals and-- and the literature say a true pedophile, that I think Arnold was, probably will never change their ways. Jessie, there were indications from many of the reports, was not a true pedophile. So all you can do is hope. I can't predict the future.

QUESTION:

Right. Peter Pinero obviously was very passionate about-- re-- I-- I-- about representing Jessie. And in a way-- you know Peter said to me at one point, "I thought Jessie was my son. You know any moment."

It-- so they must have been very close, because obviously they had to-- they shed some tears together. And-- and Peter's an emotional guy to begin with. He's a very soft hearted guy (UNINTEL PHRASE).

What was-- what was your sense of his position vis a vie Jessie? And-- and, you know, had they

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been preparing to go to trial all along and then at a certain point they sort of hit the point of no return. And they knew they were gonna (TRAIN HONKING) have to plead?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I think it-- at some point-- of course Peter Pinero could answer better as to when he was prepared to plead. I think that at one point he started to weigh all of the evidence that was against Jessie. The tremendous emotional--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

So obviously-- you were saying-- you were (UNINTEL) Peter Pinero had--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Okay. It came to a point. Right.

QUESTION:

Right.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I think there came a point-- you're asking me when Peter decided to plead. That he started to weigh all of the evidence. There was fairly open

disclosure in this case-- of-- what they were facing. And he knew about the tremendous-- volatility of the case itself. The emotions that would be in-- that would come out during the course of a trial. And he just felt that-- it-- he couldn't roll the dice that this young boy would spend the rest of his life-- in jail.

I think Peter was very happy. I think everyone was very happy not to try this. It would have been a true horror. A true horror. To have those children come in and testify. And-- and Peter was obligated to cross-examine-- to the best of his ability. Very difficult to cross-examine a child without-- getting the-- the jury very angry. Because they don't like to see a child attacked. So you have to walk a very thin line and have to be very, very careful when you're cross-examining a child.

I think everyone knew-- what they were facing in this case. I don't think anyone wanted this to

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go to trial. Anyone. As far as the professionals.

QUESTION:

Had there-- is there any way to know had it gone to trial what would the possible outcomes have been? Under a couple of scenarios. I mean knowing what you know, it could have gone this way or it could have gone this way?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

You're asking for an educated guess, 'cause that's all it could be.

QUESTION:

Right.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I have to tell you that when I'm trying to figure out what verdict my jury is gonna come in with, I'm 50 percent right. So (LAUGHTER) you've gotta take what I say with a grain of salt. But I think the evidence would reach a point and when all of the materials that would be brought into the courtroom that were found during the search, I think that-- it-- the evidence would have been

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overwhelming. And I would be very surprised if a jury did not convict. But you never know. You never know. (BEEPING)

QUESTION:

Would it have been fair to bring those materials into the courtroom in-- in a trial just for Jessie?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, the-- these children were shown these programs during the course-- as I recall, during the course of the class and during the course of what was going on. They were showing them--

(INAUDIBLE)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right. They were showing them-- some of those computer programs were absolutely horrendous. And some of the-- the magazines they would force these children to see. So they are-- are evidence of what was going on.

In fact, if I recall, some of the-- endangering the welfare of a minor charge in the indictments-

- involved the literature. Both-- in-- on the computer-- and-- in the written word. So it-- it would have been evidence. It certainly would come in. Jessie was a co-defendant to-- all of that evidence applied to him-- to him as well.

QUESTION:

Did you ever have a sense of whether-- (BEEPING) you know I said-- at one point Arnold says in one of his letters, "All I wanted to do was help my son. And they told me that if I would plead guilty, I would get out of the way. Me and all of my sickness and my pedophilia would be out of the picture."

And then-- you know did you ever have a sense that Arnold was really concerned for saving Jessie? Doing what was required to-- to try to help Jessie get a lower sentence or something?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

He pled guilty knowing at that point that Jessie was intending to go to trial and say he was a-- he was not guilty. So I don't understand how his

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pleading guilty was gonna help Jessie. Did he love his son? I don't know. I really-- I really don't know. I think Arnold Friedman was looking out for Arnold Friedman when he took that plea. But that's, you know, just an educated guess.

QUESTION:

Yeah, I-- you know I mean it-- Joe Anorando (PH) says that at one point, you know, if he had wanted to help his son, there were a number of ways he could have done that. He could have offered to make a deal contingent on his son getting some kind of leniency or something. But he didn't do those things.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah. He was looking for-- out for himself I think.

QUESTION:

Any thoughts about-- you know we know that his-- the family was destroyed by this. Probably the family was destroyed already. But let's say the family was destroyed by this.

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You know Elaine goes off and, you know, divorces him. Jessie goes to jail. Arnold goes to jail. David moves-- lives in Manhattan and-- and goes on about his career and then the other brother-- goes to San Francisco. Disappears sort of.

You know everybody was sort of dealing in their own way, I guess, with this kind of a situation in the family. It-- and does-- you know any-- any thoughts about David Friedman or whether-- 'cause he obviously-- (SLAPPING) well one of the things that-- you know David blows up at one point at the end, I guess when his father was sentenced.

He shouts at some of the parents. "You're gonna-- you-- you're-- you and your kids are gonna have to live with this for the rest of your lives." And of course there were various interpretations immediately. The parents thought what he was saying-- he was gloating over the fact that the children were abused. They're gonna have to live

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with the abuse for the rest of their lives.

And then of course later he says, "No, I was saying you stole my father for these, you know, (UNINTEL) charges. My father was a saint. And so you're gonna have to have this on your head or whatever."

But David had a pretty emotional reaction to it. And I'm wondering if you have any-- any thoughts about his role or the position of the-- or his role. Brother. The oldest son in that family. The father's first born son.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

You're asking about the-- the first born son and any-- thing I feel about it. I really-- except for the very short reference to the other children in a probationary court, I really had no dealings at all with David or the other brother. And was not privy-- to anything that went on with them.

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So I-- I really have absolutely not comment-- on at all. Except, you know, from the reports I read, it was a household devoid of love. It certain was not a normal household. But other than that, I really could not comment on-- on the other brothers at all.

QUESTION:

Is it possible that-- that somebody that's in Jessie's position now, without necessarily even focusing on Jessie, there's obviously this civil commitment issue. That people can be-- in some states (UNINTEL) people are considered committed after their maximum prison term because, you know, they're either-- either-- 'cause I think two psychiatrists have to say that they're unstable and that they're likely to commit the same offenses again.

And there's a Supreme Court discussion about whether you also have to add the criteria, as is key in this case, about whether they were unable to control their own behavior. Is-- do you think

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there's any possibility that the-- what do you think about the civil commitment-- legislation? What-- and if that passes in New York state, somebody like Jessie could be locked up for a lot longer. It's possible.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I haven't really studied that issue. I don't-- I'd really rather not--

QUESTION:

Yeah. That's--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

-- not comment on it. I mean I-- I am aware that it exists in some states, but I-- I hadn't thought about it. And I couldn't give you an educated opinion at this time.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

Did the-- did the other defendant, the other youth who'll-- the one who got the youthful offender's test (PH), did he have to do an allocution? Did he have to plead guilty in a formal way?

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

Oh, certainly.

QUESTION:

And what-- what do you rec-- remember about that allocution? What that as convincing and-- as the others?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I remember very little about it. But I'm sure the District Attorney must have done questions and answers from him. Or maybe not, because he testified in the grand jury as well.. So-- his-- he was locked into what he had testified to in the grand jury. I don't have much of an independent recollection of that plea at all.

QUESTION:

I think the-- you know one of the things that's really unique about this situation also is that there was really no discovery because, you know there were-- the was a grand-- there was a grand jur-- there were a series of grand jury hearings. There were confessions.

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There were-- but there was no discovery. So for example, Peter Pinero had almost nothing to go on. I think he was given one statement that was redacted. And that was one of him-- that-- you know that Don Arrono (PH) had given him and said, "Look, this is the kind of thing we're getting." But one-- in a case like this, at what point would discovery have begun?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, if it looks like there's not going to be a plea, there's a conference and stipulations done very shortly after indictment. Usually within a few weeks. And at that point discovery starts.

Certain things have to be handed over. Statements of victims do not have to be handed over until they have to testify. For example, if they would only be testifying to a trial, they're just handed over after the jury's selected and before opening statements.

The-- so that type of discovery would not be

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given out early. Brady material. I don't know if you're familiar with that. It's-- that's material that would be favorable to the defense.

For example, there was a young child, hypothetically, who said, "Oh, no. None of this occurred. We all agreed to make up the story." That would have to be handed over immediately. Immediately upon reaching the hands of the District Attorney's office.

So discovery in New York, it depends upon the stage and what you're looking to discover. But certainly there was a lot of open discussions-- with the District Attorney's office during the course of conferencing as to, you know, what was occurring there. And they would have been able to get copies of the search warrants.

They would have known what was taken from the house. I mean that-- that's-- they-- they would have been given receipts, in fact, for what was

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taken from the house on that. So if you're just talking about the witnesses' statements, what the young children were saying--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

-- that would not have come until immediately before the trial.

QUESTION:

And I-- and those kids were never-- so in front of a grand jury, the process, knowing what you know about sex crimes in general, the process of-- a child testifying in front of a grand jury, is that very different-- we know that there's no cross-examination, but how is it different from a-- a child testifying in trial.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, there's no judge. There's no cross-examination. That-- you mentioned is very, very different in a grand jury proceeding, 'cause the child doesn't have to go through it.

There's no defendant sitting there looking at

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them while they're testifying. They're sitting up in the witness box. They have a very sympathetic assistant District Attorney standing next to them.

But they do have usually-- between 19 and 23 people approximately sitting there listening to them. And that's very hard. Having all of those strange listen to, you know, what occurred. District Attorney asks questions. Court reporter-- trans-- writes down everything that's being said.

You know and they answer-- the de-- grand jurors have the opportunity to ask questions as well if they so desire. District Attorney rules on whether those questions are admissible or not. If the defendant wants to testify he-- he can. But he has to waive immunity. That's a whole different process. And you know can go in there with his attorney and the District Attorney can cross-examine the defendant.

This didn't happen in this case. The defendants did not-- did not testify. Grand jury is a much easier proceeding for an assistant District Attorney. It's much faster. It's much shorter.

But in a case like that, you still have these children (UNINTEL) in there. Being sworn, if they're found to understand the nature of an oath. You have to go through that first if they're under a certain age. And they've gotta tell this story to all of those strangers sitting there. A very embarrassing and upsetting story.

QUESTION:

And-- would it be possible in the third indictment that maybe on-- that the only person that would be required to testify would be the-- the young man that got youthful offender status or would they have needed the kids in that-- for an indictment?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Oh, they add a lot more children. There're a lot

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more counts and a lot more children were added. I've forgotten how many. I might even have a-- (ROARING) little note about that someplace. That's number one, two-- it-- that's number three. I think the-- I-- I've forgotten. I didn't write down how many more children. But there were a lot more children that they brought in.

In other words, they weren't redoing the same thing over and over again. They were bringing in more children who were not part of the original ones. I think the last one-- there was something like 126 counts of sodomy first degree. And there was sexual abuse.

Use of a child in sexual performance 'cause if you recall-- they were videotaping what was going on in the classroom. Those were never found, by the way. And then of course there were 52 counts of endangering the welfare of a child.

So-- they started out-- against Jessie, if I recall, there were three indictments. It started out with one small group of children. Then added more. And then added more again. So--

QUESTION:

And why did they have to add the additional indictments?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Because they thought they were going to trial. They thought they were going to trial against Jessie. Because all we were hearing was, "He's not pleading. He's not pleading. He says he's not guilty. He's not pleading."

So when an assistant District Attorney hears that, they've gotta get together the case as strong as they can. I think he was hoping to spare a lot of the children. Plus some of might have a-- been reluctant witnesses or their parents reluctant to have them testify.

But when it looked like there was gonna be a

CONFIDENTIAL

trial, then it was no holds barred. They were brining in all of the children. All of the children.

QUESTION:

Did you-- you know the doctor. Did he-- after he pled in front of you, Jessie, a couple weeks later, went on Geraldo with his mother. I don't know if you remember that.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I had heard about it. I hadn't actually seen the program.

QUESTION:

Yeah. They were very-- and do you have any thought about that? When you-- when you found out that they went on the television?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I had forgotten that until you started your-- investigation here of this case. And-- it was mentioned to me I think by Fran Galaso, who I put you in touch with. But I had forgotten that. I mean it-- it-- well, look how strange it is to be videotaping-- what was going on there.

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QUESTION:

Yeah. The whole thing is very public-- public in a very unusual way.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

QUESTION:

(IN PROGRESS) well suited for that? Or was it the new (UNINTEL) sex crimes division that was pretty new to you?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

It was pretty new. My children were fairly young. At--

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

QUESTION:

It's funny. You know I was-- (CREAKING) interesting you said that about these dolls, because-- (CLUNKING) I mean I was just reading-- I have a-- I was just reading-- oh, here during trial (CLUNKING) the witnesses were (UNINTEL) describe use (UNINTEL PHRASE). I mean here they

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talk about the dolls.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Right. Interesting. This I won't say on-- on the record in front of the cameras, but when I first got the dolls and started the show them around the DA's office, some of the male DA's were so embarrassed and go so hysterical with them that it-- that would have been-- that was a funny sight. (LAUGHS) And so I don't know if they still use them up there-- in the DA's office. Kay do you know if they still use them?

KAY:

I have no idea.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I don't-- I don't know. Joe might be able to (CLUNKING) able to answer. I don't know if that's--

(OVERTALK)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

-- was (UNINTEL) years--

QUESTION:

They say children are usually less accomplished

CONFIDENTIAL

than adults in communicating verbally. Because of this you may need to use video or props and additional language to gather information. This allows children to demonstrate as well as say what they have experienced. And (UNINTEL) media can be employed by the most (CLUNKING) useful and (UNINTEL PHRASE) anatomical dolls, anatomical drawings and picture drawing.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah. I was kind of ahead of my time at that point. You know in fact there were very few. We had to send for them. Now I don't know if they look more realistic, like a male and a female. But in-- in those days, they really-- they were rag dolls. They were very non-threatening.

QUESTION:

Right. Right.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Be interesting to see what they use now.

(INAUDIBLE)

QUESTION:

I wonder what they do-- I mean I guess there's--

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you know whatever. You can criticize every method of investigation.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah. It really. (CLUNKING)

QUESTION:

And there's always somebody who also (CLUNKING) uses something 'cause the defendant involved-- there's always somebody who's (UNINTEL) precise because, you know, to say, "Here, photograph some sex abuse taking place." And they said, "Well, you know, photographs can be manipulated or whatever." Yeah.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

(BREAK IN TAPE)

TRANSCRIBER'S NOTE: TAPE REPEATS HERE. WILL NOT TRANSCRIBE DUPLICATE TRANSCRIPTION.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Programs that didn't work well. I mean you're talking about something that the like 100, 120 dollars. He won a massive, hundred million dollar settlement against IBM. But the-- the interesting part is he did all of this from his

home and his computer in his underwear.

QUESTION:

Oh my god.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

And-- and he was against all of this IBM lawyers, all of these, and they thought he had this tremendous staff fighting him. And they-- they finally gave up and agreed to this settlement.

QUESTION:

Wow. That's--

ABBEY BOKLAN:

So I think that--

QUESTION:

-- amazing.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

-- is an amazing story.

(OFF-MIC CONVERSATION)

(REFERENCE TONE)

SLATE:

End of wild sound and end of tape.

(REFERENCE TONE)

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HIT THE GROUND RUNNING FILMS

"CAPTURING THE FRIEDMANS"

INTERVIEW WITH ABBEY BOKLAN

CORRESPONDENT: NOT IDENTIFIED

PRODUCER: NOT IDENTIFIED

TAPE #113 CR #55-56

QUESTION:

(IN PROGRESS) a once in a lifetime, what the hell was going on? (NOISE) (UNINTEL) like this? Or did you come away from it thinking, did you have any emotion, or any particular feeling when you were-- when this case was said and done? Did you have to go on vacation for a week? Or did you-- how-- what was your just (UNINTEL) feeling about it at the end?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

What was my feeling at the end of the case? I was glad it was over. I hoped I never saw another one like it. I was so happy it wasn't a trial. On a personal level, I was happy I didn't have to listen to what happened to the children.

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It's different reading it, and actually seeing the pain, you know, as the children tell about it.

Like an attorney will say to me, "If my client goes to trial, as opposed to taking this plea, are you gonna punish them with a greater sentence?" And I say, "I don't punish him for going to a trial. But once I hear-- once I hear what really happened-- or if your client commits perjury-- or, anything that can happen during the course of-- of a trial, who knows what I'm gonna sentence him." And I-- I think it would have been a-- a terrible trauma for the children.

I think for the attorneys, who are good men. For the families, for the jurors, and for me to have to have listened to what occurred there. On-- and I say that from someone who tried sodomy cases with children before. This one was just so-- so horrible that my feeling, the main feeling I had was one of relief. It was over,

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the children did not have to testify-- I did not have to go through a trial, and I didn't have to watch the pain in the eyes of parents in those children. I think they had to give a-- kind of a brief summary oh-- of what I felt most when it was over.

QUESTION:

Was there a feeling that-- when the parents were leaving the courtroom, and the sentencing had been done, and both Arnold and Jessie had been-- sentenced and gotten long sentences. Was there a feeling of relief in the community? How did the community respond to that?

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Well, I knew when I sentenced Arnold that, of course, the Friedmans were very unhappy. And the victims and their families were very happy. I knew when I sentenced Jessie, that nobody was happy. The Friedmans and their friends and supporters felt it was a horrible and cruel sentence.

The victim's families felt it was an extremely lenient and merciful sentence. So I-- I think I felt that I made no one happy, but I felt it was right. And so I was comfortable. I never had any contact again with the families until I was campaigning in 1992 for reelection.

And I was at a-- a fare, a street fare, in Great Neck, you know, handing out literature, you know, going around shaking hands. And someone came up to me and introduced themselves. And-- they were a family member-- of one of the victims-- the parents. And they said to me, "We're voting for you. You did a good job." That was the only-- that was the only other contact, and that-- and that was nice. Yeah.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

I don't know, off the record.

QUESTION:

Yeah.

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ABBEY BOKLAN:

You know, when he was originally brought up here I was not optimistic in what I read. And that's all I can say for what's been going on these years. That's it.

QUESTION:

Yeah.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

So. But let's hope. We don't know.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

'Cause he was a pretty boy.

QUESTION:

Yeah.

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Prettier than Jessie. If I recall. In some ways I was less sympathetic to him even though, you know, I wasn't sending him away forever. I mean he was getting out more than the (UNINTEL) division, and more than the DA negotiated with him for. But not a-- a tremendous amount of time. Because I was bothered by the fact that he

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didn't have all of Jessie's excuses.

QUESTION:

Right--

(OVERTALK)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

He had no excuse except that he wanted to join in these fun and games in hurting all these little children, and doing these other things to them. I mean he-- he was an outsider, he could have walked away with no repercussions at all. So he really got a great deal.

(OVERTALK)

QUESTION:

I think you said, if I remember what you said, you know, Jessie, you know, you could argue that Jessie didn't have a choice because this was the role that (UNINTEL PHRASE).

ABBEY BOKLAN:

That's what I said I said--

(OVERTALK)

QUESTION:

--family, and it looks like you've got some

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(UNINTEL) parents and I can't understand why you would do it. You know, and his parents did seem to be very, you know, his parents seemed to be like good people, you know. They seemed like they, you know, they were--

(OVERTALK)

ABBEY BOKLAN:

Yeah. I mean in this rich, educated, you know, community. I mean it's just-- it-- it was just shocking. Shocking. So. Anyway.

(OFF-MIKE CONVERSATION)

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HIT THE GROUND RUNNING FILMS

"ANTHONY SQUEGLIA"

INTERVIEW WITH ANTHONY SQUEGLIA

CORRESPONDENT: (NOT IDENTIFIED)

PRODUCER: ROGEN

TAPE #125

QUESTION:

Just give me a little-- tell me your name and your background-- you know-- what you're-- (UNINTEL) for.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Okay, my name's Anthony Squeglia, everybody calls me Tony. I work for the Nassau County Police Department. You know, I started in April of 1969. And I just recently retired in May. And-- I was a precinct clerk for four years in the first precinct of Baldwin. And-- subsequently from there, I became a detective in 1974. I went to the juvenile A bureau and I worked-- various precincts in juvenile. I did a total of 19 years and six months in that unit.

During that period of time I would be taken out to do various-- you know-- functions for different units. Interviews with children-- you know, court-- special court assignments and things like this. Some of the sex offenders and things like that.

So they would draw from my unit because we had a repertoire (SIC) with children. We could sit down and talk to them, get on their level. And then I guess-- in the last five and a half years I got assigned to the sex crimes unit which is now called the special victim squad. And-- I maintain my-- status there until I retired.

QUESTION:

And-- this-- Friedman case, what was your-- very first recollection of (UNINTEL) intention (UNINTEL).

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

What do you mean? When-- originally? In 1987?

QUESTION:

Yes, yes.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, they brought us over and said they were forming some sort of a task force-- I don't know-- you know-- and they needed some special people to work on this case. And we would be attached for the duration of the investigation. And then they filled us in on what had happened with the-- the government. You know, they had done a search of the house and came up with the mailings and stuff.

And-- I was assigned to sex crimes and my boss-- immediate boss at that time was Fran Galasso. And she-- she set us up in teams. Male-- female teams. And-- we-- got a list-- of-- alleged victims-- and-- we took-- lists and we were told what to do. In other words, go out and interview-- whatever time it took. If it was daytime, or nighttime or evening, whatever. You know, and we actually gave up vacation time and-- it was a special-- thing.

I mean it sort of bothered me, only because I'd been dealing with children for a lot of years. And I saw the horrors that go on in some of these children's families. And-- let's not forget the aspect that we were all children at one time. So.

QUESTION:

Now the-- the idea-- you know-- you got into a little bit of a pattern of how you-- could best-- address these families. Obviously they were-- some of them were surprised, some of them were upset-- all these different reactions.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yeah.

QUESTION:

What do you remember about how-- how you found a way to get in and start talking.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Okay, well, the list was comprised of a lot of names and families. And-- in the-- one of the first things we did was-- to see-- establish how long a child had been in Mr. Friedman's class.

That would give us an advantage because the longer in the class, the more we would focus on that child. Because we felt, if anything did happen, that would be-- most likely person. We figured out his routine before we did anything. We figured out that classes went from Monday till Saturday, Monday being-- new recruit type thing. And then if-- if he sort of-- got caught on you-- as a child, you would advance to Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday.

This would be over a period of time. And then-- he would focus in on-- possible victim. And would escalate it up to a Friday or a Saturday class which was a special class. So we focused in on Friday and Saturday classes because we felt that's when most of these things occurred. Down to-- minimal-- and student-- you know-- activity in those days.

And then once we approached the-- the homes, it-- you know-- the first thing you do is you have to

get the confidence of the parents. Because without the parents, you're not gonna go anywhere. So-- we introduced ourselves. We-- pretty much in plain clothes. Sometimes-- we originally went out in suits and ties. And then it regressed to plain clothes because it was more familiar-- you know-- we didn't wanna traumatize the children.

So-- so with the parents, my partner-- Detective Brinlow (PH) and I-- as soon as we went into the house, were usually approached by the mothers. And we'd explain what-- why we're there, what we're doing there, and we'd really like to talk to their children, preferably alone. And that usually gets a very distinctive reaction. Some mothers would automatically get the father and then we'd have to repeat ourselves.

And then we'd-- we'd get a feel for how we're going with this, if they're gonna actually let us talk to the child. So after a lengthy talk, with

the parents, some would say can you come back tomorrow. Meaning that they wanna discuss this with their children because they possibly didn't believe what we were saying. Some would immediately say-- you can speak to my son. And then we'd ask them-- we'd like to speak to your son alone.

Preferably alone. And that was another mixed bag. Some parents-- like to be there. And we'd explain to them that sometimes children in speaking will not divulge anything vital if the parent is there. Because they never wanna-- children always wanna please adults. That's a-- that's a fact. So-- you could ask a child something-- and sometimes they'd look at their parents to get approval.

And that's not what we wanted to do. Another thing we'd ask the parents-- was-- when your child is lying-- or not telling the truth, what kind of reaction do you get from him? You know,

some children-- act out-- some children-- you know-- they just-- out and out liars-- you know-- to the parents. So the parents have a feel, because they live with the child. And we would ask little questions like that. So we know if-- if the child is-- pretty much on the line with us, you know? We get a feel for it. And then-- then we had to make a decision. Who was gonna talk to the child.

You know, and we'd talk to the child together and you'd fin out the child would either favor myself or my partner. And that's who would take the investigation. We-- the opposite person would sort of-- stay with the parents and go over-- you know-- details that they were interested in. And the other person would be-- in-- in a room, the child's room, you know, where they lived and stuff. Pretty much-- how it worked.

QUESTION:

When you first broke the subject to parents, it's a very sensitive issue obviously, do you remember

what-- what kinds of-- words you used or-- how you-- described that? To the parents?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, you have to remember, most of the parents already had an idea of what was going on. So they-- some knew we were coming. Some even called to make appointments so it wasn't a startling effect. If they didn't know, it was very rare. I mean we had one-- father who-- who knew-- absolutely refused to let us talk to his son. Even though his son-- had admitted to the parents that something did happen.

And these are people of statute (SIC). These are-- you know-- cardiologists, people up there in standing. And-- they were annoyed, some of them, that we even came to their house. Because nothing would ever happen because their child would have told them so. Very interesting.

QUESTION:

Now-- you know-- you don't (UNINTEL) you know-- but for example-- how did they-- how did they

know before you got in there what you were there about?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Well, from-- they had their own network-- apparently everybody that-- had computer class in Great Neck that went to Mr. Friedman's class was-- if you wanted to be something in the community and you wanted computer lessons, Arnold Friedman was the place to go. So there was a nucleus of people, a group that knew each other. And that would actually confide in each other.

I don't recall any-- shocked parents, so to speak. They were shocked maybe because their son was there and they were kind of shocked that their son's name showed up on the list. Even though they might have spoken to their son about it. And their son totally denied anything. We just wanted the opportunity to find out if anything was-- you know-- had gone on with the child.

Because-- you know-- the psychological ramifications. But-- some parents-- are-- not all there either. You know, as far as-- their upbringings and-- we've even had parents-- you have to remember something-- we went to houses and we would go back four and five times, okay? And we got to be pretty friendly with the parents on a-- like-- "Hi [redacted], hi [redacted], have coffee," you know, some would offer dinner.

So those people appreciated us to come in there because they really wanted to get to the bottom of this thing and get the proper help for their children.

QUESTION:

So-- you were-- sometimes you would go back a number of times-- explain that.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Yes.

QUESTION:

What was the biggest-- what was the-- what was the average and then what was the most number of

times you had to go back?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

I would say the one that actually broke the case, I would say about four times. When I say broke the case, it was the first interview that the child actually-- gave us some vital info. You know, evidence, so to speak. What had happened is once the initial interview was done and we were invited back, we would sort of dress down. And I say dress down, is pretty much like this. You know, depending on the weather.

And we'd actually go into the room. And it was a very friendly atmosphere. Because once a child knows-- knows you, they feel confident with you. I mean you haven't done anything, really, at this point. And you're laying the groundwork. So what happens is you go up to the room, you actually sit on the floor with these kids. Or you play with the computer and they were all computer literate.

And then eventually on this one particular child, he went in-- finally-- out of-- out of the blue, from just sitting down talking, just turned around, opened his computer, brought up a screen, and it had an apple tree on it. Had a tree with apples. And each apple had a number in it. And-- I don't recall the numbers but I think it was like eight-- up to eight.

And each number represented a date and an incident that something took place. Then he proceeded to give me-- magazine that he had brought home, was allowed to take home. Then he gave me the disk that he had taken home. So that was pretty much it.

QUESTION:

What kind of magazine?

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

It was a-- it was a boy/boy magazine. Little boys. You know, it was-- secreted in his room. So-- it sort of made sense. It was a very-- tough interview.

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there was more than just one child telling us this. So-- you know-- children that age don't sit down and talk about these things. You know. They don't want the title of homosexuality, even though they don't know what it means, or what the word means, associated or attached to them. I find this to be (UNINTEL) behavior. So.

QUESTION:

Now-- obviously these people are embarrassed or they're (UNINTEL), I've heard that-- you know-- it was very hard to get (UNINTEL). Tell me about what was that (UNINTEL).

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

First experience, you had to get a feel for it. In talking with the child and armed with the information of the parents of lying, of not telling the truth, you sort of-- I mean you do things for a lot of years. And-- you sort of get a gut feeling. And what you don't wanna do is very important to keep focused on this. You don't want to revictimize the victim. That's really relevant to a successful investigation.

So the best thing that we can do is to make friends with them. To be on their level, so to speak.

I know all the books say you don't go down to their level but at some point you have to get down. Depending on what they said to you and how you answered them, I think made a big difference. The fact that you were friendly with the parents. They would go to the bathroom, I mean if they had to go to the bathroom they didn't ask permission. They were told they could get up and leave. So if the child went down to the kitchen or the living room or the dining room, saw his parents having coffee with your partner, it was like their family, so to speak.

Let's not forget, we're dealing with little children here. So we're not the bad guy, and we're not touching them, and-- after a while, they get your confidence and they wanna tell you. They actually wanna tell you. Because they're

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gonna feel better.

QUESTION:

Now-- tell me about the-- (UNINTEL) that they didn't say anything. Tell me about the-- (UNINTEL) by the not saying part. Because that's the part that scares the parents, that-- kids could-- you know-- you visit them and visit them and you know-- (UNINTEL) you know.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

That something went on.

QUESTION:

Yeah.

ANTHONY SQUEGLIA:

Them not saying? It depends on-- I'll give you one good example. There was a-- a child that-- I had gone to see with [redacted]. And it was up in the-- northern end, it was a very exclusive, very nice house. And-- it had a maid and a butler type of thing. And when we went to the house, one of the boys from a previous investigation said-- so-and-so was also touched on that date.

So that gives you another lead into another child. But his name was on the list. We didn't get in-- focus on him right away, but now we did. So when I went to the house with [redacted], the mother was there. But the husband was on vacation in Europe. The mother was going on vacation to Florida, and the child was left with the nanny, you know.

And it was like yeah, you can talk to him and I'll see you. The disconcern (SIC) sort of bothers you, too. Like-- I don't know where that came from-- because-- I would never do that. So we sat with the child in his room. And he had a bunk bed. He slept on top. And-- we talked and talked and he wouldn't say anything. And-- [redacted] and I went outside and we were like-- this-- this kid was-- violated but he's not saying anything. We sort of-- we spoke to him for quite a while. And then we figured out, and this was a-- was a flukey thing.